JAY ON MOTLEY

Vindication of the Great Historian's Diplomatic Career.

THE APPEAL TO HISTORY.

Grant's Own Admissions Used to Clear Motley.

The Hon. John Jay has prepared an elaborate document, protesting against the action of the New York Historical Society in excluding from the memorial of Mr. Motley, which has been inserted in their minutes, all notice of the facts in his diplomatic career connected with his dismissal from Vienna and London. Mr. Jay's statement of the facts relating to Motley's dismissal is drawn up in the form of a letter to the editors of the *International Review* and will appear in the issue of that journal for November and December. Mr. Jay devotes a few sentences at the beginning of his letter to a recital of the Historical Society's course in ignoring Motley's appeal to history. He adds the following comments:—

My impression has been that that appeal to history, by an historian who had done so much for history, was one that our Historical Society had no right to ignore. I thought that in adopting a tribute to Motley's memory, to refuse to notice his appeal from the passions and intrigues of the hour to the verdict of history, and to refuse to place the fact that he did so appeal upon the records of the society would be in truth a wrong to the dead which the society should be the last to offer, and I thought that it could not deny this simple justice to his fame. * * * I beg leave frankly and respectfully to submit some reasons why I cannot admit the right of the society to ignore Motley's appeal to history and why I especially regret that the society should have taken such a step just after General Grant had made opportune and interesting disclosures touching his dismissal, which confirm Mr. Motley's conviction that the coincidence of dates which he placed on record was not accidental, but that his removal was connected with the position of Mr. Sumner in the Senate on the St. Domingo treaty.

OBJECTIONS TO THE APPEAL.

The Historical Society refused to insert in their minutes a memorial of Motley, drawn up by Mr Jay. They stated that in treating of Mr. Motley's diplomatic career Mr. Jay uttered strictures on the government, of which it would be improper for them as a society to express such approval as might be implied by entry on their minutes. When this argument was refuted a member of the society claimed that respect for Motley's memory prevented them from "alone declaring over his grave that his course in public affairs was unsatisfactory to his government." Mr. Jay says of this argument:—

The assumption here is even stronger against Motley and in favor of the government than in the first proposition. Mr. Motley had protested before the world that the treatment he had received at Vienna and at London had nothing whatever to do with his conduct as a Minister. He believed that it was inspired in each case by motives of domestic policy or personal ambition. He held that the charges against him were manufactured for a purpose and that history would vindicate his course. In proposing, therefore, that the Historical Society in a tribute to Motley should conceal the two chief events in his diplomatic career from tenderness to his memory, is there not implied, on his part, a dereliction of official duty both in Austria and in Great Britain which aroused the disapproval of his government and over which the society should charitably draw a veil.

MR. MOTLEY'S STATEMENT.

Even if it be assumed that Presidents Johnson and Grant believed that their treatment of Mr. Motley was dictated by the surest patriotism and the amplest cause, and that, so far as their knowledge went, he was in no sense the victim of political intrigue, Motley himself declared his belief that in neither case had the government the smallest justification for its action. * * * At Vienna, in 1867, charges were preferred which he pronounced "false and vile," and "infamous libels." The reputed author, McCracken, who has never since been identified, he believes to be a myth, a sham and a fraud; and the question who wrote that letter, and why it was written, still remains an unsolved enigma. * * * Mr. Motley, with a becoming self-respect, immediately denounced the charges and tendered his resignation, which was curtly accepted without one word in regard to his disclaimers. While Minister at London, the intimation, under date of July 1, 1870, that his resignation would be accepted, was unaccompanied by any charge; and on the 12th of July his reply was requested by telegram. This time Mr. Motley respectfully declined to resign, saying that to do so, at that time, would amount to admitting the charges to be true and the stigma of removal deserved.

THE GOVERNMENT'S STORY.

On the 10th of November Mr. Motley was recalled and ordered to commit the legation to the hands of the Secretary, Mr. Moran, and it was not until the 30th of December, 1870, that the government, by way of defending his removal and replying to his final protest, preferred formal accusations against the deposed Minister in a letter addressed to Mr. Moran. To those late accusations Mr. Motley, keenly as he felt, never replied. The incautious statements, the personal insinuations and the unrestrained sarcasm of that remarkable letter were not aimed at Mr. Motley alone. With a seeming forgetfulness of the proprieties of official intercourse, the President deemed it becoming to make a despatch to our Chargé at London the vehicle for assaiing before the world with unmistakable intention the integrity of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the St. Domingo scheme, to impute to him a "betrayal of confidence," to imply that he was "one who uses the words and assurances of friendship to cover a secret and determined hostility," and to let Europe understand that the President looked upon Mr. Sumner with "scorn and contempt." Mr. Sumner's review of that despatch, and his answer to its charges against himself, were contained in a paper prepared in March, 1871, which may be found in the New York *Tribune* of April 6, 1874.

GENERAL GRANT THROWS LIGHT.

This paper is invested with new interest by the recent revelations made by General Grant of the true motives of Mr. Motley's removal, and the fact is confirmed by the ex-President himself that the reason and date of his recall were directly connected with Mr. Sumner and the St. Domingo Treaty. This serves to correct the erroneous statements in the despatch to Moran, among which were the following:—

1. That Mr. Motley in his interview with the Earl of Clarendon, described in his despatch No. 5 of June 12, 1869, had not represented the government under their instructions of May 15. 2. But that he had in his mind as a guide something else, and the despatch alluded to "a speech made in the Senate" by Mr. Sumner, as if Sumner's views on the Alabama question were inconsistent with the instructions to Motley. 3. That the reply of the department, dated 28th of June, 1869, announcing the President's wish that when negotiations or discussions on the Alabama claims should be renewed they should be conducted in the United States was "a severe rebuke, and a practical proof of want of confidence." 4. That the time when the President decided that Motley should not remain "as the representative of the government longer than the exigencies of the public service might require" was in October, 1869, and that the reason of that decision was the announcement by Mr. Motley on the 50th of July, by a despatch received at Washington on the 11th of August, but not brought to the knowledge of the government until October, that Mr. Motley had inadvertently omitted to say in his despatch of June 12 that its narration of the interview with Lord Clarendon had been submitted to and approved by that Minister. 5 That there was no meaning in the coincidence noted by Mr. Motley when he said that the "Senate rejected the (St. Domingo) treaty on the 30th of June of this year (1870), and that the letter requesting his resignation was written the next day—namely, on the 1st of July." 6. That the rejection of the St. Domingo treaty could not have had anything to do with Motley's dismissal, because the treaty was practically dead weeks and months before Motley was invited to resign on July 1, 1870. 7. That the time of inviting Mr. Motley to make place for a successor was in fact determined by the death of Lord Clarendon on the 27th of June, 1870.

ANSWERING THE ADMINISTRATION.

Touching these statements put forth by the government in defence of their action and published by the Senate, friends of Mr. Motley * * * held (1) that it was too late to object after the lapse of a year to the despatch No. 8 of May 12, which at the time they had commended; (2) that it was scarcely fair to object that Mr. Motley reflected Mr. Sumner's views, when the government had so constantly appealed to Mr. Sumner for advice, and had embodied his views on the English question in the instructions to Mr. Motley of May, 1869; (3) that the removal of this discussion to Washington had been decided on, not from a want of confidence in Mr. Motley, but for the reason officially declared to Mr. Sumner that at Washington they would have an advantage in the presence of the Senate; (4) that the St. Domingo treaty was not admitted to be dead months before Mr. Motley's dismissal, as the government declared, but the government itself had attempted to secure Sumner's vote for it in June, 1870, shortly before its rejection; (5) that the suggestion of the London *Times* that, in view of the telegraphic announcement of Mr. Motley's intended removal on the 25th of June, "two days before Lord Clarendon's death, which was unforeseen here, and could not have been expected in the States, it is difficult to connect the resolution to supersede the late American Minister with the change at our Foreign Office," disposed entirely of the assertion and the arguments based upon it, that the time of Mr. Motley's removal was fixed by Lord Clarendon's death. These views rested on ascertained facts, but no such positive answer could be given to the fourth or fifth charges.

SELF CONVICTED.

These two points General Grant has, perhaps unconsciously, but conclusively, settled by showing that the time when he resolved on Mr. Motley's dismission was not in October, 1869, nor for the reason assigned in the Moran letter, but about the 28th of June, 1869, when Mr. Motley was advised of the intended transfer of the negotiation to Washington, and for the reason that Mr. Motley had fallen in line with Mr. Sumner; and that the reason why he was not then dismissed was the fear of its effect upon Mr. Sumner's attitude in the Senate toward the St. Domingo treaty. The conversation in which the late President avowed and defended his removal of Mr. Motley was published in the NEW YORK HERALD of September 25, 1877.

GRANT AND SUMNER.

A glance at the relations between Sumner and the President in 1870 may assist us to understand how Motley's retention or dismissal as Minister to England came to depend upon Sumner's attitude on the San Domingo annexation.

Mr. Sumner was the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and his approval was essential to the success of the treaty, in which the President took an unusual personal interest. It appears from a letter of Colonel J. W. Forney in the Philadelphia *Press*, that Sumner one evening in his presence used the following words in answer to Grant's entreaties for aid in the scheme for annexing San Domingo:—

"Well, Mr. President, I am a republican and an administration man, and will do all I can properly to make your administration a success; I will give the subject my best thought and will do all I can to aid you."

General Grant regarded this pledge as binding Sumner to support the scheme, and that at the time was Colonel Forney's impression also. But whatever consent Sumner might possibly have given to the proposed acquisition of the island, in whole or in part, with a population foreign in origin, language and institutions, if it were to be accomplished in an honest way, his "best thought" did not allow him, on the preliminary and independent question of the method of annexation, to approve the scheme by which it was attempted, and which he regarded as crooked, cowardly and immoral, in violation of international law and of the constitutions alike of St. Domingo and the United States. * * * The efforts of the President to overcome the scruples of the Senator seem to have continued until within a month of the rejection of the treaty, on the 30th of June, 1870, as is shown by a conversation with the Secretary of State, which Sumner records in his "Protest."

OFFERING A BRIBE.

In this conversation the Secretary made an offer of the English Embassy to Sumner in the words, "Why not go to London? I offer you the English mission; it is yours." Mr. Jay says, in commenting on the whole conversation:—"Among the notable points in this conversation is the assumption by General Grant, and its seeming acceptance by members of his Cabinet, that the election which made him President was carried by him and not by the republican party. That assumption goes far to explain the Grant policy and to make clear in the conduct toward the party of the President and his Cabinet things hitherto inexplicable. Then, again, the opinion expressed by General Grant of Sumner's character, and his pronounced dislike of the late Senator, invests the tender to Sumner of the English mission in June, 1870, with unusual interest. Mr. Sumner evidently regarded the offer as a part of the St. Domingo scheme; but as the despatch to Mr. Moran denies the slightest connection between the treatment of Motley and the St. Domingo question, and if we accept as true that denial, it is not easy to understand the offer to Mr. Sumner.

General Grant refers with satisfaction to the negotiation at Washington with the British Minister which resulted in the Joint High Commission and the Geneva award; and it appears that it was in August, 1869, two months after the determination to dismiss Mr. Motley for holding Mr. Sumner's views, that Mr. Sumner advised the renewal of the discussion; that that advice was adopted by the government of General Grant, and that Sumner was himself invited to write the despatch, but thinking it best that it should come from another, he named a gentleman who did write it. And the secretary, writing to Mr. Sumner, and describing the despatch so written by his nominee as a "calm, full review of our entire case," said to Mr. Sumner, "I hope it will meet your views; I think it will." It was of this despatch that Lord Clarendon said, "It is Mr. Sumner's speech over again;" and another Englishman said, "It out-Sumners Sumner." Still Motley was dismissed, as Grant says in his interview with the HERALD reporter, "falling in line with Sumner and thus adding insult to the previous injury."

DOUBLE DEALING.

Condemned according to General Grant in June, 1869, and his removal then decided upon, but retained in office until July, 1870, Motley was left in ignorance of the alleged dissatisfaction on the part of the government, and was quite unaware that for a whole year he owed his position in London simply to the fear entertained by the President and his advisers that his recall would arouse the displeasure of Mr. Sumner, until the time arrived when the government had no longer any motive for "not wishing to stir him up," and that time was the next day after the defeat of the St. Domingo treaty by Sumner's exposure of the immorality of the scheme. When at last dismissed Mr. Motley wrote:—"During thirteen months succeeding the incidents of June, 1869, the government has employed me in the most serious matters that can occupy an envoy in the negotiation of treaties and other important and confidential business up to the moment when in three lines you informed me that the President, for no reason whatever, would permit me to resign." Mr. Sumner was kept in similar ignorance of the fate that awaited Mr. Motley, and the continuing appeals for his advice in shaping and formulating the policy of the President on the English question were little calculated to open his eyes to the fact that, for harmonizing with the views on that subject so persistently sought for by the Cabinet, and embodied in its instructions, Motley had been condemned. Mr. Sumner, who felt little flattered by the tender of the English mission, showed in his protest that when the adoption by the government of his suggestions in August, 1869 (two months after it had been resolved to recall Motley), for a renewal of the negotiation, had resulted in the British government asking the significant and comprehensive question, "What we would accept," the Secretary, under date of Washington, November 6, 1869, expressed to Mr. Sumner their unwillingness to act on it without consulting him, and wrote:—"Will you either note what you think will be sufficient to meet the views of the Senate and of the country, or will you formulate the proposition?"

INTRODUCING DUPLICITY.

In our Republic the example of its earliest envoys and the feeling that our foreign policy should be truthful and straightforward are thought to have moderated the disposition sometimes observed in our diplomacy to ruse and duplicity. But Motley had the misfortune to learn by a double lesson that it was still deemed safe by the government to practice the art of finesse without stint toward its own agents at foreign capitals. Whether at London or at Vienna, under Johnson or under Grant, Motley found himself the victim of intrigues to which he was a stranger, unexpectedly assailed from Washington by manufactured charges and premeditated insults by the very government which he was faithfully serving.

The attempt, from whatever motive or in whatever guise, to conceal those events and that example should not prevail; Motley's appeal to the justice of his countrymen ought not to be ignored. It cannot be regarded as fair to Motley, or in accord with the dignity of the Historical Society, or with the cause of good morals, the policy of excluding from a tribute to his memory the facts on which he based his "Appeal to History." The impropriety of such exclusion seems equally clear, whatever the apology, whether to shield the Johnson and Grant administrations from stricture, or to protect the fame of Motley from reproach.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

MORE STRIKES, CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONCESSIONS—SWINDLING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It was apparent yesterday that other trades are beginning to take a practical interest in the cause of the cigarmakers. For example, the Custom Tailors' Association sent in $51 as a contribution to the relief fund of the central organization; the cabinetmakers sent in $50, and the shoemakers were to forward their contributions last evening. Several remittances were received from abroad and a few individual gifts were handed in. The receipts average about $500 per day, while the demand for relief appears to be slackening.

It was reported that all hands had gone to work in Leopold Cohn's, No. 269 Bowery, whose factories are at Nos. 420, 422 and 424 Sixth street. It will be remembered that Mr. Cohn was recently expelled from the Cigar Manufacturers' National Association on account of his yielding to the demands of the strikers.

The transfer of cigars from one factory or salesroom to another is likely to lead to some difficulties between the manufacturers and the agents of the internal revenue. The revenue laws in regard to the transfer of domestic cigars make it unlawful to convey them from one point to another, unless previously stamped agreeably to the provisions of the act. At the meeting of the Central Organization of strikers yesterday it was stated that a prominent non-union firm had been detected in the act of transferring cigars contrary to law, and it was immediately ordered that the revenue authorities be informed of the fact and the necessary testimony furnished to enable the government officers to prosecute the case.

Kemsler & Co., Bowery, have agreed to the strikers' terms and all hands have gone to work. Breslin & Boyle will yield only to non-union men. Block's, No. 304 Canal street, has been declared a strike shop. The hands of Berger Brothers, No. 35 Bowery, to the number of thirty, struck yesterday in the Central Organization it was ordered that the Committee on Organization had only power to investigate, not to order, a strike in any shop. Seeger & Co. are willing to pay the $6 per 1,000 provided the men will strip their own tobacco. A lady delegate from Kerbs & Spies stated in regard to the packers employed in that factory that the firm had declared they had no contract with the packers to employ them forever—meaning that they would be discharged whenever they saw fit. Solomon, Fortieth street, who has had trouble with his tenement house workers, says he will pay them their back dues when he sees their furniture on carts ready to be moved off. A motion to declare Mr. Greenhall's a strike shop was laid over until the boss, who is now absent, returns to the city. The foreman has discharged ten out of fourteen hands. It was announced by the Chair that no person was authorized to collect money in aid of the strike except those who presented printed subscription papers stamped with the seal and signed by the officers of the organization. The mutual agreement of the cigarmakers and packers to stand by each other was officially adopted.

A LAWYER'S MISTAKE.

John A. Ellis, a Westchester lawyer and real estate agent, came yesterday uncomfortably close to Ludlow Street Jail. A party owed a debt to one of his clients, and in order to scare him Ellis procured a blank summons from the clerk at the Fordham Civil Court, and without permission filled it out and sent the same to the delinquent debtor. Justice Flanagan yesterday ordered Mr. Ellis to stand before him, and after administering a sharp reproof sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment. Then His Honor raised his eyes, and, catching the penitent expression of the lawyer's countenance, added in a softer tone:—"The sentence is suspended and the prisoner allowed to depart on parole."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"Evidences of Religion," by Rev. Louis Jouin, S. J., published by P. O'Shea, of New York. This is a remarkable work, comprehensive in its grasp and succinct in its treatment of the great issues of the day as they affect, and are likely to affect, Christianity. The subjects of Galileo and the Inquisition, the vital and spirit-stirring controversies as to Church and State, and secular and State education, are presented in a forcible light, in their truthfulness as ever held by the Church; thus giving Catholic doctrine in a synopsis and saving the labor of numerous references. The work is likely to become very popular in America, appealing as it does to sound principles of judgment and reason, and fairly and calmly stating the arguments.

Mr. Charles G. Leland is again suffering at the hands of a piratical publisher. Messrs. Trübner & Co. are his authorized publishers in England, but Messrs. Ward Lock & Tyler, who are emulating the example of the late Mr. Hotten, have just issued an edition of the "Breitman Ballads," which they claim to be "the complete book from the author's revised edition." Mr. Leland flatly denies this in a card to the *Athenæum*, in which he says that Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler's edition is frightfully mutilated.

We wonder if the *London Academy* never heard of Carlyle as a translator of German classics.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M. P., is preparing a new romance, which, rumor says, is like the old.

Self-Help Smiles is writing a biographical account of the late George Moore, philanthropist.

A translation of M. Balzac's correspondence will be published by Bentley & Sons. A spicy book may be anticipated.

Frederick Crowest, author of "The Great Tone Poets," has in press "A Book of Musical Anecdote."

"Columbia and Canada: Notes on the Great Republic and the New Dominion," by W. Fraser Rae, is nearly ready in London.

H. S. King & Co. have ceased to publish anything except the periodicals which bear their name. Their book business will be carried on by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co.

Herr F. Gross, editor of the *Prager Tagblatt*, has won the first prize offered by the Central Literary Bureau of Berlin, Dr. H. Landesman the second and a Breslau editor the third.

England wants a library journal like the one published in America.

Farjeon has written the Christmas story for Tinsley's already.

Could Mr. Ingram have written the review of Gill's "Life of Poe" in the *Athenæum?* Who ever did write it handles Mr. Gill without gloves, and says that "his most glaring fault is want of knowledge of the subject he is writing about."

Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, formerly of New York, but lately of Berlin, has in Osgood's press a course of lectures on the settlement and growth of the United States, our republican government and political institutions, and the experience of a century in testing them.

Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, will issue Alphonse Daudet's "Little Good for Nothing" and Nabob" in readiness for the fall season.

A new "History of the Art of Stenography," by William P. Upham, has been published by the author at Salem, Mass.

Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London and New York, will issue for the holidays a sumptuous volume entitled "Great Painters of Christendom."

M. Xavier de Montepin has put forth a so-called romance, under the melancholy and repulsive title of "Les Enfers de Paris."

Hurd & Houghton have just ready "Californian Pictures in Prose and Verse," by Benj. Packe Avery, late editor of the *Overland Monthly*.

"Lübke's History of Art," carefully revised and extended by Clarence Cook, is in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York.

A new "Bibliography of the Middle Ages," in three volumes, by Ulysse Chevalier, is appearing in Paris.

M. le Docteur Guichet has printed in Paris his book on "Les Etats-Unis: Notes sur l'Organisation Scientifique, les Facultés de Médecine, les Hôpitaux, la Prostitution, &c."

Since the Franco-German war the German government requires a knowledge of the Russian language from all officers in the army.

Dr. Samuel Manning, whose "Swiss Pictures," "Italian Pictures," "Spanish Pictures" and "American Pictures" have delighted so many thousands of readers, has in the London press a volume of "English Pictures," which is a beautiful gift book, with 200 fine woodcut illustrations of English scenery and architecture, with a well written descriptive text.

French novelists appear to be hard run for sensations. The latest new novel from the Paris press is entitled "Le Demi-Monde Sous la Terreur," by Fortuné du Boisgobey.

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin has in Robert Carter's press a book on a timely subject, entitled "Among the Turks."

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Life, Campaigns and Public Services of General George B. McClellan will find a wide circulation among the friends and admirers of the "Hero of Western Virginia, South Mountain and Antietam." Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

Saved by Sympathetic Kindness and the Grace of God.—This work presents a sad, but thrilling picture of a first fall into the vice of intemperance, and subsequently to worldly degradation, before being rescued to God by kind friends infusing the spirit of grace into the heart of the depraved one. It is published at No. 58 Reade street, in this city, by the National Temperance Society.

Annals of the Great Strikes in the United States is the title of a new work written by Hon. J. A. Dacus, lately employed on the editorial staff of the St. Louis *Republican*. He treats the question of the labor problem with ability and gives a graphic description of the causes and events of the strikes and labor riots of 1877. The book, which is illustrated, is for sale by Messrs. W. H. Stelle & Co., of New York.

Bessie's Six Lovers—A companion to Mrs. Frances H. Burnett's Theo—is published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Stammering, Its Causes and Remedy, by W. F. Hodgson, F. R. H. S., contains the writer's theory of the causes of defective articulation, with his plan of cure. Messrs Harper & Brother, of Philadelphia.

Pegasus Re-Saddled is the title of a sprightly volume of popular poems, by H. Cholmondeley Pennell. It contains ten spirited illustrations by Du Maurier, and will prove attractive to the young folk. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

Lil; or, Kilcorran, is a pretty story from the pen of the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh. The scene is laid in the northwest portion of the Green Isle. The tale is gossipy and attractive, and its treatment sustains the reputation of the writer. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Elsie's Children is written by Martha (Finley) Farquharson as a sequel to Elsie's Motherhood, and is likely to obtain just as wide a circulation as its predecessor. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A Knight of the Nineteenth Century is by the Rev. B. P. Roe, who conveys a good moral lesson in a very pleasing form. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Through Some One is a memoir of Christian and extra-Christian experience, by Nathaniel Ramsay Waters. It is published by Charles P. Somerby, of New York. The author relates the history of his early training, his conversion to the Catholic religion, his reception into the fold of the Roman Church, his subsequent doubts on the subject of revelation and faith as taught by the Vatican authority, and his lapse to the perhaps consoling belief that the doctrine of eternal punishment is a mistake, and that great minds have "grown sick of the smell of brimstone."

Prometheus (Vol. 1, No. 2), from July to November, 1877, is in pamphlet form. In poetry and prose it treats the subjects of philosophy, religion and social polity in a manner which will please the scientist. The articles are well written. Somerby, New York.

Professor O. C. Marsh's Address on the Subject of the Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America has reached us. The discourse was delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Nashville, Tenn., in August last, and is evidently the result of much laborious investigation and research.

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, for November, is out.

The Eclectic Engineering Magazine (Van Nostrand's), for November, is a useful number of that periodical.

Novo Mondo, an illustrated journal of progress, for November, makes No. 83, seventh volume, of the print. It is brought out in Rio Janeiro and for sale at the New York Times Building in this city.

Lectures on the Centennial of American Independence, given at Berlin, Dresden, Florence, Paris and London, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., is brought out by Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston. The book contains complete reports of the series of eloquent discourses delivered by the reverend gentleman, the points of which were cabled to the HERALD and specially written by our correspondent abroad at the moment.

Harper's Half-hour Series, four volumes—The A B C of Finance, Janet's Repentance, The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton and Mr. Gilfil's Love Story—sustain the reputation of the enterprise. Messrs. Harper, New York.

Miss Misanthrope is an entertaining novel, by Justin McCarthy. Messrs. Sheldon & Murray, New York.

Krema; or, My Father's Sin, written by R. De Blacker more for the Select Novels Library series, is published by the Messrs. Harper.

Hawthorne and Other Poems, published by Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, contains many sweet poetic effusions by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Hawthorne was read before many of the *literati* of Harvard University with great success on the 28th of June.

That Girl of Mine, by the author of That Lover of Mine, is an attractive story of American life. Messrs. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Dolly. This is the title of a love story, quite new, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Messrs. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

The Domestic Monthly, a journal of fashion, for November, is issued by Blake & Co., New York.

The Narrative of a Blockade Runner, written by J. Wilkinson, who was a captain in the Confederate States (Jeff Davis') Navy, is full of historical and exciting incidents connected with the dangerous service which aided so forcibly in imperilling the cause of the Union. Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York.

The Origin of the World, According to Revelation and Science, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., is published by Messrs. Harper, of this city. The scientists will hail its advent with joy.

Caricature and Other Comic Art in All Times and Many Lands. This amusing work presents an ample field for home enjoyment and information during the holiday season which is now approaching. The book, which has over two hundred illustrations, is printed by Messrs. Harper.

FINE ARTS.

SECOND MONTHLY ART RECEPTION OF THE LOTOS CLUB.

The first of this season's monthly art exhibitions and "Saturday night" receptions, held in the parlors of the Lotos Club, took place last evening, being prefaced by the "Art" dinner. There was a large assemblage of the club members and invited guests. At the dinner, in the absence of Mr. John Brougham, the president of the club, Mr. Noah Brooks, the first vice president, took the chair. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Mayor Ely, Chauncey M. Depew, Professor John Gamgee and R. B. Roosevelt. There were some thirty-six pictures in all exhibited, chiefly hung in the central room, and they made a quite pleasing little collection. Most of the pictures were sent, as usual, by the artists, and some were loaned by owners. On the line hung a charming and subtly treated Wyant, "Black Mountain, N. Y.," and above it Parton's "Au Sable Rapids by Moonlight." Near these was a coast scene by Arthur Quartley, with finely treated sky and storm tossed water. By this was an Eastern scene by Tiffany—a few palms by a roadside, with figures of two Arabs—pleasing and with good local color. A neat little M. F. H. de Haas—an admirably given moonlight over the waters, with a sail—next attracted attention, and by it a fine female head by Huntington.

Further along was an admirable, picturesque little McEntee, "Through the Veil, Catskill Mountains." There was Boughton's very charming, graceful picture, "Return of the Gleaners," and above it a boldly treated landscape by C. H. Miller. On the other side of the room were a bright but always chalky little Sonntag, and Edward Moran's fine large canvas of a yacht race. Guy was represented here by a charming little figure at a cottage window, and near was Hicks' "A Woman of Ischia."

In the front room there was "The Page," by Vély, a richly dressed youth trying swords, admirably colored and modelled. Among the other pictures noticed were William De Haas' scene on the Newfoundland coast; a head by Story; a coast scene by Heade; Fitch's "Emerald Pool;" Arthur Quartley's "View of New York Bay from an Old Staten Island Dock;" E. Hall's "Gathering Pond Lilies;" Dolph's "The Sanctuary;" "A Still Life," by Morston Beam; F. S. Church's "Past and Present," a mummy's head by a rose; Frost Johnson's portrait of Lady Helen Blackwood, daughter of Lord Dufferin; Bristol's "Lake in the Adirondacks;" Humphrey Moore's "harpening the Sabre;" F. S. Church's "Lotos Eater," and Arthur Parson's "Sycamores on the Old Shokan;" Miranda's Joaquin Miller and a Cropsey. The Art Committee were Messrs. George H. Story, Noah Brooks and C. J. Pardee, and the Entertainment Committee Dr. A. F. MacDonald, Montague L. Marks and Charles E. Pease.

The evening was ended by piano recitals, recitations and songs.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—NEW LOAN COLLECTION.

There have lately been placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in West Fourteenth street, some twenty of a number of important pictures lately imported by Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, and which she has loaned to the museum for exhibition. Using these as a nucleus, by adding some others loaned by Mrs. Smith Van Buren, Mr. Robert Hoe, Sr., and Mr. G. W. Drexel, and a few belonging to the museum, there has been formed on the eastern walls of the centre room a notable little collection.

A large and fine Rousseau first attracts attention, according to the card, "The Pond (Midday)," though why midday it is hard to see, for it is a palpable evening twilight. A couple of hunters are resting on the rocks by a pond, shaded by those russetty trees the painter favored, while beyond, on the edge of the moorland, a horse and footman are limned against the sunset sky. A charming example, painted with a boldness born of conscious strength, and with a depth and harmony of general tone rarely observable. Especially fine is the sky. An excess of varnish which covers this, as well as several others of Mrs. Blodgett's pictures, is to be regretted.

By the same artist there is a smaller, not as important, but in its way quite as powerful, a picture. It is a charming little bit in the forest at Fontainebleau—trees around a little pond, by which stands a female figure. Very vigorous and masterly in treatment and with an especially noticeable point in the water reflections.

Next to this hangs, in strong contrast as to style, an admirable example of Jules Dupré—cattle in the river, back of them trees and above the afternoon sun breaking through the cloudy sky and lighting up part of the landscape. In the exceedingly luminous sky the thickness of impasto affected by this painter is especially observable, though here used to excellent effect.

A highly varnished Corot hanging next to this looks weak, as it undoubtedly is somewhat. There is a simple little Troyon by these, a stranded fishing boat, and on the other wall a large and eminently fine example of the master. It is a cloudy mid-afternoon scene, cattle in the foreground grazing on the edge of woods, into which a cart with a couple of figures is going, and over the meadows a picturesque chateau. There is a delicious harmony over all, a sense of repose; in a word, it is natural; nothing shocks the eye with too bold strength, and it is much "cleaner," if one may use the word, than the work of his pupil Van Marcke. As usual with Troyon, it is cattle in a landscape, while with Van Marcke the landscape is usually very subsidiary.

Near this there is a neat, green little Daubigny, a moorland pond, and "Spring," by Daubigny, an admirable example of blended greens in the trees by a mill and race, in which are cast nicely managed reflections.

By Rosa Bonheur there is a picture of a young ram, in which is especially to be noticed the modeling and a nice quality of light on the animal.

There are three studies for frescoes by Eugene Delacroix, entitled respectively, "The Triumph of Hercules," "Aristotle" and "Vieiro."

Decamps is represented by a child sitting up in bed playing with a kitten—a very pleasing little bit and especially luminous.

"Arabs at Prayer" is by Fromentin, and not an especially fine example. There is also a scene in ancient Venice by Marcitchi.

Two of the most interesting of Mrs. Blodgett's pictures, to whom all those so far noticed belong, are a Romney and a Sir Joshua. The Romney is an excellent example painted in the well known masterly, dashing style, and is a portrait of the beautiful Mrs. Fitzherbert, from the collection of George IV. Above it and in strong contrast is a portrait by Reynolds of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of one the English ministers to Persia, in the Persian costume she wore at a fancy dress ball given to George III.

There are also a very charming and admirably painted Droaiz which does not suffer much by its juxtaposition with the Romney, a portrait of a young girl with a King Charles spaniel in her arms, and a rather flashy portrait by Lebrun.

Among the pictures noticed belonging to other parties were a Leys, a Dutch interior, a mother and young daughter just entering church, and a figure of a man at the door; a Tolschi, a good sized canvas with several figures collected on a terrace around a dealer in pictures and bric-à-brac; a Jaquet; a very charming little Lydecker; a large McEntee, an autumn scene, very pleasing, and a very fine luness in fine harmony with the French pictures, which cannot be said of some others on the wall. There also hung near these a number of the Kensetts belonging to the gallery.

STUDIO NOTES.

Mr. Inness has just painted a scene near Leeds, Greene county, N. Y., which many consider one of his best pictures, and which is certainly very strong. He has also a New Jersey scene, a picture of some lofty elms by a quiet brook, with dome-like cumuli rising beyond in the sky, and a church spire and some houses behind the trees. Mr. Inness has on his easel and is working up the view near Castel Cadore in Titian's country, noticed before, and in which there are materials, which none know how to manage better than this artist, for a powerful picture.

James Hart has finished a view on the Boquet River in the Adirondack country which is very charming, and is at work on a canvas representing cattle wandering down a path by a woodland stream, so far very nice in quality.

Bierstadt is still engaged on his large canvas, but also has under way an Indian on horseback coursing along by and about to spear a madly dashing buffalo.

Robert Cushing, the sculptor, is modelling a bust of the late Archbishop Bayley, for which he took a cast the day after death. He has been for some time at work modelling what from present indications will prove a very successful statue, which he calls "The Mayflower." A young girl of seventeen, just budding into womanhood, has been picking flowers, and hearing a sound, looks up, holding a spray of trailing arbutus with one hand to her breast, while with the other she grasps some drapery—a graceful, pleasing design and a nicely managed figure.

Guy has nearly finished a very pleasing picture, a young girl of about twelve sitting at a table reading. It is a quiet, charming little figure; there is a fine effect of reflected light on the face, and the intent expression in the eyes looking at the page open before her is especially well given. The figure is naturally posed and well managed.

William H. Beard has, in addition to a picture called the "Wayside Rehearsal," which he has just sketched in, a pleasing little figure piece called "The First Rebuff," a group of children by a stream, one of whom, a boy, has said something "smart" to a little girl opposite, who has given him the retort uncourteous, while two others are laughing by, and a Skye terrier seems interested. The "expression," if it may be so called, of the discomfited little boy's back is very well given.

J. G. Brown is painting a pathetic bit, a hardy, but crippled man-of-war's man, watching, with tearful eyes, his ship as it leaves the shore. He has also under way a fine study of an old man, with a Bible on his knees and his glasses in his hand, speaking of what he has been reading, and which he designs as a companion for the old woman, with the teacup, already spoken of. Mr. Brown talks of some day painting them together into a picture and calling it "Consolation."

Walter Shirlaw has well started a picture of a dark-haired Spanish girl leaning against a wall, with clasped hands, and looking sadly out of the picture, and which he calls "Alone"—probably neglected or deserted by lover or friends. He is also at work on one of his pleasing, quaint little Bavarian girl heads.

F. Dielman is back in his studio, and has on his easel a little panel bit of a dark haired, pale faced, larged eyed Spanish girl of the time of Philip II., which is very interesting. It is treated strongly and with few colors. He is also painting a miniature like little picture of an Elizabethan lady, about leaving an apartment with a greyhound and turned to look at a gaudy parrot who is flapping his wings on a stand.

Fitch is back with a portfolio full of Adirondack color sketches.

HOME ART NOTES.

The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts intend shortly to hold a loan exhibition of water colors and of drawings, American and foreign. Mr. James L. Claghorn, the president, has received promises of many important examples from private galleries and dealers in this city.

A large and very interesting exhibition of a loan collection of faces will shortly be opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Miss Rose Durfee made private sales of pictures at the Chicago Exhibition, amounting to $8,000, which is some $3,000 better than the sales reported made at auction and privately at St. Louis.

The schools of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts are open for the season. In addition to the usual instruction in drawing, painting, perspective, shades and shadows, &c., sculpture and modelling in clay, there will be a course of lectures, illustrated by diagrams, casts, living models and when necessary by dissections, by Professor Keen.

ART ABROAD.

The prize of some 1,200f., known as the Concours Troyon, has been awarded by the Académie des Beaux Arts, of Paris, to Emile Dameron, pupil of M. Pelouze. Honorably mentioned:—M. Raoul, pupil of Cabanel, and M. Noirot. The subject was the entrance to a forest, with figures and animals.

M. Chapu, the sculptor, carried off the 20,000f. prize at the French Académie des Beaux Arts.

In the space set apart in the approaching exposition of 1878 for the city of Paris the fine arts have been allotted 810 metres.

Philip Burty has a long letter from Paris in the *Academy* of October 13 on "M. Thiers, Critique et Curieux," in which he starts by saying that "it is as inaccurate to call M. Thiers an 'art critic' as it is to talk of his collections."

Michael Angelo's rough sketch for his competition design, "Soldiers Surprised Bathing," has lately been added to the Albertina collection in Vienna.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson's famous picture, "The Roll Call," is still in the hands of the engraver.

Raphael Gordon, a