THE EVENING STAR.
Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 11th St,
BY
THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COM'Y.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

THE EVENING STAR is served by carrier to their subscribers at TEN CENTS PER WEEK, or FORTY-FOUR CENTS PER MONTH. Copies at the counter TWO CENTS each. By mail—three months, $1.50; six months, $3.00; one year, $6.
THE WEEKLY STAR—published Friday—$1.50 a year. ☞ Invariably in advance, in both cases, and no paper sent longer than paid for.
☞ Rates of advertising furnished on application.

The Evening Star.

VOL. 39—NO. 5,890. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
WARRANTED PURE.

Large bottles, $1; per gallon, $5. Also, a large stock of California Wines, Port, Muscatel, Angelica and others per bottle or in quantity. These Wines are direct from growers, and are the only article in market that can be relied upon as perfectly pure, both for sacramental purposes and the sick. Prices astonishingly low. I have also a pure old Holland Gin well adapted for delicate persons and females. All these goods are warranted perfectly pure. I still adhere to my former very low rates, 15 to 30 per cent. below usual rates, which is certainly a great inducement to buyers. I keep a large assortment, buy in large quantities, and hence can afford to sell so low. It will well repay to give me a call, even though it be a little out of your way.
ARTHUR NATTANS, Druggist,
jan22-tr Second and D streets, N. W.

Wines, Liquors, &c., for the Holidays

More than one hundred of our citizens feel themselves under personal obligation to C. GAUTIER, No. 1217 and 1219 Pennsylvania avenue, for beverages, through the virtues of his celebrated Bitters, to participate in the festivities incident to the Holiday Season. Although Mr. C. takes much pride in thus being a public benefactor, he does not allow the other duties of his business to escape his observation. Already his storerooms are filled with the immense stock of Liquors and Cordials imported for the Holiday trade, and which have been selected with care for the wants of his patrons. Those in want of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Liquors, should favor him with a call, and be assured that they buy in his line will be not only pure but unadulterated. dec19

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or deafness. Avoid the unnamed and delusive preparations bearing virtues they do not possess. The genuine is A. Batchelor's Hair Dye, has had fairly years unblemished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York. feb8-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ESCAPED NUN!
LINCOLN HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN, recently converted to Protestantism, Young, sprightly, and smart. For several years an inmate of St. Joseph's Convent, Hudson City, New Jersey. She will deliver her STARTLING and THRILLING LECTURE, entitled "LIFE IN A CONVENT."

Miss O'Gorman has had a personal experience of the most THRILLING CHARACTER, some chapters of which she will relate. It is a subject of deep interest to thousands, and Miss O'Gorman, having been a Nun herself, is capable of giving a vivid picture of the interior of such an institution. It only occurs once in a life-time that the public have an opportunity of hearing an Escaped Nun lecture on Convent life. She will relate how she became converted to Protestantism. This will be one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever given in this city. She has recently been speaking to crowded houses in other cities, the largest halls being filled to overflowing.

Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Now for sale at Mr. Ballantyne's bookstore, 402 7th street. Be sure and get your tickets and seats in time. fl th s m tu at

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

Enthusiastic reception and brilliant success of the pearl of the stage,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by the talented actor and author,
MR. L. R. SHEWELL.
WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872,
LORLE, the Fairy Belle of the Canton.
THURSDAY, February 1,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY; or, a Mother's Prayer.
FRIDAY, benefit of Maggie Mitchell,
JANE EYRE.
FANCHON Matinee Saturday. jan31-6t

OLD No. 486 7TH ST. | ON EXHIBITION AND SALE AT MARKRITER'S, | NEW No. 439 7TH ST.
No. 416 7th street, between D and E streets, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.
Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.
Also, largest stock Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.
☞ TERMS CASH.
Please remember Name and Number. ap25-1y*

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE FIFTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
PLATE PRINTERS' UNION
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1872,
AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE.
TICKETS $5, INCLUDING SUPPER.

The Committee of Arrangements, thankful for the past favors of their friends, would respectfully call their attention to this notice, assuring them that nothing will be left undone that will contribute to the enjoyment of all who may participate, referring to their past efforts as a sufficient guarantee.
☞ Supper served by Woodbury & Co.
J. A. HANCE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary. j30-31,f1,2,3,65

LECTURES.

HOW TO MARRY.
LECTURE BY C. FANNIE ALLYN
FRIDAY NIGHT, AT HARMONIAL HALL.
ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.
1t*

"THE MAN QUESTION."—Lecture by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, at the Assembly Church, corner of I and 5th streets, N. W., February 2d, 1872, at 7:30 p. m., for the Ladies Aid Society. Admittance, 50 cents. fl-2t*

PIANOS, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Pianos, Melodeons, Accordeons, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, &c., left for repairs over time, or taken in trade, will be sold regardless of actual value, at C. L. WILD & BRO.'S, 420 11th street west, j6-1m between Pennsylvania avenue and E st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Having determined to introduce in this city the celebrated SCHOMACKER PIANO, Philadelphia, which has the newest improvements, magnificent tone; is better finished, and more durable than any other Piano made, I now offer the same at 33 per cent. less cash than any other first class Piano can be bought, or for reasonable installments. Call and examine for yourselves.
dec22 CARL RICHTER, 935 Penna. ave.

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
(LATE JENNESS HOUSE,)
JAMES SYKES, Proprietor.
FRONTING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between 13th and 14th streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thankful to the public for generous patronage in the past, the Proprietor asks his old friends and patrons to test the accommodations of his present establishment, which he promises shall be found at least equal to the best in Washington.
jan9 tf (Rep. Chron.)

TREMONT HOUSE,
Near the Capitol and Depot:
The proprietor has built a new addition and enlarged his dining-room to accommodate 200 guests, and now offers first-class accommodations at $2.50 per day. Weekly and monthly boarders taken at reasonable rates. Free omnibuses in attendance at all trains and steamboats.
jan4-3m F. P. HILL, Proprietor.

"THE ARLINGTON,"
VERMONT AVENUE.
T. ROESSLE & SON,
oc15-1y PROPRIETORS.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRANKLIN & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
No. 1227 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. jan19 3m

PLEASE TELL YOUR FRIENDS WHERE TO GET RELIEF.
CORNS, BUNIONS,
Chilblains, Vascular Excrescences, Club and Ingrowing Toe-nails, and other diseases of the feet, relieved without pain, so the patient can walk with ease immediately, at DR. WHITE'S establishment, No. 535 15th street, opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington. (Branch Office, No. 7 North Charles street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore.) Refers to many eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and thousands of other well-known and responsible patrons. Hours, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Press of business at office precludes visiting patients at residence except between 6 and 8 p. m. ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON IN 1861. dec22

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip.

Receptions.

The President will hold receptions from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, February 1 and 15.

Mrs. Grant's receptions will take place every Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Colfax will receive on Wednesdays during the season, (commencing January 30,) from 2.30 till 5 p. m.

The wives of the several members of the President's Cabinet will receive on Wednesday afternoon of each week.

Speaker Blaine's receptions will be held on the following Friday evenings, from 9 to 11 o'clock—viz: January 12th and 26th, February 9th.

Mrs. Blaine's receptions every Wednesday afternoon of the season, beginning January 10th, from 2½ to 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Marshal Sharp receives on Fridays.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from this source to-day were $359,812.15.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY is expected to return on Monday next.

DR. WILLIAM T. COLLINS, pension agent for this city, has resigned.

THE Japanese party, numbering 106 persons, started for Washington from San Francisco yesterday morning, in a special train, consisting of five palace cars.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS to-day were Secretaries Boutwell and Belknap, Senators Scott and Cameron, with a delegation of iron manufacturers from Pennsylvania, Senators Clayton, Wilson, Nye, Ames, Morton, Morrill, Robertson and Logan, and Representatives Snapp, Blaine, Clarke, Wallace and Lynch.

GENERALS PORTER AND BABCOCK have received a dispatch from the chairman of the congressional committee investigating the New York custom-house, that they will take their testimony in Washington, after they have concluded the examination of witnesses in New York.

A CUBAN DELEGATION, consisting of Senor Cespedes, Senor Agulano, Senor Agramonta and one or two other prominent leaders in the Cuban struggle for liberty, have arrived here and are at the Arlington. Their object is to secure from our government if possible the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS OF ASSAY.—The President has appointed Professor George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, San Francisco, and Hon. R. W. Tayler, First Comptroller of the Treasury, as additional commissioners to the annual assay at the mint in Philadelphia on the 12th instant.

GEN. RANSOM, elected United States Senator from North Carolina, vice Governor Vance, was a Confederate soldier, who rose from a lieutenancy of infantry to the rank of major-general. As he held no office under the United States government before the war, and took no oath to support the constitution, he is not disabled by the 14th amendment. The republicans, however, contend that he was not elected on the day fixed by law, which invalidates the election.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The commission to-day heard additional testimony in the case of Mrs. Lizzy Hamilton, of Grand Gulf, Miss., widow of Charles D. Hamilton, for supplies taken, amounting to $139,200, and in the case of A. D. Young, of Wilmington, N. C., amounting to $13,000. In the case of Henry Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, Va., amounting to $75,000, important evidence for the government has been obtained from the rebel archives, now in possession of the War Department.

DISTRICT MATTERS IN CONGRESS.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning referred the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Poland, Williams and Eldridge. The bill introduced by Gen. Chipman a few days since to amend and consolidate the several acts establishing and relating to a Metropolitan police in the District of Columbia was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Harmer, Roosevelt and Darrell.

THE PRESS DINNER.—The dinner to be given by the representatives of the press takes place Saturday evening, February 10th, at Welcker's. Among the invited guests are Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Representatives Cox, Brooks, Roosevelt, Sargent, Gov. Cooke, and A. R. Shepherd, Esq. The dinner was fixed for Saturday next, but it was discovered that most of the guests had engagements for that night; hence the postponement to the 10th.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The statement of the public debt issued from the Treasury Department to-day shows totals as follows:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		
Bonds at 6 per ct	$1,512,708,550 00	
Bonds at 5 per ct	339,441,650 00	
		$1,852,850,200 00
Debt Bearing Int'st in Lawful Money:		
Certificates of indebtedness, at 4 per ct	$678,000 00	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per ct	14,000,000 00	
Certificates at 3 per ct	20,300,000 00	
		34,978,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,709,897 26
Debt Bearing no Inter't.		
Old Demand and legal tender notes	357,592,631 25	
Fractional currency	40,619,016 93	
Coin certificates	36,507,500 00	
		434,719,198 18
Interest		30,868,455 18
Total debt, principal and interest		$2,354,416,350 86
Cash in the Treasury.		
Coin	$103,371,730 15	
Currency	12,840,271 21	
		116,212,001 36
Debt, less cash in Treasury, February 1, 1872		2,238,204,949 50
Debt, less cash in Treasury, January 1, 1872		2,243,838,411 16
Decrease of debt during past month		5,633,461 64
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871		$82,503,897 42
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871		$204,754,413 06

The statement of bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies shows totals as follows: Principal outstanding, $64,618,832; interest accrued and not yet paid, $323,094.16; interest paid by the United States, $14,631,049.37; interest repaid by transportation of mails, $3,440,125.24; balance of interest paid by the United States, $11,190,915.13.

PERSONAL.—Hon. F. W. Bird, for many years one of the leading members of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and one of the pioneers of anti-slavery in New England, is in town, with headquarters at Wormley's. Secretary Boutwell called upon Mr. Bird at his quarters yesterday morning, and had an interview. Those two gentlemen pulled together, politically, for many years in Massachusetts. During the fishing and hunting seasons, for many years, they were in the habit of going to the Adirondack country, in northern New York, together, where they enjoyed themselves and recruited their health. Secretary Boutwell is much indebted for the extraordinary physical strength and endurance which he now possesses, and so much needs in his present trying position, to the invigorating exercises and sports in the woods and upon the streams and lakes among the Adirondack mountains. ....Accompanying Mr. Bird is Mr. E. K. Potter, of the extensive printing house of Wright & Potter, Boston. They are printers to the state. Mr. Potter, like the two gentlemen named above, formed the habit of retreating to the Adirondacks every summer and willing away a few weeks each year in the healthy sport of camping in the woods, hunting and fishing. Being a practical printer, an old newspaper publisher of Boston, a ready writer and a wit with all, and having a natural taste for descriptive writing, Mr. Potter was induced to prepare a lecture describing a summer trip to the Adirondacks, to be delivered before one of the literary societies of Boston. It proved to be so highly interesting and instructive that Mr. Potter was requested to repeat it. He did so, and now it is in demand all over New England and in the state of New York. The lecture is a grand success. ....General Belknap, Secretary of War, called upon the Rev. Dr. McCosh at Wormley's yesterday, and tendered the Doctor and his family facilities for visiting portions of the capital. ....Richard H. Dana, jr., United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, and author of "Two Years before the Mast," and George W. Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, were the guests at dinner of Hon. John A. King, of New York, Tuesday evening, at Wormley's.

Society.

The receptions yesterday afternoon were crowded. Mrs. Creswell's house, where the young people delight to gather, was filled with guests during the entire afternoon, and the ball room was so thronged that the dancers were obliged to practice that version of the "dip" which requires no more space than the feet of two persons are absolutely obliged to occupy. Mrs. Creswell was assisted by Miss Swayne and Miss Chandler, of Boston. Miss McIntyre, who has gone to assist at the wedding of a friend, was much missed, for she is one of the young ladies in a quiet way has established a firm hold in the regard if not the affections of her many acquaintances.

—General Belknap's parlors were full the entire afternoon, for no one is willing to miss the charming gathering always to be found there. Mrs. Bower, beautiful and bright as usual, and apparently enjoying herself to the utmost, received the callers, assisted by Miss Belknap, Mrs. Walcott, Miss Lucy Worthington, Miss Banks and Miss Lawrence. The ladies were all dressed beautifully, and were prepared to make all who called upon them happy by bright smiles and pleasant words.

—The receptions of Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Delano, and Mrs. Boutwell were also largely attended.

—Some of those making calls yesterday were the Swedish Minister, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Judge Embry, Mrs. Judge Key, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Field and Miss McDougal, Mrs Bradley, Miss Jeffers, Miss Thurman, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. McCartee, Mrs. Stevenson, the Misses Stevenson and Miss Merriweather, Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Captain Johnson, Mrs. Dr. McCosh, and numerous gentlemen well known in society.

—The german at Marini's last evening was a beautiful and delightful entertainment. The attendance was just large enough to be pleasant in point of size, and as all the guests were well acquainted, it was doubly enjoyable on that account. Mr. Mason led the german, and introduced some new figures. There were as usual many lookers-on, who had a pleasant time chatting and descanting upon dresses. On such an occasion of course the dresses which give the most pleasing effect are those of white fleecy material, and are becoming to blondes or *brunes* alike. The one worn by Miss Dyer was exquisite in its freshness and design. It was white crape lisse, with ruchings of white satin and delicate vines of small white flowers in the ruchings. The body was of white silk laced down the back, and pointed back and front. It was richly trimmed with satin, lace and flowers. Miss Mary Ballard's dress was another noticeable one. A rich white silk with a pleating of narrow white satin ribbon passing around the train; overdress of white illusion looped with black velvet ribbon and a cluster of roses. Miss Thomas, of Philadelphia, wore a black grenadine, trimmed with gold-colored satin and fringe of gold and black mixed. Miss Clarke, daughter of Hon. Freeman Clarke, a salmon-colored silk, with flounce of crape the same color, and heavy bunches of white roses about the skirt. Miss Preston, white, with trimmings of pink, and overdress dotted with marguerite with black centre; superb diamonds. Miss Minny Blair, white, with delicate green bordering the ruffle. Miss Mary Campbell looked very lovely in blue silk train, overdress of white muslin, trimmed with valenciennes lace. Miss Mary Lee wore lavender silk, with flounce and overdress of white muslin. Miss Ella Ray was charming in white, with blue trimmings. Miss Belle Hill, blue tarleton, with ruffles; overdress of white, with wreath of small roses around the panier. Miss Turnbull wore blue silk, with white, and looked elegant. Miss Banks a pink silk train, with ruffles of lavender-colored silk; overdress of lavender, trimmed with pink. Miss Sally Marshal, blue silk, with white overdress and cape of valencienne lace. Others who attracted by their beauty, grace and elegance were Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Jeffers, Miss Nanny Davis, Mrs. McCamma, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Lucy Worthington, Miss Knowlton, Miss Sherman, Miss Fletcher, Miss Georgy Colgate, Miss Pascal. Gen. Sickles, with his beautiful bride, was present. She wore white illusion over satin, and was much observed.

—In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Lady Thornton, she and Sir Edward Thornton are obliged to postpone receiving the friends whom they had invited for this evening, until Thursday evening next, February 5th.

—The marriage of Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, to Miss Wunderly takes place at the New York Avenue Church this evening at 6 o'clock. Cards of admission must be presented at the church door.

—The southern republican association gives one of its very pleasant soirees at Masonic Temple to-morrow evening. It will doubtless be a brilliant and enjoyable reunion.

—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shepherd for a masquerade party on next Tuesday evening. As all the guests are invited *en masque*, the affair will doubtless be one of the most brilliant and beautiful of its kind ever given here.

—Mrs. Judge Dent and Mrs. Marshal Sharp have issued invitations for next Wednesday evening, at the house of Mrs. Dent.

—The world of little folks is all agog anent the *Bal d'Enfans Costume* to be given to the class of '71-2 by Messrs. Marini & Bates on Tuesday, the 13th inst. And not only the little folks. "Children of a larger growth" as well; for these entertainments are nearly as keenly enjoyed by grown people as by the bewitching little participants.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections did not meet this morning, and no meeting has been called; consequently the case of Abbott, who claims the seat from North Carolina in place of Vance, ineligible, has not been acted upon.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning debated the fishery question at some length, but came to no conclusion on the subject. It was decided to invite Secretary Fish and Secretary Boutwell to appear before the committee to-morrow, for the purpose of giving their views upon the question.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—A number of petitions have been received by Attorney General Williams praying the removal of U. S. district attorney Southworth of the southern district of Alabama. The petitioners represent that Southworth neglects his business, and is especially derelict in the prosecution of the actors in the Eutaw riot a few weeks since.

THE MORMON PRISONERS.—The Attorney General to-day received a telegram from Salt Lake City, signed by a large number of business men and Gentiles in Salt Lake, disapproving the action of Judge McKeon in not admitting Brigham Young and other Mormons charged with murder to bail. The Attorney General also received another dispatch from Salt Lake, signed mainly by federal officials in Utah, endorsing the course of Judge McKeon in the matter referred to.

THE SALT MEN.—The Committee of Ways and Means this morning heard a delegation representing the salt interests of the country. Judge Comstock, of New York, spoke in behalf of the general interests, but particularly for those of the salt company of Onondaga. He read affidavits from the secretary of the company and others, showing the extent and cost of manufacture, prices, &c., and that the reduction of duty would act in a ruinous degree against the manufacture of the domestic by exciting trade in the foreign article, much of which already came in competition with it. W. A. Smoot, of Alexandria, and Mr. Kerr, of Baltimore, favored the reduction or abolishment of duty on salt.

DELEGATE HOOPER, of Utah, has addressed a letter to the Territorial, Judiciary and Appropriation committees of both houses of Congress, in response to a letter of George C. Bates, United States district attorney of Utah, in which he argues that the proceedings against the Mormons in the courts in that territory are unconstitutional, and the indictments null and void. In conclusion he says: "The people of Utah are willing to submit themselves to the laws of the United States, enforced according to law, but they see no reason why they should pay the expenses thereof. They will, through the territorial courts and territorial marshals and attorney generals, enforce, to the best of their ability, the territorial laws for the punishment of murder, assaults with deadly weapons, and all other crimes, and will cheerfully vote to pay all the expenses of the courts which seek to enforce the law according to law: but when asked to contribute their means to trample on all law, and murder the forms of law, they will refuse to do so."

☞ The fishermen propose to fight it out on their "line."

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

THE STYLES FOR FEBRUARY

Dress Reform Abroad and at Home—A Panic in Fashion—Leap Year Parties and Costumes—Toilettes de Visite—Hints for Spring.

The proposed foundation of a "Womans' Dress Guild" in London is a reminder of the most recent of the many projects to arrest the spread of criminal folly and extravagance in dress, attempted in this country. The latest scheme was most strongly endorsed and seconded by Miss Phoebe Cary, and it was her unexpected illness and lamented death which prevented it from becoming an actual fact. The circular had been drawn up, and a list made out of those ladies who were to be invited to her house to aid in the formation of a Dress Association, to include every woman in the whole country who would make the retention of the short walking dress the first article of her dress creed. But death stepped in and prevented the accomplishment of the design.

The proposed rules for the London "Womans' Dress Guild" are the following, and they are subscribed to by a number of ladies of social position and distinction:

1. Not to make purchases unless they can be paid for at the time, or when the account is sent in.
2. Never to buy anything simply "because it is cheap."
3. To dress in a manner befitting the station or occupation in life of the member.
4. To consider the personal tastes of heads of families within the limits of these rules, but not to make anything a plea for personal extravagance.
5. To use nothing false for *mere* purposes of ornament, or because it is the fashion, such as false jewelry, false hair, etc.
6. To avoid all exaggerations belonging to the fashion of the day, which might attract improper attention.
7. To avoid *all* unseemly style of dress, however much it may be encouraged by the popular fashion of the moment.
8. To attend most scrupulously to neatness and cleanliness, and not to waste needlessly either time, (in frequent changes of dress,) money or dress itself.

These rules are too sensible to become fashionable; a blind adherance to fashion presupposes, absence of common sense, and a disregard of modesty and propriety when they interfere with the caprice of the moment; but they may influence it, and they are interesting as showing which way the wind is blowing from different quarters of the earth just now.

A PANIC IN FASHION.

Here, there is at the present moment a sort of panic among the leaders and extremists of *a la mode*, which never comprised the highest class of cultivated and refined women.

Retribution, so swift and sure as to seem like the act of an avenging Providence, has followed in so many instances a great parade of wealth and display that women of the same class, generally ignorant, often belonging in at least questionable rank, have been seized with a fear of divine vengeance, and in some prominent cases contemplated a habit of severity, and a life of almost monastic seclusion.

If we had preachers of sufficient power and magnetism, and of the good old orthodox hell-fire stamp, there would be a great and fashionable revival, for women only have dress and religion as legitimate objects of distraction; and when one fails them they must fall back on the other.

But, unfortunately, we have no such preachers now-a-days. Our ministers of the gospel have become too speculative and too much, though perhaps unconsciously, imbued with the strictly scientific and positive spirit of the times to be able to let loose the winged steeds of a fiery and not too scrupulous imagination. They indulge in any quantity of moral reflections, but they are too general, too didactic and high-toned to strike terror into the hearts of sinners.

Imagine a woman spending seven thousand dollars upon lace one week, and finding the next that the sources of her supply had vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream, and that the garnitures and flounces would henceforth be only so many reminders of her folly, as they would be of no use in her future life. Another lady recently had her dwelling sold under the hammer, who for weeks before had had the most costly contents of Stewart's dry goods palace submitted to her private inspection, and finding nothing fit to wear, had sent an order direct to Paris, which has not yet been filled, and probably now never will be. The husband of this fastidious person was ten years ago a journeyman mechanic, and his wife did her own work, washing included, in the little tenement, which they then occupied in Harlem.

THE BALLS OF THE SEASON.

The winter so far has been singularly barren of any great entertainments, since Prince Alexis departed. The holidays and the quiet social parties which always follow, have alone disturbed the monotony of our regular succession of cold, snow, thaw, rain, and intermediate sunshine.

This month, however, is particularly devoted to the few great public balls, which it is, if not *de rigeur*, at least pardonable to attend.

Not many new dresses are sported at these balls. The ladies who attend them are much too experienced and well supplied for that. It is only the vulgar, and those persons who buy cheap stuffs, and therefore never have anything to wear, who think they require a new dress for every occasion. What is new at these places are the garnitures and trimmings. A delicate silk, half worn, will be freshened up with muslin flounces; a lace over-dress with new flowers, or a silk skirt made available by the addition of a light, grenadine polonaise. The polonaise is really a most remarkable feature of the dress of the present time. In black velvet it forms the most elegant of cloaks; in light, cameo-tinted silk, trimmed with black and white lace, it constitutes, in conjunction with a trained black silk skirt, a most distinguished dinner or half-evening toilet; in white striped gauze or grenadine, it is worn over evening silk skirts, or dresses, which, without some such providential intervention, would be no longer wearable; and in chintz, delaine, merino and other material fabrics, it composes the simple, easy, yet not ungraceful in-door costume of nine-tenths of the women, fashionable and unfashionable.

Very light green seems to be as fashionable a ball-room color as it was last season; and it is not surprising, for it is very effective. Among the prettiest dresses are some of light, green silk, trimmed with ruchings or plaitings of fine white muslin or tarleton.

All-white toilets are not much worn, excepting occasionally in tulle. Even tarleton is preferred, in light bright colors, trimmed with white. Over-dresses, on the contrary, of valenciennes or fine French muslin are so general, over pale pink, blue, mauve, or canary-colored silk, that they undoubtedly constitute an important feature of every lady's wardrobe who makes any pretensions to youth or elegance.

A lovely dress was completed for a young Boston lady the other day. It was of very bright gray tulle, over gray faille; the tulle looped with boquets of variegated velvet pansies.

The embroidered crepe overskirts and flounces, and the pattern dresses in which the silk was cut out to represent flowers and foliage above an application of white muslin or grenadine, which formed so conspicuous a part of the fall exhibitions and importations, are rarely seen now, and do not seem to have served as models to any extent. Those that make their appearance are evidently the original style, bought at half-price, and, elaborate though they are, fall of the fine effect sometimes produced by much simpler toilettes.

The black and white dresses are as numerous as ever; white trimmed with black and *vice versa*. One of these styles is composed of black tulle, trimmed with flounces of white tulle, arranged *en tablier* in front and covered with black lace. The heading consists of ruchings of white tulle and black lace, and the ornaments of clusters of white and crimson roses. A very pretty dress of white tulle is garlanded with black velvet, studded with white marguerites with black and yellow centres.

There is a marked absence of powder in the hair, though plenty is used upon the complexion.

A LEAP-YEAR PARTY.

We hear very little of fancy dress parties, or gilt weddings, probably because people are not in the mood for playing the harlequin, or the fool. But quite a novelty took place recently in the shape of a private leap-year party, which was a great success, less on account of its peculiar features than the spirit with which it was carried out.

The dressing was fancy, or otherwise, according to humor, and several young ladies availed themselves of this privilege to get up costumes in the most exaggerated girl of the period style, including hat, coat, cane, jaunty boots, and lace ruffles decorating the open throat and wrists.

"Dolly Varden" and "Watteau" dresses were also in high feather, the former consisting of a brightly flowered chintz tunic, cut square and very low, with antique sleeves, and skirt very much bunched up over a quilted silk petticoat, the latter of a white muslin or tarleton skirt (short) trimmed with narrow flounces, and pankered skirt, with deeply pointed bodice of white silk, brocaded in a small rose-bud pattern. A muslin *fichu*, laid in three broad folds and edged with two rows of narrow black velvet, little muslin apron trimmed with black velvet to match, high-heeled pink satin shoes, hair powdered quite white, and straw hat set on one side and trimmed with a wreath of small pink roses without leaves, were of course *de rigueur*, and produced a charming effect, quite taking one back to the seventeenth century, and to the Arcadian groves and shepherdesses, whose poetic lives were in such strong contrast to our prosaic ones.

There were quite a number of very good fancy dresses worn by ladies, (the gentlemen were not so successful,) particularly "Fire," in scarlet tarleton, and ornamented with ash grey, black and red roses, in gold leaves; same in the hair. Also, Spring, in light green, over white, with a wreath of primrose and violets. A mermaid's dress was very much admired, and consisted of a long skirt of light sea-green *faille*, almost covered by a tunic of crystalized tulle of the same shade, caught up on one side only with a trail of sea weed and coral, mixed with crystals and water lilies; a wreath of the same in the hair, which should be blonde and flowing. Shell or mother-of-pearl jewelry should be worn with this dress, and not a set of elaborately cut and carved coral, as was the case on the occasion referred to. A most peculiar dress, and one which excited constant attention, was that of "the White Lady of Avenel." It consisted simply of a long, plain trailing dress of soft white cashmere, without trimming, or anything shining except a broad silver belt at the waist and a silver circlet round the head, below which the hair hangs loose, but covered with a long white veil, which can be used to conceal the face when required.

Of course, the ladies acted as ushers and waited upon the gentlemen, calling for them in carriages and taking them home in the most approved style; also furnishing them with boquets. It was a forfeit during the evening to introduce a gentleman to a lady; social etiquette was reversed, and the ladies were always presented to the gentlemen, who put on airs and pretended to be engaged for all the dances, and carried tiny lace handkerchiefs on the tips of their fingers, and ate enormous quantities of ices with a great affectation of not eating anything at all. Altogether the leap-year party was most successful, and there is talk among a select and intimate coterie of getting up another in which the gentlemen shall be attired as ladies, and the ladies as gentlemen, the vagaries of costumes in both cases to be exaggerated as much as possible. This is to take place at Delmonico's, and if the idea is carried out, some immensely grotesque effects will be produced.

NEW VISITING COSTUMES.

Several decided innovations in visiting costumes have been exhibited recently, which were both striking and *distingue*. Instead of the time honored black velvet cloak, modernized into the polonaise, and worn with rich black or colored *faille* dress, or the complete velvet suit, always elegant and lady-like, some leaders of the *ton* have lately displayed visiting toilets composed of demi-trained skirts of black Lyons velvet and long embroidered polonaise of white, or light grey cloth, with hanging sleeves, and bordering below a somewhat deep braided embroidery of rich fringe. The muff and small round bonnet are of black velvet, the former trimmed with narrow bands of grey, or silver fox fur; the latter ornamented with a small grey or white ostrich plume, and perhaps a tea rose. The gloves are of of a light grey, or the rose tint, and no jewelry is worn except a broad flat gold cross which the boa discloses when it is thrown aside.

Very light grey will, it is thought, be a favorite spring color.

Small round velvet bonnets, in black, myrtle green, or chocolate brown, are the favorite winter promenade and visiting styles. The soft crown stands up from the head, and is surrounded by a quilling of velvet, or a straight, narrow brim. Very little trimming is used—only a bow of velvet and a tea rose, or a small plume set at the left side in place of the worn-out aigrette.

SPRING SUITS AND CAMBRICS.

Most of the spring suits in preparation are made up with the Queen Margaret polonaise, the waist of which is cut with a spring, and forms a small basque at the back. There are others, the upper garments to which are cut in the Gabrielle polonaise style, that is, whole in front, with ornamental bows or rosettes and simulated basque back. The most stylish of these upper dresses are cut very long and very little trimmed. The underskirt, for example, is rather long, and perfectly plain; the upper dress reaches within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the lower skirt at the back, and is simply cut out in wide, shallow scollops and bound. Some are looped only on one side. Some are not looped up at all.

For a spring house dress, nothing can be prettier than a light blue poplin skirt, and long overdress of soft, light, gray cashmere, bound with blue. It could be readily caught up with buttons and loops for walking. Cashmere of a very light cameo tint over a skirt of chocolate brown would form another stylish combination. Long, soft, graceful folds are now quite taking the place indoors of the puffed out skirts and paniers, while for the street, the walking skirt with deep pleated or scolloped flounces and plain long casaque without ruffles or puffings, and only sufficient fullness to give grace to the *tournure* has superseded the short, bunched up, ruffled skirts, and divides the honors with the sack mantle, which most charmingly completes some of the prettiest and most young-lady-like forthcoming suits.

The pretty striped cambrics and percales which always make their appearance with the first of the crocuses and snow drops, cannot be put to better use than by making them up into long sack morning dresses with or without a deep flounce, sewn to, not put in the skirt, or into rather long skirts, and sacques, simply furnished with a broad hem and belted in with a bow at the back of the belt. In the latter form they can be worn as summer street dresses in the country.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE MORMON MURDERERS—*Judge McKeon Refuses to Release them on Bail.*—In the United States Court at Salt Lake City, yesterday, Deputy U. S. Attorney High, in pursuance of instructions from Attorney General Williams, moned that all prisoners in custody of the United States in Utah be admitted to bail. Chief Justice McKeon, in making his decision, stated that of the eleven prisoners charged with murder, six are held in custody in the city without expense to the government, and five at Camp Douglas at thirty cents per day, and continued: "Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, and some openly in the face of mankind. Were these prisoners turned loose before trial, the action would be without precedent. Besides, there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail, reasons which District Attorney Bates can not have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the court to have made, in other particulars, serious misstatements in regard to affairs in Utah. I am placed here to decide under the law all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from plain duty, it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called Judge Lynch would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unworthy to hold. I refuse to admit the prisoners to bail." It is understood that Mr. Bates urged the application for bail upon the Attorney General ostensibly on the ground of saving expenses.

DOES ENGLAND WANT TO BACK OUT FROM HER AGREEMENT?—A despatch from London says the impression prevails there that the Geneva conference will necessarily disappoint the hopes of the public and end in failure. If the conference should agree in favor of the American claims no English government would accept the result and no Parliament would vote the compensation money. Hence the movement which is being made to terminate the proceedings just now, under pretence of a different national interpretation of the treaty. The London *Times*, in its editorial argument on the subject, says: "England should demur to the American claim of indirect damages, and if the Court of Arbitration reject the demurrer she should withdraw from the sitting and from participation in the case." This is not a newspaper argument addressed to the British government, but it is in reality the government view put out in the newspaper as a feeler of the