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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

"Drowned! drowned!"—HAMLET.

One more Unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to her death.

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashion'd so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Look at her garments
Glistening like cements;
Whilst the wave constantly
Drips from her clothing;
Take her up instantly,
Loving, not loathing.

Touch her not scornfully:
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her
Now, is pure womanly.

Make no deep scrutiny
Into her matins;
Rash and undutiful;
Past all dishonor,
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still, for all slips of hers
One of Eve's family—
Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so clammyly.

Loop up her tresses
Escaped from the comb,
Her fair auburn tresses;
Whilst wonderment guesses
Where was her home?

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Sisterly, brotherly,
Fatherly, motherly,
Feelings had changed;
Love, by harsh evidence,
Thrown from its eminence;
Even God's providence
Seemingly estranged.

Where the lamps quiver
So far in the river,
With many a light
From window and casement,
From garret to basement,
She stood, with amazement,
Houseless by night.

The bleak wind of March
Made her tremble and shiver;
But not the dark arch,
Or the black flowing river:
Mad from life's history,
Glad to death's mystery,
Swift to be hurl'd—
Any where, any where
Out of the world!

In she plunged boldly,
No matter how coldly
The rough river ran—
Over the brink of it!
Picture it—think of it,
Dissolute Man!
Lave in it, drink of it
Then, if you can!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashion'd so slenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Ere her limbs frigidly
Stiffen too rigidly,
Decently—kindly—
Smooth and compose them;
And her eyes, close them,
Staring so blindly!

Dreadfully staring
Through madd'ning impurity,
As when with the daring
Last look of despairing
Fixed on futurity.

Perishing gloomily,
Spurred by contumely,
Cold inhumanity,
Burning insanity,
Into her rest.
Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying dumbly,
Over her breast!

Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving, with meekness,
Her sins to her Saviour!

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, that one-third may be chosen every second year; and, if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he is chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. IV.—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. V.—1. Each House shall be judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.

SEC. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated,

who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the face of a bill.

SEC. VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court: to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning capture on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use, shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erections of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: And

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex-post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement or account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SEC. X.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin

money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. XII.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III.—1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. IV.—1. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. I.—1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated

times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court, shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress may make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. I.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. II.—1. THE CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. III.—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SEC. IV.—THE UNITED STATES SHALL GUARANTEE TO EVERY STATE IN THIS UNION A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND SHALL PROTECT EACH OF THEM AGAINST INVASION; AND, ON APPLICATION OF THE LEGISLATURE, OR OF THE EXECUTIVE (WHEN THE LEGISLATURE CANNOT BE CONVENED), AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths thereof, or the one or the other mode of ratification may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; AND THAT NO STATE, WITHOUT ITS CONSENT, SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF ITS EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and executive

and judicial officers of both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Pres't.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for the defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no one has such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers,

not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a number or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude.

MAN'S RIGHTS; OR, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT?

BY ANNIE DENTON CRIDGE.

DREAM No. 9.—(Concluded).

I entered the pavilion and beheld a sight, which, for beauty and magnificence, I never saw equalled. Never, while life may last, shall I forget this part of my dream. Verily, it was a paradise far surpassing any that Adam and Eve ever beheld. Here was gathered all the beauty belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Here fruits, flowers, spreading branches and crossing vines were woven into a thousand floral arches over our heads—formed into summer bowers, grottoes, shady walks, secluded retreats. There were miniature lakes, waterfalls, fountains, fish ponds, that surprised and delighted my eyes. Here were gathered specimens of all flowers, edible fruits, grains and vegetables grown in the United States. Ladies—only ladies—presided over all this wealth of beauty. Then I looked up and beheld in letters of living flowers and vines these words:

WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

I looked at the beautifully-executed design, and many times

repeated to myself the words, "Women's Agricultural Fair."

"This is a most beautiful place," I remarked to an old gentleman who was leaning on his staff, looking up and about him, evidently feasting his eyes.

"Yes, grand, grand!" observed the old man.

"Will you inform me," I asked, "what is the meaning of this festival, or how it originated?"

He appeared astonished at my question, but soon showed by his countenance that he had decided me to be in earnest.

"You are a stranger, I see," he replied. "Well, this is called the 'Women's Agricultural Fair' because everything you behold here—no matter what—has been grown by women agriculturists. It is this year combined with a semi-centennial festival for the following reasons: Fifty years ago a large surplus population of poor, toiling women, crowded our cities, while the land was not one quarter cultivated, causing, on the one hand, high prices for provisions, and, on the other, low prices for labor: 'From him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.' To-day that large class of women who have no family duties and no husbands to provide for them are in the country; and they are no longer poor but are saving money. Besides these unmarried women and widows there are large numbers of married women in the country, many of them with families, carrying on farms, their husbands remaining in the city for a few years, in order to get money to pay for and improve their farms and furnish their homes with requisites for comfort, culture and refinement. In this way our cities are but little overstocked with workingmen or workingwomen; for just as soon as their farms are paid for and sufficiently improved, the men, too, go to their farms and remain there."

Before us played a fountain of water in the centre of a miniature lake, in the depths of which beautiful salmon sported, and on its surface water-fowl were swimming and diving. From its banks were reflected orange and fig trees, lemon trees and grape vines, all laden with fruit, and kindly shading the old man as he sat in a rustic chair.

"Take a seat," he said, pointing to one near him; "take a seat. We may as well rest while we talk." How at this moment I recall that spot! What beauty, what wide-spreading branches, what luscious fruit hung all about us!

"Now," said the old man, as he rested his two hands on his stick, "let me tell you how all this has come to pass."

"I would like it, if you please."

"Fifty years ago to-day the first Women's Agricultural Convention was held. The call was made by two brave, beautiful women, who had made a business of Agriculture for ten years. There are their portraits," he said, as he pointed with his stick through an avenue of trees; "by-and-by you can go and take a near view; they will bear close criticism; one of them has passed to the farther shore, but the other is still in the physical body. Ah, you ought to see her! She is very old, but beautiful, so beautiful! She seems to have absorbed into herself the essence of the fruits and flowers and natural beauties which she so devotedly loves. Her eyes are blue and her face beams with goodness and intelligence. She can make a speech as well as ever, though she is now eighty-seven years of age. Well, these two ladies, as I said, had made agriculture a business for ten years. Having tested the matter to their own satisfaction, they resolved to urge others, particularly women, to adopt the same business. Every winter both of them left their farms, for a month or two, to lecture on Agriculture for Women. Thus others joined them, and in a few years numbers of women had secured land for themselves and had engaged in its culture to great advantage.

"To make a long story short, it came to pass that just fifty years ago to-day the first Women's Agricultural Convention was held. I was there. The best hall in the city was secured, and there was a large attendance. Many women were on the platform who owned their farms and houses, and they really made some excellent speeches, abounding with eloquence and logic; for they were both experienced and earnest in their plans for redeeming woman from poverty and privation.

"How well I remember some of the ideas advanced by one of them. 'We tillers of the soil,' she said, 'have discovered the great royal road to wealth—wealth and independence for woman. On this platform are thirty-five ladies who have demonstrated in their own lives that agriculture is woman's work just as much as it is man's work. Those ladies own farms and houses, cows and horses, of their own; then, turning round, and I believe every one of you has money in the bank. You are healthy, you are happy; and this has been done not in your miserable cities, not in garrets, not for cheating slop-shops, but by each person in independence.' How she did urge poor workingwomen to go into the country if they only had just enough to take them there! 'Farming,' she continued, 'with the machinery now at command, is far easier and lighter than it was when we were children, and it is only habit and tradition that causes it to be regarded as requiring great muscular power. In general, it is much easier work, and far less exhaustive, than cooking, washing, ironing or sewing, especially in view of the accompaniments of fresh air and abundant food, in the one case, contrasted with foul air and semi-starvation in the other. At any rate, if it is not easier, we can do it, as it pays better and fills our pockets; and money is a great stimulant, as well as country air, beautiful scenery, fruits, flowers and singing birds.'

"I really believe I could remember most of her speech. However, she concluded by informing the audience that she had purchased a large tract of land, on which she could im-

mediately employ twenty-five women, and hoped that number would volunteer to go, as she would pay them more wages than they could earn at any sort of sewing until they could purchase some of her land themselves, after which she would rent to them, at a low price, various farming machinery, so that they could work to the utmost advantage. Fifty-seven volunteered at once; twenty-five were selected, all of whom succeeded—a wonderful success, I think. The callers of the Convention were so encouraged that more were held in various parts of the country, and the movement rapidly grew into a power, and its adherents were numbered by hundreds of thousands. All did not go into heavy farming; many concentrated on grain culture, as machinery enabled them to perform most of the labor with ease; many made a specialty of fruit; some of poultry, and others grew rapidly rich by pisciculture. Some settled in Southern California, cultivating oranges, lemons, nuts, grapes, peaches, etc., or raising silkworms, while others profitably raised berries in the immediate vicinity of large cities. Finally they were caricatured by reckless, half-starved, half-intoxicated 'Bohemians,' always ready to sell their birthright of brains for a very small mess of pottage, and too lazy to work at any useful calling! Editorial wisecracks wrote labored articles to prove the utter fatality and demoralizing tendency of any attempt by women to live by cultivating the soil. The popular lecturer said that a woman might as well attempt to keep a livery stable or a bowling alley, or pre-empt 160 acres of land in the moon, as to try to carry on farming; that, by attempting it, women would become rough, uncouth and masculine, and no man, who loved refinement and delicacy in woman, would ever marry such, etc., etc.

"I have two sisters who were left widows when quite young; both with children. After the deaths of their husbands they came home to father's house. One had a little over a thousand and the other but three or four hundred dollars. After many long talks as to what was best to be done (for it was really a serious question with so many children), they finally purchased for a thousand dollars ten acres of land, on which was a small house; they planted trees, or rather paid a man to plant their fruit trees, and then went to work to raise vegetables for the city market. Their children became, every year, more and more useful. In ten years their success was complete; they had a fine orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable house and commodious family carriage; their boys are grown, and all of them farmers. My sisters taught the girls the importance of being self-sustaining, paid them for all work done by them in the garden or orchard, and at twenty each girl owned a piece of land. One of them, however, is now in the city with her husband, and together they carry on a large mercantile business. But," he remarked, "I am afraid I shall tire you; old age, it is said, tends to induce garrulity."

"Not at all; I am glad to hear you," I replied.

"Oh, it amuses me," he continued, "to see how the women have stolen a march on the men. Yes, yes, they have outwitted them. You see we have a numerous race of dandies and would-be do-nothings who prefer a good fit, morocco shoes, gloved hands, sidewalks and high brick houses to anything else in the world. This race of men had fashionable mothers and equally silly fathers, as thousands of children have to-day, who are taught by their fathers and mothers that the preceding requisites are indispensable to respectability."

"Yes," I rejoined, "and I am thinking of the little boys of whom mothers are saying to-day, 'Willie or Johnny is going to be a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher or a fine gentleman, or he is going into business' (meaning the business of trying all the time to outwit somebody else, and persuade somebody to put money in his pocket without an equivalent)."

"Yes," replied the old man, "and thus the supply of would-be do-nothings exceeds the demand, and hence the surplus of empty-headed, little-brained dandies afraid of any business that would bring them within the class of mechanics. These, by the pressure of want, are necessitated to fill the places once filled, but now vacated, by the very women who are now far removed from cities, from poverty and from toil, with the birds, the flowers, the tree and the beautiful of which they are a part; and those shams of men fill their places in garrets and cellars."

"Nature has taken her children to her home and heart," I remarked.

"Just so, my friend," he replied; "birds, flowers, hills, rivers, mountains, running brooks and women should never be separated. There is," he continued, "a feature of this Agriculture for women that I should mention; it is this: You probably know that in all our large cities we had a superabundance of honest mechanics. These, having seen what women could do in the country, concluded to try what men could do. The experiment succeeded to that extent that the only surplus population in our large cities to-day are the miserable weaklings I have before mentioned as having fashionable mothers, who have little ability and less disposition to perform useful labor."

Then I thought in my dream that I arose to leave, and, shaking hands with the old man, thanked him for the pleasure his conversation had afforded; then directed my steps to the portraits of the two noble women who were the first to originate any extensive movement for placing women on the land. My whole being throbbled with happiness as I walked through the long avenue of trees, fruits and flowers, and noted the hundreds of healthy, happy women who presided over the specimens of their own culture. Verily, woman has worked out her own salvation! I said to myself, the good time coming has surely come; woman has planted herself on the soil. She has health, she has wealth, and with these she has power. Self-salvation—this is the rock on which she has built; and not all the powers of hell shall prevail against it.

Then I found myself in front of the two portraits which the old gentleman had pointed out to me. While admiring them he came and introduced me to the surviving originator—a dear old lady, whose hand I grasped with feelings akin to devotion. With her hand yet grasped in mine I awoke. A dream! I said in astonishment; but may not this dream, after all, be a prophecy?

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Relation to and Effect upon "Dress."

PRESENT STYLES RUINOUS TO HEALTH.

The Necessity of Modifications to Meet the Demands of Woman's New Spheres of Action.

It may be thought far-fetched by some, to assert, that the subject of dress has any legitimate bearing upon the Sixteenth Amendment Question; if so, it comes from lack of thought and attention to the many-sided bearings of the Woman Question. Taken as a whole, it must be considered as one of the most important Humanitarian movements of the age, and every part of it, which is not already based on fixed principles of right, or upon demonstrated facts, should be analyzed, to the end that the right may be separated from the wrong, so that the latter may be discarded or supplanted by something better. It is more than a privilege; it is more than a right—it is a duty, stern and imperative, that if there are any hindrances hanging around, which prevent the legitimate use of their newly-acquired freedom, women should shake them off.

But how does dress relate to woman's freedom? We have said that it was impossible for a single argument to be offered in favor of the style of skirts now almost universally worn by women of refinement and intelligence (?) and just as little for all other external parts of their dress. One of the first principles of dress regarding health is, that all portions of the body should be evenly covered, so that there shall always be a free and uninfluenced circulation of blood. As women dress now, the great amount of clothing worn about the lumbar regions of the body, which at all times keeps that portion of the body warm, even when the extremities may be nearly frozen, produces a powerful determination of blood to those parts. These parts being a large part of the time kept at a very much higher temperature than any other portion of the body, the extremities are deprived of the vitality requisite to continue healthy conditions. It is a well known fact, that since the present fashions of padding and bustle-wearing came into vogue, the class of complaints known as Female Weakness have increased a hundred fold. While it would not be true that this increase is entirely owing to this overheating process, it is true that it will reasonably account for a very large proportion of it. And when we remember that with this over-dress of central parts of the body, the neck, shoulders, and upper parts of the breast and back have been almost deprived of covering, which, when allowed, has been of the nearest approach to nothing, we need not wonder that there are so many frail women, weakly wives, and fragile or scrubby children.

The same is also true of the dressing of the feet, which, of all parts of the body, can least bear uneven exposure. A person may possess vitality enough to bear the exposure of the upper parts of the body, which are near the centre of circulation; but a person who has cold feet habitually, cannot retain health for any length of time, and with women, nothing is more conducive to all forms of irregularities than this foolish, criminal practice of light dressing for the feet and ankles.

These practices, if allowable or reasonable at all for women of fashion, who are never obliged to expose themselves, cannot be tolerated a moment by the sensible business woman. She requires the same degree of protection, and even more care, than men; but women who, from choice or necessity, become regularly attendant upon business, have not, as a rule, been sensible enough, or independent enough, to meet the situation. What is more common of a rainy morning or evening than to see hundreds of shop women going to, or returning from, business with nothing but thin soled, lasting gaiters on their feet, and with wet skirts dragging their limbs? If this is morning, they remain all day in this condition, which practice, continued sufficiently long, will in every case produce its legitimate results.

Again: What sense is there in long skirts for business women at any time. 'Tis true that they are pretty nearly all the dressing or protection in the lower limbs have; but what kind of protection? Sufficient, perhaps, when worn for nothing but to hide the limbs, but what against dampness, dust and the bleak, wintry winds. Against these, clothing more nearly adjusted to the limbs is required; so that it comes down to this at last: that long skirts are worn, not for clothing, but for the purpose of hiding the limbs. Dress is either for the purpose of protection or for disguise. If for the last—and it is indelicate or revolting to the nature of woman to so dress her legs that they can be free to perform the functions of locomotion—why should it not be just as indelicate to go with arms naked to the shoulder, as thousands do who would scream if their leg to the knee were exposed? And why should it not be considered a hundred fold more indelicate to expose, virtually, their breasts to the waist, as thousands do, than it is to tastefully and reasonably dress their legs?

The fact of the case in this matter of female dress is, that a blind and foolish custom has decreed that women must wear skirts to hide their legs, while they may, almost *ad libitum*, expose their arms and breasts. For our part, we can see no more indelicacy in a properly clad leg than in a properly clad arm; but we can see a deal of sentimental and hypocritical mock modesty in the custom which demands skirts

and allows bare arms, shoulders and breasts. It is time to call things by their right names, and to be honest enough to speak the truth about these things, which are fettering and diseasing women and producing a generation of sickly children. If those who affect a great deal more modesty and delicacy than they are willing to allow that those have, who are bold enough to discuss this question truthfully, vent their spleen and show their virtuous indignation, by calling us bad names, we simply assure them, that our estimation of truth, and our desire to promote the true interests of our sex, rises far above all care for whatever they may say or think, and that we are perfectly willing to intrust the vindication of our course, to the next ten years, when such unsightly and health destroying things as our present system of dressing presents, will be among the things which were.

What we have said thus far upon this subject may be considered as simply suggestive, when compared with what might be said in direct attack upon the system from the standpoint of indelicacy. We have often been in stores when it became necessary for the female employee to climb a step ladder to obtain articles of goods from high shelves; and we have often witnessed the exposure of ladies getting into omnibuses. In either of which cases, had they been properly and judiciously dressed, they would have been the extreme of delicacy compared with what they were; and hence it is, that we re-assert, that the system prescribed by present custom has nothing to recommend it, but everything to denounce it. When women take the equality which we are showing they are entitled to under our Constitution, just as it now is, it is to be hoped that they will also exercise the right to dress themselves according to the requirements of their callings, even if that demands the proscription of skirts with which women have been dragged to death so many years.

The *World* says: "The average weight, all the year round, of that portion of woman's clothing which is supported from the waist, is between ten and fifteen pounds. Are weak backs a wonder? Put on suspenders, girls!"

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Ladies—I cannot, "for the life of me," understand why it is that women contend for the "glorious privilege" of voting, and why it is that some men deny the gentler sex the boon they seek in the ballot-box.

I have a musty old vote (forty-seven years old) that any lady would be welcome to, if it were lawful to assign the coveted pleasure of edging and elbowing and squeezing through a crowd of dirty, drunken, quarrelsome representatives of the nationality that does all the voting, fighting, killing and ruling that requires to be done in this mob-governed city. And there are twenty thousand more of just such disgusted, discouraged and disaffected citizens as I am, who value their votes at the cost of a pinch of snuff.

Politically, there is no preference for me. I am nothing but an American, and I would not, for all the offices in the gift of the President, petition the Legislature to change my name from William Jones to Patrick O'Flaherty.

There is no pleasure in voting, and what use is there in depositing one honest vote against the persistent efforts of a long-winded, muscular, hard-working "repeater"? I have abandoned the practice, and any lady who wants my vote can have it. And this cheap, common and disagreeable privilege is coveted by one sex and denied them by the other!

How can any man who is ordinarily intelligent and moderately generous refuse such a right to a refined, intellectual and superior woman, after beholding the same "right" secured by perjury and then exercised by a brute at the polls?

The women can easily secure the "right" that is all wrong by promising all their votes to "the powers that be" in each State. Where the fierce and daring Democracy rule, pledges must be given them; and where the timid and vacillating "Republicans" hold sway, the ladies must promise to vote for a continuance of that sway. Thus they will find—as the corner "wine merchants" have all along known—that votes are the most profitable merchandise extant.

Perhaps the shortest road to the elective franchise would be for the women to have a law passed authorizing an assignment of the right to vote, and then secure the votes of the twenty thousand disgusted citizens of New York. This would enable as many ladies to try the experiment of testing the decency, manhood and gallantry of the ruffians who do the most of the voting in this city. Perhaps after such experiences as I have passed through in my lifetime, thus far, these women would not care to inflict the "glorious privilege" upon the rest of their sex.

Bear witness that this is written before the election, and by an American Democrat; therefore it is not penned in the bitterness of defeat, but in the bitterness of a knowledge of facts enough to turn Mazzini from his dream of republicanism to the reality of a decent rule in any other form. Were my voting power a tangible something, a piece of paper, such as some men buy for a few shillings and a false oath, I would tear it into inch pieces and throw it to the dogs.

Publish these free thoughts, ladies, if you dare, among your fine theories of human excellence and lofty rights, and noble aspirations. It is well sometimes to look brutes in human form and disagreeable facts right straight in the face.

Believe me, ladies, when I say, that because you are intelligent, aspiring, high-toned and independent,

I am yours sincerely,

WM. JONES.

The agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom.

A CIRCULAR MISSIVE

FROM THE

PANTARCH

TO ALL

GOOD PANTARCHIANS

Scattered Abroad Through The World.

ORIGINALLY DELIVERED AS AN ADDRESS BEFORE A CON-
VOCATION OF THE PANTARCHY.

The primal step in the reorganization of Human Society in all its departments is a right understanding of the underlying spiritual and scientific principles involved in Organization itself. By this is meant not the Organization of Labor, nor of Amusement, nor of Social Affairs, nor of any other specialty, nor of all these specialties combined, as to that external form which is loosely meant by the term organization, but the form derived from the internal animating soul which presides over the co-sociation of the different minds co-operating harmoniously for the production of a common end.

What, then, are the principles involved in such harmonious co-operation, the infringement of any one of which will result in disorder, confusion and defeat? This question is the question of organization in its most intimate and vital sense. It is also identical with the question of human government. It is, therefore, an earlier question than the question of Labor, which is involved in the solution of the other, which it does not, on the other hand, necessarily involve. It is, therefore, an older question historically among men. It has formed a staple subject of the ethical disquisitions of all enlightened people; while the relations of Capital and Labor constitute an essentially modern question.

It is believed that these and all other social questions must be theoretically and practically settled in the same logical order as that in which they have been historically evolved and in which they have pressed themselves upon the attention of mankind. While we propose, then, to organize the industrial, commercial and financial affairs of society, we propose to do it through a Supreme Institutionally Organized Co-operative Action, called THE PANTARCHY, which, in order to be itself successful, must first be rightly ordered and understood. And to this end it must be based on Universal Science, which is in essence the Science of Universal Organization itself. Government is itself a mere comprehensive, and as such it may be said to be a more important question, if not a more difficult one, than that of Labor, that of Commerce, of Finance or any other. It is the Unitary and Indivisible Soul of the great body of Social Science, which last is distinguished, like all organized things, into various organs, members and parts. It is this soul of society with which a Pantarch should be in communication and which he should represent. The principles of its operations he should scientifically understand, and with its practical adjustments he should be familiar.

So far as the Principles of Organization are concerned they are susceptible of a definite statement, and it is the object of this paper to endeavor to set them, in their main outlines, clearly forth. In what concerns personal fitness for operating those principles upon the large scale it is a question of personality, individual genius, knowledge of character business comprehension and ability; of the requisite admixture of firmness and conscious selfhood with uniform pliancy, courtesy and deference for the opinions of others; in a word, of consummate wisdom, theoretical, practical, and universal—not infinite, for no man attains to that—but a combination of wisdom in one's self, with the greatest possible absence of all prejudice, the broadest acceptance of all other men's ideas, and the capacity to choose with discrimination and correctness between all conflicting measures and views.

I am wholly conscious of the apparent egotism of the offer on the part of any man to assume a function involving such tremendous responsibilities; but in behalf of a suffering and oppressed world egotism with any one who is conscious of power is a solemn duty. I propose to communicate frankly, from time to time, all that I know of the principles that have to be applied, and no one will hail with more pleasure than myself the advent of a man or woman who shall unite in himself or in herself in a higher degree, all the requisites for successful and triumphant leadership in their application. I will yield the precedence with a great sense of relief at any moment to any one who can impress me with the conviction that he has that kind of superiority; and in accordance with the principle that *he who loves, if the man arises whose character impresses you with the conviction, you will withdraw your allegiances from me and transfer it to him*, whether the conviction comes home to

me or not. With this necessary introduction I return to the theoretical statement of the subject.

The true constitution of Government has been the major social problem of all ages. It has remained hitherto unsolved. No practical illustration has ever taken place on the large scale of a harmonic relation between the governors and the governed. The two grand tendencies in the human mind, toward Order on the one hand, and toward Individual Freedom on the other hand, have never laid aside their conflict and their apparently irreconcilable antagonism with each other. The reign of Order, leaning toward unlimited despotism ends in the destruction of the liberty of the subject; as the prevalence of a leveling democracy destroys, on the other hand, every vestige of respect for the essential differences of nature and function among men, ending in confusion and disgust. Order and Personal Freedom are the two twin brothers striving with each other in the womb of time, whose inbred feud is only to be reconciled by the advent of harmony in the marriage of Wisdom and Love. Order is the unitizing, centralizing or convergent drift of the human mind; Freedom is the Individualizing, disintegrating or divergent drift, force, or energy of the same common soul. The problem to be solved is the greatest possible play of these two tendencies or forces without the destruction or disharmonic hindrance of the one by the other.

The principles involved in the solution are:

1. INDIVIDUALITY, the Essential Freedom of the Individual, as the basis of all true Order and Harmony. As I have largely elaborated this Principle elsewhere (see Science of Society), it is simply assumed here as a basis.

2. ATTRACTION. The announcement of the sublime truth that Attraction is the all sufficient and only harmonic governing force, in the region of human affairs, as it is in the movements of the planets, was first distinctly made by Fourier, and is even now but little understood, and nowhere, perhaps, except in the orchestra, and other high, artistic organizations, practically applied. Unity and order being always a recognized necessity, and the force of attraction unrecognized, in the early stages of development, coercion and constraint are applied to resist the divergent Individuality of the members of Society, and hence despotisms are created. In the second stage of development, Individual Freedom gains a higher appreciation than Unity, and vindicates itself at the sacrifice of organization, and of the aggregate force of a combined activity. This leads to the establishment of Democracies, in which the several stones of the pyramid of power are strewn asunder and scattered over the plain of a dead level equality. Such rather are the tendencies of the two contending Principles, and their results, so far as either triumphs over the other. But in no case is this separate triumph absolute. If it were, all Individuality would be submerged, on the one hand, in a simple, undistinguished unity, or all unity destroyed on the other; human society would expire in the nonentity of either extremity. But no despotism has ever existed in which there was not a minor element of Individual Freedom, and no Democracy in which there was not a similar element of Authority and of combined and graduated organization. The subject of Russia is still, in part, a freeman; and the citizen of America, in part, a subject to the Laws and the established order of things. This ever-presence of both opposing principles, in however minor a degree the subordinate principle may appear, is an instance of what is Universologically expressed as THE INEXPUGNABILITY OF PRIME ELEMENTS.

There are three grand stages of development in human affairs: the first two fractional, imperfect and conflicting with each other; and the third only integral, complete and harmonic. In the first, simply Unity, or Convergent Individuality, centering in a Despot, holds the ascendancy, and checks the tendency to Individual Freedom by repressive measures and laws. The despot brings all other individualities in allegiance to him—not by reversing their attractions and converging them in his direction, but by a violent resistance of their divergent tendencies. In the second stage, simple Divergent Individuality gains the ascendancy and destroys the Unity of the Body by asserting the Freedom of the Limbs. This constitutes an epoch of resistance to the coercion and constraint of the former period, and is an age of protest and revolution, short in duration, forming merely a transition to the third and harmonic period, in which, by the substitution of attraction for coercion, the contending forces are (or rather will be) reconciled and made to co-operate harmoniously with each other; from which condition when attained results of infinite beauty are (to be) evolved.

The science of Organization or Right Government, consists, in the first place, therefore, of the recognition of the existence of these two forces, and of such a knowledge of the attractions of the Human Soul as will enable the Organizer to supply that element in a sufficient degree to hold these conflicting tendencies in a proper balance with each other. The organizer, in this large sense, must therefore, in addition to the mere principles of organization, possess a profound and extended acquaintance with Mental

Science in every department; of Anthropology, in a word, or the Science of Man. The precedent governing Principle of Harmonic Organization has been already intimated. It is Individuality, or that distinctive property of each atom or monad entering into the consociation, by virtue of which it both resembles and differs from all other atoms or monads, and has inscribed upon itself the law of its own harmonic existence. The purpose of organization is to create a new being out of the collective entirety compounded of these distinct individualities, which shall have in itself all the completeness, unity and co-operative efficiency of the single atom, without constraint, or with the least possible constraint, over the inherent tendencies of the individual atoms; and the characteristic of harmonic organization as distinguished from disharmonic, is that this end, the unity of the whole, is attained without any violence done to the nature of the individual atoms which compose it.

Organizations have existed already—have always existed, in fact—in the social affairs of mankind, and have demonstrated their tremendous powers of accomplishment. Hence the well understood adage that in union there is strength. Harmonic Organization has, in a sense, existed temporarily, under the influence of hero worship, or that enthusiasm which overawes the minor attractions of individuals in the absorbing potency of a great devotion. The problem before us is, however, to constitute a permanently attractive Organization, resting on the Science of the subject, which shall give full scope to all the individualities of all the members, and shall, at the same time, secure all the beneficial results of unity of purpose and action. The Orchestra or the Choir is one instance existing in the midst of our prevalent disharmony of such an organization—one in which the leader is led by science and individual genius, and in which every other member is led, in part by Science, and in part by the Individual Leader as the best practical interpreter of the Science, and prefers to be so led, seeking with his whole might, and from the love of it, to see how implicitly he can obey.

The essential condition of existence is therefore Individuality, and the essential condition of activity is force, which latter is divisible into Attraction and Repulsion. Organization is the convergent adjustment of Individuality and Forces to the accomplishment of a common end. Harmonic organization is that in which all the individualities and forces—all the Attractions and Repulsions—have their free and natural play, while co-operating for the purposes of the organization. The Individualities involved, in which the Forces reside, are either convergent to the purpose of the organization or divergent from it—that is to say, they have either a predominance of attraction or repulsion for the object to be attained. If divergent, they can only be retained in co-operation by constraint, which destroys the free play of individuality and departs from the essential condition of harmonic organization. The first necessity of harmonic organization is, therefore, a predominant convergent attraction of diverse individualities to a common end; and such organization cannot be practically and successfully commenced until such individuals exist; whence the occasion of delays. A gourd or a pumpkin may spring up suddenly. It takes longer to cultivate an oak.

Social organization is composed of individual human beings. The individualities, attractions, repulsions and purposes in question are, in such organization, invested with personality, or reside in and are represented by individual persons. All convergence terminates in a single point. Hence all organized movement demands and will have a singleness of lead. Nature constitutes no animal with two heads. The absurdity would appear at once if an orchestra were to have one leader for the air, another for the bass a third for the time, etc. If the competent leader does not yet exist, the grand anthem of social harmony cannot begin to be played. The principle is clear and unquestionable. If the man be not yet, the ages must further his advent, and the world must wait. Whenever the true leader comes, however, he must not be a mere arbiter between the discordances of other men, but a veritable leader and dictator—not, however, arbitrarily, but under the direction of Science and Law; a man whose genius plans, devises, projects and controls, accepting contributions to his own stock of knowledge from all sides, but subjected to no trammels upon the absolute freedom of his own will, except those which bear on the nature of the problem to be solved. Equally clear is it that he must impose no unnecessary trammels upon the similar freedom of the humblest follower of his standard.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

KINDNESS AND LOVE.

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruit.
Love is the sweet sunshine
That warms into life,
For only in darkness
GROW MATHS AND STRIFE.

THE GRAVE OF MY MOTHER.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers; like souls at rest
The stars shine gloriously, and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a bright flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow.
Dear mother! 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die,
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams;
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears?

Aye, must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely ere,
Went down with thee.

Off from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In Memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O! come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave—in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness
Lies, 'less thy child!

SOMETHING ABOUT JESUITS.

"LOTHAIR" AND "THE WANDERING JEW."

The Jesuits in North America.

THE STORY OF THE CAVE OF MANRESA.

JESUIT SCHOOLS.

BY EMILY VERDERY.
(Mrs. Batty.)

Jesuit!—It's no use to deny it—there's a charm in the word. We may hate and fear it, but never feel a contempt for the name of Jesuit. What lends the attractive charm to Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew," and Disraeli's "Lothair"? The Jesuit. Was there ever such a conception as Rodin? Yet who that follows Rodin through the fictitious scenes in which his horrible character is developed feels a contempt for him? Such power, resulting from the exercise of reticence might well tempt any ambitious soul to become a Jesuit. 'Twas a masterly conception of a powerful and infidel mind, but I am inclined to believe that many more men have been made Jesuits by reading "The Wandering Jew" than have been converted into enemies of the Society of Jesus. Humanity grasps after the powerful, and aspires to be supernatural in its achievements. Make an ambitious soul hope, through Rodin's self-abnegation, to reach the attainment of Rodin's power, and it would risk the chance of becoming Rodin's peer in wickedness. Meanwhile, the thoughtful student of such literature, extracts the true from the false, weighs well the whole in the balance of his or her mind, and arrives at very different conclusions to what the author intended. Especially is this effect produced upon one who has visited Paris and knows that world as it is, and then comes to New York and finds two of the *dramatis personae* of the "Wandering Jew," Rose and Blanche, ALIVE AND WELL, two plump and good humored little citizens of the metropolis of the Western World, and very good, practical Catholics, attending Pere Lafont's French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third street. The imagination that could convert them into the ill-fated, beautiful heroines, the victims of Jesuit schemes, could as easily create a Rodin out of a saint.

Let us examine some of the actual data upon which the imaginations of two novelists built "The Wandering Jew" and "Lothair," though really, the latter book does not deserve mention as an ingenious work of fiction by the side of Eugene Sue's production.

The synoptical view of the Society of Jesus, given in the prospectus and status below, furnished Eugene Sue with the outlines of the plot of his novel. They were furnished me about six months ago by the Rev. Hyppolite de Luyues, a Jesuit at the College of St. Francis Xavier in this city, a man who hides his profound acquirements and high position as a gentleman under the black gown of the Jesuit, and whose humble, patient piety preters that the world shall know him only as "Father de Luyues," the good confessor. When he placed the statement below in my hands, he made me dis-

tinctly understand that it was only in obedience to the commands of the Provincial-General of this province.

PROSPECTUS AND STATUS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1869.

Provinces.	Priests.	Scholastics.	Coadjutors.	In all.	Memb'rs of the Assist.
ITALIAN—					
Roman.....	235	97	150	482	
Neapolitan.....	192	41	99	332	
Sicilian.....	139	14	62	215	
of Turin.....	167	39	94	300	
of Venice.....	130	47	58	235	1,564
GERMAN—					
Austrian.....	174	134	145	453	
Belgian.....	269	179	160	608	
of Galicia.....	68	84	58	210	
German.....	300	202	179	681	
of the Netherlands.....	108	102	74	284	2,336
FRENCH—					
of Champagne.....	235	162	227	624	
French.....	331	177	189	697	
of Lyons.....	333	167	217	717	
of Toulouse.....	289	160	131	580	2,618
SPANISH—					
of Oregon.....	161	205	175	541	
of Castille.....	233	320	235	788	
of Mexico.....	9	4	3	16	1,315
ENGLISH—					
English.....	161	120	61	342	
Irish.....	78	61	35	175	
of Maryland.....	80	67	100	247	
of Missouri.....	83	41	89	213	977
In all.....	3,745	2,423	2,542	8,710	8,710
Living in Europe.....	2,856	2,022	1,836	6,714	
Asia.....	202	47	86	335	
Africa.....	89	15	78	182	
South America.....	143	73	83	299	
North America.....	412	253	433	1,098	
Oceania.....	43	13	26	82	
In all.....	3,745	2,423	2,542	8,710	
In all, 1868.....	3,643	2,437	2,504	8,584	

Provinces.	Missions.	Priests.	Scholastics.	Coadjutors.	In all.	Memb'rs of the Mission.
ITALIAN—						
Roman.....	of Brazil.....	35	5	14	54	
Neapolitan.....	of New Mexico.....	2	..	2	4	
Sicilian.....	of Constantinople.....	15	3	4	22	
of Turin.....	of Aegean Island.....	9	..	8	17	
of Venice.....	of California.....	34	16	33	83	
German.....	of the Rocky Mts.....	15	..	12	27	
of the Netherlands.....	of Albania.....	7	..	4	11	
Austrian.....	of Dalmatia.....	3	..	1	4	222
Belgian.....	Austral. Adelaide.....	7	3	7	17	
German.....	of W. Bengal.....	18	6	11	35	
of the Netherlands.....	of Bombay.....	34	8	18	60	
French.....	Java, Flores Is.....	8	..	..	8	130
of Champagne.....	of New York.....	45	27	51	123	
French.....	of Canada.....	33	39	55	127	
French.....	of Cayenne.....	11	..	11	11	
French.....	of China.....	55	21	22	98	
French.....	of Algeria.....	39	5	32	76	
French.....	of New Orleans.....	33	5	33	71	
French.....	of Syria.....	36	5	22	63	
French.....	of Madag. Bourb. Is.....	45	10	22	77	
French.....	of Madura.....	55	7	10	72	749
SPANISH—						
of Oregon.....	of the Philipp. Is.....	22	10	19	51	
of Oregon.....	of Chile.....	24	10	17	51	
of Oregon.....	of Paraguay.....	23	21	21	70	
of Oregon.....	of Colombia.....	44	67	41	152	
of Oregon.....	of Cuba, Po. Ri. Is.....	20	19	20	59	
of Oregon.....	of Fernando Po. Is.....	5	..	4	9	
of Oregon.....	of Macao.....	4	..	3	7	
of Oregon.....	of Mexico.....	16	4	5	25	424
ENGLISH—						
English.....	of Guiana.....	11	..	2	13	
English.....	of Jamaica.....	14	1	2	17	
English.....	of Austral. Melb.....	6	..	..	6	
English.....	of Missouri.....	6	1	20	27	63
In all.....		739	293	546	1,578	1,578

It will be seen at a glance that the Society numbers 8,587 members in various parts of the world; that that world is divided off into provinces, and to each province a certain number of missions are assigned. That those missions embrace immense fields, employing hundreds of priests; for instance, the whole archdiocese of New York is a mission, belonging to the province of Champagne in France. That province also having charge of the Canadian mission, while Lyons, another French province, embraces New Orleans in its provincial government.

Every Order in the Church has its "Superior General," who is usually resident at Rome. Under this generalate all its provinces, missions, priests, scholastics, temporal coadjutors, or lay brothers, with their institutions, schools, colleges, convents, monasteries, etc., are embraced. Over each province a Provincial resides, directing the Superiors, priests, etc. Now let us see what is

THE OPENLY AVOWED OBJECT AND WORK OF THE JESUIT.

Precisely the same, reader, as that of any other priestly congregation or society of the Church of Rome, known as an Order, namely, the conversion of the world to Catholic Christianity. For this purpose they enroll themselves in an organization, practicing celibacy, chastity, obedience and personal poverty. If their religion is a delusion, it is, undoubtedly, a powerful one. One thing is certain, the men professing it are not fools. Yet, according to the wisdom of this world, they would be accounted fools, for they are all men of sufficient education and intelligence to enable them to make their mark in the world, as professors in schools, financiers, writers, or in any of the liberal professions if they preferred to remain in the world, or to leave their cloister's seclusion for that world. This is essentially true of the Jesuit.

Now I say, that man or woman is a fool who is willing to let the inquiry drop right there, and will not examine why those men forsake all that the human heart usually holds dear, for the work they do in the cloister and behind the altar rails. If I were an infidel and scoffed at all creeds, the veriest skeptic on earth, I would seek the acquaintance of the members of the Society of Jesus, and learn the secret of their lives. Even if the knowledge had to be purchased by making an experimental trial of the life for myself, I would never rest until I knew why these men were so hated, yet so beloved when once known?—why they had been expelled from even Catholic countries?—why they had been suppressed by even the Pope?—why their schools are filled with pupils, even the children of Protestants? Yes, by all that's holy, and good, and true,

I WOULD LEARN THE SECRET.

let it cost me what it might. If Eugene Sue thought he had learned it, he did right to pen "The Wandering Jew." Disraeli and such minds as he could lead, are incapable of grasping the subject; he could never learn the secret, and is not to blame that he must fail by force of his own mental incapacity.

The Jesuits are comparatively a modern order. That wonderful thing, the Church of Rome, is never without a remedy for every evil thing that threatens her existence. While

THE AUGUSTINE MONK, MARTIN LUTHER,

was wresting Holy Writ from the interpretation of the Church, in his monastery at Erfut, in Germany, and laying the foundation of his revolt from the Church, known as

THE REFORMATION,

an instrument was being prepared to meet that revolt in a Benedictine cloister, at Mont-Serrat, in the province of Catalonia, Spain.

Ignatius Loyola has been regarded by Protestant historians as a man given over to strong delusions, a vision-seeing half lunatic. Later non-Catholic writers have taken a somewhat broader view of the conversion of the founder of the Society of Jesus. From Francis Parkman's

JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA,

published three years ago in Boston, I quote: "It was an evil day for new-born Protestantism when a French artilleryman fired the shot that struck down Ignatius Loyola in the siege of Pampeluna. A proud noble, an aspiring soldier, a graceful courtier, an ardent and daring gallant, was metamorphosed by that stroke into the zealot whose brain engendered and brought forth

THE MIGHTY SOCIETY OF JESUS.

His story is a familiar one. How in the solitude of the sick room a change came over him, upheaving like an earthquake all the forces of his nature; how in the cave of Manresa the mysteries of heaven were revealed to him; how he passed from agonies to transports, from transports to the calm of a determined purpose. The soldier gave himself to a new warfare. In the forge of his great intellect, heated but not disturbed by the intense fires of his zeal, were wrought the prodigious enginery whose power has been felt to the uttermost confines of the world.

Loyola's training had been in courts and camps; of books he knew little or nothing. He had lived in the unquestioning faith of one born and bred in the very focus of Romanism, and thus at the age of about thirty his conversion found him. It was a change of life and purpose, not of belief. He presumed not to inquire into the doctrines of the Church. It was for him to enforce those doctrines, and to this end he turned all the faculties of his potent intellect, and all his deep knowledge of mankind. He did not aim to build up barren communities of secluded monks, aspiring to heaven through penance, prayer and meditation, but to subdue the world to the dominion of the dogmas which had subdued him—to organize and discipline a mighty host, controlled by one purpose and one mind, fired by a quenchless zeal, or nerved by a fixed resolve, yet impelled, restrained and directed by a single master hand.

THE JESUIT IS NO DREAMER;

he is emphatically a man of action; action is the end of his existence."

Now there is a world of inconsistency in the above. Ignatius Loyola probably was not permitted to foresee what a mighty work he had begun. Like many another humble Catholic Christian, he simply did the duty that lay nearest to him.

In these words is the story of his conversion told by Daurignac, himself a Jesuit

After relating the incident of the wound received at the siege of Pampeluna, Daurignac says:

"The nature of his injuries rendered a long and careful treatment necessary. In order to employ his mind during this forced seclusion, Ignatius requested to be furnished with some of the romances of chivalry. His brothers had, in all probability, taken them into camp, for not a single one was to be found in the mansion of Loyola, and the wounded hero is offered 'The Life of Jesus Christ,' and 'The Flowers of Sanctity.' These works are not much to his taste; he nevertheless glances at them, is surprised, reads again, reflects, returns again and again to the perusal of the pages; and Grace, descending into the recesses of that soul so great, so strong and so generous, at once subjugates and transforms it. In some of the ancient romances he had read that the heroes of old passed an entire night, clad in their heavy armor, before receiving the sword and spurs which constituted them knights. This was called their 'Vigil of Arms.' In imitation of their example, he too will pass the night in prayer, clad in his new armor, at the feet of Jesus and Mary, whose true and faithful knight he is henceforth pledged to be. And it is with these intentions that he has betaken himself to the altar of Our Lady of Mont Serrat, clad in the tattered garments of a beggar, a poor

UNKNOWN PILGRIM.

Here he keeps his 'Vigil of Arms.' He offers up his fervent prayers, and devotes himself, body and soul, to the service of Divine Majesty, making a solemn vow to henceforth acknowledge no other lord and master than Jesus, no other mistress or lady than Mary, the Mother of God, and forever to serve and defend them, before and against all, until the last day of his life. Early the next morning, after assisting

at the Holy Sacrifice and communicating, he, shedding a torrent of tears, hung up his sword and poniard against the chapel wall and set off for the neighboring town of Manresa. There he begs a shelter among the poor of the hospital, and becomes, of his own free will, their servant and nurse. His austere life soon wins for him the respect of the whole town; but his humility is alarmed, and he seeks seclusion in a neighboring cavern.

THE CAVE OF MANRESA.

In this cave or grotto, alone with his God, and unobserved by mortal eye, he gave himself up to a life of penance, passing whole nights in prayer and meditation; and here it pleased Almighty God to communicate to his soul such extraordinary graces, such profound knowledge, that the gallant young hero, though unenlightened, as were all those whose fortune it was to be attached to the court in those days, suddenly became possessed of, and inspired with, the most sublime science.

It was in this retreat that the faithful servant of Jesus and Mary composed, under the inspiration of Heaven, that book of "Spiritual Exercises," which, St. Francis de Sales said had converted more sinners than there were letters in the whole volume. It was in this cave, likewise, that the finger of God imprinted in the heart of Loyola the plan of that chosen society, which He commanded him to establish. This society was to have for its chief and model, Jesus crucified, and for a banner his Cross. It was to bear no other name than that of Jesus; while its motto was to be

"TO THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD."

Thus began The Society of Jesus: to trace its growth and history would require volumes. That it has in Europe stemmed the tide of the so-called Reformation is admitted. More in the cruel edicts enacted against its members than even in Parkman's volume. Unlike the Dominican and many other old church orders, the Jesuit has never been accused of being a persecutor or torturer. He has been accused of being a political intriguer. The successful man or woman is always accused of the same thing. If their success is based upon a character for Christlike humility, and an imitation of

THE SELF-ABNEGATION OF JESUS OF NAZARETH.

still graver are the accusations. They are hypocrites and deceivers. The most wonderful part of the incongruities in the popular mind relative to the Jesuit is, that it is well known that for the last three centuries this society has given to the world the most renowned missionaries, philosophers, theologians, orators, students and writers, in every department of literature and science. In the palaces of kings and cottages of the poor the Jesuit alike is known. In the prisoners' cell and in the forests of all newly discovered lands, among savages and among the highly civilized. In the Indian's wigwam and in the councils of kings, among statesmen and men of learning and science, there is he found enduring all things, hoping all things, prudent as a serpent, let us hope as harmless as a dove, becoming all things to all men that he may gain souls to Christ, knowing no watchword but the motto of the great founder of the Order,

"FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD."

In estimating the Society of Jesus, the words of Him who was truth itself, should sometimes be taken into consideration: "Behold, I send you as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye, therefore, wary as serpents and guileless as doves; you will be hated by all men for MY NAME'S SAKE. The disciple is not above his Master; if they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more them of his household."

The work of the Jesuits in the United States has been of such a manifestly beneficial influence upon the education of youth, the traditional prejudice against the name is rapidly disappearing. Their schools and colleges all over the Republic are sending out thousands of young men yearly to take the place of citizens of the growing State. It is a remarkable fact that to know a Jesuit is to love him. Their pupils are always devoted friends of the Order. They have two very popular and prosperous colleges in the archdiocese of New York, St. John's at Fordham, and

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S IN WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.

One of their oldest and most popular institutions in the United States is that at Georgetown, D. C. A college of high grade, it has graduated as many Protestant as Catholic students from the time of its foundation, the sons of the best families in the country. Loyola College, in Baltimore, is another of their institutions. They are dotted all over the Republic, while their missionary priests are ever on our frontiers among the Indian tribes, ready to forfeit their lives for the name of Jesus. The Supreme General who has charge of the missions of New York and Canada, Father Bassett, was recalled from among the Indians of the West to take charge of these missions.

The Jesuits have never been accused of political intrigue in America, and probably never will be, as long as our Government adheres to the principle of a

TOTAL SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Their schools are their great source of revenue and influence in this country. In these schools they never show the slightest desire to influence the minds of their pupils on political subjects. Catholic historians are, of course, preferred to others. But in ordering their school text books, maps, charts, etc., they seem perfectly willing to be dependent upon Protestant publishing houses, always, of course, se-

lecting the most modern, scientific and advanced book for the use of their classes. For instance, the Protestant publishing house of Charles Scribner & Co. supply them largely with works from their educational department; and it is well known that they issue the very latest improvement in the form of a modern school geography. The Jesuit never teaches in an old-fashioned book with the language of the text behind the standard of the latest and best writers. The latest discoveries and methods for teaching are by his facile mind adapted to his discipline,

FOUNDED UPON THE EXPERIENCE OF CENTURIES.

He is truly an eclectic in the schoolroom, as, indeed, everywhere else, taking the good where he finds it. He never appropriates that good for any personally selfish motives. All the other Church Orders for men have been charged by Protestants with a love of ease and self-indulgence. Poems and pictures have made the monk the symbol of laziness and sensual indulgence. Not so with the Jesuit; he is accused only of a love of power, a tendency to political intrigue. Yet if such were the case in free America, it would seem they would have betrayed the disposition.

I have frequently heard other priests accused in the city of New York of selling votes and running up to Albany to secure the fat favors of those in office; but never one of the Jesuits in Fifteenth street or at Fordham. They keep absolutely out of public notice in New York, and avoid all newspaper publicity as sedulously as a sensitive woman. But go to their church of St. Francis Xavier's any Friday or Saturday afternoon, and the crowds of people who jam

THE SEATS AROUND THE CONFESSIONALS

attest their popularity as spiritual directors.

Their beautiful church is already too small for their congregation, and their college and school attracts four hundred students.

No American novelist or story writer has as yet been found to traduce the character of the Jesuit, and insinuate to an American public that for political purposes the sons of St. Ignatius pursue their heroic life of self-abnegation in our midst; and Francis Parkman has given the American public a book in his "Jesuits in North America," that, like Sue's and Disraeli's novels, may produce a very different effect to what the author intended.

The Root of the Matter, or the Bible in the Role of the Old Mythologies.

BY C. B. P.

No. II (Continued).

It is curious to find Hercules or Herakles in the same coat of Heaven that Jesus wore, woven from the top throughout. The coat which Dejanera sends to the solar hero is an expression frequently used in the mythologies. It is the coat which, in the Veda, the mothers weave for their bright son. What a curious old coat, to be sure, as hung up before the Lord of all nations; how curiously wrought in the hand of Joseph; how exquisitely tinted in the Golden Fleece of the Lamb and his Wife. "They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots." This coat was of the woven clouds, and the old pattern was always as one with the later tissue. The new cloth so seemingly sewed to the old is of the same texture in the "was, is and is to come." It clothed the "I am" before Abraham was. "Herakles tries to tear it off. His fierce splendor breaks through the thickening gloom, but fiery mists embrace him and are mingled with the parting rays of the Sun, and the dying hero is seen through the scattered clouds of the sky tearing his own body to pieces, till at last his bright form is consumed in a general conflagration, his last beloved Iole—perhaps the violet-colored evening clouds—a word which, as it reminds us also of *ios*—poison—may, perhaps, have originated the myth of the poisoned garment."

Why stood the men of Galilee gazing up into Heaven when a cloud received the Sun or Son out of their sight, but that they expected he would appear in the morning, while it was yet dark? or at sunrise, as the Bridegroom coming out of his chamber? or sepulchre, where never yet man was laid? Was not "Mary Mystica" like the Dawn, the first at the sepulchre to behold the angel of the Lord putting in an appearance to roll back the stone from the door, so that he who "was and is and is to come," the Star of the East or day star, might arise and come out of his chamber—take up his bed and walk, or rejoice, like a strong man, to run a race? The secret society of *Essenes*, out of which emerged the first Christians, were well acquainted with the dramatic role of the Heavens, and greeted the Sun rising as the Messiah, or as the way of the God of Israel. Was "the other Mary" the Mother of God or woman clothed with the Sun? and was she who had seven devils cast out of her the same as the purple and scarlet Dawn, or the damsel of the evening twilight sitting upon many waters? Who was the weeping Mary, lamenting the Lord because she knew not where they had laid him, but another rendering of the same drama of Syrian damsels weeping for Adonis or "our Lord?" Mystically, the Lamb's Wife is the Bride of the Morning Bridegroom. Like the Sun, Christ comes out of the tomb with the Dawn or rising Sun—probably the same tomb in which Lazarus was laid, nor less the tomb of those saints who came out of their graves and went up to Jerusalem; for when the Lord came from Sinai, rose up from Seir and shined from Mount Paran, he was attended by ten thousand saints.

Doubtless the sepulchre of Moses, which no man knoweth even unto this day, might be found by penetrating into dark corners and disemboweling sacred mysteries, and by following the old landmarks of the initiations whereby the Lord buried him. When "the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and rolled back the stone from the sepulchre, his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow." This is mythological language; "for as the lightning (or sun) cometh out of the East, and shineth even unto the West, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be."

The stone which the angel rolled away and sat upon was the stone of Israel, the paved work of a sapphire stone, as it were, upon which the Ancient of days, the God of Israel, sat. It was the rock of ages against which the gates of hell could never prevail. Hell was the under world whose gates opened and shut at morning and at evening. Christ descended into hell, but he rose again and appeared with the Dawn and opened the everlasting gates, coming up as the King of Glory. Whether at the winter solstice or in the western night, the Sun descended into the heart of the earth, or hell; but the gates of hell could not continue closed against him. Like Samson, another name for Herakles, or the Sun, he took the gates of hell, posts, bars and all, and, slinging them over his shoulders he carried them up to the top of the hill, or high meridian, and let them slide. Descending on a change of base, and dying at sunset, he is laid in a new tomb, hewn out of the rock where man was never yet laid. In every relation he moves synchronous to all the unities of the drama, the mystic solar epic of old time, that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken by the holy prophets since the world began.

Though blended with mythology, no less true is Christ, the spirit or day-star of the soul, to such as have the faculty of faith in spiritual ascension—a growth of development in open vision by a free devotion to all truth.

Only mythically or allegorically were Adam and Eve in the garden which the Lord God planted in the East, the Eden or Paradise of the morning glory; nor less fetching a compass to the Garden of the Hesperides, or the West where abode the watchful Dragon or the Serpent—subtlest least of all the field—who mystically led the beautiful, roscate twilight, Eve, or the evening, to the night bower that he shaded for her, and so brought death into the world, and all our woe. Poetically concerned with reference to the heavenly host, no less was the correspondence in the human domain a transcript of the sky. Personifications readily took the place of persons, and the masculine and feminine in nature made the image of the living God. Man and woman, the temple of the Holy Ghost, to speak by the mouth of God, or bi-sexed Jehovah, male and female, they created *him*, as may be noted in ancient esoteric religions or freemasonry. It has been said of Freemasonry and Christianity that they are as old as creation; and so they are, as based upon the old nature worship. In old Jewry, the head of the corner was the stone of Israel, having the paved work of heaven as the lively stones built in, instinct with life, and so the saints who constituted the ancient Israel, or "Gathering." As per St. Paul, it is the Jerusalem above which is free, and the mother of us all; and St. John fashioned his city of God in accordance with the initiations of the Persian sun mysteries.

St. Paul, receiving the *Essenic* rite of baptism, passes the three years of *Essenic* probation in Arabia, and at Damascus, the time required by the *Essenes* for the admission of novitiates. It was then that he learned the secret things which belong to God, and to speak the hidden wisdom among the perfect. Being thus a scribe instructed into the kingdom of heaven to bring out his treasures, new and old, and as the *Essenic* brethren greeted the Sun-rising as the God of Israel from the way of the East, per Ezekiel, so Paul, as initiate to the third degree, or third heaven, could eat the strong meat of the mystical Christ, the Sun of God and the Son of Man, and knew how Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, though he saw how the letter killed, and the biblical fables, myths and allegories gendered to bondage as of the bondwoman, and how the wisdom of the wise and their dark sayings wrought a new birth or immediate conception from the free woman; yet did he seek to keep the literal yoke upon woman's neck, and to cite the mythology of Adam and Eve as veritable history, thus keeping the woman submerged that she might learn in silence with all subjection, because Adam was first formed and then Eve, and she being in the transgression could only be saved by child-bearing. Being all things to all men, he could make allegory fact and fact allegory, so as to suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over a man, but to be in silence. The pulpit has not been slow to speak thus by the mouth of God, even unto this day.

In sadness it must be confessed that not many, even of the most enlightened women, have yet made much progress from the old Sinai that gendereth to bondage, but still remain invested with the bond-woman in the Adam and Eve mythology, instead of going up to the free Jerusalem, where the scribe instructed into its kingdom knows how to do that same old serpent, called the Devil and Satan. True, the Rev. J. D. Fulton and other like workers in pulpitry, have called that same old Satan to their aid to keep the woman fast bound to the old Sinai which Colenso found so hard a rock to travel, it having no fresh fields and pastures new, like the Jerusalem above.

Brignoli, thinking that "two heads are better than one has gone and got twins." Long may they wave!

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

OUR FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. The Universal Government of the Future—to be the United States of the World—The Pantarchy.
 2. The Universal Religion of the Future—to be the New Catholic Church—Its Creed, Devotion to the Truth, found where it may be, and lead where it may.
 3. The Universal Home—Palaces for the People—Domestic and Industrial Organization—The Scientific Reconciliation of Labor and Capital—Sociology, or the Science of Society—Universal Reconstruction on a basis of Freedom, Equity, and Universal Fraternity.
 4. The Universal Science—Universology, based on the discovery and demonstration of Universal Laws, inherent and necessary in the Nature of Things, permeating all spheres and reconciling all differences; with its accompanying Philosophy of Integralism.
 5. The Universal Language of the Future—Alwato (Ahl-wah-to)—The Future Vernacular of the Planet based on and derived from the Principles of Universology.
- The Universal Canon of Art, derived from the same Principles; and, pre-eminently, the Universal Science of Man (Anthropology) as the Exponent of Duty, the Model of Art, the Guide of Social Reconstruction, and the Revelation of the Mysteries of the Universe.
7. The Universal Formula of Universological Science—UNISM, DUISM and TRINISM.
 8. The Universal Reconciliation of all differences—The Harmony of the Race, through the Infallibility of Reason, Science and Demonstration—The Co-operation of the Spirit-World with the Mundane Sphere—The Inauguration of the Millennium, through Science, aided by the ripening of the Religious Sentiment in Man, and the confluence of the Two Worlds.

Mr. Andrews' Leading Articles will be found on the Fifth Page.

THE SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

\$2,200,000 Stocks and Bonds on a Basis of \$428,000 Value.

FURTHER TRUSTWORTHY STATEMENTS.

ARE BANKERS WHO MANAGE SUCH SCHEMES
WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE?

This Company, organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$200,000, but having the right to "increase the said capital from time to time," availed itself of the privilege and added to it one million, under the innocent plea put forth on the fifth page of its prospectus of "investing it in the purchase of the franchise," which said franchise the State had granted gratuitously (!), and the further purchase of five thousand acres of land in one of the most barren and undeveloped counties of Pennsylvania.

THE REAL BASIS OF VALUE.

We may here ask the parties in this enterprise whether this is not the identical tract of coal land which was offered so persistently for sale in this city and in Philadelphia, in the year 1865, for \$16,000? And if so, on what

possible basis of value can it and the "franchises"—donated by the State—be increased to one million of dollars, and to whom did that sum, said "to be paid in," go in payment for them?

If the getting up of a very handsome pamphlet prospectus, full of errors and misstatements, with a map, delineated by red lines, of a vast series of connecting railroads, but few, if any, of which can ever be connected, and a coal basin more hypothetical than real, notwithstanding its neatly colored geological section, be a measure of such large value, then this affair may swell to imaginary magnitude; but if it comes down to the reality, the actual basis will be something like the following:

5,000 acres undeveloped coal land and unknown coal measures, at a high value—\$50 per acre. . . \$250,000
29 miles of road, about one half of which is represented to be graded, with ties down, and 10 miles ironed, a fair value for which would be about . . . 228,000

Making at an estimated, but high, rate . . . \$478,000

This, be it distinctly understood, is allowing \$250,000 as a value for land, which it may attain by the stimulus of a proposed railroad, which land probably did not cost over \$16,000, and which, if placed at its cost, would only make, with the roadwork asserted to be done, the total value of \$244,000, to represent a cash capital of \$1,200,000—of which there is, as usual, "paid in" \$1,000,000—and a bonded debt of \$1,000,000, thus creating \$2,200,000 of shares and bonds out of a probable purchase of \$16,000 for land.

The "operation" originally made appears to have been a very adroit one. The bonds were issued in good form, and by advertising thoroughly became so far negotiable as to be placed as collateral to a loan of about \$180,000, the sum of money obtained on which, so far as we are informed, was not returned at maturity, and consequently the bonds were forfeited to the lender, who had been more fortunate in his "Union Pacific" transactions than in this, and had learned enough in them to realize the advantage of keeping quiet under a reverse until he could place the burden on some one else. This was accomplished, and a

MR. ANDREWS

is represented to have become the happy man of energy to press on hopefully to completion the Sullivan and Erie Railroad, which, doubtless, one hundred years hence, may be a line of value; but we advise Mr. Andrews not to trust to the figures of the very handsome prospectus which supports this affair.

The estimates therein given place the mining quantity of coal at 250,000 tons per year, which "can at present be mined and loaded into cars for 75 cents per ton." This coal is stated to be anthracite, and, if so, the result of other mining costs may safely be compared with this estimate to arrive at some exactness. Thus, in a company having all the mining appliances arranged in the most economical manner, the mining cost has been found to be \$1 06½ per ton; screening, 27½ cents per ton; wear and tear, depreciation, repairs and incidental expenses, 45 cents per ton—making the net cost \$1 79½ per ton. Here there is a difference of 80 per cent. in net mining cost, to which if the incidental expenses are added, it increases to 139 per cent. If to this is added the prospectus figures for transportation, 30 cents, and handling, 15 cents per ton, the actual cost is found to be \$2 24½ per ton. Now, if the value as stated in this prospectus at Towanda be correct, the total profit of this Sullivan and Erie affair per year, instead of being \$325,000, is actually less than \$63,700 on the 250,000 tons, which, according to this Company's statement, "can at present be mined," but which cannot be mined in that quantity per year within five years after the road is completed, if that event ever occurs.

What reliance can be placed upon such a statement as this prospectus, or upon the party who makes it, when it is found that the total revenue will be less than one-fifth of what is asserted therein or thereby? Or of what value can the bonds be when the total revenue from mines and road will not annually be equal to the accruing interest, leaving nothing for working expenses or repairs of the railroad?

When such loose and unreliable statements are made, can it be a matter of surprise that the credit of the parties must be shaken, or that all confidence is lost in the enterprise thus put forth with neither intrinsic merit in it, nor truthful statements to sustain it?

Familiarized with its true condition will the public invest in these bonds, especially when few of the investors can expect to be so sharp as the Union Pacific operator, or so fortunate as he was in finding an Andrews to be a stool-pigeon or a victim? If they rely upon future values they must look to the time of future generations; if measured by the present, they will find that the whole \$2,200,000 of shares and bonds have at present only, the cost value of property of \$244,000, on the liberal estimate for an increased value by the road of \$478,000 of property to sustain them, and in this the lands are estimated, it is believed, at about three times their actual cost.

STARTLING ANNUNCIATION!

A New Political Platform Proclaimed!

Woman's Right of Suffrage Fully Recognized in the
Constitution and Completely Established
by Positive Law and Recent
Events.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT A DEAD LETTER!

Victoria C. Woodhull Triumphant as the Most Prominent
Candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

In my address to the people, published on the 2d of April last, announcing myself a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1872, I called their attention to the disorganized condition of parties, and briefly commented upon the issues which were most likely to require a settlement by that election.

I pointed to the changed sentiment which had brought the negro from slavery to freedom, and raised him to equal political rights.

I alluded to the aspirations of woman for complete recognition of equality of right, socially and politically, as intended in her creation and announced by Divine Word that she should enjoy.

I stated that these aspirations had caused the question to exist, whether this equality should be longer denied, and that its issue would be tried and settled before the next Presidential election.

I knew then that woman's complete political equality with man had been provided for and secured by our fathers in the Federal Constitution; that its entire exercise could not be denied under it one moment after it should be permitted in any State of the Union, and that when permitted in one it would be legal in all. The time had not come for this announcement. It was necessary that woman should agitate the question of her rights, that its clear bearing and all that it covered of social or political advantage should be fully comprehended and appreciated. This agitation has been made in the claim for "The Sixteenth Amendment."

Under the discussion of this claim the knowledge and appreciation of her rights has developed. In the period required for this discussion the irrefragable evidence of their complete legal recognition has come forth.

As I have been the first to comprehend these Constitutional and legal facts, so am I the first to proclaim, as I now do proclaim to the women of the United States of America, that they are enfranchised. That they are, by the Constitution of the Union, by the recognition of its Congress, by the action of a State, by the exercise of its functions, henceforth entitled in all the States of the Union, and in all its territories, to free and equal suffrage with men.

This has been established by Wyoming. In the elections therein held women voted. By their votes an election was made perfect, they having thus, in the language of Sec. 2, Art. 1 of the Constitution, the "QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR ELECTORS OF THE MOST NUMEROUS BRANCH OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE"—which branch, as well as the State Senate and members of Congress, were elected by their co-operative suffrage with men. Thus one of the requisite conditions of the Federal Constitution was fulfilled, and it is the most important of all, for it is the culminating or closing one by which all are made perfect in the joining and blending together in one act the independent, though legally precedent, State act, with the Federal condition and act, to secure an inalienable right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming. Their members of Congress are their direct representatives in that body. Their Senators are again their representatives as consolidated through a Legislative vote for a longer period—the Legislative vote directly dependent upon the vote of the people for the Legislative existence of the voters.

This brings us to a further condition of the Constitution namely, the last clause of Article V., which is, "THAT NO STATE, WITHOUT CONSENT, SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF ITS EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE." It follows that if one State by the votes of women elect a Legislature which, by its constitutional functions elect Senators of the United States, and that other States do not, that the absolute elementary principle of equal suffrage therein is lost, unless each State not so represented shall, by an act of its whole people, "consent" thereto.

From this exercise of female suffrage in Wyoming comes the legal, the undeniable fact, that each State has now imposed upon it the necessity, not of granting the right of suffrage to woman, for it exists, but of denying it if it is to be restrained—but how? Not by a Legislative act, that is not sufficient, but by a convention, with its act to be approved by a vote of the people of whom the women would be voters also! Until a denial is accomplished in

this manner woman has now, and will retain, the right of suffrage in every State and Territory of this Union.

A woman is as much a "citizen" in all that relates to "life, liberty and independence"—in all that relates to property and personal protection, under the Federal and State Constitutions, under the National and State laws—as man is or can be.

This being so, and it cannot be gainsaid, the question is forever settled by Article IV. of the Federal Constitution, Sec. 2, first clause, which says: "THE CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS IN THE SEVERAL STATES."

That the framers of the Constitution had Woman's Rights clearly in their minds is borne out by its whole structure. Nowhere is the word *man* used in contradistinction to *woman*. They avoided both terms and used the word "persons" for the same reason as they avoided the word "slavery," namely, to prevent an untimely contest over rights which might prematurely be discussed to the injury of the infant republic.

Our political fathers believed in the Word of God—they knew that he had said, "I have created man and woman in my own image," that "God blessed them and said unto them, be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it and have dominion over it." Jointly was this done, with equal right; no superiority to the male, but a perfect equality in all things was recognized; and what "God thus joined" they dared not attempt to sunder, and did not, but recognized the Divine Word as their guide in forming a perfect equality for "male and female" under the Constitution made through them by Divine guidance for the rule, government and blessings of future generations.

The issue upon the question of female suffrage being thus definitely settled, and its rights inalienably secured to woman, a brighter future dawns upon the country. Woman can now unite in purifying the elements of political strife—in restoring the Government to pristine integrity, strength and vigor. To do this, many reforms become of absolute necessity. Prominent in these are—

A complete reform in the Congressional and Legislative work, by which all political discussion shall be banished from legislative halls, and debate be limited to the actual business of the people.

A complete reform in Executive and Departmental conduct, by which the President and the Secretaries of the United States, and the Governors and State Officers shall be forced to recognize that they are the servants of the people, appointed to attend to the business of the people, and not for the purpose of perpetuating their official positions, or of securing the plunder of public trusts for the enrichment of their political adherents and supporters.

A reform in the tenure of office, by which the Presidency shall be limited to one term, with a retiring life pension, and a permanent seat in the Federal Senate, where his Presidential experience may become serviceable to the nation, and on the dignity and life emolument of Presidential Senator he shall be placed above all other political position, and be excluded from all professional pursuits.

A reform in our financial relations, by which the public debt shall become the security, and the basis representation of a national currency—the one exchangeable for the other, as required for use or interest investment—and when currency is taken out for a deposit of national debt, all interest to cease on the sum of the latter so deposited, until it is again issued for currency paid in lieu thereof.

A reform in the method of intercommunication between the States, by which railroad corporations shall not extend their ownership to lines of railway beyond the State which gave them existence, and by which the general government, in use of its postal powers, shall secure the transportation of through mails, passengers and merchandise upon physically connecting or locally relating lines of road at fair rates of compensation; and due safeguard for life and property be enforced; and also to destroy one of the vile sources of corrupt influences in State Legislatures, by imposing the condition that all members of the National and State Legislative bodies shall, by law, have the right of free passage over any railroad in their respective States.

A complete reform in commercial and navigation laws, by which American ships and American seamen shall be practically protected by the admission of all that is required for construction of the first, or the use and maintenance of either, free in bond or on board, and that only American registered ships, entitled thereto by home building, by capture, or purchased after stranding and American repair shall have the privilege and protection of the American flag.

A reform between the relations of the employer and employed, which shall be secured the practice of the great natural law, of one-third of time to labor, one-third to recreation and one-third to rest, that by this, intellectual

improvement and physical development may go on to that perfection which the Almighty Creator designed.

A reform in the principles of protection and revenue, by which the largest home and foreign demand shall be created and sustained for products of American industry of every kind—by which this industry shall be freed from the ruinous competition of the class-created, class-oppressed pauper labor of Europe—by which shall be secured that constant employment to American working men and working women which never fails—by developing skill to reduce average costs in products to a minimum value—to bring competency to the employed, and unlimited national wealth upon which the ratio of taxation for Government expense becomes insignificant in amount, and of no burthen to the people.

A reform in the system of crime punishment, by which the death penalty shall no longer be inflicted—by which the hardened criminal shall have no human chance of being let loose to harass society until the term of the sentence, whatever that may be, shall have expired, and by which, during that term, the entire prison employment shall be for—and the product thereof be faithfully paid over to—the support of the criminal's family, instead of being absorbed by the legal thieves to whom, in most cases, the administration of prison discipline has been entrusted, and by whom atrocities are perpetrated in the secrecy of the prison enclosure, which, were they revealed, would shock the moral sense of all mankind.

In the broadest sense, I claim to be the friend of equal rights, a faithful worker in the cause of human advancement; and more especially the friend, supporter, co-laborer with those who strive to encourage the poor and the friendless—who patiently and zealously, day and night, toil to promote the cause of labor, to secure to the great masses of working people, "male and female," their rights and their rewards. I claim from these, and from all others in the social scale, that support in the bold political course I have taken, which shall give me the strength and the position to carry out the needed reforms, which shall secure to them, in return, the blessings which the Creator designed the human race should enjoy.

If I obtain this support, and by it the position of President of the United States, I promise that woman's strength and woman's will, with God's support, if He vouchsafe it, shall open to them, and to this country, a new career of greatness in the race of nations, which can only be secured by that fearless course of truth from which the nations of the earth, under despotic male governments, have so far departed.

V. C. W.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

Familiar as this great safeguard of right and fundamental principle of our laws should be to every American citizen, it is almost exceptional to find parties outside the profession of law, and few within it, who clearly understand its provisions, or their application, either to the protection or government of the people. This does not arise from any abstruseness or ambiguity of language in that great instrument, for it is plain, distinct and clear in all its articles, sections and clauses.

It is an easy affair for the student, the professional, or literary man to turn to books of reference on art, science, law or politics, to glean information. Not so with the sons and daughters of labor, whose time and thoughts are bound down by the cares of life. They do not know the sources of information in their amplitude, unless in exceptional cases—and in these facilities are wanting.

It is simply due to these causes that the Constitution of the United States is not familiar to every man and woman, whose inherent political rights are secured by its provisions.

To enable the many thousands who are constant readers of our journal, and to offer a facility to all who desire it, we exclude much of our matter to-day to place a clear and distinct copy of the Constitution, with all the amendments up to this time, in our columns.

This we deem the more requisite at this moment, because of the vast importance which will attach to the announcement of Victoria C. Woodhull, that the Constitution, as it now stands, grants clearly and inalienably the right of suffrage to woman in perfect equality with the right of that right to man.

To that announcement, and to the special practical reforms required to secure true greatness to our country, we particularly point our readers. It will be found in another column of this issue of the WEEKLY.

As we expected, the election passed off without disturbance worthy of mention, and on the whole may be considered the most orderly and quiet the city has had for some years. We think it is demonstrated that the General Election Law was a wise one, and that the Government was wise in being prepared for an emergency the people were liable to precipitate, in their zeal for party success.

SOMETHING ABOUT OURSELVES.

ONE of the purposes we had in publishing this journal was to make it a FREE PAPER, entirely unshackled by pharisaical wisdom, by intolerance and bigotry, and in which the various people could publish their thoughts who could not find access to the public through other journals laboring under the above disabilities. We do not necessarily endorse anything which appears in our columns over another's signature. We frequently differ widely from much which appears thus; but we do not assume to be infallible judges of right and wrong, and we are always willing to admit that, however strongly we may think certain things are false, we may possibly be in the wrong and their authors in the right. It is with this spirit that we ever wish to meet and treat all our brothers and sisters of the great family of humanity when we feel they are conscientious in their expressed convictions.

We are led to make the above remarks from having been asked by several friends why we permitted the paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer, by Stephen Pearl Andrews, to appear in our columns. We answer as above, and add that our columns are open to any who may desire to show us that we have committed an error in allowing the said article to appear, and we hope that such will take this opportunity to let our readers have the benefit of their arguments. Nor will we say in advance that we may not be convinced.

For ourselves we have no desire to state our convictions of truth, which, at times, may be in conflict with those generally accepted, in such manner as shall grate harshly upon or shock the sensibilities of any. On the contrary we believe that ideas, with the expression of which the people have not been familiar, should be elucidated in the very least objectionable phraseology possible, while to conform to such practice is in our estimation a direct proof of wisdom on the part of the elucidator, unless, indeed, the purpose is to be offensive.

THE GREAT CORPORATION.

Our neighbor State—the keystone of the Brotherhood—rich in all the natural elements of wealth, is richer still in the possession of a corporation curious in its capacity, unequalled in its rapacity, and beyond comprehension in its diversity of interests and means of accomplishment.

This week we propose to speak of the manner of its treatment of a leased road, premising our revelations by an exhibit of the intricacies of the interests manipulated by its Board of Directors. The Pennsylvania Central, or, as they delight in styling their Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have a board composed of the following men: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black, Samuel T. Bodine, Morton McMichael, G. Morrison Coates, Thomas A. Scott, Edmund Smith, Jos. B. Myres, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, John Rice, William Auspach, Hermann J. Lombaert and George B. Roberts, all of Philadelphia except one, Mr. Black, who hails from the dingy town of Pittsburgh. This is a good board of directors as a road need to have; but let us see how the railroad interests of the whole State are represented in this board. We find Messrs. Scott, Butcher, Morris, Bacon, Lombaert, Smith and Thomson making seven out of the eleven directors of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. But in the Bold Eagle Valley Road the only representation the parent board has in its Board of Directors is Thomas L. Scott. But in the directory of the Northern Central they expand into fuller proportions. Mr. Morris, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Scott and Mr. Smith represent the parent interest in this road. This Company leases the Elmira and Williamsport Road.

The Board of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is well stocked with individuals of the parent board—Mr. Thomson, Mr. Bodine, Mr. Morris, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Kennedy. Six out of the twelve exercise authority in both boards.

In the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company the Central is represented by but three of the directors—Messrs. Roberts, Bacon and Morris.

Mr. Thomson alone is thought competent to represent the great corporation in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Board.

In the Summit Branch Board Messrs. Thomson, Morris and Lombaert are strengthened by Messrs. Cameron and Du Barry, of the Northern Central.

The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Directory is liberally supplied with elements from the parent stem. Messrs. Thomson, Bacon, Morris, Bodine, Myres, Knight, Butcher and Kennedy have accepted the services of three gentlemen to make the board not the same as the Pennsylvania.

To manage the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Road Mr. Scott and Mr. Kennedy are considered competent.

The Columbia and Port Deposit Board has but a bare

majority of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Board, that is, seven out of thirteen.

But this searching for the interests of this body of men is tiresome; still, we must allude to the connecting road which may need our attention at some future time. The Board of this concern is not watered by any foreign names, but is made of the cream of the Directory of the GREAT CORPORATION.

Thus much detail will be found necessary before we get through with our revelations of the wonderful doings of the worthy men who run the machinery of the railroad department of the Keystone State.

Now for the definite object of this document, which is to show how the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has been managed by the most excellent managers of the Pennsylvania Central.

To make a fair show, and to prove that we are unbiased in our investigations, we take the working of another road which is near in many respects in its characteristics to the Philadelphia and Erie Road.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built with many difficulties; so was the Philadelphia and Erie. The trade of both roads is largely local. The Baltimore and Ohio is managed by the representatives of its stockholders, the Philadelphia and Erie is managed by the representatives of the stockholders of a rival road—which is a difference.

The cost and details of a year's work of the two roads is exhibited in the following table:

That of the Baltimore and Ohio is for year 1866, while that of the Philadelphia and Erie is 1868, thus taken became more closely related in quantities than same years.

	Bal. and Ohio.	Phil. and Erie
Cost of Road	\$21,151,637	\$19,350,997
Miles Run by Trains	4,612,428	2,012,862
Total Tonnage	987,321	1,090,845
Through Tonnage	145,650	102,761
Freight Earnings	\$6,067,412	\$2,101,614
Passenger Earnings	1,624,787	631,437
Total Earnings	7,702,229	2,804,250
Total Length of Road	379 miles	287 miles

We will not extend this table farther at this time, but take the space we are allowed this week to explain this much of the exhibition of admirable management.

719,711 tons of the freight of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which we have given above in the total tonnage of 987,321, was coal, mostly bituminous, transported only 180 miles—about one-half the length of the road—so that the expense of returning empty cars for so large a proportion of the total freight must be considerable.

The managers of the Philadelphia and Erie Road aid us in our investigations, by giving the price per mile charged for freight, both through and local. The through freight, which we have given in the above table, is 109,761 tons, which at the price per mile charged in 1868, 1,253 cents will amount to \$507,095. There is another item—that of petroleum—which we know is not transported less than 200 miles; the quantity reported being 105,361 tons, at the price given would amount to \$338,208, which sum, added to the price of through freight, makes \$845,303. This sum deducted from the total amount reported as received for freight, will leave the sum of \$1,258,301 as the price received for the transportation of 875,727 tons of freight, about \$1.49 a ton. Now, when it is known that local freights upon the Philadelphia and Erie Road are in fact about three cents a mile, instead of one and six-tenths, it is surprising what short distances the bulk of the freight travels! The patrons of the road will be pleased to learn from the columns of this paper that they are so cheaply served! and the employers of the road may learn what great efforts are made while navigation is open to do a through trade of 109,761 tons, say four hundred and fifty small trains through in a year! The people of Erie must be greatly elated at the magnificent magnitude of their transportation business. A hundred thousand tons and more is received at their wharves and sent forward in a year's time. No wonder they fought against the laying of rails through their town when such an immense business loomed in the future!!!

The Philadelphia and Erie Road is blessed with excellent officers. They are most efficient. It is not an uncommon thing for local managers of divisions to dispatch four hundred cars a day, and yet with such efficient officials the road is taxed to its utmost to put through 109,761 tons of freight from Erie to Sunbury, a distance of 287 miles; with a year to do it in!!!

The passenger traffic exhibits some entertaining features. We are told that the through passengers in the year 1868 numbered 26,671, which, at the price given, 24 cents a mile, would produce \$266,710. This sum taken from the total sum received for passengers will leave \$364,727, for which this public-serving road has accommodated 602,649 people with a ride an average distance of a few rods over seventeen miles each. What a queer people the Philadelphia and Erie Road must have for patrons, especially when we remember that the country is very sparsely settled and towns of any magnitude are from thirty to sixty miles apart!!!

The main question arising from the examination of the table given above is, What is the reason that the Baltimore

and Ohio Railroad Company receive over six millions of dollars for carrying less freight than the Philadelphia and Erie Road lessees carry for but a trifle over two millions? The Baltimore and Ohio Road is one hundred miles longer than the Pennsylvania and Erie, but the through freight is a small item, and the bulk of Baltimore and Ohio freight is carried under two hundred miles. On local freight neither have opposition to complain of; nor can the plea of sacrificing road interest to welfare of country be put in by Philadelphia and Erie management, for it is notorious that every effort has been made to keep down the development of the country so as to lower the market price of the stock that it might be secured to the extent of a controlling interest.

There we have unthinkingly let out the key to the whole management of the Pennsylvania and Erie Road, so we will stop with the single remark that there is a stock of facts back of these innocent comparisons that will further explain the judicious management of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FRAUDS IN SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

Misapplication of State Funds.

CARPET BAGGERS' THEFTS.

The pressure upon our columns, caused by the announcement of Victoria C. Woodhull that the Constitution of the United States, as it stands, and the development of political rights thereunder, by the recent action of Wyoming, securing equal right of suffrage to woman with that to man, and the consequent importance of placing the Constitution before the public with this announcement, compels us to delay the further exposure of frauds by carpet baggers and so-called bankers, here and elsewhere, until our next week's issue. A number of valuable articles from our regular contributors are also necessarily delayed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In the treatment of these subjects in the general sense in which they become important to all the people the range is very much extended beyond that commonly compassed by those whose interest compels them to temporary considerations for the promoting of immediate interests under the systems in vogue. All such kind of treatment deals with effects, and would never remedy an existing want, nor correct illegitimate practices. If there are wants in existing systems, and if there are illegitimate practices which are possible under them, there is but one way to supply the one or to correct the other, and that is to go to the root of the matter where the causes exist which make these possible.

In the series of articles in the last ten numbers of this paper, it has been the endeavor to point out some of the most prominent evidences that our financial system was unsound, and also to show, by as strict an analysis as was possible in the space allotted, what the true basis for a sound financial system was and where it was to be found, and, having done this, such methods of administration were hinted at as would reduce the system, when put into operation, to a permanent and fixed measure of all values, which it was argued was equally as necessary when value is to be measured as the same fixedness is when any other quantity is to be measured.

It has been suggested by some that, in presenting our statements in the terse, undiluted manner we have, that those who have not been habitual thinkers upon this subject might fail to catch the full application of the propositions, and by so failing consider the system impracticable. To obviate such objections we shall, by further treatment of obscure points, attempt to make them plain to all who can understand the English language.

First, a brief re-statement and condensation of the entire outline. Money, being an invention to facilitate the exchanges of the products of labor, it should be formulated with direct reference to the conditions which made the invention necessary, out of which it should naturally grow; and also with direct regard as to how the invention should best meet the required case—that is, the invention should be adapted to the conditions, instead of making an invention without regard to the conditions, and then attempting to force the conditions to comply with the capacity of the invention.

This is a point which should be thoroughly comprehended, for in it lies the whole fault of making gold a measure of value, and we therefore shall attempt to offer a common illustration directly in point.

Let it be supposed that there is a stream which, to accommodate travel, requires to be bridged, and that the bridge has to be constructed and moved to the stream. The first procedure would be to determine just how long the bridge must be to span the stream. It would then be constructed and moved to the stream, which it of course would span. But suppose persons knowing there was a stream to be crossed, but not knowing its breadth, had gone to work and constructed the bridge and then had attempted to compel it, when too short, to extend across the stream. This would have been a case of attempting to compel the conditions for

which the invention was made to accommodate themselves to the invention. And this has been just what the world has been all this time doing in attempting to compel the conditions for which money was invented to accommodate themselves to the possibilities of gold, which was invented as money without any reference being had to the functions it was to perform, or to the conditions it was required to meet.

It would be just as reasonable and just as sensible to attempt to compel a house to perform the functions of a bridge as it is to attempt to compel gold to perform the functions of money, for gold is not nor cannot ever be made to meet the requirements for which money is demanded; whereas, money should be of such character as to fully meet the requirements for which it is used, but should not be possessed of any qualities that would render it useful for any other purpose whatever, so that there could be no possibility of its ever being used for any other purposes, which impossibility would forever make speculation impossible.

It is believed that we have made clear what it is that money is required for, and also clear that it is utterly futile to attempt to compel any invention to meet those requirements which it is not formulated for the express purpose. We have heretofore shown that gold is a purely arbitrary standard which has no scientific relations whatever to the product of labor which it is required to measure, but that it is itself a product, and as such requires to be measured. A gallon of molasses would never be thought of as a measure of distance, but it would be just as reasonable to expect it to measure it as it is to expect a certain quantity of gold to measure the value of a horse. A horse may be exchanged for a certain amount of gold. So, too, may a horse be exchanged for a certain amount of wheat, but that process does not make either the horse or the wheat money. Money is that which can equally represent the wheat, the horse and the gold and anything that cannot do this is not money.

Hence it is seen that every step we take in examining the true bearings of the money question brings us nearer and clearer to the proposition already made—that the capacity for production is the true basis of value.

TRAGEDY—SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC.

Two of those fearful domestic tragedies which occasionally startle society into a sense of its own complicity with what it pleases to call crime have recently occurred—one in New York, the other in a Western city. They were chiefly remarkable for a certain kind of desperate savageness, the result, evidently, of a mania peculiar to parturient women, and also for a striking coincidence in time, in outline and detail which renders it possible to tell the story of one while rehearsing the circumstances of the other.

Briefly, without prologue and without naming the persons engaged in either of these domestic dramas, the argument runs thus: A young woman, scarcely twenty years of age, of good family, well educated, having amiable manners and enjoying the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, alone and unattended, during the gloom of midnight, gives birth in a bath-room to an illegitimate child, which she immediately strangles and throws out of a window into a neighboring yard.

She makes her way as best she can to her own bedroom, and awaits the revelations of the coming dawn. Sick at heart, delirious in mind and exhausted in body, her friends find her in the morning beyond the reach of medical or surgical skill; and, while they are learning the shocking details of that horrible night, her lips are sealed by death and the secret is told which the sacrifice of two lives could not conceal.

Here are the outlines of a crime at which society shudders, and for a moment stands appalled. In another moment it is put aside with a wave of the hand, after the manner of Podsnap, and the affair is forgotten.

Society would have avenged the murder of the child by making a victim of the unhappy mother; but death prevented that, and now, since the grave hides them both, let the sial revel go on.

Sad and tragical as all this is, there is another fact still more sad and tragical, which society utterly ignores.

The woman expiated the murder of her child by her own death; but there is somewhere a man, who, if he has been modestly honorable, might have saved both lives, an who, in the last analysis, is responsible for both, if there is personal responsibility for anything whatever.

Who is he? where is he? and what is the name of and penalty for his crime. These questions, however pertinent, society does not ask. Its war is against the woman and the child, and as they are both beyond the reach of its vengeance, it is entirely willing the man should receive its protection.

In their social aspect it is clearly the use of force that made these murders shocking; for society has made the murder a fine art, and strangulation, though good enough for a guilty man, is entirely out of place when applied to a being guilty of being born without the sanction of that law which provides no punishment for the father's share in its condition, holds him to no account for its premature death if it happen, nor to any responsibility for its support and protection, if, perchance it persists in living, despite all efforts to destroy it.

Society has come to believe it an imperfection in children to be born at all. It is even difficult for a family with children to find a home; and throughout the entire city there are few landlords who do not stipulate for childless

couples when renting their property. This partiality explains why people in cities might not want children, but is totally inadequate as a reason for the murder of them without a combination of other and greater reasons to lead it; and it cannot be considered at all in relation to the fast increasing crime of feticide throughout the country, where space is ample, rents low, and provisions comparatively cheap. It is safe to conclude, however, that the prevailing causes are the same in both city and country. What these causes are can only be guessed at by the stray scraps vouchsafed to us through such accidents as this recent one at 94 Chatham street, and which occasionally happen to open the doors of these dens of death and reveal their secrets.

Here we find that a husband had been procuring poison for his wife and prospective offspring! not with any wish to kill the wife perhaps, but as the chances are as five to one against every woman who attempts abortion, he could not fail to have realized the danger. Had the scheme been successful in destroying only the life aimed at, what would have been the man's crime—and what should be his punishment if, as accessory to one murder he commits two?

Instead of expressing satisfaction at the non-success of his attempted crime, he writes with a sort of mournful cadence to his infamous coadjutor that "it," the potion, "had about as much effect as a glass of soda-water. Just as I expected." In this incident we find the proof of two facts: First, that professional child-murderers are supported by the married as well as the single; and, second, that the husbands are equally implicated and guilty with their wives.

These, however, are no new facts; for it is generally understood, among women at least, that in such cases the husband approves if he does not instigate. Usually he does the last; as the evidence of weakly wives and their confidential physicians would amply prove, could they be induced or compelled by any means to reveal the truth.

The servants in a house where such cases occur are not to be deceived; and these self-same servants form the greater proportion of the unmarried who patronize such dens as that in Chatham street. They get an example from their mistress; or if not that, learn from the common gossip in the house about other wives, that child-murder is an easy and every-day affair.

The pernicious effect of all this is to make the seduction of the unmarried an easy matter, and murder an accepted contingency. If the married, to whom maternity is expected and an honor, have reason to destroy their offspring, how much more reason have they to whom it would be a life-long dishonor; and if the first sets the example, why should not the last follow it?

No returns are made of premature or illegitimate births, and we can only judge of the number by the daily accounts given in the newspapers of some woman dying or dead from the effects of an abortion or premature birth, and newly-born, cast-away infants; and as efforts at concealment are in the main successful, we can very justly determine that the cases which come to notice are mere indications of what remains unknown.

Any business self-supporting enough to become a recognized fact by the people must, of necessity, be on the increase; and the single fact that child-murderers practice their profession without let or hindrance, and open infant butcheries unquestioned, establishing themselves with an impunity that is not allowed to the slaughterers of cattle, is, of itself, sufficient to prove that society makes a demand which they alone can supply.

Scores of persons advertise their willingness to commit this form of murder, and with unblushing effrontery announce their names and residences in the daily papers. No one seems to be shocked by the fact; the papers are taken into the family without hesitation, and read by all the members thereof without distinction of age or sex. The subject is discussed almost without restraint; circulars are distributed broadcast, recommending certain pills and potions for the very purpose, and by these means the names of these slayers of infants, and the methods by which they practice their life-destroying trade, have become "familiar in our mouths as household words."

But there is a still stronger count in this indictment against Society, in the fact that the proportion of dead born children in New York is nearly double any normal or justifiable ratio.

Witness the following statistics which have been collected with great care from the most trustworthy sources:

In the Netherlands the still-birth ratio is 5.64 per centum; in Belgium, 4.72; in France, 4.63; in Saxony, 4.49; in Norway, 4.46; in Prussia, 4.33; in Hanover, 4; in Bavaria, 3.74; in Italy, 1.94; in Austria, 1.64, and in New York, more than 8 per cent.

Is there no remedy for all this ante-natal child murder? Not any, is the reply to the question so frequently asked. Is there, then, no penalty for the crime? None that can be inflicted, for the crime has become an art, and society cannot punish those who serve it so skilfully and well.

Perhaps there will come a time when the man who wantonly kills a woman and her babe will be loathed and scorned as deeply as the woman is now loathed and scorned who becomes his dupe; when the sympathy of society will be with the victim rather than the victimizer; when an unmarried mother will not be despised because of her motherhood; when unchastity in men will be placed on an equality with unchastity in women, and when the right of the unborn to be born will not be denied or interfered with. But, although it may come to the crazy world, and it will be a blessed time,

neither you nor I, reader, will live to see it until marriage ceases to be a protection for the crime of feticide.

Still births and abortions in the unmarried are liable to legal inquiry and punishment; but there is no social nor legal law that permits investigation, under equally suspicious circumstances, in the cases of married women.

SARAH F. NORTON.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK STAR:

Sir—Your issue of Oct. 31 contains an editorial article based upon certain alleged facts in relation to a young colored woman, who has, as you aver, come to a bad end through the influence of the inmates of the Twenty-third street "Bureau." I know nothing of the facts in the case, and will presume that you state them correctly—that the young woman did attempt to procure an abortion, and that she came to her death in consequence.

You ask: "Who is responsible?" I answer: You are responsible—you, and your brother editors, and all who aid in sustaining the present senseless and shameless public sentiment, are responsible for this young woman's crime and death, and the enlightened sentiment of the future will brand as many of you as history can afford to remember, as criminals, and will be merciful to you only on the score of your ignorance and want of moral development.

I spoke of the young woman's crime—I mean the crime of abortion. I do not refer to the fact that she loved without first procuring a permit from a sensual official, and submitting to the mummery of a hypocritical priest. And you know, morally blind as you are, that this was no crime. The highest law of purity, as you know if you have any comprehension of it, only required of her that she should be true to her own soul. That she was not thus true you have no right to affirm. That she was terribly unwise is only too true, for she gave herself to a poltroon and a sneak. He was all this, else he would have stood by her in her hour of adversity, like a man, as he ought to have been, shielding her by his strong arm, and throwing around her such an atmosphere of love, and courage, and strength as would have made her exultant in her joyous motherhood, rather than shamefaced and spirit-crushed in view of the scorn of a heartless and senseless world. But I must not greatly blame her. Until woman is free, and individualized, and independent, she cannot be expected to exhibit a discriminating knowledge of men. Till then she will be the victim of selfishness, and cowardice, and baseness.

Your charging the women of the "Bureau" with being the guilty parties in the case would be ludicrous if it were not shameful. Was there no immorality till the "Bureau" was started? Was abortion unknown till Miss Anthony introduced it? Was the palace at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue built and furnished with money obtained through her influence from a public that was innocent till she had corrupted it? Please write another article giving us your views on these points.

I must confess that I think Miss Anthony and her associates are, in a measure, responsible for the horrible state of things that exists in our midst to-day. While they are not base, or mercenary, or hypocritical, as are the class which you represent, yet they occupy an equivocal position, and pursue a half-and-half policy, that renders their positive influence in favor of woman's freedom a very uncertain quantity. They talk about woman's freedom and woman's individuality, and lead the unsuspecting to imagine that they mean something; but their subsequent attitude and associations are such that their real position is left in doubt. But you are not the man who has any business to criticize them.

Before I close this short letter I wish to ask you somewhat familiarly, and hoping that my freedom will be met by corresponding frankness, what you think of those editors who accuse their brother editors of keeping an extravagant number of "mistresses." Of course I regard these accusations as unmitigated slanders. No one could doubt that these editors are perfectly moral, after reading their editorials. They are very positively in favor of morality. No editor, not immaculate himself, would ever dream of calling up Miss Anthony's delinquencies; and yet these very editors have their own morality called in question! What are we to think of it?

Yours, etc., FRANCIS BARRY.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLONY.

This colony, of which some notice was given by circulars in March last, is finally located and organized. After several months of examination, in company with some gentlemen from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Tennessee, a selection has been made, about fifty miles from Los Angeles, which combines the following advantages, viz.: A plenty of good land, an abundance of pure, running water, a delightfully genial and healthful climate, a soil adapted to the production of all grains and vegetables, as well as all the common and semi-tropical fruits.

In addition to this, we have on the property purchased, excellent material for brick, and a small mountain of marble that makes the best of lime, and fine material for building. A large amount of timber, suitable for fencing and fuel, is growing on the property, and pine lumber can be purchased for \$25 per thousand. This location had been chosen by Mr. Provost (the pioneer silk culturist of California), before his death, as the best locality in the State for silk culture. The company is incorporated under the laws of California, and named "The Southern California Colony Association."

This location is twelve miles toward the coast from San Bernardino; is near the proposed line of the Southern

Pacific Railroad, and on the line of Railroad now being surveyed between the coast and San Bernardino. A telegraph line is expected to be constructed through the property the present season. Our post-office address, for the present, is San Bernardino.

The climate is as genial and healthy as can be found in any country. The winter is next to nothing; oranges ripen during the winter season, and yield their most abundant harvest in the spring. The summer heat is not so oppressive as that of New York; sun stroke is only heard of through the Eastern papers. For those suffering from lung or bronchial diseases, or asthma, this climate is all that could be desired. It is far enough from the coast to be free from the severe ocean winds and fogs, and near enough to feel an invigorating and refreshing sea breeze every day.

The scenery is varied, picturesque, and in some parts grand. Of course it lacks the verdure of Eastern scenery, but that is to be expected everywhere on this coast. The weather is so uniformly mild that very little fuel is needed except for cooking. Stock require neither shelter nor fodder in winter. For this reason stock-raising and wool-growing are extremely profitable. On moist lands, or where water can be applied, two crops a year are common. The oranges and grapes raised in this vicinity are superior to those raised near the coast.

In addition to the production of all the grains, fruits and vegetables of the East, which are here produced in double quantity, this soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of oranges, lemons, figs, E. gush walnuts, olives, almonds, raisin-grapes, wine-grapes, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and to silk culture. The sorghum and sugar-beet are said to more than double the yield at the East. The net profits per year, from the semi-tropical fruits and silk culture, are estimated as high as one thousand dollars per acre. Mining districts, within reach, furnish a ready market for all products. Ornamental trees and flowering shrubs and vines grow with wonderful rapidity. It is safe to say that as much can be done in ornamental gardening here in three years, as can be done in the East in ten. The Pepper tree, one of the cleanest and most beautiful of shade trees, grows with astonishing rapidity. The orange groves, in which may always be seen both fruit and blossoms, are unrivaled in beauty. The Pomegranate, always with fresh foliage, bearing fruit and flowers; the Lemon and Lime, always ornamental as well as profitable; the Oleander tree, wonderfully rapid in its growth, always green and always ornamented with gorgeous blossoms; and other flowering trees and vines easy of cultivation here, are sights very inviting to Eastern eyes.

A town site is now being surveyed. A few choice lots will be given to those who build and establish business on them before the 1st of January next. Other lots will be sold at from \$25 to \$200 each, according to location and value. Lands in lots of from ten to twenty acres adjoining the town, will be sold, for the present, at \$20 per acre; and other lands at two and a half to five, ten and fifteen dollars per acre, according to location. The company desire to furnish land and water at the lowest figure practicable, after covering the expense of purchase, water-pipes, etc. It should be borne in mind that more can be accomplished on one acre of this land, with an ample supply of water, than on four or even ten acres at the East; and that the land obtained now, at these low rates, can, within five years, be made worth one thousand dollars per acre. The Company also propose to sell on time to those who are not prepared to pay in full for their lands at once. With a small payment in advance, those who improve their lands at once can have from one to three years' time, at reasonable interest, if they desire it.

We would not encourage any to venture so far who have not some capital to start with; but when once started, a comparatively small amount of labor cannot fail to produce large results. We invite especially to our settlement enterprising, cultivated, and progressive people.

We have promises of reduced fare on most of the railroads already, and expect to obtain the same encouragement from the balance. The steamship company at San Francisco have also given us reduced rates to San Pedro. Those wishing to avail themselves of reduced fare will need a certificate from the President of the Association, that they are going to settle in our colony. He can be addressed by mail at "Dewitt, Onondaga County, N. Y.," until the middle of November next. About that time he will return with his own family, and such others as shall be ready to accompany him.

It should not be forgotten that the autumn, and not the spring, is the commencement of seed-time in California. Plowing should be commenced as soon as the rains soften the earth, and can be continued during the winter. All who can should come on in the fall. The best time for planting trees and vines is from December to the last of February.

We would suggest to our friends the policy of buying only small portions of land. The great error is getting too much and cultivating too little; or cultivating large farms imperfectly. On large farms people must necessarily be widely separated; on small lots they can enjoy the society of near neighbors, and have all the advantages of town or city life. Besides this, ten acres of land which can be made to yield an annual income of five hundred or one thousand dollars per acre is enough to furnish a very reasonable income. Small farms, near neighbors and a compact settlement are best of all. If any can improve larger tracts, lands lying farther back can be purchased for that purpose.

Those coming from the East can obtain all necessary information of Rev. S. W. Bush, 26 Chauncy street, Boston, or John S. Loomis, President National Land Company, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York City. At San Francisco, all needed information can be obtained of George Loomis, Esq., 712 Kearny street, or at the office of the Northern Pacific Transportation Company, Sansome street. At Los Angeles, Milton Thomas, 101 Spring street, will furnish all information and provide for all wants, including conveyance to the colony, if desired.

This hastily prepared circular is issued to give necessary information to many friends who are waiting for it. We hope to issue a more complete one after a few months.

J. W. NORTON,

President and General Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10, 1870.

A wealthy and sentimental merchant down-town, who says that for all he has in this world he owes a sister, proposes to found a Woman's Club under the name of Oasis. Sorosis objects.

It is the boast of men that they are at least superior to women physically. How is it, then, that they have never produced a dancer? Who could imagine a male Taglioni or a masculine Cerito? Bah! the men are humbugs.

**OFFICE OF
HALFORD SAUCE COMPANY,
128 MILK STREET,
Boston, September 26, 1870.**

The Halford Sauce Company,
AT THE
STATE FAIR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Held at Pittsburg,
WERE LAST WEEK AWARDED A
**FIRST-CLASS
GOLD MEDAL**
FOR THEIR GOODS OF
EXTRAORDINARY MERIT!

In commenting upon the most famous articles upon
exhibition, the Pittsburg Commercial says:

"The Halford Table Sauce.

"Pittsburg but follows the lead of the seaboard
cities in giving this truly excellent relish the first
place on her tables. It was introduced here in April
last, since which time Mr. Lippincott has handled
twelve hundred and seventy cases, and the demand is
daily increasing. This extensive sale is, we venture
to say, unparalleled by any dealer in that length of
time in this or any other city of near our population,
and speaks well for the merits of the Halford, as well
as for the energy of the representative of the Com-
pany in this City."

**The Proprietors of the Celebrated Parker
House, Boston,**

more than a year since, as will be seen by the annexed
certificate, adopted as their leading Relish the

HALFORD SAUCE,

and now it is furnished to their guests on every table:

"PARKER HOUSE, Boston, Sept. 1, 1869.

"We have had for several months in constant use
the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE,
and it has given such satisfaction to the guests of our
house that our orders for it have been larger than for
all other kinds of Sauce combined.

"H. D. PARKER & CO."

**The Proprietors of a Well-known First-
Class Restaurant**

SAY:

"CINCINNATI, May, 1870.

"We are using on all our tables the Halford Sauce,
and it gives the very best satisfaction to our guests.
"St. Nicholas.

"E. ROTH & SONS."

**Families in every part of the
Union are ordering the Hal-
ford for Table Use,**

satisfied, upon fair trial, that it is THE BEST AND
MOST RELIABLE RELISH.

THE HALFORD may be purchased at Retail
of A I Grocers, and in any quantity at No. 128 Milk
street, Boston, of the

Halford Sauce Company.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 11,
Will offer in their
SILK DEPARTMENT
Still greater inducements to purchasers.
300 PIECES OF BELLON BLACK GROS GRAIN
SILKS,
At \$1 25, \$1 37 and \$1 50.
A full line of our own make
of
BLACK CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,
SATIN FINISH.
The Finest Goods ever offered,
And which we can
Fully recommend to our Customers,
At \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 to \$5.
PLAIN SILKS,
In all the new shades.
From \$1 75 to the richest imported.
An immense reduction in
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH DRESS SATINS,
In all colors, for Wedding and Evening Dresses.
Trimming Silks and Satins to match.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
Will offer
On MONDAY, NOV. 11,
A splendid line of
LYONS SILK PLUSHES,
In new and brilliant colors,
ENGLISH VELVETEENS
In all colors.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKINGS
In great variety.
MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVERS
Of the finest quality.
GENUINE ENGLISH WATERPROOF
At \$2 per yard.
Also a large stock of
Foreign and Domestic Cloths,
For the Fall and Winter,
At very low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 11,
Will offer great bargains in their
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Full lines of
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated
Merino Undergarments,
For Gents', Ladies' and Children's w
A Large Stock of
Children's Fancy Wool and Merino Hose.
Ladies' Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose.
Gents' Cotton and Merino Half Hoes,
In great variety.
Also, a full assortment of
Ladies' and Gents'
Silk Under Garments.
Gents' Silk and Satin Cravets,
Ties, Linen Collars and Cuffs
In great variety.
Just received, per last steamer,
1,000 dozen of Jovvin's celebrated Kid Gloves,
in 1, 2, 3 and 4 buttons,
And in all the new Fall Shades.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
Will open, on MONDAY, NOV. 11,
A magnificent assortment of
FURS,
In Russia Sable,
Ermine and Mink Sets,
Astrakhan and Seal-skin
Cloaks, etc., etc.,
Forming the Finest Stock to be found in the city,
and at
Extremely Low Prices.

WALTHAM WATCHES.



The superiority of the

**AMERICAN
WALTHAM WATCH**

over all others, either FOREIGN or AMERICAN
makes, is now freely acknowledged by all unprejudiced
judges. It is true a

FINE FOREIGN WATCH

can be bought at a cost THREE OR FOUR TIMES
GREATER that will give equal satisfaction. We
maintain that the new

Three-quarter Plate Stem-Winder,

which cost but \$175 or \$200, according to the weight
of case, is equal in point of correctness to any

\$150 FOREIGN WATCH,

and any one who has money to throw away, and so
proud that they will not carry a watch that costs less
than \$500, will of course gratify their desires, but
even here the

Waltham Company

steps in with a 3/4 plate

NICKEL MOVEMENT.

that has no superior, either in beauty or design or
finish, and which we can furnish to the above high-
priced devotees to their heart's content.
All grades of these

Accurate Timekeepers,

in every style of

GOLD AND SILVER

cases, constantly on hand and regulated.

PURCHASERS,

by calling and examining our stock, cannot but be
satisfied with our prices, as we sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PROFITS,

And Guarantee our Watches

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

OR THEY CAN BE

EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME

Within One Year.

FULLER & CO.,

25 JOHN ST, Up-stairs.

Send for illustrated price list, and you will oblige
by saying if you saw this in WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S
WEEKLY.

SMITH'S

American Organs!

The manufacturers take pleasure in announcing
that in addition to the great improvements in mechan-
ism and in quality of tone, with which their agents
and friends have recently expressed so much satisfac-
tion, they have, at great expense, made such changes
in the external appearance of their organs as will
place them

FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS

In particular they would call attention to the
first five styles in their catalogue, which, with greater
power and sweetness of tone, have now enlarged and
elegant cases, fully equal in beauty to the more ex-
pensive instruments.

New and costly styles of cases are also in process of
construction, for the larger organs.

Acknowledging the great and increasing favor with
which their efforts have been rewarded, the manufac-
turers wish to assure the musical public that no pains
will be spared to make the American Organ

A MODEL INSTRUMENT,

to maintain and to increase its solid excellence, and
its attractiveness.

To do this is simply to retain the precedence they
have gained—a course preferable, in their judgment,
to reducing price and quality.

At the same time it cannot be too often repeated,
that, with their long experience, their ample resources,
their labor-saving machinery, their corps of skilled
and tried mechanics, they are able to get, and do get,
more tangible results for the money expended than
any manufactory in the country.

Every instrument warranted. No inferior work tol-
erated.

An elegantly illustrated circular, containing de-
scriptions and prices, will be sent, post paid, on ap-
plication.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

Boston, Mass.

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PEERLESS SOAP,
For Laundry Purposes.**

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston.]
MR. CURTIS DAVIS:

SIR—The Peerless Soap, manufactured by you, has
been most satisfactorily used in my family during the
past year. In all respects it has answered the pur-
poses for which you have recommended it.
Boston, Sept. 13, 1870. N. B. SHURTLEFF.

[From H. R. Harding, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge.]

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 19, 1870

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your Peerless Soap has been used by
my family and has proved entirely satisfactory. Its
cleansing qualities are excellent, and it can be recom-
mended with safety as an article worthy of the most
extensive use. I trust that your efforts to introduce
it throughout the country may prove successful.
Yours, truly,
H. R. HARDING.

[From Hon. Geo. H. Monroe.]

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Sept. 21, 1870.

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your request for an
opinion on the quality of your Peerless Soap, which
has been in use for more than a year in my household,
I take pleasure in saying that it is there pronounced
to be a thoroughly excellent article, superior for laun-
dry purposes to any to which we had before given
trial. You are at liberty to use my name in giving it
an unreserved commendation. Yours, very truly,
GEO. H. MONROE.

[From Mr. Robert Douglass, Pres't National Bank.]
CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., Sept., 1870

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to say that I have
used your American Peerless Soap for the last three
years in my family, and it gives entire satisfaction.
Its uniformity in quality and strength adds much to
its value, and we now use no other kind. Keep it up
to its present high standard in quality and you will
always be sure of one customer for the American
Peerless Soap. Very respectfully yours,
ROBERT DOUGLASS.

[From S. B. Pratt, Esq., Editor American Workman.]

RANDOLPH, Sept. 25, 1870.

We have been using in our family for several
months the American Peerless Soap, from the manuf-
actory of Curtis Davis. No soap that we have ever
tried has given more complete satisfaction to the mem-
bers of our family, who are most interested in domestic
affairs than the Peerless. I have no hesitancy in
recommending the soap for family use.

STILLMAN P. PRATT.

Sold by Grocers.

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BOSTON, Mass.**

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Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our dealers at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices; also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of gold, and all first class securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

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Dividends and Coupons collected.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

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BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

Opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances.

We make special arrangements for interest on deposits of specific sums for fixed periods. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also, Gold and Silver Coin and Gold Coupons.

We buy and sell, at the Stock Exchange, miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

Communications and inquiries by mail or telegraph, will receive careful attention.

FISK & HATCH.

Mrs. J. B. Paige's

NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE. Recently published by Oliver Ditson & Co., is the best book of the kind in market, it being a key to all similar publications.

Mrs. Paige will give lessons to pupils, and fit Teachers in a remarkably short space of time.

For circulars, address Mrs. J. B. PAIGE, with stamp, 14 Chancery Street, or at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, 277 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., or Thos. C. Lombard, at office of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., 41 Broad Street, New York.

\$1,000 REWARD for any case of Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy

fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Pile and nothing else, and has cured cases of over twenty years' standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

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De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure Juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION,

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases; Female Affections, General Debility and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; corrects and strengthens the Muscular and Nervous forces; it acts like a charm on weak, nervous and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. Price \$1.00.

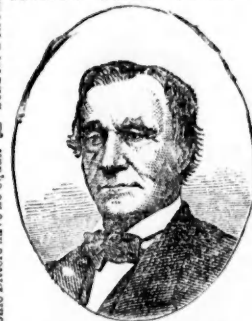
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Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful
Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

\$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, heart-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Gout, Tightness of the Chest, Flatulency, Poor Digestion of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Erious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Itch, Salt Rheum, Ditch, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scars, Discolorations of the Skin, Tumors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried off the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAP and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., 7 and 9 and 11 Commerce Street, New York.

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STORM & CO., Hatters and Furriers

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. F. STORM.
GEO. E. BORLAND. 673 BROADWAY.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.

Charles S. Faulkner,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

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DR. GUILMETTE'S EXTRACT OF JUNIPER. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS. It is a pleasant stimulating, strength-giving article, and has received the endorsement of eminent Physicians, Chemists and State Assayers as being chemically pure, and entirely free from deleterious oils and impurities found in Foreign and Domestic Gins.

As a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, DIABETES, and all diseases peculiar to Females, it has an unrivaled reputation. If taken freely and in season, it will ward off FEVER AND AGUE, and counteract the ill-effects produced by residing in unhealthy districts and drinking impure water.

For sale by all Druggists.

\$10 Made from 50 Cents.

Call, examine, something urgently needed by everybody, or Samples sent free by Mail for 50 cents that retails easily for Ten Dollars. Address,

R. L. WOLCOTT,
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Traphagen Hunter & Co. The Popular One Price Clothiers: Nos. 398, 400 & 402, Bowery, N. Y. Above 4th St. Gents & Childrens Clothing.

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CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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The Cheapest Place in the City.

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Dr. Spear can be consulted at his office, 713 Washington street, Boston, or by letter, with stamp, free of charge, upon ALL diseases. Those who have failed to be cured by other physicians are respectfully invited to call on Dr. Spear.

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For Freight or passage, apply to

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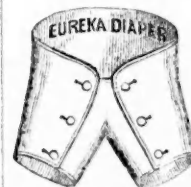
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EUREKA DIAPER is just the article needed by every mother who consults her child's health and comfort. It protects children's clothing and bedding; is thoroughly water-proof; no sewed seams; conforms to child's shape; retains linen diaper in place; avoids dangerous use of pins; permits free circulation of air. Recommended by physicians and all mothers whose children have worn them. Manufactured in four sizes—No. 1, smallest; No. 4, largest—exclusively by EUREKA DIAPER COMPANY. Office, 52 Broadway, New York. Sample mailed on receipt of \$1. Also sold by A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Lord & Taylor, Arnold, Constable & Co., J. R. Spelman & Sons, James McCree & Co., O'Sullivan & Greig, and all first-class infants' clothing, fancy goods, and trimming stores. Ask for EUREKA DIAPER, see that they bear stamp of the Eureka Diaper Company, and take no other. Agents wanted.

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TRADE MARK PAT'D.

SILK FINISHED

BLACK PURE MOHAIRS.

These GOODS are distinguished for their silky appearance, brilliant lustre, and pure shade of fast Black, which we warrant them to retain. Being made of the very finest material, they positively excel all other Mohairs ever sold in the United States. These splendid Goods are sold by most of the leading Retail Dry Goods merchants in all the leading cities and towns throughout the States. Purchasers will know these goods as a ticket is attached to each piece bearing a picture of the beaver, precisely like the above.

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FASHIONABLE

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BETWEEN FOURTH STREET AND GREENWICH AVENUE.

Corns Cured for 50 Cents Each.

BUNIONS, CLUB AND INGROWING Nails, Enlarged and Diseased Joints, Chilblains, Frost-bitten and Blistered Feet, etc., cured without pain by Dr. W. E. RICE, at New York Chiropractic Institute, 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton street. Evenings at 435 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Rice's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails under Feet, etc. By mail 50 cents per package.

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Mattresses, Pillows.

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Church, Chair, Car and Carriage
Cushions.

ELASTIC SPONGE

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR.

For all Upholstery Purposes.

CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
FAR SUPERIOR.It is the Healthiest, Lightest, Softest, most
Elastic, most Durable and BEST Material
known for

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, &c.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
ABLE BEDS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS
and CUSHIONS of any material known.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Does not PACK and become MATTED like
Curled Hair.

ELASTIC SPONGE

is REPELLANT TO, and PROOF against,
BUGS and INSECTS.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Is the VERY BEST ARTICLE ever dis-
covered for STEAMBOAT and RAIL CAR
UPHOLSTERY.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
SEATS and BACKS, and for ALL UP-
HOLSTERING PURPOSES.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Is the HEALTHIEST, SWEETEST,
PUREST, MOST ELASTIC, MOST DUR-
ABLE, and BEST MATERIAL IN USE
for BEDS, CUSHIONS, &c.SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND
PRICE LISTS.

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LUNCH,

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AND

COFFEE

ROOMS,

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147, 149 & 151 NASSAU ST.

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foot of Liberty street; connects at Hampton Junction
with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its
connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and
the West without change of cars.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chi-
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of cars.Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chi-
cago.

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Commencing May 10, 1870—Leave New York as fol-
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6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk,
Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tuckan-
nock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.

7:30 A. M.—For Easton.

12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster,
Ephrata, Litz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk,
and Belvidere.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.

6 P. M.—For Easton.

7 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:45 P. M.—For Easton.

9 P. M.—For Plainfield.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield on Sundays only.

Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30,
9:00, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15,
3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00,
10:45, 12:00 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays)
—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West,
without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and
but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg
for Erie and the Oil Regions. Connects at Somerville
for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Strouds-
burg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillips-
burg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton,
Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pitts-
burgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pitts-
burgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D. L.
and W. R. R. for Scranton.Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pitts-
burgh every evening.Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of
the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty
street, N. Y., at No. 1 Astor House, Nos. 254, 271, 286
Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the prin-
cipal hotels.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure Brandy has now an established reputa-
tion, and is very desirable to all who use a stimu-
lant medicinally or otherwise.Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J.
G. Pohle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State
Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely
grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

California Wines and

Fine Domestic Cigars.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

66 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FROM
FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST.—For West Phila-
delphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 5*, 7*, 9:20* P.
M., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M.,
1 and 4 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington and
the West, via Baltimore, 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 9:20*
P. M. For the south and southwest, 8:30 A. M., 9:20*
P. M. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 9:20 P.
M. train daily, and run through to Lynchburg without
change. For the West, via Pennsylvania Railroad—
9:30 A. M., and 7* P. M. Silver Palace cars are at-
tached to the 9:30 A. M., and run through from New
York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chi-
cago without change. Silver Palace cars are attached
to the 7* P. M., daily, and run through to Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago without
change. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt St., and
Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway. (*Daily.)
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

November 1, 1870.

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BILLIARD ROOMS.

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

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(Nearly opposite Wall St.)

Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the
Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers.The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines,
Brandies and Cigars.

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CHICAGO

RAILWAYS,

AND

Pan Handle Route.

The most direct route to all points in the WEST
NORTHWEST, SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

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AND

DRAWING-ROOM CARS

Through Without Change.

Three trains daily. Quick time and low fares.

FAST LINE.

9:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, via New Jersey R.R.,
from foot of Cortlandt street, with Pullman's Sleeping
Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago, without
change, and making close connection for all points
West, Northwest and Southwest.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, via N. J. R. R., from
foot of Cortlandt street; Silver Palace Cars daily, ex-
cept Saturdays, from Philadelphia, via Cincinnati and
Chicago.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

7 P. M. daily, via New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cort-
landt, with Pullman's Silver Palace Day and Night
Cars, through to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Louisville and St. Louis, without change, and but one
change to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leaven-
worth, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans.Through Tickets and Sleeping Berths can be pro-
cured at the principal offices of the company, No. 526
Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and No. 21 Broadway.EXCURSION TICKETS issued to parties desirous
of going to any of the above-named points. Arrange-
ments made for parties to San Francisco and return,
on application at the General Office, 526 Broadway.H. W. GWINNER, J. H. MILLER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't. Gen. East. Pass. Ag't.
No. 526 BROADWAY.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE

depots, foot of Chambers street, and foot of
Twenty-third street as follows:Through Express Trains leave Chambers street at
8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave
Twenty-third street at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15
and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing
Room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train
through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with
magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to
Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accom-
pany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo;
the 5:30 P. M. train from New York to Buffalo and the
7 P. M. train from New York to Rochester, Buffalo
and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at
7:45 P. M.For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.
M. (Twenty-third street, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (Twenty-
third street, 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A.
M. (Twenty-third street 8:15 A. M.)For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (Twenty-
third street, *8:15 A. M.)For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.
M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (Twenty-third
street, 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.). Theatre train, *11:30 P. M.
(Twenty-third street *11:15 P. M.)For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street
depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15
and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, at 6:45,
10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third
street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15,
5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9
A. M.; 12 M.; 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from
Twenty-third street depot at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, 4:15,
4:15, 4:45, and 6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 12:
11:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot at 9:30 A. M.;
*1, 12:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only,
*12 midnight.Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing
Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and or-
ders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be
left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 957 Broad-
way; 205 Chambers street; 38 Greenwich street;
corner 125th street and Third Avenue, Harlem; 338
Fulton street, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers
street and foot of Twenty-third street, New York;
No. 3 Exchange Place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey
City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.L. D. RUCKER, June 13, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Supt. 1870. G'l Pass'r Ag't.*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and
Nyack only.NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUD-
SON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirtieth

streets as follows:

8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars at-
tached.10:30 A. M., Special Drawing Room car Express for
Chicago.11 A. M., Northern and Western Express, Drawing
Room cars attached.4 P. M., Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars at-
tached.7 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars through
to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. Also L.
S. and M. S. R. (Daily).

11 P. M., Night Express, Sleeping cars attached.

2 P. M., Hudson train.

9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10,
8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

New York, May 2, 1870.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELO-
DEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers,
Chickering's Sons included, at EXTREMELY LOW
PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take
from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let,
and rent money applied if purchased.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

No. 59 FOURTH AVENUE

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store),
Importers of South American Horse Hair. Manufactur-
ers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, etc.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent
Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam,
and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCO

EVERY PERSON DOING BUSINESS

SHOULD HAVE A
NOVELTY JOB PRINTING
PRESS WITH WHICH
TO DO

HIS OWN PRINTING.

No more valuable means of advertising can be em-
ployed, and no greater convenience can be added to
any business offices than one of these Presses and a
few dollars' worth of Type. No more useful, enter-
taining or instructive present could be made to any
boy or girl. Most lads of fourteen could with one of
them easily do all the printing required in his father's
business.A clerk in every business house in the country
should have one. He could readily do all his em-
ployer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profit-
ably employ his leisure time.The Presses are unsurpassed for a VILLAGE
NEWSPAPER and JOB OFFICE.Prices of Presses—\$15, \$30, \$32, \$50. Send for full
descriptive illustrated circular, with testimonials from
all parts of the country, and specimens of plain and
colored printing done on the press, and specimen
sheets of types, cuts, etc., to

BENJ. O. WOODS,

MANUFACTURER,

351 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Dealer in every description of Printing Materials;

Or to the following Agents:

C. C. THURSTON, No. 16 College Place, New York;
KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market street,
Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. KELLOGG, 68 West Van
Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

"THE BLEES."

NOISELESS,

LINK-MOTION,

LOCK-STITCH



Sewing Machine

Challenges the world in perfection of work, strength
and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and
rapidity of motion.
Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents
wanted.

MANUFACTURED BY

BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO.,
623 BROADWAY, New York.

MADAME DURBROW,

MODES,

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,

30 East Eighteenth Street,

One door from Broadway.

HERCULES
MUTUALLIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in
Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of
Premiums.

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMART, President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

THOS. H. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,

Supt. German Department,

230 Grand Street, New York.

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE
RAILROAD DEPOT
ADVERTISING AGENCY.Having purchased the privilege and sole right of Ad-
vertising in all the Depots along the route of the Mor-
ris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind fa-
vor.For those who desire their names and specialties
constantly before the public, there can be no better
medium, as the Depots are constantly refilling with
residents and strangers—the great centre of attraction,
both in city and country, being the Railroad Depot.All Advertisements will be neatly framed and kept
in good order.Parties not already having Show Cards are requested
to have them made of the following sizes:

PRICES.

FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEPOT.
Size of Frame, 6in. by 9in. \$3 per annum.
" " 6in. by 12in. \$5 " "
" " 9in. by 12in. \$5 " "
" " 12in. by 18in. \$8 " "For Larger sizes, where the Frame is furnished, \$4
per square foot per annum.

DISCOUNT.

For the same Advertisement in more than one De-
pot, a discount of 1 per cent. for each Depot will be
allowed, viz.:For 5 Depots - 5 per cent.
" 10 " - 10 " "
" 30 " - 30 " "Special contracts made on application to the Railroad
Depot Advertising Agency, William B. Humphreys, 17
Cedar street, N. Y.

TERMS:

All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in
three and six months.
All larger amounts, special agreement.
P. O. Box 6 717Mrs. J. E. Holden's
MAGASIN DE MODES,

639 SIXTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-seventh street, New York.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Feathers, Flowers
Bonnets, Ribbons, Jet Sets, etc.

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

OLBY WRINGERS! Best and Cheapest!
COMPOSED of indestructible materials!
COMPACT, simple, durable, efficient!
COMPARE it with any other machine!
OLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. LISTER, ASTROLOGER,

25 Lowell street, Boston.
For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to
6 P. M.

EVERYBODY TAKES IT!

BRADY'S
FAMILY BITTERS.A SAFE,
CERTAIN
AND
Speedy Cure
FOR
Neuralgia
AND ALL
NERVOUS
DISEASES.
Its Effects are
Magical.An UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FACI-
ALIS often effecting a perfect cure in a single day.
No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its won-
derful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic
Neuralgia, affecting the entire system, its use for a
few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely
fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It
contains no materials in the slightest degree injuri-
ous. It has the unqualified approval of the best phy-
sicians. Thousands is every part of the country grate-
fully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured
nerves, and restoring the failing strength.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.One Package, - - \$1 00 - Postage 6 cents.
Six Packages, - - \$5 00 - " 27 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.
BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS at 25 CENTS.

JOHN F. HENRY,
Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Com-
plexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cents
each. Her

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per
bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. Sales-
room, 683 Broadway, New York.DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame Webb

Has the honor to inform her numerous customers that
she has opened a first-class establishment at

No. 773 BROADWAY, N. Y.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart's).

Where she intends carrying on the above business in
all its branches.DRESSES made in the latest and most fashionable
styles, on shortest notice. Special attention paid to
mourning suits.FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame A. A. Binns,

773 BROADWAY,

Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stewart's.

Offers to the public a splendid assortment of Bonnets,
Round Hats, Chignons, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., &c.,
of the latest and most elegant styles.

REMEMBER,

OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

J. R. TERRY,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER INHATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of 623 Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

Begg to inform the Ladies of New York and vicinity,
that she continues the MOURNING MILLINERY
and DRESSMAKING in all its branches, at

870, BROADWAY

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

BEST FAMILY SOAP.

Liberal Inducements
TO PURCHASERS.A Plan Deserving the Attention
of Every Family.THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation
organized under the Laws of the State of New York,
and transacting its business through the Agency of
DANFORTH BROTHERS, at 40 MURRAY STREET,
New York City. It offers to the public its **GOLD
MEDAL SOAP**, in boxes of 40 lbs., at \$5 a box,
and gives purchasers an opportunity for dividends on
each box—the dividends ranging from \$5 to \$25 000.
On each 10,000 boxes sold, and as soon as each 10,000
shall be sold, there will be 327 cash dividends
made, varying from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to
\$2,501. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been
sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$22,-
500—viz., **A BROWN STONE HOUSE**,
in Brooklyn (the Deed of which has been left with
the Safe Deposit Company, 146 and 148 Broadway),
in trust for the purchaser of the fortunate box, and the
balance in cash dividends, from \$5 to \$1,000 each.
There will be\$45 000 DIVIDED TO PURCHASERS.
in 1,635 Serial Dividends, and 866 Final Dividends,
making 2,501 dividends in all. Purchasers of this

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

will receive a properly numbered bill of purchase for
each and every box purchased, the holders of which
will share in the Dividends in each of the 10,000 boxes
to which their bills of purchase belong, and then ALL
will share in the Final Grand Dividend, when 50,000
boxes shall have been sold.

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

This plan should not be classed with the numerous
gift enterprise humbugs. It is an honest and legiti-
mate business plan for introducing to public notice the
Superior Goods of an Established and Reputable Cor-
poration. The plan is set forth in detail in the cir-
culars of the Company, which can be had at 40
Murray street, or of any of the numerous local agents,
and in which reference is made, by permission, to a
large number of well-known business and public men
as to the integrity and honorable management of the
MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY.

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR.

Purchasers will get a box of Soap at as low a price
as the same quality can be purchased in any mar-
ket; an article warranted to be of the VERY FIRST
QUALITY for family and laundry use; an article
every family wants and must have; an article worth
every cent they pay for it, and, in addition, without
the risk or loss of one cent, will share in the liberal
dividends to be made.

PURCHASE AT ONCE.

DANFORTH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND
TOILET SOAPS,

GENERAL AGENTS

MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY,
40 MURRAY STREET,
NEW YORK.BEEBE & COMPANY,
HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN.

When legions of "friends" always bless us,
When golden success lights our way;
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good humored and gay,
But oh! when the sun of prosperity
Is set—then quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity
Kick the man! don't you see he is down!

What though when you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And your "friends" when they wanted to borrow,
You'd oblige—and ne'er ask them to pay.
What though not a soul you e'er slighted,
As you meandered about through the town,
Your "friends" become very near-sighted,
And don't seem to see you when down.

When you're "up" you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise,
When you're down you have greatly deflated
And they really "don't fancy your ways."
Your style was "tip top" when you'd money,
So sings every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny,
Things are altered because you are down.

Oh give me the heart that forever
Is free from the world's selfish rust,
And the soul whose high, noble endeavor
Is to raise fallen man from the dust;
And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's "down."

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU.

Dr. H. T. Helmholt, of 594 Broadway, New York, is universally regarded as the most sagacious, enterprising and successful business man of the age. Beyond doubt he is the greatest advertiser in the United States, if not in the known world, and has become the millionaire druggist of New York; through the medium of the press his name has become a household word in every township in the United States.

The public is always more or less interested in men who have by dint of energy, enterprise, boldness and honorable dealings, risen from ordinary to extraordinary positions in life. As a business man Helmholt is a success. As a merchant he is a prominence. As a druggist, he is equal to cut glass. As a sharp, shrewd, enterprising man of the world he is nothing short of enthusiasm.

While as a bold operator and advertiser, he has no equal in this country. He does business on a large scale, lives like a prince, pays his advertising bills with a liberal hand and promptly, pays large salaries to those in his employ, and aims apparently not so much to accumulate money as to spend it for the benefit of printers. His expenses for advertising are nearly half a million dollars per year; a one or ten thousand dollar order to some newspaper is nothing for him, providing the paper is of sufficient importance for him to use.

In the evening you will find him and his wife, and perhaps one or two friends, occupying a private box or reserved seats at one of the operas or theatres, or at home with a few friends, or something of that kind, or at the home of some of his friends, the business men of New York.

Helmholt is a nervous, quick, restless, ambitious man.

He understands the art of advertising to perfection. He believes with us that money judiciously expended in printer's ink brings a larger return than any other investment. An idea comes to him one minute and is acted on the next. What he does he does quickly and thoroughly. While other men would be canvassing, debating or arguing the propriety of doing this or that, he has accepted or rejected the proposition almost before it is made to him. He acts at once, and with energy. A little hint you may drop he will seize and magnify to something of importance.

Some little idea that another man would have no faith in, or think unworthy of thought, he will seize, turn to advantage and make thousands of dollars therefrom. He began life with little or no capital, but confident that the remedy he had discovered for shattered constitutions was the best in the world, he had the pluck to advertise. His success tells the rest. His sales now amount to about three million bottles a year, and are rapidly increasing. To see him in the street or in the store you would imagine him the confidential clerk of the proprietor, but when you come to talk business, make plans and suggestions, you will find that the seeming confidential clerk is the head of the house, and what he does not understand about business and about advertising is hardly worth caring.

In relation to the merits of Helmholt's Buchu there can be no doubt. It has the approval of many eminent physicians. Tennie C. Claflin, one of the editors of this journal, used it with remarkable success in treating diseases of the kidneys throughout her most successful practice. A recent case of "Bright's Disease" of eight years' standing, in which the Buchu was the main reliance, was permanently cured, which establishes the fact that it can cure this insidious disease.

One evening last week we listened to the singing of Mrs. Julia A. Morris, at the house of a well known leader of fashion on Fifth Avenue, and, with the numerous ladies and gentlemen present, were both surprised and delighted at the performance. Gounod's "Sing, Smile, Slumber," and Millard's "Waiting," were sung in a manner that fairly electrified those who listened. Mrs. Morris has a voice of much power, possessing in an eminent degree that soul quality, the want of which renders the most perfect vocalization tame.

While some Parlor Organ manufacturers are relying upon extensive advertising and loud blowing of their own trumpets to displace inferior instruments, the old and well known house of S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, believe in devoting their best energies to the production of superior instruments. We are thoroughly familiar with the American Organ of the Messrs. Smith, and consider it the best at present manufactured in this country. Some of their new styles of cases are really elegant.

The advertisement of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in another column, will be of interest to the musical public.

Among the many new perfumes which have been given to the public within the past few years, none have attained a more genuine popularity than the "Nilsson Bouquet." This is not to be wondered at, for its perfume is delicate, agreeable and lasting.

TURN OUT.

'Mid the hurry and the strife,
As you run the race of life,
Never put your friend to rout;
Never trample on your neighbor—
Though it cost a little labor,
Just "turn out."

It may go against the grain,
It may give your feelings pain
If you put it to the test.
But you'll find the pain but slight—
Pass him gently to the right,
It is best.

Remember that he, too,
May have kindred thoughts toward you
And if he should, nothing loath,
Too, resolve to turn aside.
Then the margin will be wide
For you both.

Run and let run, sir, to you,
As a maxim, may be new,
And a trivial one, no doubt;
But 'twould save a world of woe,
If we all for friend or foe
Would "turn out."

A PROMINENT ARTIST says: "Tone is the first point of consideration in the selection of a pianoforte; experience through a long course of years has convinced me that Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s instruments retain this desideratum longer than any other manufacturer. I should also mention their excellence as an accompaniment to the voice; so that the practical musician, the vocalist and the scientific performer will find in these instruments capabilities of expression—having all the varied powers he or they may desire." Our experience leads us to coincide with what our correspondent expresses. Warehouses, 927 Chestnut Street, Phila.

We clip the following from the Technologist for November, 1870:

THE HERCULES MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—This company is fortunate in having for its President James D. Reymert, Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified by his personal characteristics, as well as by his training as a lawyer, to conduct a life insurance company to firm founded success. While Mr. Reymert is a thorough believer in the propriety and necessity of prudence and economy in life insurance management, he also understands the advantage of a judicious expenditure of money. He considers the funds of his company a sacred trust, to be administered with a strict regard to the interests of the policy-holders, of whom he is the trustee. He does not believe in sitting still and waiting for business to come to the office, and while he will spend no money without seeing clearly that the investment is a legitimate one, he will pursue no "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, but will plant the seed in order that he may reap the harvest. We are happy to say that the "Hercules" is already doing a business sufficient to make its success certain, and that it is steadily increasing. The office has been removed from No. 240 Broadway to a very much pleasanter and more convenient location, more easily accessible to out-of-town agents, and more agreeably so to city people, at No. 23 Union Square, and what is by no means an unimportant consideration, at about one-quarter of the rent previously paid, thus making an annual saving of eight thousand dollars.

The "Hercules" issues all approved forms of policies, making them non-forfeitable, gives liberal limits for residence and travel; thirty days' grace is allowed in the payment of premiums, which are in all cases cash, as are also the dividends in which all policy holders participate. Intending insureds may place their funds in the hands of the "Hercules," feeling certain that they will be safely and wisely invested for the benefit of the assured, and that all claims will be promptly settled in cash, and that no dishonestly-obtained policy will ever be disputed, after it shall have become a claim, on any frivolous or merely technical grounds.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

For ten years past we have been using in our establishment Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and also Sewing Machines of other manufacturers; and after so many years we have arrived at the conclusion that Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are greatly superior to all others.

All the parts of the mechanism are so strong that the expense for repairs is merely a trifle. Besides, they can execute a larger variety of sewing than all other machines. The simplicity of their mechanism makes the repairs easy; they do not tire the operator, and make very little noise in running. In a word, they cannot fail to be of great value to persons in want of Sewing Machines.

SISTER DOROTHEE,
Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

HOT SODA WATER.—This new invention to meet the natural demands of approaching winter is a specialty of Hudnut, the New York Herald building druggist, and, like all other things furnished by him, is of the very best quality. Of course the flavor most popular is either Coffee, Chocolate or Egg Nog. His hot coffee is especially delicious. By proper attention to the demands of true enterprise, he has succeeded in monopolizing the "down town" patronage not only in this line, but also in all branches of an A1 drug store.

Michael Schaffner, 581 Third Avenue near 38th st., keeps constantly on hand the choicest supply of all kinds of meats. Families in vicinity N. B.

E. Howard & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, New York, make the best Stem Winding Watch in the country. Ask for it at all the dealers. Every watch guaranteed.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold public meetings at Apollo Hall every Sunday morning and evening. The following talent is engaged for the current season: Thomas Gale Forster, Miss Lizzie Duten, Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappen, Prof. Wm. Denton, and N. Frank White. We shall take pleasure in publishing the Society's circular next week.

New and
Exquisite Perfume
A
Nilsson Bouquet
Respectfully Dedicated to
Miss Christine Nilsson
By Sole Permission
C. B. Woodworth & Son
335 Broadway,
New York.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
NINTH WEEK

OF
MAN
AND
WIFE.
WILKIE COLLINS'
BRILLIANT
DRAMATIC ROMANCE,
MAN AND WIFE,
A FEW EVENINGS
LONGER,
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE.

HALF-PAST ONE.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Mr. DALY begs to announce that MAN AND WIFE will be acted only a few nights longer, and will be VERY SHORTLY withdrawn for the revival, in all its original splendor of scenery, costumes and cast, of Victorine Sardou's great Parisian sensation,
FERNANDE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, and of the production of THE HUNCHBACK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
806 and 808 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.
THE RUSH UNABATED STANDING ROOM ONLY.

THE ONLY LEON.
KNEELSON CONCERT.
Miss Nilsson, accompanied by Professor Doremus and his family, visited Kelly & Leon's last evening. During Leon's burlesque imitations, the great songstress, Miss Nilsson, arose to her feet and clapped her hands merrily, laughing so heartily as to attract the attention of the whole house.—Sun, Oct. 29.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½.
Evening at 8.

NEW ARTISTES.
MR. CHARLES FILLIS.
The Great British Rider,
from Royal Amphitheatre, High Holborn, London.
MONZ. LOZADA.
The Wonderful Parisian Juggler,
from Cirque de l'Imperatrice, Paris.
First week of the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
Brilliant Flights and Daring Splendors,
Dashing Horseanship
by all the
Star Riders, Gymnasts, Acrobats,
Thoroughbred Horses.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia.

HUDNUT'S
Rheumatic Remedy

IS WARRANTED TO CURE.

This great standard medicine has been used in thousands of cases without a failure. The most painful and distressing cases yield at once to its magical influence.

This is not a quack medicine; on the contrary it is a strictly scientific remedy, prepared by a practical chemist, and was for many years in use in the practice of one of our most successful physicians, since deceased.

Let all who are afflicted with these painful diseases resort at once to this remedy. Why should you suffer when relief is at hand? And remember that a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

Certificates of remarkable cures to be seen at the headquarters of this medicine.

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY,

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Price, \$2 per bottle.



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Do you wish to make a sleeping apartment of any room in your house? Do you want the most easy and luxurious bed attainable under any circumstances? Send Stamp for circular, and purchase Caldwell's Cabinet Bed. Address Caldwell Cabinet Bed Co., 171 Canal Street, N. Y.

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Marketing sent free of charge to any part of the city.

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SIXTH AVENUE,

Open on Monday, Oct. 17, with
a rich and elegant stock of

BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.

100 pieces Gros-grain, at \$1 50, worth \$2 00.
100 pieces of Gros-grain, better quality, \$2 00, worth \$2 50.

100 pieces Gros-grain, still better, \$2 50, worth \$3.
50 pieces Gros-grain, very best quality, \$3 88, worth \$5 00.

(These are all white edges and pure silk.)

200 pieces Black Satin, linen back, \$1 50, worth \$2 00.

200 pieces Black Satin, better, \$1 75, worth \$2 50.

200 pieces Colored Satin, at \$1 50 and \$2 00, worth \$2 00 and \$2 50.

300 pieces Colored Satin, very best quality, \$2 25, worth \$3 00.

(These are great bargains, just in.)

200 pieces Cloak Velvets, 26 inches wide, at \$5 00 worth \$7 00.

200 pieces Cloak Velvets, 28 inches wide, extra heavy, \$6 00, worth \$8 00.

300 pieces Cloak Velvets, 30 inches wide, all silk, rich, \$8 00, worth \$12 00.

(All very beautiful goods—superb finish.)

100 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Black), rich, \$2 00, worth \$3 50.

200 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Colored), beautiful, \$1 50 worth \$2 50.

250 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Colored), extra rich, \$2 75 worth \$4 00.

(Choicest goods received this fall.)

10 cases Silk and Wool Poplins, at 75 cents, worth \$1 25.

10 cases Black Alpaca, just opened, 60 cents, worth \$1 00.

200 pieces English Lustre Poplins, 37 cents, worth 65 cents.

200 pieces Scotch Plaids, nearly one yard wide 34 cents, worth 50 cents.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-
GARMENTS.

In Linen, Muslin, Cambric and Flannel.

SCARLET AND BLUE OPERA FLANNEL,
Very Best Quality, 35 cents per yard.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES OF RICHEST DESIGNS

The DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with every novelty which has been introduced this season, consistent with taste. In addition to the few goods selected for enumeration, this Department abounds with attractions which are highly worth inspection.

The celebrated "Perinet" Glove which other leading houses are retailing at an advance of 15 to 25 per cent., we are now selling at a small advance. This Glove of which we have lately received a stock of 2,000 dozen, is far superior to the popular "Alexandre," and is warranted a perfect fit. All other Gloves, which have been advanced 25 to 40 per cent. on account of the European war, by Broadway houses, we offer at infinitely lower prices. Ladies can try them on before purchase, and all which should fit imperfectly, or appear apt to rip, will be exchanged.

1,000 dozen (all color) Fall Kids, at \$1 00 per pair.

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ARE PERFECT IN EVERY APPOINTMENT.

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