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THE REPUBLICAN AND THE DEMOCRAT,
THE RADICAL AND THE CONSERVATIVE,
THE CHRISTIAN AND THE INFIDEL,
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND THE PROTESTANT,
THE JEW AND THE PAGAN,
AND THE MATERIALIST AND THE SPIRITUALIST
MAY MEET IN A
COMMON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD,
which we believe comes from the fact that
GOD IS THE FATHER OF THEM ALL.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

THE PLAINS.

BY CHURCHILL.

Are these the plains?

Why, I have stood here in my
Boyhood's wild dream, and saw the
Waving grass, like ocean waves,
Carrying a white crest. Have seen
The rising ground covered with trees
And verdure green, like little islands
In an inland sea, and forest birds
Warbling their sweet notes,
And lovely gales and lovelier intervals,
With crystal springs and winding streams,
Whose glassy surface bosom
Was a living thing of beauty.
I saw an Indian maiden, Nature's
Beauteous child, decked in gorgeous robes,
That lent to charming an enchanted beauty.
I saw the kingly buffalo and
The white fawn, the golden fishes
In the streams, and loveliest summer skies,
And, like a background to the same,
I saw the mountains. I saw their
Peaks on peaks arise, until I lost
Their summits in the skies.

This was my dream; but as I
See them now, how changed!
The moving grass, the little hills,
The forest, the sweet birds, the buffalo,
The fawn, the vales, the springs,
The stream, the golden fishes—
All are gone, and but the
Barren waste, the alkali,
The bitter creek, the hungry she-wolf
And the awful peaks remain.
Beside, I dreamed too of the wagon trains,
The halted camp, the blazing camp fires,
When the gorgeous sunset put the
Sun to bed. The dear old songs
We sung; the dancing, and
The deep bumpers that we drank
To fairest loves we left behind.
And when the pauses came I
Do remember to have sat and
Thought of a fair hand that rested
Once in mine, and lovely eyes
That beamed their tenderest smile
On mine and wreathed fair flowers
Around a sweetest memory
I never can forget.
But now, the slowly moving ox-train
Two has gone and never more will be;
And in its place the iron steam horse
Takes the moving train.
And yet how full of interest is
Each passing scene. I saw beside
The road a lonely grave. That grave
Makes up volumes more to me than
Ruined temple walls. As I saw
That grave without a tree or tuft
Of grass to shade it, resting
There unwatched in the open sunlight,
I thought of the clear moonlight,
When the pale moon would watch it,
And, when she wanes, the stars
Would care for it; and even when
The storm-king comes and fills
The skies with clouds, they'll
Slyly steal a peep to see
That all is well. And as we left
That grave behind I wreathed
Around it this little simple tale:
A bold and daring spirit,
Wrestling with poverty's hard chains,
Had risen from her bonds,
And in the prime of manhood,
Young and vigorous, saw the golden dream.
Then great and lofty hopes,
And great ambition, looked
To the Western skies. The train
Was soon to start, and friends
Were going, and the fascinating
Dream told him to go.
In the calm twilight he went
A little way up the high hill
To see his idol love, the sweet Celeste.

She saw him coming, and ran out
And met him at the gate.
Oh! what a kiss is that when
Lips of love meet. Beautiful
Grafted roses from a single stem
Grow still more beautiful.
So noble hearts that love in honor
Grow in love more noble.

They went and sat under the old tree
And told their love again,
And then he took Celeste's white hand
In his, and, looking in her eyes,
He said, "My own Celeste,
I had a dream, so vivid that
It seemed to me I really saw
The golden lands, and I must
Leave you. But, a few short years,
And I'll return and hold
This hand in mine, and at thy
Feet lay down honor and treasure."
She started, as the startled deer
Starts at the sharp report of
Musketry it never heard before;
The anguish of her heart too deep
For groans or tears. She stood in
Transfixed look at him, the picture
Of despair, and motionless.

He took her to his arms and
Pressed her to his heart, with
Kisses warm and full of love's
Warm passion—"My own Celeste!"—
He brought her back to reason;
But still she wept and clung
With her white arms around his neck,
And her bright eyes subdued
And tender looking into his.
She said, "Would you leave me,
Your poor Celeste, to die without you?
If you must go then must I go."
Then, with another kiss, another
Gentle folding to his arms, he said—
"Celeste, you shall."

Then came the hurrying preparations,
The marriage ring, the gay assembly
And the solemn vows; the starting,
The tears, the sobs and sighs
That kindred hearts at parting
Feel so keenly; the "God bless you"
That comes from the heart's depths,
The waving kiss, the fading
In the distance and the road
To youth's bright hopes.
They journeyed on and on,
Each night distinctly seeing where they
Halted night before; but wild with hope,
Untiring, smiling all the while
At fate, till sickness came to him,
And still they journeyed on,
And still he sicker grew. At last
One afternoon, when gentle rains
Were blessing the parched earth,
He whispered to Celeste—
"I can't go further; stop the train."
The train halted, and all looked
In and saw the dying man.
Celeste, the heroine, without a tear,
Cheered and comforted. No hand but hers
Smoothed his curls away from the pale
Forehead. No one but her sweet self
Watched over him. How vainly
Were her efforts to hold up the golden dreams,
The bright hopes; or, in the tenderest
Whisper, tell o'er and o'er again
Her love for him. So the slow hours passed
Till midnight came. The rains
Had stopped; the gentle winds
Had calmed, and the waning moon
Had gone beyond the horizon to rest,
When, in the very still of stillness,
The messenger stepped in.
With sobs and burning kisses,
Shrieks and drenching tears,
That timid, trusting, lovely girl
Kneel down affrighted and
Appalled at death. Then roused
The camp, and in the dark, with
Heads uncovered and with silent tongues,
They waited for the morning.
When the first ray of summer's
Early morning came, they dug the grave,
And then, without a shroud or coffin,

Hymn or prayer, except the silent one
Without the Church-bell's solemn sound,
They laid him in, and piled up
The coarse earth, a rock or two
And a little head, and the
Task was done. But when they
Made the start Celeste was
On the grave and would not go;
And strong arms rude tore her away,
A maniac mourner.
The tale is sad and so I drop the veil.

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

BY C. B. P.

NO. IV.

St. John rears his temple, which is in heaven, on the same old substrata of the mysteries or dramatic mythology of the personated heavens. This man lord, or angel of the sun, sat upon a white cloud, and was the same as the Son of Man, having on his head a golden crown and in his hand a sharp sickle. The white cloud, when golden tinted, was the Golden Fleece of the Lamb and his wife. When the sun was in Aries he was the Sun Ram, or Lamb, who took away the sins of the world by coming up from his mighty descent into hell; or at the winter solstice appearing at the Easter, or Passover, equinox, and going up to the manger of the summer solstice, to more fully eat the Passover there. The manger was in close proximity to the sign of an ass and the foal of an ass, and close to the asses' bridge over the river that proceeded out of the throne of God and the Lamb.

When the Ram, or Lamb, appears at the everlasting gates as the King of Glory, the porter openeth and the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name and leadeth them out; and where he putteth forth his own sheep he goeth before them and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice. And they heard a great voice from Heaven saying unto them, Come up hither. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, singing, as it were, a new song to the Lamb who stood on Mount Zion. That is, the "new song" was a variation of the same old music of the spheres when the "Ancient of Days" opened his mouth in parable and dark saying on the harp. The old harpers had taken the Ram's horn to split the ears of the groundlings, doing Jericho thereby with airs from heaven or blasts from hell. When the Lord rose up from Seir and shined forth from Mount Paran, he appointed seven priests as blowers to compass the city, while he and his ten thousand saints rode upon cherubs and did fly, yea, they did fly, on the wings of the wind.

Not even the heaven of heavens could contain all the ancient melo-dramatic mythology, as sung in the old song, as it were, or in the new, ringing out on the major and minor scale to the harp of a thousand strings, day and night discoursing eloquent music to the Lord God Almighty, *go brag*.

Sweet sang the stars as o'er the skies they trod
As living spirits and the sons of God;
Nor less were daughters in the sweet refrain,
Where God and Goddess could be one or twain.
But only by initiated ears
Was heard this sublime music of the spheres.

When "this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be spoken against that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed, so also a sword shall pierce through thy own soul." He was the Sun-God of the wise men, known by his sign as the Star which they saw in the East. The dawn was his mother, who was pierced, whether as this, that or the other Mary; for she was Maryononymous, or the harp of a thousand strings, upon whom the harpers might discourse their ever-varying music in the old and new song as sung by the elect, instructed into the kingdom of heaven. Out of the mouth of her Sun, or Son, "went a sharp two-edged sword," and as the "Word, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." When he reaped the 144,000, or square, of the New Jerusalem, he had a sharp sickle in his hand, and cut rather closely to the joints and marrow, so that only those who "had not defiled themselves with women were the first fruits of God and the Lamb"—the stars, which kept their first estate and were up to time in their marriage with the Lamb, having woven their wedding garments in the land of Baulah during the ante-nuptial season preceding the vernal equinox. "These are they which follow the Lamb wheresoever he goeth." Being gathered there in the fleece of the Lamb they were without guile. They had made some progress from the primaries since the old sons of God came down to earth, and chose them wives and begat the giants of those days, whose cyclopean walls reached up to heaven as the *flaminantia moenia mundi*.

Of the factors in the sum of the Dawn, or Virgin, and Mother of the Sun, or Lord of Heaven—the woman clothed with the Sun, or sitting on many waters—the Miriam of Moses, or the Mary of the Star's Wife, says Muller, of the analogous mythology: "Let us express these simple scenes in ancient language, and we shall find our lives surrounded on every side by mythology full of contradictions and incongruities, the same being represented as mortal or immortal, as man or woman, as the poetical eye of man shifts its point of view, and gives its own color to the mysterious play of nature."

Allowing for difference of language—Aryan and Semitic—and the Hebrew Bible is quite as full of contradictions as the Word of the farther East, according to the vision of each seer, medium, poet, prophet; nor did these at all hesitate to hide the Word in the riddles of dark sayings, or to play upon words, as per Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. The God of Israel from the way of the East, submerging the She to masculine domination, had her none the less in the name—the twain were one, but that one was He. When the woman, by eating of the Tree of Knowledge, became as the Gods to know good and evil, she was thrust out and became the bondwoman of the wilderness, and denounced as the woman that sitteth on many waters. If the Dawn and Sun were familiar spirits to the Aryans, no less familiar was the God of Israel to his own elect, coming down in dreams and otherwise to the godmen, talking to Moses face to face, and clouding Miriam in leprosy seven days for presuming to speak by the mouth of God—a lesson to teach all woman-kind forever to "learn in silence with all subjection; for Adam was first formed, then Eve." In the congregation of the Lord let *umm* be the Word for the women, and "they shall be saved in child-bearing if they continue in faith." Let the Virgin of Israel in silence, with all subjection, usher in the Lord of heaven, and be only a placid reflector as the Lord awakes as one out of sleep, and like a mighty man that shouteth by reason of wine, smites his enemies in their hinder parts, and puts them to a perpetual reproach. Through the night let her keep silent amidst the big thunders of his snoring.

Curiously played upon in fast and loose are the Sun and his signs in the Hebrew Zodiac, divided in Jacob and scattered in Israel. How Mazzaroth came forth in his season, and Jeshurun rode in excellency on the sky, waxing fat and kicking, and lightly esteeming the Rock of his salvation as he rode up the heaven in the chariot of the Sun—the chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof—prancing and recalcitrant were his horses, whose snorting was heard from Dan. How like a Lion's whelp he stooped down on the slide to the western horizon, and as an old Lion, who shall rouse him up? How, like a strong Ass in Issachar, he conched between two burdens, etc., etc., till the whole twelve signs are coated in garments of many colors. How heavily dragged Pharaoh's chariots when the Lord took off their wheels while the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea on the dry; the porress sitting on many waters became a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left—all which is just as clearly Hebrew mythology as that of the Gentile religions.

Did the Dawn in Judea drive her cows to pasture? no less did Mazzaroth in his season drive the Lord's cattle of a thousand hills to find no lack of browsing in fresh fields and pastures new. Even the seven lean kine might find something better in Mazzaroth than did Colenso's cattle on the bare rock of Sinai—the lean to become fat and kicking the balance of the season according as the Sun was in his signs for the fall and rising again of many in Israel. Though the Lord came from Sinai and had some two or three millions of people and much cattle there, Colenso fails to see the fresh fields and pastures new in the regions round about, and fails to discover that nearer the rock the sweeter the grass. He fails to rise with the wings of the allegory to the true Sinai in heaven, where also was the true Jerusalem. As per St. Paul, the literal Sinai "gendereth to bondage;" but from the exceeding high mountain of the allegory—from the pinnacle of its rock and framework of a sapphire stone, Moses and the seventy elders might sing his new song of Nearer, my God, to Thee.

The Lord, with his tabernacle in the Sun, was the Shepherd of Israel to lead his much cattle, human and otherwise, so that they should not want—making them to lie down in green pastures, leading them by the side of still waters when spiritually discerned, and often through the many "waters of contradiction."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE TWO LORDS AND THEIR PRAYERS.

BY CALER PINK.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is evident, then, that Jesus understood heaven to be a condition—that condition of truthness which comes of knowing and loving the truth; for God being, as his disciple John says, "Light," the eternal truth, in which He dwells over all; or, as Paul expresses it: "Who dwelleth in the light," Jesus claiming to be "One" with, or, to perfectly agree with God, his mind being perfectly illuminated by the spirit of truth; thus claimed that he dwelt in the same heaven with the Father; "in the bosom of the Father," or in the conscious embrace of the truth; and thus he was "the truth," or, "God manifest in the flesh."

"We want everybody to think ever so much of you," is but an affectation of a low conception of Jesus. The words, "Hallowed be Thy name," mean far more to Mr. A. and if they do not, does not Mr. A. want everybody to think "Ever so much" of his god, and of his peculiarly enlightened child, S. P. A.? And, with his well known ability in handling words, I defy him to find a more comprehensive, terse, or even more dignified form of expression than "Hallowed be Thy name."

"And that you should rule over us," as intended to convey all the sense of the words, "Thy kingdom come," are scarcely

an approximation to it! Farther on in the prayer of Jesus: that God does rule over us, is emphatically stated; and this portion of Mr. A.'s paraphrase is only true in that it expresses the fact that the desire of the child of light is in accord with the light; being this: that God should do just what He does, whereas the world would like to have its own will done, and prays God to do its will. But when we take into consideration the assertion of Jesus, that therunto the world had not known God, but had been under the dominion of its erroneous conceptions of Him, we see at once that the words mean much more than mere acquiescence, meaning also: bring to pass Thy promised highest phase of Thy reign, and which is denominated Thy "glory in the highest," and which is manifest in that condition of truthfulness which can be produced only by the clear revelation of Thyself, who art the truth; and the words, "Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven," are but a prolongation of, and more complete expression of, the same desire. The words, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever," evidence clearly that Jesus understood that the will of God is always done, he confessed this to the fullest extent in calling his own betrayal and crucifixion the will of God; but the will of God is not done in the same way in one condition that it is in another. The deeds of darkness are not the deeds of light, and as it is the spontaneous desire of the children of light that others should come into the light, this is the prayer of their condition, that the will of God may be done by those in the darkness of error in the same way that it is done by those in the light; or, that they may be brought from darkness to light, and dwell in the same heaven of peace of mind in which they dwell, and thus extend the reign of "Peace on earth." The wording in Luke is: "As in heaven so in earth." Mr. A. prays for the same thing thus: "We pray Thee to accomplish (speedily) Thine own work in the world, realizing the reign of universal principles in each individual soul." But the wording of Mr. A. is not so good as that of Jesus, in that he says "speedily," whereas Jesus expresses oneness with God as to time as well as to the work; the words of Jesus are also superior in that they express the fact that universal principles (for they are his god) do reign in each individual soul, but that the effects of their reign is not the same in those who are ignorant of the principles which rule them, as they are in those to whom they are revealed, while Mr. A.'s words imply that "universal principles" do not rule each individual soul. Mr. A., in the paraphrase of his own prayer, uses these words in reference to God: "Ever tending and, as it were, striving to embody Thyself in the universe at large, and pre-eminently in man;" and, I ask, could any words express a more exact condition of oneness with this infinite aspiration of the eternal spirit of truth than the words, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven"? The soul of these words is simply the desire that the lower should be brought into the condition of the higher, and thereby become a more clear, full and glorious embodied conscious expression of the divine spirit. And these words of Jesus carry on their face the evidence that they sprang out of the consciousness of a man who knew how the "will of God" was done in both the heavenly and the earthly mind, and who, therefore, was "developed into the condition of answering complexity." Dwelling in heaven, he could pray intelligently that the world might be brought into his own condition; and as such, it is surprising that Mr. A. does not see in Him one answer to his own prayer, "And pre-eminently in man!"

"Give us as all we want to eat every day" is an indirect falsification of the words of Jesus, expressing rather the world's greedy desire to be provided for "every day," while the words of Jesus are expressive of the absence of covetousness, in that the prayer is only for this day.

"And let us off without any whipping when we make you angry, and we promise to be good to everybody, and let them off just the same way when they do wrong to us." These words are a direct falsification of those of Jesus, in that they put the Christian in the act of promising to be good to his fellow if God will be good to him; whereas Jesus simply prays that God will judge and deal with him just as he does with his fellow, putting his own act first. The negative of the words of Jesus is simply "Do not forgive us if we do not forgive those who trespass against us." It is the natural expression of a mind so full of the love of truth that it is entirely above the mere desire to be "let off," and that asks God to administer to it just that measure of the sense of justice with which He has imbued it, and which is so sure to be expressed in our judgment of our neighbors. It is a prayer that we may bask in the sunshine of the knowledge of that truth which is the justification of all men, and by the knowledge of which we are alone enabled to freely forgive, and clearly taught all that is meant by forgiveness; or that we may be truly cursed with all the condemnation which we heap upon our neighbors, that we may be thereby "whipped" into truly seeking for the knowledge of the divine law of forgiveness. And these words of Jesus clearly imply the truth that God speaks in us, and through us, to each other, and that until we have partaken of the divine nature of truth sufficiently to forgive our fellow-man, there is not enough of the perception of truth within us to see our own forgiveness.

"And lead us not into temptation" is again expressive of the truth that God rules all conditions; if that of temptation, God leads us there; and if delivered from evil, it is Him who wholly delivers, and not, as Mr. A. says, "Helps us to get out." "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory (is all Thine), for ever," because Thou who art the eternal law worketh all in all!

(For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.)

PLEADING.

I am waiting, darling, waiting
For thy footsteps' thrilling sound;
For thy hand upon the latchet,
Making all my pulses bound.

I am lonely, darling, lonely;
Friends and foes alike have fled.
But for thy long looked-for presence,
Better I were with the dead.

Through the gloom my eyes are striving
Outlines of thy form to get;
But each footfall, nearing, passing,
Rings the knell—"Still longer yet."

Why so tardy in thy coming?
Does no sweet and subtle power
Tell thy heart, from mine appealing,
How each moment seems an hour?

Hasten, love; night closes round me,
And adown the autumn blast
Sweep strange sounds, that mingle wildly
With the memories of the past.

Round the room the shadows deepen,
Quivering forms flit to and fro,
Goblin-shaped, whose ghostly fingers
Seem to point to coming woe.

Come! While thy arms enfolded,
Fierce winds fall to lullabies;
Phantom forms, and fears, and doubtings
All dissolve before thine eyes.

S. F. N.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY—"PROTOPLASM."

BY SAMUEL SEARLE.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the poet's instance it was a natural revelation, and now come the men of science to confirm them both and place the truth itself upon eternal record. We must digress here for a shorter or longer period, as the case may be, in order to make this fact quite plain.

Professor T. H. Huxley delivered a lecture a short time ago before an Edinburgh audience, in which he announced his last grand discovery of science, namely—that there is a "physical basis," or "matter of life," which is common to all living beings, and that their endless diversities are bound together by a physical, as well as an ideal, unity. Upon the face of it nothing could be more materialistic or tend more directly and absolutely to the Deification of matter as containing within itself the sources of all life and the vast constructive intellect, which has built up the starry populations of the universe, and disposed them in order and harmony. For it is not the physical basis of mere vegetable life that this wonderful discovery includes, but of animal life also, from the lowest forms thereof up to the highest, at the head of which he places the majestic form of man. It is true that the solution of this riddle, which has perplexed the wisest philosophers of all ages, and has been abandoned by all successively until now, as belonging to the arcana secrets of the Great Mystery which enfolds and encompasses all things—it is true that the final solution of it was obtained in the very ultimates of organic life, and almost at the point where organic and inorganic existence meet—down as low as the microscopic fungus, a mere ovoid particle, but of such intense activity, such enormous vital power, that it multiplies itself into innumerable millions in the body of a tiny fly, which is itself unconscious of the teeming invaders that have taken possession of it.

The Professor asks, not without great show of reason, "What can be more obviously different from one another in faculty, in form and in substance, than the various kinds of living beings? What community of faculty between the brightly colored lichen, which so nearly resembles the mere mineral incrustation of the bare rock on which it grows, and the painter, to whom it is instinct with beauty, or the botanist, whom it feeds with knowledge? And then," he continues, "think of the wealth of foliage, the luxuriance of flower and fruit, which lies between the bald sketch of a plant and the giant pine of California? Or, turning to the other half of the world, picture the great finner whale, hugest of beasts that live, or have lived, disporting his 80 or 90 feet of bone, muscle and bladder, with easy roll, among waves in which the stoutest ship would founder hopelessly—and contrast him with the invisible animalcules—mere gelatinous specks—multitudes of which could, in fact, dance on the point of a needle with the same ease as the angels of the schoolmen could—in imagination. Then ask again what community there can be between them—and finally, between them, any of them, and man."

The discovery, however, has been made—and is proven, so far as such proofs can go, from the following propositions: that there is a threefold unity in all of them, and in all living things—a unity of power or faculty; a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition. He sets off, therefore, to show that all the activities of man, however involved and complicated, are referable to the maintenance and development of the body, or they effect transitory changes in the relative positions of parts of the body, or they tend to the perpetuation of the species. The classification includes the action of the intellectual and moral faculties, speech, gesture, etc., which, in the long run, resolve themselves into muscular contraction. Irritability and contractility are further trans-

sitory changes in men and in all animals. And while speaking upon this subject, the Professor says that there is no doubt that all plants will be found to possess the same powers. He adduces the stinging nettle as a wondrous piece of vegetable intelligence and life. Each stinging nettle tapers from a broad base to a slender summit, of sufficient fineness at the top to penetrate and break off in the hand. The whole hair consists of a very delicate outer case of wood, and attached to its inner surface is a layer of semi-fluid power full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. And here we are getting near sacred ground, for the semi-fluid lining is *protoplasm*, which thus constitutes a kind of bag, full of a limpid liquid. Viewed with a microscope, the liquid is seen to be full of activity. Local contractions of the whole thickness of its substance pass slowly and gradually from point to point, like progressive waves—just as the bending of corn-stalks suggest the waves of the sea. But besides this movement, the granules are driven, in relatively rapid streams, through channels in the protoplasm, which have great persistence. Mostly the current takes a general direction, making a stream up one side the hair and down another. There are partial currents also, which take different routes, and sometimes the granules are seen coursing in different directions within a twenty-thousandth part of an inch of each other, while opposite streams come into direct collision, and one or other has to give way. The Cause seems to be in the contractions of the protoplasm which bands the channels through which they flow, but which are so minute that the best microscopes show only their effects, and not themselves. These phenomena probably occur in all young vegetable cells.

These are the sources of life, and they are the same in fact, although not in faculty, in the highest and lowest both of plants and animals. Think for a moment what a great marvel is here! Dumb creatures, whose voices have never yet been known to exist at all—whose organism has hitherto been supposed to be purely passive, have suddenly been discovered to have a voice, capable, therefore, of being audible to ears sufficiently refined; and to possess, instead of a passive, that is to say, powerless, organism, an interior physiological structure, as perfect in its way and to its ends as the interior of a living animal! And Prof. Huxley remarks, with a touch of imagination and poetry rather unusual with him: "If this be the case—if the long-thought possible complexity of many other organic forms, seemingly as simple as the protoplasm of the nettle, are proved to be possible, and may thus be compared, without offence to science, to a body 'with an internal circulation'; and if, moreover, the activities and energies of the same protoplasm, with their currents and conflicts, are repeated, in a more or less decisive form and manner in all plants—if such be the case," he says, "the wonderful noonday stillness of a tropical forest is, after all, due only to the dullness of our hearing; and could our ears catch the murmur of these tiny maelstroms as they whirl in the innumerable myriads of living cells which constitute each tree, we should be stunned as with the mighty roar of a great city."

Thus it will be seen that the opium eater, in the noonday voluptuousness of his dreams and the inspiration of his aural faculties, not only heard the hitherto inaudible voices of the creation, of whose very existence he was scientifically ignorant, but that in hearing them he anticipated the protoplasm of life itself, and was the first, indeed, among mortals to discover it—not, however, as a fact of science, and hardly as an induction of the intellect, but as a sublime revelation. The poet arrived at the same fact through the natural divine operation of the soul, and was ignorant of his discovery—another proof that poets are greater and wiser than they know, being, in all the high examples, mystic oracles of the Infinite and Eternal.

To sum up this argument with its issues, the Professor says that there is only difference in degree and faculty, not in fact, between the protoplasm of plants and that of animals. He works out the argument under the three heads already stated, and proves the unity of faculty in the activity of the protoplasm of the lowest plant or animalcule; it feeds, grows and reproduces its kind—the unity of form in the development and changes produced by growth—the unity of material in the common sources of natural life. All the complicated activities of man are undoubtedly directed to the maintenance and development of the body, or they effect transitory changes in the relative position of parts of the body, or they lead toward the perpetuation of the species. Descending from the fully developed nettle to its primal sources of life, we find them in the liquid just beneath the wood husk of the stinging spikes. This liquid is the physical source of life. We can go no deeper—it is the ultimate particles, active and intensely seminal. So, descending from the fully developed man to his protoplast, we find it in the blood, which, when examined by the microscope, reveals, among a vast number of little circular corpuscles, which float in it and give it color, others which have no color. If a drop of blood be drawn and kept at the temperature of the body, these corpuscles will show a marvelous activity, changing their forms rapidly and incessantly—now compressing, now elongating them, as if they were living, independent organizations.

Presently the corpuscle dies, and becomes distended in a round mass, in the midst of which is seen a similar spheroid, which existed, but was more or less hidden in the living corpuscle. This is called the *nucleus*. Similar corpuscles exist all over the skin, in the lining of the mouth, and over the whole framework of the body. Nay, in the

early stages of the human organism, when it is first distinguishable from the egg in which it arises, it is nothing but a mass of such corpuscles, and every organ of the body was once no more than this. Thus a nucleated mass of protoplasm turns out to be the structural unit of the human body.

And so the sources of life are discovered. But they are discovered in an organized form; and the question occurs how came the organized form to be in existence? Matter in itself is dead—nay, does not exist at all; and we know it by its qualities, and these only as states of our own consciousness.

It is precisely at this point where the science of Professor Huxley fails him. He can go no further; for he has reached what in his way of reasoning is the ultimate, where, as he supposes, all life begins, and he honestly thinks he has made a great, a real discovery. But the fact is, that even the extremest and most radical of his brother scientists doubt of the very existence of protoplasm, as the great and learned Professor Sterling shows in his humorous reply to Professor Huxley, but just published, and concerning which we shall have something to say in another issue of this paper.

The following poem, clipped from the *Tribune*, is supposed to have been written by Mr. John Hay, who was private secretary to President Lincoln during his administration. For idiomatic humor and pathos it is unequalled; and years of observation could not impart a better understanding of that peculiar pioneer life which develops from precocious hardihood and indifference to danger in the child, to roughness, reverence and tenderness in the man:

LITTLE-BREECHES.

[A Pike County View of Special Providence.]

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will, and that sort of thing—
But I b'lieve in God and the angels,
Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No four-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and strong.
Pearl and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chew tobacco,
Just to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches,
And searched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck horses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upset, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me,
Of my fellow-critters' aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed.

By this, the torches was played out,
And me and Jesul Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheep fold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night,
We looked in, and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white.
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped
As peart as ever you see—
"I want a chew of tobacco,
And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm.
They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around The Throne.

J. H.

A party of gamblers sat down to a small game of euchre on election day on the umbrageous bank of a Kansas Creek. The sport went on peacefully for a while, until one of the gentlemen was discovered making use of that ignorance of the game which proved so exasperating to William Nye and James Truthful in a famous passage on Table Mountain. The ordeal by battle was decided upon for a settlement of the points at issue. Two combatants fought a duel on horseback, in which they dissected each other like zealous young surgeons, and their horses, catching the chivalrous infection, bit and tore each other's necks and cheeks into shreds. When the fight and one of the gamblers were finished, the survivor was promptly shot by a spectator, who had probably bet on a different result, and the fighting became general. The whole party were soon stretched out on the autumnal herbage, when, unfortunately, a physician (Dr. Lawrence, who tells the story) passed that way and rendered professional assistance, and it is feared some of the gamblers may recover.

Malli W. Le Maich, an enterprising Western dame, imbued with the true instinct of that progressive country, writes a refreshing letter to the Iowa *State Register*, detailing her success in a new experiment of womanly effort. Finding, a year or two ago, that under the Homestead law, passed in 1862, women had a right to "claim" in the same manner as men, she resolutely struck out into the wilderness and staked off a claim "to hold, occupy and possess," in her own individual right and name. The "claim" was in the wild Cherokee section of Iowa. Possessing herself of the habiliments of frontier life and the utensils of the agriculturist, she set sturdily to work and soon had her barren acres rich with bending grain. At intervals she worked on a backwood's mansion, and in time erected a modest house. By industrious and laborious perseverance the energetic pioneer reached comparative success and prosperity in her laudable enterprise.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY.

Women are Citizens of the United States and of the State in which They Reside.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

1. "THAT 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 IN WHICH THEY RESIDE."

2. "THAT CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS IN THE SEVERAL STATES."

3. "THAT NO STATE WITHOUT ITS CONSENT SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF ITS EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE." And

4. That as the women citizens of Wyoming do possess the "QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR ELECTORS OF THE MOST NUMEROUS BRANCH OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE," through which they obtain suffrage in the Senate, it follows that the citizens of each State, though entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, are debarred from exercising these privileges and enjoying these immunities, and, therefore, that the United States does not guarantee to every State a common form of Republican Government.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

Permit me to say that you misconstrue that part of the Constitution of the United States which reads—"That no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." What is here meant is the vote of two, which each State, through its Senators, has in the Senate. The word States is not used in the Constitution for the citizens as individuals, but for the people as an aggregate or corporate body, except when it is used to denote the territory or both people and territory.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and citizens of the State wherein they reside." But this does not make them voters; if it did the smallest child would have the right of suffrage. Children are citizens and not necessarily voters. Women are citizens and not necessarily voters.

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The right of suffrage is not a privilege common to all citizens in any State. In no one is a child a voter.

The words privilege and right are not synonymous. A privilege is a law made in favor of an individual or set of individuals. If a privilege become common to all it thereby ceases to be a privilege. A right may belong to all or only to a part.

The women of Wyoming have no suffrage in the Senate of the United States. As already stated, it is the States as States which have suffrage there through the voices of their Senators; each State, no matter how big or how little, having two voices and no more than two.

In order that a State may have a republican form of government it is not necessary that all its citizens should have the right of suffrage.

I call your attention to the above that you may examine into the exact meaning of the Constitution. When you have done this it is probable that you will conclude that to obtain the right of suffrage you must secure the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment, or its equivalent, from the several States. Respectfully, etc., JAMES M. MCKINLEY.

And such is the negative sum total of the constitutional argument against the rights of women citizens of the United States and of the several States comprising it. Let it be distinctly borne in mind that it is *purely negative* from beginning to end, while the enumeration of the privileges and immunities of citizens, the requisite qualifications of electors and the definitions of who are citizens in the Constitution are all *positive*. In general reply, we would ask our correspondent why this discrimination under the Constitution is made as against women; why should it not have been made against men instead; and why should not the women citizens of the United States, they being in the majority, now declare that they, instead of men, are the enfranchised class? We would also respectfully ask, What kind of a Republican form of government is that which the minority of a country's citizens formulate?

We perfectly agree with our correspondent that "the word State is not used in the Constitution for the citizens as individuals, but for the people as an aggregate body" of individuals, of which, if we are not entirely without our senses, women form just as important a part as the self-constituted rulers do. A State does not mean the territory comprised within certain geographical limits, but the citizens who occupy these limits; and as women, alike with men, are citizens, and with men occupy these limits, so too are they represented in the Senate, where they are not denied the right of voting. It therefore follows, that in a State where both the male and female citizens do vote, the aggregate of individuals obtain representation in the Senate; but in a State where its female citizens are denied the right of voting, the aggregate of citizens comprising the State do not obtain rep-

resentation in the Senate of the United States—only a part of such aggregate, who do not make up the whole State, are represented, and hence such a State does not possess a Republican form of government. Our correspondent says: "The women of Wyoming have no suffrage in the Senate of the United States." We would ask him whether the women of Wyoming would have suffrage in the Senate provided they, voting an entirely separate ticket from the men, should elect a majority of the State Senate and Legislature; and they, in their capacity, should elect a woman as senator, and she should sit in the Senate Chamber and vote with other senators? Such a contingency would be possible under the present equal enjoyment of rights and privileges in the State of Wyoming; and when viewed regardless of the influences of precedents of custom, fully and forever establishes the fact that all the citizens of all States are entitled to equal exercise of rights with the citizens of Wyoming, under that provision of the Constitution which provides "That no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

"Children are citizens and not necessarily voters. Women are citizens and not necessarily voters." Is all this quite true? Are women, as citizens, denied the right of voting for the same reasons that children are? Children, until they arrive at what is made lawful age, do not possess the common rights of adults, outside of voting. At certain ages they are not held responsible as citizens for the result of their actions—their parents stand responsible. They cannot hold nor convey property in their own right—their guardian must do it for them. The common privileges and rights of citizens are denied to children, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, until it is presumed that they have arrived at years of discretion, until which they are subject to the will of their parents, and can be made to obey that will. Is this the argument our correspondent would advance to show that woman should not exercise the right of voting? Would he class women as always minors, and say in practice that they never arrive at years of discretion? Would he have it that the Constitution thus stigmatizes woman? The States do provide a lawful age, which all adult citizens, male and female, are agreed upon; but when that age shall have been attained by females, there is no power but the usurped and arbitrarily exercised power of man, which denies women the right of exercising what should be a common right for all citizens who have arrived at lawful age, having attained which they are admitted to the common privileges of citizens, such as the right to hold office, to serve as jurors, etc., etc., from which children are debarred. We do not say that children too are not deprived of their rights under the Constitution, but we are just now arguing that women are; at another time the rights of children will be considered. There can be no foundation found in the Constitution for denying all common rights of citizens to any citizen of any State, except upon forfeiture by individual action; and such denial, therefore, is as purely a usurpation of power over woman by men as that would be were a single person able to subject the United States to his control, which would be just as much a Republican form of government in principle as that which denies women the common rights of other citizens.

We do not agree with our correspondent's definition of privilege and right. "A right" is something inherent within the individual. A privilege is something that can be extended to the individual; and a Government which denies the first or abridges the last is not a Government founded in the equality, but in the inequality of its citizens. We hold that our Government is based in the equality of all its citizens, and, therefore, that the provisions for its administration should be regulated by the expression of that right on the part of all. A privilege is something that is granted to individuals for specific reasons which should have two considerations: primarily, of benefit to the individual seeking it, and secondarily, to the public by the exercise thereof. Now, voting, or rather the process by which the making and administering of law for the good of the public is obtained, is either a right or a privilege. If it is the former, it is something that can neither be given nor taken away, but is simply suppressed where a portion of the citizens are prevented by the other portion from its exercise. If it is the latter, and it is denied by a portion of the citizens to another portion of them, it is an exercise on their part of arbitrary power which, if it is not actually denied by the Constitution, cannot be justified by any construction of any part thereof. Kings are not the only rulers who can and do exercise arbitrary power which is not derived from the people. Women are forced to contribute to the support of Government in every way that men are, but at the same time are prevented from having any voice whatever in it. If this is not the exercise of arbitrary power without any consent whatever on their part, we should be made happy by having our fallacy pointed out. If it is the exercise of power without their consent, we should also be made happy to have some shrewd political authority point out wherein our Government is Republican in form as administered on the part of thirty-six of the thirty-seven States which constitute its various organic members.

If it is not necessary that all the citizens of a State should have the right of suffrage in order that it may have a Republican form of Government, what part of such citizens is it necessary should have such right in order to give it that form? If one-half of a State's citizens do possess the right of suffrage and the State thereby becomes Republican in form, why may not one-fourth of the citizens formulate a Republican form of Government; if one-fourth can, why cannot one-tenth or one-

hundredth or one-thousandth part do the same? If this is a matter of arbitrary distinction, why not have the distinction distinctly asserted so that a few of the citizens of no State could seize upon its Government and say that it was still Republican in form, and that in permitting it to continue Congress was guaranteeing to the people of such a State a Republican form of Government? Or is a Republican form of Government a form that is sufficiently strong to maintain itself against all civil opposition, and that because the part of the citizens of the United States who are debarred from exercising their right to govern themselves are too weak to assert their rights that the Government is Republican in form? Which horn of the dilemma will our self-constituted rulers take?

We are not attempting to interpret the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, we are taking it just as it stands and according to what it says. We can understand what it says, but if it mean something that it does not say, we must at once confess not only our inability to interpret it but also our disinclination. If so important an instrument as the Constitution of our country must need be interpreted to find out its meaning, we think it high time that it should be remodeled and made so plain there would be no mistaking its provisions; besides, there is danger that a time may come when a sufficient number may interpret it differently from those of you who are now debarring women from exercising the rights of citizens to self-government, to rise to the point of asserting their rights somewhat differently from what they are doing now.

If the Government of the United States intend to prevent one half its citizens from having any voice in its councils, let it at once come to the point and amend the Constitution, by providing that women shall not be entitled to vote, and thus prevent the women-citizens of Wyoming from exercising rights which the women-citizens of every other State are prevented from doing.

The Constitution, in declaring who are citizens and in providing for a government to emanate from them, was evidently better legislation than was known or thought. But such has been the result. The silent acquiescence of women to the arbitrary authority of men was so complete that the framers of the Constitution so penned its provisions that women are now enabled to come forward and claim their rights under it they having grown into an appreciation of them. Rights which are not appreciated may as well not exist, but rights appreciated should never be withheld by any Government from any of its citizens. Sec. 2 of Art. XI provides "That 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." By the State it is evidently meant its citizens, and the number of its representatives is determined by the number of such citizens. When we pass to Sec. 2 of Art. XIV, of amendments to the Constitution, we find this construction still further favored, or therein it provides that "Indians not taxed," and "male persons to whom is denied the right to vote," shall not form a part of such basis of representation. These provisions, taken in connection with Art. I of Sec. 4 of Art. I of the Constitution, which provides that "The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators," evidently vests the determining power regarding elections in Congress, and the legitimate inference is that the basis of representation is also the basis from which government shall emanate, this basis being all citizens of the United States. The times, places and manner of holding election is given to States subject to Congress, but this does not say that the States may debar citizens of the United States from co-operating in such elections.

When any special provisions are made, the discrimination is distinctly marked, as between males and females, which legitimately leaves the construction of all the rest of the Constitution to be made to apply to citizens without regard to sex.

We have thus specifically considered the objections made by our correspondent to our position regarding the necessity of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. We do not infer from his communication that he is opposed to female equality, but that he considers it necessary to amend the Constitution before women can exercise the right to vote. Before the women-citizens of Wyoming obtained the recognition of their right to vote, the common construction of the Constitution, strengthened by long practice and custom, might have made it requisite to obtain an amendment, but, as the rights of citizens of the United States in each of the States should be equal, that necessity no longer existed after this recognition in Wyoming.

Finally, we call attention to the construction of the Fifteenth Amendment. "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 condition of servitude." From this it would seem that the rights of citizens of the United States to vote had been denied and abridged, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by the United States; or that there were citizens of the United States who, having the right to vote, from some cause did not exercise that right, which was the exact condition of the negro. There can be but one inference from the language of this Amendment, and that inference is that all citizens of the United States are

If this is a distinction of no State it was still to continue such a State a blican form to maintain the part barred from too weak in constituted

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possessed of the right to vote, and if its framers did not intend such a construction to be placed upon it, and the States did not intend to ratify such Amendment, they now stand under the necessity of passing a supplementary Amendment providing that the rights of women citizens of the United States to vote may be denied by the States because they are women, which provision would not only include all white females, but also all colored females formerly in a "condition of servitude," to whom, under this Amendment, no State has the right to deny the right to vote.

This construction is made perfectly clear and applicable by Sec. 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, which provides as follows: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, * * * anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Therefore it is that in blending all the various parts and constructions together that we arrive at the conclusion that women as much as men are citizens of the United States, and that no State has any right to abridge the rights of citizens of the United States to vote, which, from the general construction of the Constitution, is guaranteed to every citizen, irrespective of sex or any other considered condition of inequality.

WE ARE glad to see that the Woman's Suffrage Convention, which is in session in Detroit has come to the front and occupied the advanced position that the right to vote is a common right to all citizens, and that it is guaranteed by the Constitution, which is "the supreme law of the land," "any law in any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

BY WILLIAM WEST.

THE CONSTITUTION OF A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

As existing political organizations, whatever may be the differences which separate them, are mainly instrumental in depriving the people of the control of their own affairs, a new political organization should be constituted in such a manner as to enable the people to recover that long-lost power. To this end, three things are necessary, namely:

- 1st. The Deliberative Assembly;
- 2d. An enlightened, skilled, efficient Propaganda; and
- 3d. A commanding, authoritative Executive.

THE DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY should embrace all persons of mature age, and of sound mind, irrespective of sex, race or nationality, and religion. Membership should be limited to one, two or three hundred persons (and the smallest number is preferable) in each Election District, in order that there may be uninterrupted deliberation, and a free, full discussion of all subjects proper for legislative action. All questions, except those which are purely technical and do not involve any principle, should be decided by a majority of all the members; but the taking of the vote thereon should be deferred to the next regular meeting after debate has terminated. As, however, minorities have some personal rights which transcend the power of majorities—such, for instance, as those involved in Freedom of Speech, Scientific or Religious Belief, Preferences of Dress and Diet, the Sexual Relation, and the like—the Compact or Agreement under which the Assembly is instituted should prohibit any action in respect thereto, except to condemn undue legislation. Members, on their admission, should be furnished with a Certificate to enable them to enter into and participate in the deliberations of any division of the organization (without the right to vote, however, except in their own), and a revenue should be derived from this source—that is to say, members should be required to pay at least one dollar annually for the certificate, and to renew the same each successive year. Members should also be furnished with an Election Card of different designs and colors (the uses of which are described under the head of the duties of the Executive relative to Elections). And on withdrawing from the organization, if any member should wish to withdraw, both the Certificate of Membership and the Election Card should be returned. The Assemblies should meet at least twice in each week, and the place of meeting should be the district school-house, if it be possible to secure it (which, if proper combined effort to that end is exhibited, may be; for the school-houses already belong to the people, and they have a right to the use of them for the education of adults, as well as of children). And, until the second Assembly is formed, the first should exercise all the prerogatives and perform all the duties of a Parent Society.

THE PROPAGANDA should consist of Municipal, State and National Councils, composed of Delegates chosen from the several Election District Assemblies, in the proportion of, to the Municipal Council, one Delegate for each Councilmanic or Aldermanic District, as the case may require; to the State Council, one Delegate for each Assembly District; and to the National Council, one Delegate for each Congressional District. The several Councils should exercise within their respective localities, a general supervision over the affairs of the organization, appoint the time of holding primary elections for the nomination of candidates, etc., subject to the direction of their constituencies, and removable at their will. The Councils, also, should be authorized to secure the

services of competent lecturers; to print and publish books, pamphlets, tracts and newspapers; and to institute whatever industry or Trade may be required in the prosecution of the objects of the organization (of course, consistently therewith, which should forbid any inequality in the employment of labor, or in the distribution of its products, and forbid, also, any dividend of profits, reserving always a surplus unconsumed, to be expended in increasing and enlarging the business); *Provided*, that nothing originating in the Councils shall be binding upon their Constituencies until approved by the same, and that the acts of each Constituency of a general character, affecting any entire Municipal, State or National Division, shall, upon notification to the Executive of that division, be submitted for ratification to every Constituency embraced within its limits. The Municipal Councils should meet at least once a month; the State Councils, twice in each year; and the National Council once. The first Councils should convene at the call of the Parent Society; but subsequent meetings should be held at such time and place as they may themselves appoint.

THE EXECUTIVE of the new organization should consist of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Advising Committees, of the several Deliberative Assemblies, and Municipal, State and National Councils; and they should be deemed to be always on duty, or remain in session *en permanence* (being paid for their services a reasonable compensation by the respective divisions whose agents they are). They should perform the duties usually incumbent upon such officers, and in addition such as may be necessary to enforce their acts, not inconsistent with the principles, or that may be required by the nature of the organization. The proper officers of the Primary Assemblies should report the numbers, condition and laws of their constituents, together with such projects of want as may have been submitted for their action, to the several Municipal, State and National Councils, and the like officers of said Councils should report all their proceedings, for ratification to the several constituencies. To this end, as soon as the growth of the organization will admit, Municipal, State and National newspapers should be printed and published at the expense of the several Councils; and if the effort to obtain the public school-houses for meetings of the primary Deliberative Assemblies should not succeed, Public Halls should be erected for their use. At all elections of officers of the Assemblies, Delegates to the Councils, and candidates for public office (provided sufficient time be allowed to enable absent members to forward their votes), a majority of all the votes of all the members should be declared to be necessary to a choice; and it should be the duty of the executive officers of the divisions wherein such elections may be held (except when they may be themselves candidates, in which case others should be temporarily substituted), to correct and verify the result, and cause the same to be properly published. And in order to secure an honest election, or prevent fraudulent voting (if any there could be), the Executive should require, from the person offering to vote, his or her "Election Card," and retain possession of it until the returns have been corrected, verified and published, when it should be returned to its owner. Finally, THE EXECUTIVE should hold office at the will of the several Assemblies and Councils. Incompetency, gross neglect of duty, or treason in office, should be visited by a prompt dismissal of the unfortunate or guilty incumbent, and the vacancy thereby created provisionally filled, until a formal election can be legally held.

Thus! in the above statement the reader will find (minus its preamble, for which the articles that have already appeared in this paper on this subject may be substituted) "The Constitution of a new Political Organization of the People." It is far from being perfect. It is, however, in the judgment of the writer, as good as the merely transitional nature of humanity at this stage of its development will admit of. It contains all the desirable advantages of representative legislation (if there be, indeed, any advantage in it), with the simplicity and honesty of direct popular legislation. It introduces into all the political relations of principal and agent, as between the people and their servants, the principal of co-operation in the place of competition, and also the elements of authority, responsibility and accountability. The absence of that fraternal principle and of those elements of integrity and efficiency in existing political organizations, have made them ministers of evil instead of good, to the entire community.

Their presence in this organization should make it a blessing. It is especially recommended, because it provides that no act shall be valid or enforced without the consent of one-half plus one, or more, of all the parties thereto. Viceroy "Caucus," who is merely the instrument of King Wealth, is thus rendered powerless. True, it inaugurates the rule of majorities, and that is sometimes oppressive. But the rule of minorities is *always* oppressive, whether the special act allowed, or prohibited, is right or wrong. Human nature refuses to do even right at the pleasure of the least, while it readily yields to the force of the greatest numbers. It may be objected that neither majorities nor minorities should govern, but intellect, wisdom and goodness should control; and this, as a mere abstraction, is true. But it should be recollected that these attributes of the true ruled are *not such*, in practice, until they have been recognized by the majority. This writer, for instance, does not expect to receive the credit which is justly his due, until the majority have accorded it—which may not be in his lifetime. Until then, whether yet in the land of the living, or transferred where

the weary at last rest from their labors, he will be accounted as simply a dreamer, and is content to be so accounted. Utopia, if not yet a reality, ought to, and ultimately will be; for nothing has ever been truly conceived that could not be reduced to practice.

And now, in concluding this series of articles, it remains only for the writer to announce that the true labor party of this country, calling itself in this city the "New Democracy" (of which body, however humble or even despised may have been its beginnings, he is proud to have officiated as its first corresponding secretary), has adopted a constitution in most respects identical with that which has here been presented, and to ask for this party the favorable consideration of all true men, and especially of women. The writer does not admit that women possess the attributes of angels. He does not know, except so far as he may be able to imagine them, what those attributes are. Nor does he believe that women personify all the virtues and all the graces. How should they? But if women are not all it is claimed by their admirers that they are, it is because their field of usefulness has been limited to the pursuits of fashion, and of domestic and of menial life. The field of *politics* should be opened to them as it is to men. This can be effected only by the concession to them of the right of suffrage, and that can only be secured by a political organization of men and women, which, like the New Democracy, accords to them an equal voice in the selection of candidates for office.

Whatever dominant party in the future shall first concede this equality to women, in her primary capacity, may elect all its candidates; and whether this party shall bear that or any other name, when men are thus found ready to do justice to women, they will be found equally ready to do justice to themselves; or, what is the same thing, a little differently stated—when men are ready to do justice to themselves, they will do justice to women, and not till then, since the propensity inhuman nature to assert one's self, if not the strongest, is certainly the first exhibited—a fact which it behooves all women really interested in their own elevation to make a note of, and enlist man in their service by first enlisting in his. The New Democracy, then if in its present shape it be prematurely doomed to perish, will, in the very act of dying, reproduce itself, or its remains will fertilize the earth, that a similar party will arise out of its ashes. Let all men and women therefore, in whose breasts there yet lingers a single spark of true manhood and womanhood, kindled by a just appreciation of the rights and duties involved in the recognition of the Sovereignty of the Individual, put forth their utmost efforts to hasten that "good time coming."

For come it will,
When man to man the world wide over,
Shall brothers be, for a' that and a' that."
WILLIAM WEST.

CORRESPONDENCE

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Nov. 22, 1870.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

LADIES—Your issue of the 19th inst. contains a letter from a disgusted voter, who signs himself "Wm. Jones," which is worth a few words in reply.

Women contend for the "glorious privilege" of voting, because under our National Constitution it is their right; and men deny the "gentler sex the boon" because they hold the balance of power, and with it woman's subjection to them; although, in doing this, they are robbers just as much as if they stole their money, believing them too weak to defend themselves.

If one honest vote is of little account against the "persistent efforts of a long-winded, muscular, hard-working repeater," Mr. Jones should remember that if he and the "twenty thousand disgusted citizens" would pocket their disgust instead of their votes, and work as hard for justice and right as the "long-winded repeater" does for Democracy (!), there might be a different state of affairs very soon.

The present condition of political matters is due in a great measure to the indifference and laziness of the more intellectual, and the brutal energy of the lower classes.

It is a shame for an honest man to acknowledge that he and twenty thousand others like him, each one armed with a weapon more potent than musket or sword, sit idly down in disgust, and give up the ruling of the nation to a "crowd of dirty, drunken, quarrelsome representatives," and all, forsooth, because there is no pleasure in voting.

Our "disgusted citizen" is generous in offering his vote to a lady; but how would he like it could it be legally said to him: Mr. Jones, you are disfranchised; you are only a man, and you must not vote; all the privileges and immunities of citizenship shall be withheld from you; we will lay heavy taxes, and you shall not say nay; we will cut down your salary one-half or three-quarters; and we will hold your property in trust, and give you only that which we deem necessary for your support, etc., etc. Ah! would our "disgusted citizen" tear his right of voting into ineffectual pieces and throw it to the dogs? then? or give it to any lady who may use it for the mere pleasure of the thing?

But we, women, are in more pleasure of the thing! Mr. Jones; we are disfranchised simply and solely for being women.

You vote for us—how kind! No, I mistake—you are "disgusted" and let the "riffians" (what a protection!) vote for us, and tax our property, and represent us in Congress and in our State Legislatures, and hold our property in trust, and pay us starvation prices for our labor; and then, these "riffians" betray us, and sit as judges over us at the bar of your impartial justice (!), and condemn and hang us.

And after these wrongs have existed for centuries, and every true woman cries out from the depths of her soul for redress, even men professing to be honest, insinuate that we want the ballot for the pleasure of voting, and are willing to give us their votes that we may punish the filthy scum who do the most of the voting row, and who, in disgust, they turn over to us for reformation.

I believe we are equal to the task, and yet men as magnificent as Mr. Jones, your filthy voting pens would soon be cleared of their contaminating influences.

But we do not want generosity; we want justice. We want that which you have robbed us of without enriching yourselves, and then all our "fine theories of human excellence and lofty rights" will be realized and appreciated.

I trust no woman with courage enough to enter this fierce political conflict is afraid to look this whole matter "straight in the face;" and I think, ladies, there is great hope for us, when an "American Democracy" is disgusted with his own partisans.

Very cordially yours, ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

LINES TO —.

Oh! when shall the grave hide forever my sorrow?
Oh! when shall my soul wing her flight from this clay?
The present is hell, and the coming to-morrow
But brings, with new torture, the curse of to-day.

From my eyes flow no tears; from my lips flow no curses;
I blast not the fiend who has hurled me from bliss;
For poor is the soul which, bewailing, rehearses
Its garrulous grief when in anguish like this.

Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red fury flakes brightening;
Would my lips breathe a flame which no stream could assuage;
On our foes should my glance launch in vengeance its lightning,
My tongue with delight give a loose to its rage.

But now tears and curses, alike unavailing,
Would add to the souls of our tyrants delight.
Could they view us our sad sad separation bewailing,
Their merciless hearts would rejoice at the sight.

Yet still, though we bend with a feigned resignation,
Life beams not for us with one ray that can cheer;
Love and hope upon earth bring no more consolation;
In the grave is our hope, for in life is our fear.

Oh! when, my adored, in the tomb will they place me,
Since in life love and friendship forever are fled?
If again in the mansion of death I embrace thee,
Perhaps they will leave unmolested the dead.

SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM.

BY J. WEST NEVINS.

No. II.—Continued.

Consciousness, as it exists in man, is the result of the action of the spirit upon the body, the ether or spiritus being that aura which Reichenbach calls the odic force, the material manifestation of the Holy Ghost, which individualizes itself in that spiritual body, the philosophy of whose existence St. Paul has so sublimely stated in the chapter before quoted.

"On the contrary," says our friend, (page 13), "that which we call 'spirit' disappears with the dissolution of the individual material combination."

Only, doctor, for the bodily, not for the spiritual eye, your blind side.

And then follows a quotation from Fechner: "We return visibly to the earth from which we were taken," but, invisibly, except to the eye of the spirit, we take our place in the spirit world.

And this from Sebastian Frank, a German who lived in 1528:

"Matter was in the beginning in God, and is on that account eternal and infinite. The earth and everything created may pass away; but we cannot say that that will perish out of which matter is created. The substance remains forever. A thing crumbles into dust, but from the dust comes forth something new. The earth is, as Plinius says, a phoenix, and exists forever. When it grows old it burns itself; a new phoenix rises from the ashes, still the same, but younger."

But this is the type, as all mythology is symbolic of natural and spiritual laws, of the analogous process by which an established personal consciousness in a human body leaves its dust and ashes behind it and becomes an animal or magnetic soul, controlled by a thinking spirit.

But let us treat our modern Lucretius to another theory to close our comment upon his chapter on the "Immortality of Matter."

Matter is the mould or matrix, the Mother in Nature, the Unism of Being, containing within itself the other principles of Duism and Trinism. The Duism is Thought, or Intelligence, the symbol of the male or begetting principle; the Trinism is the product of the other two. The Church recognizes this sublime mystery of nature in the worship of that Trinity which constitutes God.

With the chapters on the "Immortality of Force," "Dignity of Matter," "Immutability of the Laws of Nature," etc., we have no quarrel. They are very excellent statements of what Observational Science knows upon these points—information to be obtained from any Encyclopædia.

In concluding Chapter VIII., the German cub growls in unison with Alfonso, of Castile, at the imperfection of creation, in which presumption we sympathize, for we are often guilty of denying reason in that in which we see none.

Chapter IX., "Periods of the Creation of the Earth," runs a tilt against that almost demolished windmill, the verbal interpretation of the Genesis account of creation. Why did not the author treat us to a scientific refutation of the Pope's last Infallible Bull, Bear against Bull as on the Stock Exchange.

The universe has always existed, but Thought is a part of it. These men argue from their own petty consciousness, and deny the existence of

"Those far off mountain-tops of distant thought,
Which men of common stature never saw."

The mistake of the other side, the Church, scientifically, is to insist upon creation out of nothing as an act of omnipotent will; making a figure of speech expressive of the production of order out of chaos by the creative energy of nature, acting in infinite time and space, to mean a scientific impossibility.

In the words of Pythagoras, "Light and Good are finite and created; Darkness and Evil are infinite and uncreated."

God is eternally at work through an infinitude of agents converting Evil into Good.

Chapter X., on "Primeval Generation," will interest the scientific heathens who still worship the old god of gardens, Priapus, in his secret haunts. He quarrels at its close with the word supernatural, which to us is merely the symbol of the male principle in nature—above nature. Man is a supernatural agent so far as he controls nature.

Chapter XI., on "Design in Nature" (Teleology), is an elaboration of the words of Kant which he adopts for one of its mottoes:

"It is reflecting reason which brought design into the world, and which admires a wonder created by itself."

Chapter XIII., on "Thought," treats thought as an effect of matter which, since they are inseparable as much as the image and the object, is a mere question of precedence.

At page 136 he says: "Now, in the same manner as the steam-engine produces motion, so does the organic complication of force-endowed materials produce in the animal body a sense of effects so interwoven as to become a unit, and is then by us called spirit, soul, thought."

The steam-engine cannot properly be said to produce motion, but it is a machine constituted in obedience to the laws that produce motion; the gravitation of denser mediums into partial vacuums. The spirit is not merely a sum of effects, but a vital force, endowed with will and consciousness, which continues to exist materially as well as spiritually after the death of the body.

Chapter XIV., "The Seat of the Soul," accepts the brain as fulfilling that mission.

At page 149, he says of clairvoyance, and all similar phenomena:

"All these things are now, by science and an investigation of the facts, considered as idle fancies."

Dr. Büchner's dictum does not constitute science any more than "an investigation of the facts" can consider. There is a science of Psychology, accepted by minds as much broader than that of Büchner, as the universe is than this planet.

"What the belief in sorcery, witchcraft, demoniac possession, vampirism, etc., was in former centuries, reappears now under the agreeable forms of table moving, spirit-rapping, psychography, somnambulism, etc."

Does not the occurrence of analogous phenomena, under similar conditions, at such widely differing periods, prove the existence of a law? Humbug cannot imitate the dramatic force of nature. If there be a trick in these things it is a delusion of nature and not of man.

"Clairvoyance," says this unimaginative German whom Mephistopheles may be playing upon for his own purposes, "is only a modern invention in its form, not in its essence. Pythia, of the Greeks, prophesying upon her tripod, was a clairvoyant in an antique form, who was as much (read little for much and the sentence is as true as an axiom) prompted in her answers as our modern somnambulists."

To which we can only answer by repeating the axiom: "Invariableness of phenomena under similar conditions is a proof of their truth."

At page 152, he says: "Clairvoyance, that is, a perception of external objects without the use of the senses, is an impossibility."

"Pour l'ame sage et clairvoyante, l'impossible se montre souvent possible."

Did Dr. Büchner never dream?

Well may sleep present us fictions,
Since our waking moments teem
With such fanciful convictions
As make life itself a dream.

Half our daylight faith's a fable,
Sleep disputes with fancies too,
Seeming in their turn as stable
As the world we wake to view.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

THE TWO EQUATIONS.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

EQUATION FIRST.

In thy being's History
Lurks all Nature's Mystery.

EQUATION SECOND.

Man and Woman, by the test,
In Nature's plan are each the best.
In this sum stand X and Y,
Whose values we would fairly try:
Unlike! Yet comes the honest sequel—
X and Y are strictly equal.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Outside the principles of liberty, equality and justice, no more important question stands for consideration than this one of Finance and Commerce, for those of "Free Trade" and "Protection" legitimately belong to and form a part of these, while they in fact belong to and form a part of that of equality.

The primary objection to "Protection," and one which is fatal to it as a continuous policy, is, that under its operations equality among all citizens cannot be maintained; this first and fatal objection really includes all others which can be raised. Those who labor in unprotected industries, justly complain of the favor shown to others, for which they have no equivalent rendered them, but in fact are made to contribute to maintain such favor.

When the Protectionist asks to have a branch of industry in which he is engaged guarded from foreign competition, he virtually asks that other citizens shall be compelled to pay such advanced price for the result of his industry, for which we should be glad to have it shown us how the consumer is to be able to maintain his right to equality with the producer. The reason that free traders do not become practical protectionists is because they are not engaged in industries that depend upon such a precarious tenure as protection for existence; they act from principle, well knowing that an industry which is thus maintained is at all times liable to overthrow, as witness the destruction, ruin and suffering which have followed great modifications in the policy of protection in the past history of this country. The field of protective industries is surely open to all, and so, too, is the field of industries which needs no protection; and if the protectionist is not attempting, by urging that imposts shall be laid upon the articles he wishes to produce, to gain an advantage over those engaged in other industries, why does not he abandon his field and engage in that wherein all stand upon an equal footing? It is a poor rule which will not prove itself, and when we are asked why the "Free Trader" does not "pitch in" and make some of the money the "Protectionist" is making, we transpose the terms and return it as above.

If the profits of protected industries do not inure to the owners of them, but to the laborers he employs, why is it that they desire to engage in such industries? This should be one of the very best of reasons why they should engage in those industries which do not need protection. Even allowing that the profits all go to the laborers in them, it makes the argument still more plain that such laborers are placed upon a better footing than those of other industries are, the wages obtained by whom without protection do not reduce them to the condition of the so-called pauper labor of foreign countries, and which, were not such enormous taxes imposed upon them by specific imposts on importations, would enable them to surround themselves with all the comforts of life which are obtainable in this favored country. The superior condition of the labor of this country over that of other countries is easily explainable, but lies chiefly in the fact that a large proportion of the whole people are producers and not mere laborers; and in the fact that the country as a whole yields its wealth with less labor.

There is a no more fatal idea to be entertained than that high prices are an evidence of prosperity. If the fifty cents the English laborer obtains for his day's labor will purchase as much as the two dollars the American laborer obtains for his day's labor, where is the superiority of the last over the first? The facts of the case are that they are both playing the game of mutual destruction, things at which both are losers, for the English laborer would get better price for producing the goods the American laborer consumes, if the American laborer would turn his attention to producing such articles for exchange as he could produce at less cost than they could be produced in England, and who in turn would get better prices for his productions, or at least would obtain a greater aggregate price because he would have more to sell.

If by protection this country become enriched at the expense of England, there would be a chance for an argument for protection; but such is not the case. The total "impositions" made on importations is a direct tax upon one part of the people for the benefit of the other part, but which results in no benefit to anybody and only in injury to those who suffer from it; those whom it is supposed to benefit would be better off were they engaged in new pursuits which would be self-supporting and which, if it did not bring them so large present wages, would have the greater advantage of permanency. It is no particular object and we consider it an empty honor for this country to manufacture articles at a cost of one hundred per cent. over what the same can be produced elsewhere for, the only object gained being that we may be able to say that they are produced at home, and that we pay double price that we may produce them.

In the great problem of the assimilation of the world's interests, which is being rapidly solved, it must be learned that the United States is as yet but part of the world, and that the best interests of individual nations are subserved when the best interests of all nations are consulted; the same rule holds good in this application that is true in regard to the individuals of a country; the best interests of the individuals of which lie in their promoting the best interests of all. Under this rule, carried to perfect working, the industries of the world would localize, where each could produce the most of its peculiar products at the least average cost, which, being given over to commerce, would be transported to such parts of the world as demand them in exchange for products produced by its localized industries in the greatest quantities at the least cost. Thus would be introduced a grand system of economy, which would result in fixed and unchangeable channels of commerce, and the employment of the industries of the whole world according to the natural law of demand and supply without any arbitrary interventions at all times liable to overthrow and the consequent flood where dearth had prevailed.

Protection, as a principle, is therefore at war with all general laws and can only be tolerated by those who are willing to sustain an unequal position when compared with the sum total of all people. As a policy it has always proved disastrous, from the fact that reaction will surely follow it, as it always has followed it in the past. B.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

THE ORACLE.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

I.
In still caverns of the Soul,
Where no tides of passion roll,
A Delphic cave is found,
And low voices there resound.

II.
At times we are as trees,
Through which the passing breeze
Is resonant from the Lord,
As o'er fountain and o'er sword
Of Dodona there was heard,
From live Oaks, the Living Word.

III.
Grove and Spring, Mount and Cave,
With the whispers low and grave,
In the world may yet be found—
Shall the Oracle abound?
The true seeds from Nature came,
And all Nature is the same.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

We take pleasure in presenting the following very able article on finance, and do so without personal comment, simply calling the attention of our readers to the very important fact contained in our proposed system, of the *measure* which is given to money by which, appreciation, equally with depreciation, is guarded against, and which, if we mistake not, our correspondent has not yet fully considered. In our next number we shall endeavor to examine the points raised, and to show that none of the objections can apply to a money which truly represents the real wealth of the country:

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITORS OF WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, New York.

MESDAMES—I am obliged for your publication of my communication in your paper No. 28, and I am quite content to leave the question between us to your readers for the present.

But I am anxious to agree with you as far as I can, for I can feel distinctly that no paper has been published yet where there can be found such unmistakable determination to get at the real truth upon all questions as you exhibit.

I have no doubt but that we shall yet come to an agreement in regard to this subject of banking, because, as I understand your position, you desire, as I do, the most stable economical system, and you will not be satisfied until there has been some way discovered by which the use of gold or other valuable substance as currency may be avoided, while at the same time we secure the issue, by proper agents, of a bank-note currency which shall always be convertible at the clearing houses into what we desire to pay or purchase, upon the same terms as if we were to use specie, or any other commodity which has a well known and tolerably uniform relation to labor, by which its own cost is measured.

I think you will admit that gold has a world-wide, well-known purchasing power, independent of legislation, and affected only by the law of supply and demand, and less by these causes than almost any other substance at present known to commerce. Hence, when we promise to give or receive pounds, francs or gold dollars, although we do not desire or expect that specie will be used, we know what the promise means, and that its value to both parties will remain essentially unchanged.

But if we promise paper dollars, such as we have been using for the past eight years, we can have no assurance that our contract will not ruin us before it matures, by the increase in the value of the sum we have to pay.

And this will be true eternally, and in all cases where there is not a standard which has a real, intrinsic value, by which we agree to be governed.

I beg you to look at the copy of a table which I have made up from the daily quotations for gold since Jan. 1862, and observe what terrible confusion has resulted from abandoning the old standard and resorting to the use of paper as money.

First, the creditors and all who subsisted upon fixed incomes, were defrauded out of the difference between the paper and that which had been promised, and this, in many cases, was more than fifty per cent. of the debt. But these creditors being in a minority, were powerless, and we went on, until at the close of the war the legal tenders rose to about seventy cents, and there remained without material change until the man now at the head of the Treasury took up the notion that he would pay off our debt, resume specie payments and then become President! That's what's the matter with him, and the effect has been to raise the value of legal tenders to ninety, and add twenty per cent. or more to hundreds if not thousands of millions of dollars of debts contracted at seventy. Is that justice? What I have insisted upon from the first is, that we ought not to have passed the Legal Tender Act at all, but to have issued compound interest notes, small as well as large, convertible monthly, at the end of three years into larger notes, on longer time at less rate of interest, making them originally bear such a rate as would make their purchasing power equal to gold, and thus prevent the inflation of prices which has cost us at least

two thousand millions of dollars, which our workingmen have paid or must pay unnecessarily.

You will of course agree with me that such notes would have been good currency at the outset, and that they would have soon funded themselves, waiting in a multitude of willing hands for the payment of interest and consolidation of the principal into a perpetual debt, not payable, but purchasable whenever we had means and disposition to make use of them in that way.

But no such notes are a legitimate currency, for that, as Mr. Webster once said truly, is made up of all those things with which we effect our commercial transactions. Not notes alone, but checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and whatever else represents and acts as the title to the commodities we desire by exchange.

None of this paper is money. None of it has value or is free from the contingencies of failure consequent upon the want of ability or good faith on the part of the promisor.

Legal tenders never are, and never can be, either money or even currency, except by courtesy. They are a debt, and they represent that which has been destroyed and must be paid, if paid at all, by future production. With currency the production has already taken place, and the currency shows it. I would now remedy the evil under which we labor, as far as can be done at this late date, by repealing the legal tender act and providing that the legal tenders, bank notes and all currency obligations should be funded at their then existing money value, so that both debtor and creditor could be made certain as to the amount; and then, all new contracts made by the specie standard which varies less than any other we can devise at present, though it will diminish in value as gold becomes more plenty, and is used, as I believe it will be, less and less for currency.

This will of course benefit the debtors, or workers, who are in a majority; and this we can afford, because the tendency is always in the other direction and against labor, which we would protect.

So long as we fail to put an end to the constant advance in our paper dollar, we not only oppress every debtor, but we oppress labor by making it more and more difficult for those who would borrow capital and employ labor to do so safely, unless with a large margin as security against the increase in the debt they have contracted; and this margin is at the cost of the laborer. It seems to me there is more in this fact than has been supposed hitherto, and I shall be glad if you can give it your attention, and, perhaps, let us have your views.

I do not feel any anxiety to be heard publicly myself at all. I am content if those who can speak and write better will only try and find out the truth and then speak it as you do. You have my sympathy in all the reforms which are now going on, though I can engage actively only in that relating to finance. Truly I do feel at home and ready to act.

Truly and respectfully, yours,

DAVID WILDER.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In the full and legitimate consideration of this subject the range should extend beyond the things immediately attaching to the capitalist and the laborer as persons, and merge into the question of Philosophic Equality, out of which consideration arise the true relations of the extremes of it represented by these two classes. Under a true republican form of government the inherent right to equality on the part of all its citizens should not only be recognized but guaranteed. Equality, except as a mythical name, does not exist in practice in this country; nor for that matter in any country, except where each individual is his own governor, to the extent of his power to maintain such authority; and each individual being possessed of this right to maintain it, comprises that equality. Philosophic Equality presupposes the right of each individual to exercise all the powers possessed by him, in which exercise the rights of no other individual would be interfered with, but which exercise should not be aided or protected by any device of law. The moment a law is made to assist an individual, or any number of individuals, in the performance of his or their undertaking, that moment equality on the part of all other citizens ceases. Not only is this true specifically, but it is a great deal more; it is true generally that if an individual or a class of individuals receives aid, comfort and protection from the law, in their pursuits, all other individuals of all pursuits are rendered unequal in their competition with them in all of their respective pursuits.

That is to say, if a person is protected in the manufacture of salt by the law, which imposes a heavy tax on all foreign salt imported into the country, the manufacturer or producer of grain is at once placed by the law in a condition of inequality with him, and in a double sense if he be a consumer of salt; for not only is the price of the home manufactured salt increased by the imposition of the tax, while the price of the home grown grain is not proportionately increased, but the producer of the grain is obliged to pay the increased price for the salt which he consumes. The same rule is applicable to all things wherein individuals are obliged to seek protection from foreign importations to be able to produce the same at home.

The argument in favor of this course is, that while protection, extended to certain interests, increases the prices of their productions to the consumers of them, the consumers by it are also enabled to obtain higher prices for what they have to place upon the market. This is all very well so far as it

has any application, but what is the effect upon the very large proportion of the working people of the country who are not producers of anything in their own right, but are simply laborers for such producers? If there is only an equality maintained to the employers of such labor, how can the benefit extend to the employed?

In making this complex argument, it is forgotten that real wealth and real prosperity do not consist in high prices for everything, but in the quantity which is actually possessed. Prices under protection must ever fluctuate, and a person rich this year may be rendered poor next year, by the depreciation of his property. Witness the fall of real estate in this city for an exemplification of what we mean. High prices are not the ultimatum to be gained by any people of any country; but, on the contrary, the true point to attain is the employment of the industry of a country in those directions, wherein the most can be produced at the least cost, in the accumulation of the proceeds of which the country, as a whole, must become wealthy more rapidly than in the pursuit of the other extreme, which is the production of the least at the greatest cost; or in any modification of this proposition.

The result of continuous protection to any interest of the country may be exemplified by the application of it to something which comes directly home to us. Suppose that there are some gardeners on the upper part of Manhattan Island who appeal to the city authorities for protection against the gardeners of Long Island, New Jersey, etc., because their soil not being so fruitful as that of Long Island and New Jersey, they cannot afford to sell their vegetables as low as those can be sold which are produced outside. Thereupon a tax of twenty-five per cent. is levied by the city upon all foreign vegetables sold in the market. The result is, that all purchasers of vegetables in the city are forced to pay the additional cost merely to enable a few insignificant persons to pursue a calling which they would otherwise abandon for some other which they could pursue without protection. This, though a common illustration, exemplifies the operation of special protection in all its phases. It enables the few to pursue callings at the expense of the many without returning to the many any adequate benefit.

The trouble with our manufacturers is, that they want to get rich too fast. They are not willing to begin a new business in a way proportionate to their small means, and from this grow gradually into large producers as the manufacturers of other countries have done. They want to be able to employ labor and pay much larger prices than are paid to those laborers who toil in unprotected industries. Nor is the laborer any better off in the general result. The laboring classes of the country are not so well off under the present system of high prices as they were before the war, which indicates that the advance in wages has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in the prices of the laborers' necessities. As a general proposition, it is true that low prices are more favorable to the laborer than high prices; and that, under a system of protection to special favored interests, those interests become rich at the expense of the laborer; or, in more general terms, the rich become richer and the poor poorer with each succeeding year.

Such is the general argument against protective duties, but it does not by any means follow that all protection should be immediately abandoned and Free Trade become at once and fully inaugurated. This would be as grossly unjust to all those interests which have been encouraged into existence by the present system, as that of protection was to the common industries. What should be done is this: Unrestricted commerce, which would allow of the natural demands of a country being supplied, without restrictions of any kind, should be laid down as the true principle, and a gradual approach from present protective measures to freedom be inaugurated. No immediate jump—nor even rapid advance that would produce misfortune to any branch of industry—should be attempted, but an approach, running through a sufficient number of years to allow of the adjustment of industries, should be the course. Under such a system all the various industries of the country would gradually equilibrate, and the laborers and employers in each would approach an equal footing. The farmers of the rich Western prairies would no longer be able to complain of the discrimination of government in favor of the cotton, woolen and iron manufacturers of the sterile East. Whether this policy is immediately adopted by Government or not, it certainly will be, when the rapidly increasing West shall become the dominant power in it. Better that steps looking to it should be at once adopted than that it come after a while upon an unprepared country, which course has been so often erroneously pursued to the destruction, demoralization and discouragement of those classes of industries which require consideration in their youth from the strong arm of the Government; to accord which is not only for the interests of the country, but which is also its duty to its acknowledged citizens; the error heretofore having been that the consideration thus extended has been at the expense of a part of the citizens of the country, and not at the expense of the country as a whole.

Equality to all the citizens of the country can only be possible where there is no special discrimination on the part of Government toward any, whether that discrimination is in the form of specific protective duties, unequal levies of taxes, or through devices of law; or, in other words, equality is an impossibility so long as special legislation is allowed either in our State or National councils.

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

BOTH SIDES OF FREE TRADE.

A very strong effort is being inaugurated throughout the country to make "free trade" a rallying cry for a political party at the coming Presidential election.

It seems to us, therefore, that both sides of this question should be understood. The free trader brings forward the old arguments of the high prices which "protection" imposes on manufactured articles and claims the right to be able to buy in the cheapest markets without any import duty. The protectionist asks that home industries shall be guarded from foreign competition by an almost prohibitory import duty—to which the free trader shrieks "monopoly!" affirming that these home producers, encouraged by the tariff, are demanding five prices for their articles and becoming "bloated bondholders" from this extortion on the people.

If the home producers—the "monopolists"—are making such an enormous profit, in days when money is desired by every one, it does seem very strange that the "free traders" do not also pitch in and endeavor to make some of it—the field is open to all alike, the home and the foreign born citizen equally; no naturalization even is required, the labor and the profits are free to all. If there is one dollar a ton more to be made on iron under the present tariff, the free trader and the protectionist are equally welcome to it. The question becomes the general one of the welfare of the people at large, and to whom do these "profits" go. Now these profits do not go to the manufacturer, the "monopolist," but to the laborers he employs, and therefore to the people at large. Our American citizens are not paupers, and do not work for fifty cents a day as foreign laborers do. They prefer to be well paid for their work, even if they have to pay higher prices for such articles as they may please to purchase, to being starving, hard-working paupers, eking out a miserable existence.

Let us make an argumentum ad "femina." Mrs. Woodhull pays \$25 for a dress, but is told she can buy the same thing for \$15 if she will go to England to live, because there the cost of production is so much less; but Mrs. Woodhull does not want to go to England, for the simple reason that in England she would make nothing in her business compared to what she does here. There she would find all labor insufficiently remunerated, here she finds all labor living well.

This is a very important point—that the protection of home industry in a sparsely settled country creates no monopoly, as has been urged, but really diffuses its wealth throughout the mass of the population and develops its internal resources. Under such circumstances labor has all the advantages, and we understand it to be the object of Government, at least in this country, to insure the well-being of the greatest number—that is, of the working people.

The case in England does not appear to be parallel: there is a dense population; there is a pauper labor already created; there is a constant strife, not for wealth, but for any employment for daily bread, and God grant that it may be many years yet before our working classes become similar to those of England; for in that country is really "monopoly," monopoly in its most hideous form, where the rich become richer, and the poor poorer every day, where, in that great city of London, in spite of all the fictitious prosperity of the—to them necessary—"free trade," there will soon be but two classes, the very rich and the abjectly poor.

Therefore, it seems to be that as an outlet for the productions of this state of things, all Englishmen are in favor of free trade—naturally so, and properly so; but when we find the paid American agents of the chronically selfish British

Lion are the most enthusiastic supporters in this country, which is so dissimilar in its requirements to theirs, of free trade, we cannot but remember the story of the Indians who will not steal their neighbor's cattle, for fear of consequences, but cunningly put salt on the Union Pacific railroad track and are given the carcasses of cattle killed by the engine! And when we find that, although free traders have in Canada just the conditions they ask for, duties next to nothing and everything as cheap as may be, yet the Canadians will come crowding into the States, preferring to pay higher prices for their necessities and to get higher prices for their labor, we cannot but feel a little suspicious.

Let us examine further. First, as to the general prosperity of labor as compared with other countries—that is hardly to be questioned; but we find that in New York, Brooklyn, San Francisco, the depositors in savings banks number one-fourth of the whole inhabitants.

In New York city and Brooklyn there are forty-five Savings Banks, with 439,912 depositors, and the deposits amount to \$128,535,599. In the State of New York there are 110 savings banks, 588,566 depositors, and \$169,808,678 deposited.

This speaks badly for "monopoly," and fairly for the general diffusion of wealth by means of well-paid labor; but let us next see if "protection" has actually developed the resources of the country, bearing in mind that we have lately passed through a terrible war, the reaction of which would have a tendency to injure the iron interest, which is about the most essential thing to look into, as it is the point to which free trade principally directs its attacks, and the staple which England and her agents here are most anxious to have her productions compete with ours in.

The iron interest of the United States, steadily progressing under the tariff of 1842, began to droop under the free trade policy of 1846, and the decline of prices in England in 1848 threw on the American market such a supply as to cause our production to fall off 300,000 tons in 1849, and to reduce the price of rails below their cost. In 1856 we did not produce much over one-half of our consumption. In 1860 our production was 913,770 tons, only a very little more than in 1848. Protective measures were again adopted in 1861. What have been their results in ten years?

The production in 1869 was of anthracite pig iron. 972,150
Bituminous pig iron..... 553,441
Charcoal "..... 392,150

Being twice what it was only four years ago.
Our rail mills produced in 1861..... 139,818 tons
In 1869 they produced..... 593,568 "
which was 19 per cent. more than in 1868.

Our hardware trade has become entirely independent of England from being almost entirely dependent on her, and already we are commencing, in a small way, a new industry, the production of iron ships, and it would seem, if supported by our government, that we shall in ten years outstrip our rival in that production, so peculiarly her own, as we did, not many years ago, in wooden ships, before iron was used for the purpose. But Great Britain has in her great establishments aggregated capitals, and labor at fifty cents a day—advantages which it is not well to overlook in considering any question of abolishing "protection." Supposing "free trade" is established here, what assurances will its advocates give that all our iron industries—our infant ship building—will not lie prostrate immediately? Her production is enormous—her works are equal to any demand made on them—her pauper labor is in excess—our own production is not yet nearly equal to the supply of the home market, though rapidly becoming so.

Great Britain made in 1868 5,200,000 tons of pig iron.
She exported of pig..... 771,612 tons.
" " bar and angle iron..... 357,604 "
" " railroad..... 895,840 "

Her iron ship-building yards are constantly employed. The yards on the Humber are now full of building vessels, with orders for others waiting for the stocks to be clear.

There are single iron works with 18 blast furnaces, 150 puddling furnaces, a number of rolling mills, and having dependent on them populations of 15,000 souls.

One iron master, Robert Crawsby, has at one place 11 blast furnaces, 74 puddling furnaces, and makes weekly of Pig-iron..... 1,300 tons.
Rails..... 1,000 "
Bars..... 300 "

We now leave the consideration of the development of internal resources by "protection," and take up another view of the subject which we have not yet touched upon. Free trade calls itself a "natural exchange," and says that in a country like ours we need all the "capital" we can get for development. But, although we actually ship to England more than she does to us, we remain her debtor, for two causes—first, the large amount of manufactured articles sent here, representing not cash—not capital—but the product of pauper labor in competition with well-paid American labor; and secondly, to the interest on our obligations held abroad—the two items making over \$75,000,000—a large part of which is reinvested in our securities, but only increases the annual interest, of course.

It does seem to us that, dropping altogether the question of impoverishing and depriving of employment our own citizens, "protection" may very justly urge that, by its care of our home industries, it will reduce this debt, whilst an opposite course increases it, and acceleratingly decreases, if such an expression may be used, our ability to pay it. Perhaps, on the whole, it will be well enough to consider the merits

of free trade when we have a surplus production, and a denser population, when the wages of labor are lower, and workingmen do not talk of the price, but, as in England, ask for labor at any wages.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

MESSRS. TURNER BROTHERS REPRESENTED IN LONDON ONLY BY A CLERK.

New Haven and Willimantic Railroad.

Oswego and Midland Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

West Shore Hudson River Railroad.

In our issue of October 9, we gave a clear and truthful statement of the condition or substantial foundation of security upon which the bonds of the Indianapolis and Bloomington Railway rested. That statement showed that the bonds were actually issued or to be issued as rapidly as they could be palmed off on a confiding public by the Turner Brothers, to an excess of about one million of dollars beyond the actual cost and equipment of the road. This, if we admit the road to be of desirable location, and that the mortgage to secure the bonds was properly drawn and valid, would leave only about four-fifths of the value to represent the issue of the bonds without at all taking into consideration the shares of the Company. Now, the true principle of value in a mortgage is that it shall only be for one-half the value of the estate. This principle applied to the bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, would only permit the actual amount of bonds issued and to be issued to be \$2,168,000 instead of the \$5,000,000 which Messrs. Turner Brothers were attempting to put upon this and the financial market of Europe. We are led to these remarks by a notice in a leading financial paper in London, which has become prominent in that city for the fairness with which it deals with all questions of public interest. In this case it says:

"INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—We have received a fearful exposé of the financial operations of this Company; but before publishing it, we wait to hear the explanations of Messrs. Turner Brothers, who are now only represented in London by a clerk."

In the same spirit of fairness we, too, say that we have waited for such an "explanation." It has not, and it cannot be made. We gave the Messrs. Turner Brothers—as we have done all other parties—the opportunity to make such explanations before our articles were published; but in this, as in others, they seemed to think we were actuated by a similar spirit to that which inflated the railroad issues, namely, that of swindling, and what we did in fairness was by some of them designated as an attempt to levy "black mail." None but minds diseased by greed or by practices of swindling, long and secretly practiced, would make such charges without having some evidence to base them upon.

In our issue of 10th September we stated the intention to expose frauds. We had found them in transactions forced upon us, but we were charitable enough to believe that there might be misrepresentations, and where these existed corrections could be made. We have acted upon this, and where we did not personally know, we have given the parties interested the opportunity to correct errors, but always requiring reliable evidence to sustain such corrections. When these could not be produced we have published the exposures, that the community could be guarded against imposition. What has been the result?

Can any of the victims of the New Haven and Willimantic Company sell their bonds at an approximation of what they paid for them?

Has George Opdyke redeemed those of the Oswego and Midland Company, which by his inflated advertisements he put off upon his confiding friends, or can they now get fifty cents on the dollar for them?

Have Turner Brothers taken up the one half of the amount of the bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Company that have been presented to them after our exposé?

Can the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, with its well watered capital in bonds, shares, endorsements, guarantees and promises, ad libitum, longer deceive the good "Friends" of Philadelphia, the honest and strong-hearted farmers and business men of Pennsylvania, or the confiding "investors" of Great Britain, into purchasing more of their bonds or shares since the exposé in our issue of Nov. 12?

Inflated with success, swollen with vanity, the latter company are now attempting to get up a steamship line, not from Philadelphia, though they so state, but from Delaware City, by offering to guarantee five per cent bonds! Trying thus to assume an equality in credit with the United States Government!

Who will take these bonds? Philadelphia will not, unless her citizens are determined to be "disemboweled" in their money resources to sustain the extravagance of officers who furnish their houses in Egyptian style for the purpose of illustrating too trite proverbs—"How we apples swim," and "Put a beggar on horseback," etc.

In England, in no part of Great Britain will these bonds be taken, for since our *exposé* the Pennsylvania road—so far as its officers and directors are concerned—is on a par with the Erie and Jim Fisk, Jr., and we therefore advise the honest, well-intentioned and enterprising merchants of Philadelphia not to trust their subscriptions for a European line of steamers to the absorptive qualities of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., but to "put their own shoulders" to the task, build up their own line, and make this company dependent upon it. Philadelphia can well support such steamers, and her people should put them on without regard to a company which is about to realize the fable of the *Frog and the Bull*.

Can the West Shore Hudson River R. R. Co. or the Fort Lee and New York R. R. Co. put off since last week any more of their fraudulent bonds, notwithstanding the respectability of names, which, if less respectable, might, and by the community probably would, be denounced as deserting accommodation at the expense of the State?

These are questions which any of them may answer; and, until they are satisfactorily answered here and in Europe, the engravers' and printers' bills may as well be stopped off from expenditures for bonds.

Our British contemporaries may wait a long while for satisfactory explanations to any article by the railroad companies which we name. We shall name none but those whom the public should be guarded against.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Is the "New York Industrial Exhibition" another Humbug?

When we commenced our exposures of the real estate "bubble," the whole community was impressed with the idea that there could be no limit to the profit and security of such investments. The prices for uptown lots had only to be asked to be given. Public sales of worthless, fraudulent suburban lots were everywhere in full blast; and the entire city press looked on encouragingly. People rushed blindly into the speculation, loading themselves up with lots at laughably inflated prices—and of which, too, they were only able to pay a small margin—and sat down to wait for the "rise!" In another year all this property will be under the hammer in foreclosure suits, and before a "rise" occurs, this generation, if not several succeeding ones, will have gone to the "silent land." *Not ten per cent. of the prices paid last summer for out-of-town lots can be realized!* This sounds absurd, but is a sober, recorded fact, proved by the repeated efforts of purchasers to unload. Property in Brooklyn, which had been run up to extravagant figures, is not only unsaleable at almost any price, but is a weary, weary load to carry. It is assessed at as high a value as it would bring at auction, and the taxes are enormous—four per cent.; which two facts cause the owner of a house to pay in taxes alone what the rent of the house would have been but a few years back. Corruption in office, municipal "jobbery" in "parks," new streets and corporation expenses, united with the schemes of speculators, will soon force this real estate question so squarely upon people that argument will be unnecessary; and prices will come down, and stay down, to their reasonable level, when people cease buying for speculation and believe that for investment there are safer and more profitable openings. If the owner of \$10,000 had all the information placed before him, we think he would prefer it invested in first-class securities—such as "Government bonds"—yielding him, without attention on his part, a sure interest, to investing it where he knew it would have to bear its proportion of such things as the million and a half of dollars annually paid out of the New York city treasury illegally, and for which no service is rendered, or the \$149,400 so neatly tacked on by "Tammany" to the usual cost of running the Superior Court—and where, besides, if unsuccessful in getting a tenant, he would have to pay for the privilege of owning the \$10,000 at the following rate:

In taxes, four per cent.

Repairs and insurance, two per cent.

Considerations like these, and the building of a few handsome houses on the economical French plan of "flats," suitable for the most respectable people, will have a marked influence this coming year in depressing those fancy prices, for which no single reason has been put forth that would bear examination. Even Vanderbilt admits that the watering of the New York Central Railroad stock was based not upon additional value put in, but on that intangible thing represented by "good management." It

would be the bitterest satire to talk of "good management" on the part of our tax extorting city authorities as a reason for the advance in the price of real estate; and when neither commerce, nor population, nor building cost have increased—the last, indeed, very much decreased—it is not easy to account for the infatuation which has made so many dupes. If people would keep constantly in view the fact that the real value of a thing is what it will at all times bring, without the help of such practices as "underbidding" at auction sales, or "locking up" of property by capitalists to create a demand for it, there would be less knavery and less opportunity for it to find profit.

A very pretty commentary on our last article on insurance and the attempts of companies to litigate claims, is made by late legal proceedings, in which a Mr. Mallory, whose life was insured for \$2,000 in an insurance office, having been *accidentally drowned*, the Company refused to pay, on the ground that he had at one time been *subject to fits*, and that a *post mortem* examination showed *his heart to have been diseased!* The jury promptly found a verdict against the Company, which, however, *appealed*. The case has now been finally decided against it, as it should be.

But about the richest late exposure is the report by the Massachusetts Commissioners of their examination of the affairs of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company—that muchvaunted institution, of which Mr. Lathrop is a "bright and shining light." Was he not the former president of a defunct and curious production of Pennsylvania "bogus" insurance, the "Great Western," of Philadelphia? Here are the figures of the examination, however:

Liabilities of the Company.....	\$400,602 90	
Capital stock.....	122,000 00	\$522,602 90
Gross assets.....		485,944 22
Impairment of capital.....		\$36,658 08

A proof of the true worth of those co-operative policies of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, which we have so often denounced as the meanest kind of frauds, is presented in the case of a Mr. Laycraft, insured under one of these policies for \$1,000, and whose widow can now only collect \$80. A pretty kind of insurance indeed! Where are now all the claims of Mr. McMurdy for the benefit of co-operative insurance? Where, when a board of respectable men lend the use of their names to sustain such a system of "assurance" and to advertise such policies as *secured by a State deposit (!)*, can we turn for good faith? Where, when promises made for widows and orphans fall so short of their performance? This same Mr. McMurdy we now find engaged in a new enterprise, which comes strutting before the public with a list of "regents" embracing pretty much the whole Congress of the United States and a board of directors of many eminent men. There was a time when men of standing did not lend the use of their names without personal examination and constant personal supervision, which formed a guarantee in itself to the public of well-considered undertakings and of upright dealing. Unfortunately this is changed; we see men of presumed good reputation, respected in commercial circles, engaged in enterprises that in England would consign them to the felon's cell, and even filing at Albany perjured statements of Railroad Companies. Let any one who doubts this read the article on the West Shore Railroad in our last week's issue. Names now count for but little, and Mr. McMurdy's scheme, stripped of the names and verbiage, is "only this and nothing more," the proposed erection of a bazaar (he calls it a "Palace"), as far up in New York as One Hundred and Second street. He does not say that he owns the land or is to own it, clear of incumbrance, on which he is to erect his "palace," but he is very particular in informing the person "who has only \$100" that here is the privilege "of becoming a part owner in the largest single piece of real estate on this island." It is noticeable that, as in co-operative insurance, Mr. McMurdy's benevolent efforts are always directed to "men of small means," and he always offers a particularly good investment for these "small means." This time the "men of small means" are assured that they can thus become "real estate owners," in the same siren strains which once lured them into the beauties of co-operative insurance! "The character of the investment is such as has never before been offered to people of medium means, being nothing more nor less than an investment in real estate!" Again, "In such proportion as you invest you own this real estate." To be sure, the proportion of one hundred dollars to seven millions, which is the modest capital the scheme is based on; but in the "estimated expenses" we find a charge for "interest and sinking fund" at the rate of one million dollars annually, from which, and an examination of the charter, which allows the creation of debts and mortgages, we opine there is very little actual ownership in that real estate, if any at all.

The profits of the "scheme," as figured up by Mr. McMurdy, of course must be purely imaginary until tested in the light of practical experience. The London and Paris exhibitions—of which this enterprise is a parody—had, in the support of royalty, the presence and countenance of

remarkable personages, and other adventitious aids which this bazaar will totally lack—assured advantages. We do not think that Mr. McMurdy will obtain \$960,000 entrance fees from exhibitors, and \$1 annual rent per square foot at 102d street; neither do we think other items, in his not very clear estimate, will be borne out by results, particularly his expectation of receiving twelve thousand visitors daily at his "palace," at an annual profit to the "scheme" of \$1,800,000; and we do most emphatically suggest that, instead of inducing "people of small means"—who will be ruined by the loss of the "small means"—to back up his experiment, Mr. McMurdy turn his attentions to making his own directors—all wealthy men—act, not as "stool-pigeons," but capitalists, in support of the plan which, *over their own signatures*, they represent will give a gross annual income of nine millions of dollars!! If they are acting as honest men, and not as "stool-pigeons," they ought to be only too glad of the opportunity to invest largely in "the largest single piece of real estate on this island." Mr. C. K. Garrison is one of the directors of the "Palace." He is generally reputed to have made some comfortable "savings"—whatever others may have lost—in "Pacific Mail," "Atlantic Mail," "Accessory Transit" and such fancy stocks. Can't Mr. McMurdy for once let the "men of small means" think in peace over the results of co-operative insurance and turn his undivided attention to Mr. Garrison?

ISTHMUS SHIP CANALS.

A WARNING TO CONGRESS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The arrival in New York of the steamer "Magdala," with a cargo of teas via the Suez Canal, further excites public attention to the possibility of an Isthmus Canal in Central or South America. From the tone of the press it seems quite likely that Government aid to a Canal Company may yet become a "lobby" if not a "party" question. This nation has spent many thousands of dollars in survey and explorations on the Isthmus, and has never failed to manifest a very strong interest in the subject. It has only recently completed a costly reconnaissance of the Darien line, and has at this time two vessels and a large force of men examining the Tehuantepec route.

From the earliest days of commerce a short communication to the "East," and the absolute control of that communication, has been the desire of every commercial country. It was the object of the first voyage of Columbus, and in 1669 was the moving cause of the curious "Darien Company," originated by an active, influential business man, a director, too, of the Bank of England. The last expedition which it sent from Scotland for Darien consisted of four frigates carrying twelve hundred emigrants. The Scotch merchants who had already seen the advantages of commerce, went heartily into the scheme, and its collapse so utterly prostrated them that it was fifty years before Glasgow again owned any shipping. In later days England and France have taken great pains with the American isthmus. The first surveys of the Panama route were made by the French Engineer Garell, under directions of Louis Philippe, and surveys were made and a Company formed under the auspices of Napoleon III. to construct a canal across the Nicaragua line, to be called the "Canal Napoleon." In each case political complications intervened and caused the abandonment of the projects. The writings and speeches of our representative men testify to the importance they attached to such endeavors. We find Mr. Jefferson writing that "a survey of the Isthmus of Panama is, to me, a vast desideratum for reasons political and philosophical." Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State in 1825, gave assurances of the "deepest interest" taken in the practicability of a Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State in 1835, says that President Van Buren has particularly charged Mr. Biddle with gathering information on the prospects of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. President Taylor in his message in 1849, stated that he had directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in building a canal, and also mentions as objects for serious attention, the Tehuantepec and Panama routes. Mr. Motley, the historian, in a letter written on the outbreak of our civil war, mentions the "transit of the Isthmus" as one of those points which never could be amicably settled between the South and the North in case of a dissolution of the Union. President Lincoln in 1862, said this (the Isthmus) is to be the "great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific"—nor has our national interest been entirely confined to words. A Government survey of the Darien route was made by Lieutenant Strain and passed midshipman, now commander, W. T. Truxton, which succeeded in crossing to the Pacific

after unparalleled suffering, the loss of many men and of the two New Grenadian Commissioners, Blanco and Polanco, who died of starvation. Nothing practicable was developed in the survey.

In 1858 an American named Thompson made an examination of the Caribbean coast line north of Manzanilla Island, and crossed to the Pacific from a point about one hundred miles north of Aspinwall. The Thirty-sixth Congress then made an appropriation of \$10,000, and a detail of officers, men and a vessel, for a survey of this line, of which Thomas Francis Meagher published an account in Harper's Magazine, and in 1859-60 the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, commanded by Captain (afterward Admiral) Farragut, took out a party consisting of Captain (afterward Commodore) Engle, Lieutenant (afterward Brigadier) J. St. Clair Morton (killed at Petersburg), and Colonel Thompson, with a number of surveyors who, with some Indians, explored the country, and a report thereon was made to the Thirty-seventh Congress. The outbreak of our civil war prevented further efforts in this direction, although the Government still continued surveys in Columbia under General Michler, and private researches were prosecuted to a considerable extent, particularly by a Mr. Kelly, near Darien.

The great delay and exactions of the only existing route, that of Panama, were powerful stimulants to the granting of the Government aid which built the Union Pacific Railroad across the Continent, and made the fortunes of its "perpetrators." That road is in operation, and the transit from the "East" (China) to New York is made in forty-seven days, wholly across American soil; but the French have meantime completed the Suez Canal, through which teas are brought here in ninety days without breaking bulk; and whether rightly or wrongly, it seems to our Government proper to go on spending money in examinations of the American isthmus and negotiations of canal treaties.

There are those who think the construction of a canal would benefit American commerce very little, diverting trade away from our shores instead of to them—acting on it, in fact, in the same way in which the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad did upon the interests of the Panama Railroad. Viewed in the light of a financial investment, the canal could hardly be profitable. Its cost would be enormous on any route we know of, and the difficulties of the Suez Canal were trifles to the physical and labor obstacles of the American isthmus. The Suez Canal Company charges are sufficiently high, amounting, in the case of the Magdala, to over two thousand dollars (gold); yet the Company does not pay interest, and its shares are nominally held at about \$45 for \$100 paid in. Private capital, with these results, will be hard to collect, and public capital, if it is to be used by us for such purposes, had better be first used in creating a commerce and American built ships than expended outside of the country in benefits for other nations to reap. It is pretty evident that, as usual, England, which pooh-poohed the Suez canal, and sprinkled all the cold water she could on its French projectors, is going to take the most of its advantages now it is completed! Whatever may be the eventual decision as to the American canal, we have a natural interest in our sister republics in Central America, which should, at all events, lead us to study the question carefully. That this may be done, we will briefly review the circumstances of each "crossing," and the history of the country.

Twelve years after the discovery by Columbus of Honduras, on the Caribbean side, Don Pedrarias Davila, Governor of Panama, formed an expedition on the Pacific, with which he discovered Nicaragua, and returned thence overland to Panama. In 1519 Don Gil Gonzales fitted out a similar expedition, which landed in the Gulf of Nicoya, and, proceeding eastward, discovered Lake Nicaragua, which he named from the Indian cacique "Nicarao," whom he there baptized, and from whose name comes "Nicaragua." Four years later Davila sent Hernandez de Cordova for the "conquest" of all this country, which was then gradually settled by the Spanish, and incorporated into the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala, comprising Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica. In 1821 these States threw off the Spanish yoke, and in 1822 became a part of Mexico. In 1823, in a new revolution, they became a Federal Republic, like our own. In 1838 "States Rights" prevailed, and each State "seceded," and they have since remained separated in an unsettled, bloody and semi-civilized condition. Below Costa Rica is a narrow strip of territory uniting it to the Continent of South America, which belongs to Colombia; and above Guatemala, in the State of Tehuantepec, belonging to Mexico. From all these Governments and over these territories must we look for concessions and ways for "Isthmus transit;" and strange as it may seem, though these poverty-stricken countries are to be benefited in a far greater proportionate extent than ourselves, they have, up to this time, shown only a disposition to make unheard of exactions. What these Spanish Americans are, when they fancy they can fix coalition

the Panama Railroad has bitter knowledge of. Through oversight on the part of its projectors in giving advantages to the Government of New Grenada, now called Colombia, that railroad company, after having built a road costing \$160,000 per mile, and, in one way or another, having spent nearly \$15,000,000, has the satisfaction of being obliged absolutely to support the retainers of a "greaser" Government! Besides an incubus which would have sunk them out of sight had other routes, without such incumbrances, been opened in opposition. As it is, they have a monopoly, and charge monopoly prices—\$25 in gold for a passenger between Aspinwall and Panama, a distance of forty-seven miles! and freight charges in proportion. Nor is this all. If the traveler does not choose to pay the sum, and starts out to walk, an engine is sent after him (the track of this railroad is the only inter-oceanic communication in all Central and South America), he is brought back, locked up in a "calaboose" until he pays, and then he may walk or ride! No wonder "Pacific slopers" don't care if twenty millions of Government money are sunk in the Union Pacific Railroad, so that the last-named road exists.

The routes which have been suggested for transit, whether by canal or railroad, are:

The Tehuantepec, through Mexico.

The Honduras, through Honduras.

The Nicaragua, through Nicaragua.

The Chiriqui, Panama, Darien, Atrato, through Colombia; and the Costa Rica, via San Jose and Cartago, through Costa Rica.

Of these, when the question is narrowed to a ship canal, the Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua lines are, with the information now possessed, alone considered practicable.

The Panama line possesses an advantage in the completed railroad, which would greatly aid the construction of a canal, and diminish its cost; but the Atlantic harbor, Aspinwall, is a miserably dangerous one, open to every norther. The climate is deadly, and the line of country is, where not a continuous swamp, of such a character as to be very liable to "slides"—but worse than all, and seemingly an insuperable objection, is the Pacific harbor of Panama. The most careful engineering and the most stupendous expense would fail in making a satisfactory terminus for a ship canal of a place where vessels are now compelled to anchor six miles from the shore, and where the smallest lighters cannot land except at high water—where low water lays bare three miles of impracticable beach.

The Tehuantepec route not only reveals in its "line of levels" very formidable and costly difficulties, but its Atlantic terminus is the Coatzacoalcos River: the bar on which has but thirteen feet of water at high tide, with a strong current, from east to west, across the mouth of the river. There is no harbor; and the land, in storms, which here are from the north—"norther"—becomes a dead lee shore, with a tremendous surf. The Pacific harbor tells its character with its name "Ventosa"—stormy; and during a gale no ship is safe in it. It was made a port of entry in 1857. Up to 1869 there had been nine arrivals—two of which were totally lost, and three parted their cables and were driven to sea. A permanent breakwater has been proposed, and no doubt could be built, either at Ventosa, or at Salina Cruz, near by—but the cost would run far up in the millions. The Nicaragua route, with our present knowledge, offers advantages over the others. Its harbor of Greytown, on the Atlantic side, is impracticable, and is now silted up; but Captain Pym, of the British Navy, thinks he has discovered a capital harbor just below, which he calls "Gorgon Bay;" a seaman's opinion on such a subject is worth something, though we have no survey. The San Juan and Colorado Rivers, and the Lake of Nicaragua itself, promise capital "feeders" and an inexhaustible water supply—which is of no small importance if locks are to be used, and there seems no avoidance of them by any of the routes. The distance from the lake to the port of San Juan del sur, on the Pacific, is but seventeen miles, and from the lake to the Atlantic about seventy-five miles. The shrewdness of capitalists often seizes conclusions which Governments are slowly working out with examinations costly enough to build the object. If the Nicaragua is the most practicable route, it is no exception to this statement, for, in 1849, Mr. Joseph L. White, in the interest of Commodore Vanderbilt, visited Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, and procured a grant for the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. Colonel Childs, an able engineer, was sent to survey the line, but the estimates were so heavy that the enterprise fell flat. Meantime, another idea suggested itself to the fertile brains of the two speculators, and in 1851 Mr. White again visited Nicaragua and procured a grant of "an accessory transit route" to the same parties in the canal grant, for the navigation of the waters and transit over the soil of the country. Nicaragua was to receive, as her share, ten per cent. of the net profits for the term of the grant. The "Transit Route" was quickly established, both in Nica-

ragua and Wall Street. The stock-jobbing operations by which the shares were inflated from \$3 to \$50—how Vanderbilt at one end and C. K. Garrison at the other made—well, the "quickest time on record," in more ways than one—how there were no "net profits" ever visible to Nicaragua, and how, finally, the assets of the concern disappeared from its shareholders in a way even the receiver, Mr. Murray—who only last year rendered up his account—could scarcely explain, are all matters of history. And in all this carnival, our poor, stupid Congress was gazing patiently about, sending off one little abortion of a surveying party here and another one there, spending thousands of dollars of public money, and getting in return "pictures of my camp number;" and dissertations on the character of natives and quality of vegetable productions, from the officers sent out to examine routes! This was the old style for ten years and more with "Pacific Railroad Surveys" until the cost of these surveys and printing of the "pretty pictures" and keeping up the "Bureau" screwed "courage to the sticking point" and Congress literally gave away twenty millions of the people's money and the franchises and the road and the public lands to the "Union Pacific" clique, and yet so great have been the advantages to the country from this road that the people stand the swindle; but we don't believe they will listen to a "job" that will benefit Central America and Great Britain more than ourselves, and yet of which we are to bear the burden of cost and get the barren credit—and they might particularly disapprove such a "job" if there should happen to be in it an old San Francisco agent of the "Accessory Transit Company"—before spoken of—and present representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who proposes, in behalf of the last, to appear this winter before Congress asking for "more" subsidy, just for all the world like poor little Oliver Twist; and while he modestly begs that the "people's money" should pay for ships for him, he is going to England to order them!! trusting that free-trade doctrines may prevail and permit it! The reputation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is not altogether immaculate. Some people even think it is a "stock-jobbing" affair like the "Accessory Transit," and certainly if it gets any favors at all, which it don't deserve to—being one of the "see-saw" corporations which demoralize business men into gamblers and take money from legitimate occupations—it will be from "protectionists" who favor home enterprises, and not from "free traders." In trying to ride both horses at the same time, the Company may land—in the gutter—like the "Accessory Transit," "Collins," "Novelty Works," "Atlantic Mail" and other enterprises in which some at least of the same parties were leaders and profited vastly.

THE ERIE RAILROAD SCANDAL.

That our community may see the disgrace brought upon a whole nation by the acts of a body of legalized thieves, and may full appreciate the purity of the alliance between the Democratic party, represented by "Tammany," and the Erie clique, represented by "Mr. James Fisk, Jr." We copy the following from a London paper, *The Cosmopolitan*. Comment on it is simply superfluous. The evils and dangers of our irresponsible railroad system are only too well shown in the discredit brought on a whole people by the daring robberies, unpunished and "legalized," of a man whose whole life of audacity has culminated in stealing a railroad and dividing the plunder and the infamy with a political influence, so corrupt as to make that a consideration for not only not punishing but even supporting him. Alas for the lost honor of the Republic!

THE ERIE PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

A committee of unfortunate Erie shareholders has been formed in London, for the purpose of wresting the management of the Company from the hands of Gould and Fisk, now universally known as "the Great Erie Robbers." English shareholders were called upon to subscribe a sum *pro rata*, in order to make up a fund to defray law expenses in the prosecution of their rights. A very considerable sum was raised, and at a general meeting of shareholders, Mr. Burt was chosen as the representative of English Erie creditors, and sent over duly authorized to commence proceedings, associating himself with some of the ablest lawyers in New York. Mr. Burt began his fight in the Legislature at Albany by opposing the passage of an infamous bill introduced at the instigation of Gould and Fisk, intended to legalize their frauds and to sanction their usurpation of power. As might have been expected, Mr. Burt, although representing the interests of the great majority of the bona-fide owners of the property, was defeated. He could not compete with the "Lobby" representatives of the Gould-Fisk "Ring," who were prepared to buy up the members at any price. The bill passed, and the only thing that surprised us in this matter was the fact that Governor Hoffman signed it. Always regarding him as a high-toned, honest and honorable man, we were astounded that he could, by any pressure, be induced to attach his good name to that bad bill. We knew that Governor Hoffman was a candidate for re-election—the result of which we shall know to-morrow—and also that he is one of the probable candidates for the White House in

1872. In the Federal, as well as in the State elections, the Erie "Ring" is powerful in money and votes. But, whatever may be Governor Hoffman's ambition, it has "o'erleaped itself." It is quite possible that he was, yesterday, re-elected Governor; but this infamous Erie Bill utterly destroys his prospects for the Presidency. A thief who has been caught in the act of stealing, and who defies the Courts of Justice to punish him, appeals to a mercenary Legislature to legalize his crime! The act is passed by means of bribery, and the Chief Magistrate signs it. This is the precise position of the Erie case at this moment, as it passes for trial from the State into the Federal Court. As we have repeatedly stated, there is much hope for the creditors in the order of Judge Ingraham carrying the issue before a higher tribunal: corruption has not yet undermined the Supreme Judiciary of the United States. As we are defending the rights of a vast property, in which we have no interest, we venture a word of advice to the "Erie Protection Committee." It is admitted that a majority of the creditors, in all financial corporations, have a right to the control of their property: the first step to be taken is to get possession. This can only be done through the legal form of registration, which confers the right of voting. Why not adopt, in regard to the Erie, the simple and equitable "Reconstruction Scheme" of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway? Another suggestion we have to make is, that the shareholders are not only entitled to the immediate possession and direction of their property, but they should compel the robbers to disgorge and restore the millions annually stolen and squandered under the Fisk-Gould régime. The fact that the Erie Railway is now legitimately receiving from its business some 20,000,000 of dollars a year, and not paying a penny of interest on its shares, fills every English creditor with just indignation, and every American citizen with shame and humiliation. The effect on American credit is utterly ruinous. Gould and Fisk, who have absolute control over the receipts of the Road, pay the current expenses, subsidize the press, bribe legislators, and pocket the enormous balance. The following communications afford more practical illustrations of the effect of Erie Frauds on American railway enterprise:

"REFORM CLUB, November 7, 1870.

"DEAR SIR—Your fearless exposure of Erie Frauds and Canadian Railway management are as just as they are severe against the parties implicated. I am truly glad to find there is one journal in London that dares to speak the truth. Our railway 'organs' are all subsidized. The proprietor of one of them—whose name I inclose—has received as a present from a well-known railway entrepreneur a house and furniture in London worth £10,000. The proprietor of a certain financial paper has received a check from a railway banking concern for £1,500 for 'bulling' a bubble railway scheme. I am also informed that the Northern Pacific Railway 'blowers,' who lately occupied a magnificent suite of rooms at the Langham, and spent money like water, 'ripped' very handsomely a certain editor who professes to be the guardian of American interests in London, and whose weekly 'puffs' of the 'great enterprise' are simply sickening. But no amount of money spent in press subsidies or champagne suppers at the Langham will induce English capitalists to invest in any more railway schemes, so long as the Erie Robbers remain outside of prison walls. You, Sir, have taken the bull by the horns; go a-head until this Erie iniquity is buried, and you will deserve success, which is even better than achieving it. I inclose my card, with a renewal of my subscription *The Cosmopolitan*, and remain yours," etc., etc.

"HAXELL'S ROYAL EXETER HOTEL,
STRAND, NOV. 8, 1870.

"DEAR SIR—Your *Cosmopolitan* of last week has knocked me all into pi. The first thing I saw on arriving at the American headquarters in London, whence I date my letter, was your article on 'Erie Fisk-al Frauds.' I have not one word to say against the truth and justice of your animadversions on the 'Erie Robbers.' I am fresh from Wall street, and know all about the Ring rascalities; but what knocks me all aback is your statement that English capitalists have buttoed up their pockets against all American railway security investments. Now this is precisely the object of my trip to London. According to *The Cosmopolitan*, I may as well return by next boat losing the coin time and money of the round voyage. Believing what *The Cosmopolitan* states is true—and everybody confirms it—my First Mortgage Railway Bonds will not even be looked at by London bankers. Since commencing this letter my attention has been called to the following corroboratory paragraph in one of your contemporaries of Saturday last: 'The Erie clique, in lowering American credit, the world's belief in American honor, in the honesty of its legislation and the uprightness of its judges, has cost the nation more than would suffice to build the Erie Railway over and over again. The world cannot be made to discriminate between New York city and the United States; so the nation has to suffer for the acts of the Erie direction, and all American enterprise abroad partakes of the stigma. To a body of merchants, bankers and gentlemen of the highest character, the sarcasms directed at New York by the foreign press are offensive and the losses are felt, while they are compelled to acknowledge, that, whether they are blameless or not, foreigners are justified in attaching the reproach to the entire community.' Well, after this, I guess I may as well pack up my traps and be off. But I shall add my name and influence to whatever 'organization' may exist, or may be got up, to fight

these Erie devils with fire. I am glad to see that the Atlantic and Great Western Company is shaking off this Erie incubus, which, 'like a mildewed ear blasts its wholesome brother.'

"YOUR FRIEND AND COUNTRYMAN."

Owing to the fatal odor of this Erie "dead cat," now swung in the face of every American who seeks to sell or hypothecate railway bonds, we advise our friends over the water to abandon all hope of "floating" any of their grand financial schemes for the present. Before coming to Europe for the purpose of raising money on railway securities, it would be well to refer to such financial houses as Morgan & Co. or Baring Brothers, in regard to the probable success of such proposals. These eminent firms would simply pronounce the dishonored names of Gould and Fisk as a bar to all railway transactions. At the same time they would offer unlimited millions on Federal or State securities, with small margins, at a low rate of interest. These are indisputable facts, and we commend them to the serious consideration of all who are interested in maintaining the character of American credit and American honor.

THE NAVY.

A letter from Captain Cooper, United States navy, commanding the Colorado, flag-ship of the Asiatic station, after speaking in high terms of the vessel, says: "We were under moderate sail in the vicinity of the Cape." An English clipper bound to Sydney "coming up under our lee quarter, cheered. This was a biter. I got the bar up and gave them 'God save the Queen,' and then 'Shoo-fly.' We then made sail, to stay-sails, and gradually stole away from our friend, much to her surprise."

And this ship, while our citizens in China were imploring aid, took five months to go to Rio and three more to Singapore, and the commander of a first-class man-of-war, carrying a "flag," is engaged in the dignified, officerlike occupation of playing "Shoo-fly" to a merchantman! What would that desperate old fighter Truxton, the courtly Dupont, the lamented Farragut, men who exacted the respect and admiration of the most brilliant navies of the world, have said to this?

General Butler thinks we are ready for a naval war. We all know why he has a peculiar right to the most respectful feeling toward our navy. After his thrashing at Fort Fisher, and at the very moment he was explaining before the committee on the conduct of the war, in Washington, the absolute impossibility that the fort could be captured, Admiral Porter, in the fiery heat of battle, under a tempest of shot and shell, was only anxious, as he made its capture, that the fort should "be boarded in a seamanlike way!" But for amateur ocean minstrels with—as Mr. Robeson, in his report, informs us—only 37 vessels all told, with 350 guns, on all cruising grounds, against 191 superior English cruisers; with no American mail steamers to co-operate with fleets; with no iron shipyards or facilities for immediate Government work—to get into a fight with the thoroughly disciplined first-class English navy, having a large reserve force of men and ships, an immense fleet of mail steamers, and ship-yards that can build and equip iron clads by the score in ninety days, is an undertaking that, with our sea coast besides to defend, Butler would do well not to risk another failure in, at any rate, before he devises a scheme to build ships pretty rapidly. An army may be quickly improvised; a navy—no!

LESSONS IN POLITICAL FINANCIERING.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 18, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

My last letter closed with the question, "Who Next?" I answer—

F. L. CARDOZO.

This member of the Scott Ring is Secretary of State. He is a burly, full-faced mulatto, who came to Columbia a pauper a few years ago, and is now rich. He has a salary of \$3,000 a year, without perquisites of office or fees, yet he has bought a large lot and built a fine house upon it, in which he lives in expensive style, showing an income of probably \$10,000 a year.

Cardozo is a native of the State, but has lived little in it, having been sent to Europe, and is said to have held for a time the position of student at Glasgow, in Scotland. He is a preacher by profession, and able for a negro; but, compared with an educated white man, he is feeble. His ignorance of common principles of law have led him into some embarrassing straits. The Legislature passed an Act fixing the Court-House of Barnwell County at Blackville, it having formerly been at Barnwell. The Act was passed, ratified, signed, sealed and deposited in the secretary's office—a full law—yet Cardozo changed the word Blackville to Barnwell, or allowed his clerk, or some other person, to so change it. The case was heard and argued before our Court in session, and the evidence in the case is upon record. Again, when Wallace and Hoge (members of the last H. R. in Congress) got up their dateless certificates of election (both were beaten by between 3,000 and 4,000 votes) three months after the lawful time of closing the matter, Cardozo signed the certificates without inquiring how the thing was. The evidence of this is con-

clusive. See the report of the minority on the case in Congress, and Cardozo himself admitted it to Mr. J. P. Reid, the contestant for Hoge's seat. The bogus certificates of Wallace and Hoge were gotten up in February—more than three months after the election—when they should have been given on or before the 1st of December.

These things prove the incompetency of this mulatto Cardozo, for the office he holds is no more.

But how did he get rich? Does his incompetency account for that? Hardly; but his being a member of the Board of the Land Commission may account for it. Who next? I will give him in my next.

PALMETTO.

"THE FATHER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE"—the distinguished orator, the great statesman, the accomplished and courtly gentleman, and the genial, large-hearted, incorruptible man—Hon. Charles Sumner will lecture at Steinway Hall, Thursday evening, December 1st, on "The Duel between France and Germany, with its lesson to Civilization." In the person of the subject of these remarks, perhaps, more than in that of any other, is embodied the "spirit" of that step of civilization which passed us as a nation beyond the age of chattel slavery. In the earlier contest, before war came, he, as an advocate of the coming time, was stricken down in the most ignoble manner by a leading slavery fanatic, who lives not now, but whose would-be victim lives to see accomplished all of that for which he suffered those years of undetermined mental health which was so evenly balanced in the scale of possible life or death. Progress never moves by retreat; and in view of what he has been it is but fair to presume that the subject which he is to treat, which is so fruitful of coming good to the whole world, will be handled in a masterly manner, not simply in view of the present situation, but in reference to what is to follow. Let the liberty-loving citizens of the future capital of the world give this "most worthy Roman of them all" a reception which will fully exemplify their appreciation of him who has spent so many years in the service of his country and yet remains incorruptible.

THE RESIDENCE of Rev. E. J. Williams, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle Church of Chicago, was, on Friday evening, November 25, the scene of one of those joyous unions, which are so full of prophesy of "a life's happiness." During the absence of the Pastor the house was taken possession of by the party who, upon his return, gave him a surprise, which, though unexpected, was nevertheless most heartily appreciated. It did not require much explanation, on the part of the "intruders," to awaken the mind of the Pastor to the fact that there was business on hand which could not be concluded without his assistance; and straightway he made ready to perform his important duty; and "the twain were made one flesh"—which, with the help of Heaven and their own good sense, may they ever remain.

The party, consisting of six couples, were all attired in the most tasteful and elegant style. The bride, Miss Lottie E. Burtess, was beauty enchanted; while the bridegroom, Mr. J. A. Baylies, Jr., was the picture of happy content. We would gladly say much more to express our best wishes for the future of those who have thus cast their "Barque" upon the billows of life! while they may not expect that all they will encounter will be summer's sun, soft-falling rain, or silently-distilling dews; yet the consciousness being present within, that beyond all storms, tempests and frosts, these come again, will render their passage certain, safe and productive of all that the present is prophetic of.

THE PROSPECTUS of the Industrial Exhibition Company has reached us, and a careful perusal of its pages has left us in almost a dazed state in relation to the financial results of the undertaking. In the statements made, thousands are almost entirely ignored, and nearly every item is expressed by millions. And yet, the man of business will perceive that there is a solid basis for these estimates. Think of a building 150 feet in depth and eight stories high, of sufficient size to surround a plot of ground eleven acres in extent. The idea is startling, but there is no reason to doubt that such an enterprise would be a decided financial success, and would give this country a prestige far in advance of any other in the world. The most attractive products of art and science from every part of the globe would be congregated here, and every merchant, shopkeeper and artisan in New York would be benefited thereby. We see no reason to doubt the success of the undertaking and propose, at some future time, to allude to it in detail.

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. STEVEN DOROTHY, Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

OF

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET AND
LEATHER BAGS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
AT MERRELL'S

[Late Cummings],

Piano Waterrooms, No. 8 Union Square

A large stock, including Pianos of the best Makers, for sale cheap for cash, or to rent. Money paid for rent applied to purchase. Repairing done well and promptly. Call and examine before deciding elsewhere.

M. M. MERRELL, late Cummings,
No. 8 Union Square

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York, 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 Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.

Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chicago.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 10, 1870—Leave New York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tunkhannock, 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, etc.
3:30 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, 9:30, 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, 6:30, 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 O. R. Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.

5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R. for Scranton.

Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh 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, 526 Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

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

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirtieth street as follows:

8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars attached.

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 attached.

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.

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

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

8:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3 4:35, 5:10, 6 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.

American Pianos

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.**CHICKERING & SONS,**

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

CHICKERING & SONS

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition,
the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as

FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT,

places the Pianos of Chickering and Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A General Reduction in Prices, and a strict adherence

to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and Fair Prices to all Purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering and Sons offer for the use of Schools, Teachers and others wishing a Good Reliable Piano at an exceedingly moderate price.

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly First-Class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering and Sons also desire to call special attention to their New

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism and durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other Pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

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Between Union Square and 5th Avenue.

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BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 23,

Will offer

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Rich Brocade Silks, in light and dark colors, at \$1 50, \$2 50 and \$3—just one half their value.

Striped Moire Antiques at \$2—reduced from \$4.

Chene Silks, suitable for Evening Dresses, at \$3—reduced from \$5.

Satin Stripes, all colors, at \$3—reduced from \$5.

Also, just received,

100 pieces of Dark Cloth Colored Silk for Walking Suits.

100 pieces of Black Silks, of the celebrated make of

Gourd Croizat, at \$2 50 to \$4; warranted to wear.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S

CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE.

The best Family Silks ever offered, from \$2 50 to \$5.

Plain Colored Silks, in new shades, from \$1 75.

A full line of Cotton-backed Satins, evening colors.

Rich Dress Silks and Satins, for Ball, Wedding and Evening Dresses.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it cannot be excelled in quality or price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

Will offer

On MONDAY, November 23,

Their entire stock of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS,

At a great reduction from cost.

Rich Black Velvet Walking Suits, \$250—reduced from \$500.

Black and Colored Silk Suits, richly trimmed, \$200 and \$250—reduced from \$400.

Serge and English Waterproof Suits, \$15—reduced from \$25.

Alpaca Suits, \$10—reduced from \$18.

Black Astrakhan Cloaks, at \$25, worth \$40.

Sealskin Cloaks, at \$65 and \$75.

Black Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at equally low prices.

Children's Cloaks,

Walking Coats, Dresses and Suits,

Infants' Wardrobes,

Infants' Cloaks, Shawls, Dresses, Slips, Robes, Skirts, Hats, Caps, &c.

Infants' Toilet Baskets, Embroidered and Trimmed.

Ladies' Underclothing of all kinds,

Night-Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Shirts, Corsets

Covers, etc.,

In Stock or made to order.

IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT

We will offer

A large Assortment of

Hudson Bay and Alaska Sable Sets, Mink and Ermine Muffs, Collars and Boas.

A large Invoice of

Russia Sable Fur, just opened.

Alaska Furs by the yard, for Trimming.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

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Will make a

Still Greater Reduction of Prices in their

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Commencing with

5,000 yards of Fancy Dress Goods, at 25c.—reduced from 50c.

All Wool Plaids, at 37½c.—reduced from 62½c.

6-4 All Wool Plaids, at \$1 50—reduced from \$2 25.

Irish Poplin Plaids, at \$1 50—reduced from \$2 25.

Diamond Armure Cloth, Japanese Silks,

Fine Empress Cloths,

Satin de Chene and French Imperial Cloth,

French and Irish Poplins, Epinglins, Velours

Serges, &c.,

Reduced in proportion.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, November 23,

Will offer a Splendid Assortment of

BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, in dark, subdued Colors.

Broche Long Shawls, from \$13.

Paisley Long Shawls, from \$13.

Paisley Square Shawls, from \$8.

Heavy Carriage Shawls, in beautiful colors, at \$15, reduced from \$20

A full line of Domestic Shawls, from \$3.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS

In Recherche Designs, at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

WATER CLOSETS.

HEALTH, COMFORT, SAFETY
AND ECONOMY.

THE

Subject of water closets has long been a study with plumbers and others, and many devices resorted to in order to improve upon what is termed "The Pan Water Closet." In my humble judgment, the least improvement has been made upon the old style of the Pan Water Closet with cistern and service-box, and never can be so long as the pan and the receiver in which it works is retained. This receiver is the receptacle for the excrement, a portion of which never passes off to the sewer, but is packed behind the pan and elsewhere in the receiver, and all the pans in creation will not prevent the odor from arising. Let any person take the trouble to have the top plate removed from off this receiver, and they will at once say it is but a miniature privy fastened to the floor of the room; and if you value good health, out with it at once, and get the

ANTI FREEZING,

SELF-ACTING, INODOROUS WATER CLOSET. If my memory serves me, I believe I assisted in putting up the first Pan Water Closet ever used in the City of New York, and which was imported from the City of Glasgow by Mr. David Haddan, for his house, then building in Lafayette place, since which time I have studied to contrive a Water Closet simple in construction, durable, impossible to leak, inodorous, non-freezing, entirely self-acting and impossible to be put out of order by use. I have now the satisfaction of asserting that I have overcome every difficulty, and have produced a Water Closet claiming all the above requisites, and I defy the world to produce a superior or as good a Water Closet as the Anti-Freezing

SELF-ACTING,

INODOROUS WATER CLOSET. These closets have given entire satisfaction wherever they have been put up. Their non-freezing qualities enable them to be put up anywhere outdoors, in the coldest part, when no other closet could stand the cold twenty-four hours, which has been found in many instances. They are kept so clean by their own action as to render them entirely

INODOROUS.

A gentleman in New Jersey having them in use writes that he could put one under his dining-table and have his friends to dine with him, and they would not know that such an article as a

WATER-CLOSET

was present. Our present water closets are (in almost every instance) filthy, generally out of order, expensive to keep in repair and invariably leaky from one part or the other, especially the lower or servants' closet, which leak is only discovered when it is so great as to prevent the water rising upstairs. This waste of water must continue until my water closets are substituted, which

CANNOT

leak a drop. They are suitable for a palace or tenement house; thus causing the removal and filling up of the filthy and obnoxious privy sinks so dangerous to health, the proof of which can be seen in the coloring of the surrounding wood-work to a purple hue. They may be put up in the open yard, requiring no attention, and they will not

FREEZE.

They do not require the least human aid to make them operate, there being no cocks, valves, wires, pulleys, springs, cranks, levers or anything whatever for the person using them to touch. They are perfectly safe, as they cannot overflow or

LEAK.

It is simply a water closet which takes care of itself by allowing it to leak (if you please) a stream the size of a fine knitting needle, which stream is acknowledged by the plumbers not to be one-fourth the average leaks from our present water closets. This leak (instead of running to waste) is caught into a tank where it accumulates, and then discharges into the closet periodically; this operation renders it impossible for the closet to freeze

OR

stop up the trap or soil pipe, as is the case with all other closets now in use. Neither can it

BECOME

deranged in any of its parts, owing to its simple mechanism; it is less in price than the best of all other closets and far superior in every respect. It can be used by a child and not leak

OFFENSIVE,

And I will only ask for the water wasted through leaks by the present water closets, to keep five times the number now in use perfectly clean upon my principle, thus saving all the water now used in operating our present water closets, which would save millions of gallons daily to the City of New York alone. All interested are invited to call and see the operation of one at the store, which has been in constant use for the last four years, having required no repairs, and is as clean as when first put up.

Alfred Ivers,**PLUMBER AND PATENTEE,****316 FOURTH AVENUE,**

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HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
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Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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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.

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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.

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

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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.

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\$1,000 REWARD
for any case of Piles that

De Bing's Pile Remedy

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

VIA FUGA.

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 could be without it. Sold everywhere. Price \$1.00.

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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.

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



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 Inflammatory 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. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious 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 of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of 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, TAPE 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.

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

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Supply families with absolutely PURE TEAS AND COFFEES, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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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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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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Cushions.

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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
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Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
ABLE BEDS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS
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ELASTIC SPONGE

Does not PACK and become MATTED like
Curled Hair.

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is REPELLANT TO, and PROOF against,
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Is the VERY BEST ARTICLE ever dis-
covered for STEAMBOAT and RAIL CAR
UPHOLSTERY.

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Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
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Is the HEALTHIEST, SWEETEST,
PUREST, MOST ELASTIC, MOST DUR-
ABLE, and BEST MATERIAL IN USE
for BEDS, CUSHIONS, &c.

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ROOMS,

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IN THE

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A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished
all their
popular stocks of
DRESS GOODS,
at prices lower than ever.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
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A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
a large and varied stock of
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
comprising
Derby, Jockey, English Walking Suits, &c.
Also
Velveteen and Cloth Dress Suits, Overcoats,
at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions
to their stock of
ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
at \$1 75 per yard.
Elegant New Design
BODY BRUSSELS,
at \$2 per yard.
CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Extra Quality,
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PARIS MOQUETTES,
Choice Designs,
Reduced to \$1 and \$1 50 per yard,
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ALL-WOOL YARD-WIDE INGRAINS,
Bright Colors, Handsome Patterns,
85c. and \$1 per yard.
Splendid Stock
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AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
the sale of which in this city is confined
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Price \$3 and \$1 50 per yard.

Customers, strangers and the residents of neighboring
cities are respectfully invited to examine.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
very large additions to
their stock of
CLOAKS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES,
ASTRAKHANS,
MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
&c., &c.
The most celebrated Cloak Velvets,
Confined Styles,
at unprecedented bargains,
consequent on purchases made in
Lyons and other centres of manufacture,
at panic prices.

For the convenience of customers, the above are on
exhibition in the section of the main floor next to the
corner of Tenth street.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
an important purchase of
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
27 inches wide
(known as Unwatered Moire Antique)
representing in value \$100,000,
at \$4 and \$1 50 per yard, the same having been sold at
\$6 and \$5 50 per yard.

Special attention is invited to these goods for
holiday presents.

A large assortment of
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILK,
at 75c. per yard.

PLAID JAPANESE SILKS,
high colors,
75c. per yard.

3 CASES FANCY SILKS,
various styles, fresh goods, \$1 per yard.

5 CASES DRESS SILK,
nice quality, \$2 per yard.

A Large Quantity of Bonnets, Black Silks,
\$2 75 and \$3 per yard.

Real Irish Poplins, new, \$2 per yard.

A full line of Irish Tartan Poplins, in 25 different
clans.

American Black Silks, guaranteed to wear well,
\$2 per yard.

Forming in all respects the most attractive stock they
have ever offered.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

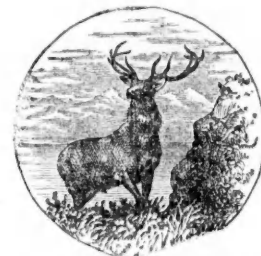
having decided to close out
their stock of
LADIES' STREET SUITS AND EVENING
DRESSES, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
comprising the most elegant and extensive variety
in this city,
invite the examination of the same by their
customers, strangers, and the residents
of the neighboring cities,
assuring them that in
price, quality, elegance and
neatness of finish,
they cannot be excelled.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer,
On MONDAY, NOV. 21.
The most elegant and extensive stock
in this city of
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN,
SEALSKIN, REAL RUSSIA SABLE, MINK,
ERMINES, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, CAPES, MUFFS, &c., &c.
at greatly reduced prices,
which they have great pleasure in
exhibiting to purchasers.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND
TENTH STREETS.

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 and
Exquisite Perfume
Nilsen Woodworths
Respectfully Dedicated to
Mlle. Christine Nilsen
By Sale Permission
C.B. Woodworth & Son
335 Broadway,
New York.

THE

**STOCK EXCHANGE
BILLIARD ROOMS.**

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

69 & 71 BROADWAY,

(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.

Wholesale Store—71 BROADWAY.

JOHN GAULT.

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 THE MONTH, or will take
from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid: the same to let,
and rent money applied if purchased.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia.

HUDNUT'S

Rheumatic Remedy

IS WARRANTED TO CURE.

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

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 de-
ceased.

Let all who are afflicted with these painful diseases
report 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,

218 Broadway,

Herald Building.

Price, \$2 per bottle.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

No. 59 FOURTH AVENUE

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

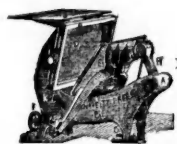
MATTRESSES.

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 & WILCOX.

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 employed, 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, entertaining 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 employer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profitably 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 Advertising in all the Depots along the route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind favors.

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 Depot, 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 6717Mrs. 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.

COLBY WRINGERS! Best and Cheapest!
COMPOSED of indestructible materials!
IMPACT, simple, durable, efficient!
COMPARE it with any other machine!
OLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.DR. LISTER, ASTROLOGER,
25 Locust street, Boston.
For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

EVERYBODY TAKES IT!

BRADY'S
FAMILY BITTERS.

D. C. BRADY & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A SAFE,
CERTAIN
AND
Speedy Cure
FOR
Neuralgia
AND ALL
NERVOUS
DISEASES.
Its Effects are
Magical.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA FACIALIS often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful 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 injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands in every part of the country gratefully 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 Complexion 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. Sale-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 \$2,500. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$32,500—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 846 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 legitimate business plan for introducing to public notice the Superior Goods of an Established and Reputable Corporation. The plan is set forth in detail in the circulars 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 market; 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

SINGULAR SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Why President Lincoln was Assassinated.

[From the New York Democrat.]

To attract the attention of the North, and to give a chance for a respite to the South, John Yates Beall was sent into Canada to operate on the frontier, as we will show in detail next week. His was a nature much like that of Booth: hot-blooded, yet cautious; daring but not rash. Booth tried to dissuade him from the step, but in vain, but promised to stand by him if there came a time when the life of Beall should be in jeopardy.

For years previous to the arrest of Beall and his trial, between John Wilkes Booth and himself had existed the closest intimacy. They had drunk from the same cup, slept in the same bed, admired the same girls, spent convivial nights together, and so ran their social lives into each other, like Damon and Pythias, they were more than brothers.

When last we saw John Wilkes Booth, in Chicago, at a time during the war when he, Artemus Ward, or Charles F. Brown, and the writer hereof, were in the refreshment room under McVicker's Theatre, as certain men in Chicago remember, he was then, as for years, a firm friend of Beall. This friendship began long before—it never ended.

With the plan to abduct Lincoln and hold him in some isolated retreat in the South till, for release, all Southern prisoners in Northern hands should be given up, Beall and others, including poor Mrs. Surratt, were familiar.

When Beall went as the special agent of the South on a hazardous mission, the friendship of Booth went with him.

At last Beall was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to death. Then, with him looking into the Eternal Mirror, our chapter begins its ending.

John Wilkes Booth resolved to make a grand attempt to save the life of his friend Beall, and conveyed information of his purpose to him, with the whisper of hope a part thereof.

At this time Booth loved with strange and tender devotion a daughter of John P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He worshipped her as, in his mind, the best and purest woman he had ever seen. She admired him, but not with that eternal reaching wildness of love he was for her.

For the purpose of our recital we must draw aside a curtain to reveal a glimpse of a family picture. Booth loved her for her worth, virtue, purity and goodness. But he was reputed a gay man of the world, and she feared to trust her heart and destiny into his keeping, though we have reason to believe the great y had admired him. And her father, looking to the happiness of his daughter as he thought, was not quite willing the alliance Booth desired should be formed. But for the gifted genius he had a liking and an admiration.

One night in Washington, after Beall was doomed, John Wilkes Booth and John P. Hale dined on G. W. McLean, of Cincinnati, who was then in Washington. They wanted McLean to go with them to find Colonel John W. Forney, and, with him in company, call upon Lincoln.

McLean was unusually intimate with Lincoln, and had more influence with him than any other Western Democrat. And he was cheek by jowl with Forney. McLean was to vouch for Booth, with Hale and Forney to join in a strong exultation of me eye for Beall. It was past midnight when the carriage containing Hale, Booth and McLean left the hotel where the latter was stopping, and was driven to Forney's residence. Forney was in bed under the influence of liquor.

After some little talk and explanations he arose, bathed his head in ice-water, made a hasty toilet, and took a seat in the carriage.

The party were then driven to the White House, reaching there about two o'clock in the morning. They were admitted past the guards and found President Lincoln in his room, not yet retired.

Then came an explanation of the object of the visit. President Lincoln sat by the side of Senator Hale and listened to the particulars. Booth then and there told that once he was in a scheme to abduct the President, not to injure him, but to aid in the release of certain friends, who could not be exchanged. He told all that was of the past, so far as he was concerned. And then he asked for the release of Beall, promising on his honor as a man to be ever after as good a friend to Mr. Lincoln as a man could be to one who had rendered such a favor—to warn the President if it came to his knowledge that his life was in danger, and to hold himself personally responsible for the good behavior of Beall ever after.

It was a question of life or death. Beall was doomed. No power save the Executive could save him. Booth pleaded with all the impassioned eloquence of his nature, and thousands upon thousands know what that was.

Senator Hale asked the pardon of Beall as a favor to himself and family.

Forney asked for it for reasons then and there given, as did McLean; and the reasons we can give at the proper time.

Booth told the President of their long-established friendship—of his love for the brave and adventurous spirit—of his love for the young man who was doing for his people in the South, just what a patriot in the North would have done for the cause and the people dear to him.

President Lincoln was greatly moved, even to tears, and gave to Booth his word of honor as a man that Beall should be pardoned.

Then there was joy and happiness in that room. Booth kissed the hand of the President, and thanked him with tears in his eyes and a choked voice, even after his friends had taken their hats to leave the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who had promised, and whose promise was by Booth relied upon.

But alas for human promises! Beall was hung. The President did not keep his word—did not pardon him. Seward, the infamous tyrant and Secretary of State, whose thinking fell into his hands, to be hanged, said it would not do—that Lincoln's duty to the Republic partly demanded the execution of Beall to keep tinct the sentiment of the North for such blood.

Lincoln said Beall must be pardoned; for he had promised it.

Seward said he must not be pardoned, or there would be strange revelations!

And so the President weakened, withheld his pardon, and poor Beall suffered for his patriotic devotion with his life.

When Booth learned that Lincoln had lied to him, and not kept his sacred promise his face turned to the pallor of death, his lips became white, his eyes seemed ready to burst from their sockets, and he swore by the eternal God that he would kill the man who had lied to him, and that his own right hand, then raised to heaven, should avenge the death of his comrade. And it did!

Booth called to his counsel but a few friends, some of whom were in Washington, two of whom were not. He marked the President for his own avenging, and to others was given in charge to kill Seward at the same hour for his interference.

As we believe, under the directing hand of another world, Booth's hand did avenge the death of Beall. He was the martyr to private feelings, for he knew that almost certain death awaited him, but he cared not for that. Inflamed by revenge, going like a bolt of wrath to the President, he fired the shot which sent echo after echo down the long lane reaching to the future.

He kept his word—he avenged the death of his friend, and a wondrous providence dealt then with him as the world knows of.

But Seward lived. There was not that "lightning" in the hearts of those who were deputed to aid Booth in his avenging that filled the soul with the one who settled so terrible in full with the President.

And so died Abraham Lincoln, not by the hand of one who struck in behalf of a nation, but by the hand of a fiery, impetuous stage-walking leveller of civility. Had he kept his word, he would not then and there have died, no matter what his fate afterward.

A SPIRIT CHILD.—Another of those inexplicable mysteries which, so far, have defied the ingenuity of man to solve, has just come to light in the former county-seat of Crawford County—Fredonia. By request we suppress the names of the parties concerned, but the statements we shall make concerning this mysterious affair were furnished us by a gentleman who is cognizant of all the facts, and whose veracity we have no hesitancy in vouching for.

For about ten years past, a lady residing in the place mentioned above has had for a companion a spirit-child, five or six years old, which attends her wherever she goes, and has been seen by nearly every resident of Fredonia, at one time or another, following close in the wake of the lady in question. It has become a common expression, when the little form is seen following the one whom it seemed destined to guard through life, that "There goes B—'s little girl." The lady who is constantly followed by this little phantom has become accustomed to its presence, and exhibits no alarm or uneasiness when it is observed near her. Frequent attempts have been made to capture the mysterious little visitor, but when the hands would seem to be about coming in contact with the form, it would suddenly melt away and become invisible.

Only once has it been seen in any other place than following the lady alluded to, and that was a short time after the lady died. A gentleman had just returned home from the army, and with his wife and child were occupying a room in the house of the haunted lady. They had retired. A lighted lamp was burning on the stand near the bed, and the man was engaged in conversation with his wife, when he heard the pit-a-pat of a child's feet on the floor near the bed. Looking in the direction of the sound he observed a little girl walking toward the doorway. Naturally supposing that it was his own child that had gotten out of bed some way, he sprang up and followed the form down stairs, at the same time calling it to return.

His wife, noticing his movements, asked him what he was doing. He replied that their child was out of bed and going down stairs, and he was trying to catch it and bring it back. The wife responded that the child was still in bed, which the husband found true on returning to the bed. He told his wife that he certainly saw a child going down stairs. She replied that it must have been B—'s little girl, and then told him the circumstances concerning this mysterious visitor. A bright light was burning in the room at the time, and as both husband and wife were awake and talking when the child made its appearance, there can be no doubt but the gentleman saw the apparition, at least he is willing to make oath to this effect. —*Leavenworth (Ind.) Independent.*

THE ABSURDITY OF TIGHT LACING.—There would be no tight lacing if girls could be made to understand this simple fact—that men dread the thought of marrying a woman who is subject to fits of irritability, to bad headaches and other ailments we need not mention, all of which every body knows are the direct and inevitable product of the compression of the waist. Men like to see a small waist, certainly, but their is a very great difference between the waist which is well formed and in proportion to the rest of the figure, and a waist which is obviously and artificially compressed, to the detriment of that easy and graceful carriage which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. An unnaturally compressed waist is far more certain of detection than a mass of false hair or a faint dusting of violet powder. The rawest youth who enters a ball room can pick out the women who have straitened themselves artificially. If the young lady who, by the compression of the waist, is in danger of subjecting herself to considerable physical pain, and who has been laying up for herself a pretty store of ailments, which only want time to pronounce themselves, could only see the state of scarcely disguised contempt, and understand the scornful pity which greet the result of her labor, we should have a change in the fashion, and it is merely a fashion, that changes women remain true to only one fashion. Whether her clothing is as long and lank as that of a Grecian virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a round and capacious structure of steel, she is forever faithful to the tradition of a small waist; and she will weaken her constitution, and make her hands red, and incur headaches, she will crack her voice and she will ruin her digestion, all to produce a malformation which wise men regard with pity and fools with derision. —*The Athenaeum.*

LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY.—The "current instances" of social life, as recorded in the journalism of a civilized country for a week, have no more curious suggestion for the thinker than that of their general practical inconsistency with the theoretical definition of love and marriage which mankind, from earliest ages, has maintained with a perceptive proof against all progressive revelation. Two-thirds of the suicides, all the domestic mishaps, divorces and relative murders, recorded in common print from day to day, are illustrations toward a final demonstration that there is no such emotion as unselfish love, no assured perfect assimilation in wedlock; and that the comparative unrestriction of these by the specific conditions universally imposed upon all other strong impulses of self-interest and partnership contracts, is a social and legal custom at war with sound philosophy and progressive sociological wisdom. Three such illustrations, taken from papers of three different sections of the Union during the past week, may serve to show, in curiously contrasted lights, how strangely the inconsistency between human practice and sentimental theory perverts the spirit of the command to "love, honor and obey," and how readily, even in the most innumerable nations, arrogant self-deception can mistake the most obvious and selfish vanity, grossness and intractability for the most pathetic sublimity of unselfish devotion. Surely much death, disaster and mistake might be prevented in civilized society if the men and women so ready with vows of love, honor and obedience to each other could be restrained from violating until after they should have given some trustworthy securities of fulfillment. —*From "Social Studies" of the World, Nov. 27, 1870.*

Is no department of trade is there required more tact, talent and exquisiteness of taste than in that of hatter and furrier? and in no place there so conspicuously shown, as in the establishment of J. R. Terry, No. 19 Union Square, where the very latest and best of everything in his line is always to be found. That Terry's endeavors to meet the demands of his customers is fully appreciated is amply attested by the crowd of ladies who constantly throng that elegant establishment during the hours in which "the fur" is "shopping" and that he is reaping deserved benefits must be a parent to everybody who knows "Terry."

JOHN SHERMAN abandoned his profession and went to Congress some years ago, worth, say, about five thousand dollars. His wealth in Indian and railroad lands, National bank stock, Washington street railroads, etc., is now set down at between seven hundred thousand and a million dollars. Bingham is in the same lucky boat. He was one of the original incorporators of the Union Pacific Railroad, which got 35,000,000 acres of public lands, besides 20,000,000 of cash subsidies. There is no calculating his wealth. Thrifty people, these Congressmen.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.—A very remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy is, says Dr. Falters Winslow, to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which his ideas depend, are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long space of time, passed through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams a perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind; for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot and at last led out for execution. After the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had, at the same moment, produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he had crossed the Atlantic and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and, awakening in the night, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following story, strange as it may appear, is vouched by several witnesses whose testimony is unimpeachable. A short time ago a female Newfoundland dog was in the habit of coming to the house of a lady in this city who would throw to it pieces of cold meat, which the dog would eat, and having satisfied its hunger, go away again. So confined did this habit be one that, at a certain hour, every day, the dog would expect the dog, and the animal would put in an appearance. A few days ago, before feeding her, the lady said to her, "Why don't you bring me one of your puppies?" repeating the question several times as she stood at the window, the dog looking her in the face with an expression of intelligence, as if it understood every word the lady said. The next day, in the lady's apartment, at the usual hour, the dog returned, and, behold! was accompanied by a little puppy. The lady fed both dogs and then took up the puppy into the window, when the old dog scampered off and did not return for three days. At the end of that time the dog again appeared, when, after feeding it, the lady said, "Next time bring all your puppies. I want to see them." and yesterday morning, sure enough, the dog returned, accompanied by three Newfoundland land pups. Several of the neighbors saw the whole transaction and declared that they considered this one of the most wonderful proofs of the sagacity of the dog they have ever known. Where the dog came from and to whom it belonged is not known, but we have the name of the lady and also of those who were eye-witnesses to the occurrences as narrated by us.—*Portland Press.*

HERE are some interesting facts concerning the different stimulants used by eminent men when they desired to make a strong intellectual effort: Hobbes drank cold water, Newton smoked, Bonaparte took snuff, Pope strong coffee, Byron gin and water, Woodburn, the first Lord Ashburton, always placed a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech. General William B. Thomas tried to have himself trepanned, and to have some fresh brains emptied in; not always successfully. George Francis Train swallowed huge draughts from the nozzle of a blacksmith's bellows. Governor Geary stood on his head, so that the lead in his legs would run down to his brain and get among his ideas. Horace Greeley put on a clean shirt and turned his socks. Hon. Richard Vaux sat on an Unabridged Dictionary for three-quarters of an hour, and saturated himself with words in twelve syllables. Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime.

INDIA RUBBER INEXHAUSTIBLE.—The belt of land around the globe, 500 miles north and 500 miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of India rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive seasons without injury; and the trees stand so close that one man can gather the sap of eighty in a day, each tree yielding on an average three table-spoonsful daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country thirty miles long by eight wide. There are in America and Europe more than 150 manufactory of India rubber articles, employing 500 operatives each, and consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of gum per year. To what ever extent the supply may increase, there will still be plenty of rubber to supply the demand.

PETROLEUM originates in limestone rock. Near Chicago is a bed of Nucula limestone which contains nearly half its weight of oil, four square miles of which contain more oil than Pennsylvania has produced in ten years. Not a drop of this oil is obtainable, however, because the strata must be subjected to intense heat to distill the oil into crevices in the rocks, which has been the case in the Pennsylvania formation. An obvious inference from the occurrence of petroleum in limestone is, that it arises from the remains of an oily polyp, which built the coral reefs from which the limestones were formed. —*Circular.*

ONE of the great demands of the age is to combine pleasure with that which may be of benefit, in a business point of view. We have lately become possessed of a Novelty Printing Press, which carries out this idea to perfection. A mere tyro in the manual part of composition and presswork, we found the directions accompanying it so clear and simple, and the little machine itself so easily controlled, that even our first attempt was a very gratifying success. Its possession has given us many pleasant hours. Cards, circulars, bill heads, or even more pretentious work may be executed on it almost to perfection. A Novelty Printing Press in the hands of a youth would be certain to interest him, and would tend to keep him from dubious associations, while it might be the means of his becoming proficient in an art which always commands a fair compensation. Many persons who yearly spend hundreds of dollars for circulars, labels, etc., would save nearly the entire amount by the possession of one of these presses. The advertisement of the manufacturer may be found in another column, and we can candidly recommend the Novelty Press as a really good article.

THE KENNETT WIT, the most biting irony, excites no more than a pleasant titillation in a pachydermatous creature like, for instance, Tweed or Fisk. The former laughs at printed truths about himself that would drive any man of honor or conscience to suicide, and the latter sits night after night in his own Opera House and looks unabashed upon the portly wit he holds up to him in "Les Brigrades." Imagine the vast reserve of cheek that enables this worthy to display himself in the sight of thousands in his gilded proscenium, surrounded by his Hetairai, dressed like a gentleman, with the exception of his stolen diamonds, while words like these are passing on the stage below:

"Falsacappa (to head thief): It is an affair of three millions. How is that for high?"

"Carnagnola, Barbavano, etc. (small thieves): That suits us exactly; and, besides, there will be plenty of little pickings when we get there."

"Falsacappa: Nothing of the sort! When we are gone up like gentlemen of good society, cribbing snuff-boxes exposes us to remark."

"Pietro: Whence to nab millions?"

"Falsacappa: Precisely. We must steal in keeping with our position in society."

DR. HELMBOLD DINES THE PRESS.

The renowned Dr. Helmbold last night paid a felicitous compliment to the agency through which his wonderful medicines have been heralded to the world, by giving a dinner to the Press at Willard's Hotel. Among those present were Colonel Charles Cornwall, J. R. Young, New York Standard; Colonel Jones Cliff Warden, W. W. Barr, and J. R. McKee, New York Associated Press; Richard Evans, American Press Association; William P. Copeland, New York Journal of Commerce; W. W. Warden, New York Post; J. N. Burritt, Washington Sunday Herald; George Gideon, Esq., Colonel Thomas B. Florence, Sunday Gazette; O. K. Harris, Boston Journal; T. B. Connerly, Republican; E. Harrington, New York World; D. D. Cone, Philadelphia Ledger; J. R. Noah, Alta Californian; W. B. Shaw, New York Commercial Advertiser; W. C. MacBride, Chronicle; the representative of the Star, and others.

The dinner was worthy of the man who can afford the luxury of a six-in-hand team, and who has palatial residences at all the watering-places, and a winter palace in New York city. The edibles were of the best, supplied by Sike's famous larder, and the wines were unusually choice, and by the time the good things of the board had been fairly disbursed, the gathering was rife for that other feast of reason and flow of soul we read about, enlivened by an amount of wit, humor and sentiment as could only be developed by such a conjuncture of journalists, bonvivants and public benefactors.

Dr. Helmbold, the genial and witty host, was, of course, the target of a large amount of complimentary remark, which he bore blushing, but doubtless with a moderate consciousness of the justice of the panegyrics bestowed upon him. The invincible Doctor was then and there put in the field as the candidate of the press for the Presidency, and it was stoutly maintained that a man who had the brains to make a fortune by the use of printers' ink was the man of all others for them to sustain. It was all very well to talk about generals and statesmen, but give us the man who can invigorate a whole nation by his bracing medicines.

After brilliant speeches by Dr. Helmbold, Colonel Florence, Captain Connerly, General Cornwall, Alderman Gideon, Colonel Jones, Messrs. Barr, Warden, Copeland and others, the company adjourned, with three cheers for Dr. Helmbold, and with the hope that the strength of his wonderful Buchu may never grow less.—*N. Y. Star.*

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 Gallatin. Sleeping Coaches will accompany 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, *8:15 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 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 Sudbourn 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 Hilldale, from Twenty-third street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 10:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; *12:15, 4:15, 5 and 10:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 9:15 A. M.; *12:15, 12:15, 4:15, 4:45, and 6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 8:15, 11:45 A. M. From Chambers street depot at 9:30 A. M.; *11:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 10:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 957 Broadway—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. RUCKEL, June 13, WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Supt. 1870. G'l Pass'g Ag't.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FROM

FOOT OF CORLANDT ST.—For West Philadelphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 5* 7*, 9:30* P. M., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden at 8 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 attached to the 9:30 A. M., and run through from New York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago 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 West at foot of Corlandt St., and Dods' Express, 941 Broadway. *Daily.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

November 1, 1870.