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TO NEWSMEN AND POSTMASTERS THROUGHOUT The United States, Canada and Europe.

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VITAL INTEREST TO THE COMMON PEOPLE.

and will never be allied to any political or other party. It will, in the broadest sense, be

A FREE PAPER

FOR A FREE PEOPLE,

in which all sides of all subjects may be presented to the public, we only reserving the right to make such editorial comment on communications as we may deem proper.

Here, then, is a free platform upon which

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.

TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

BY MRS. CORA L. V. DANIELS (NOW TAPPEN).

"Let us have peace!" God rends in twain
The shackled thunder-cloud with fire,
And sweeps across the crested main
With trumpet-breath of stormy ire;
The forest breaks beneath the blast,
The freighted ships find dread release;
Then on the storm-cloud, over, past,
The sun-god bends the bow of peace.

"Let us have peace!" The fierce cyclone
Sweeps round and o'er the Eden isles;
The Arab scents the hot simoon,
The green oasis hides its smiles;
The fairest islands ravaged stand,
The sea-girt shore, with slow decrease,
Is lost in ever-burning sand—
Then once again the earth has "peace."

"Let us have peace!" The pent-up fires
Slumbering within the earth's fair breast
Consume, like fierce and wild desires,
When prisoned in the heart compressed;
The earthquake opens its yawning maw,
Volcanic fire and swift re-lease;
And then, responsive to Heaven's law,
The earth and ocean are at "peace."

"Let us have peace!" When nations wall
And tyrants wield the fearful blade;
When millions meek in deep-pot's mail,
And unresisting toils the slave;
Winged Justice springs with sword of flame,
Strikes down the despot's foul increase,
And, waging war in Freedom's name,
O'er kings dethroned she heralds peace.

"Let us have peace!" When foul misrule
Usurps the place of calm-browed right;
When knaves and scoundrels can school
Their souls to blackness, falsehood's night;
Then retribution's trumpet-call
Awakes the wronged to find surcease
Of misery in the bloody pall,
Or respite from their woes in peace.

"Let us have peace!" Yes, when the bond
Of growing millions binds no more;
When into Freedom's glowing wound
War's dread vibrations cease to pour;
When shameless murder, outraged law,
And nameless tortures all shall cease
When Justice reigns without a flaw,
O'er all the land—then give us peace.

"Let us have peace!" When link by link
The golden chain of love is wrought;
When errors one by one shall sink
Beneath the sun-bright waves of thought;
Nor kings nor heroes then shall reign,
From our dear land to classic Greece,
Our ruler cometh to remain,
The queen of heaven, whose name is PEACE!

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A NEW WAY TO UNLOAD STOCKS.

A Gigantic Lobby Job.

The patience with which the Government at Washington have borne the assaults on its purse made by the "lobby," and the success which has attended some of these assaults—notably so those in which certain "Pennsylvania Railroad" officials were engaged on behalf of Western railroads—"jobs" which have made fortunes for some of the most prominent men in the Pennsylvania Company, and caused a statement from a Cabinet officer that, on the 30th of June last, the United States held claims for repayment of semi-annual interest from these railroads, which had been advanced by the Government, amounting to \$3,131,891.37—has led to the birth of a new "lobby ring," conspicuous in which we find one of the Pennsylvania road fraternity. The names of those composing the "ring," as well as of their Washington agents, we will give hereafter as we proceed in our developments. It is our intention from week to week to fully expose this most iniquitous swindle, in order that Congress whilst in session at Washington, shall have at least one honest and reliable guide to help it to form its judgment on the merits of a scheme to be urged before it this winter, with the combined influence of perfect lobby skill, complete organization and ample capital at command, but compared to the real merits of which, Floyd's mule jobs and the "Union Pacific" swindle were marvels of rectitude. We warn every member of the Government at Washington in advance that

no one supporting by his official vote and influence this "job" will be held to have clean hands. If the Government wishes a Government telegraphic system there is no reason why it should be so unblushingly swindled in getting it. Does any sane man suppose that the wire over 53,000 miles of route, say 105,000 miles of wire, with the necessary poles and the "paraphernalia" of some 3,500 stations, many of them of the smallest class, can, by any possibility, be worth the enormous sum of forty millions of dollars, or even the third of it?

What the "Western Union" is intrinsically worth can be perhaps judged of by its general shareholders. Its capital is \$40,000,000. All last summer the owners of shares only asked for them about 33 per cent., which is valuing the whole property of the Company at only \$13,200,000, and most certainly the shares were not eagerly sought, even at that figure, for the concern is known to have been very heavily "watered." The peculiar powers of "absorption" it has always exhibited do not exist without being obliged to take up a very considerable amount of moisture to provide for the "inside" arrangements on each successive occasion of "amalgamating" with other companies, occasions which, since its inception in 1851, have been frequent, for, not including the "opportunities" presented by Government contracts or the opening of new lines, about a dozen rival companies have been merged into it; and now a "ring" of speculators have been formed, under whose purchases the market price of this purely "FANCY" stock has advanced perhaps 10 per cent., and whose purpose is to sell out this winter, to the Government, the entire Company, at such a stupendous, unheard-of profit, that if there was any honesty or patriotism in the founders of the little "New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company," whose entire capital stock was \$360,000, they must be heartily ashamed, wherever they are, at such an attempt on the part of the present owners (on margin?) of their direct descendant, the "Western Union Telegraph Company."

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the shares were actually worth 33 per cent. *Anybody could have bought them at that.* Now, why should the United States, for the benefit of a few lobbyists or speculators, lose—actually throw away—twenty-six million eight hundred thousand dollars, by paying \$40,000,000 for what its own owners only asked \$13,200,000 for. If the Government does not consummate this infamous purpose, it is known besides that the stock will fall heavily—much below its late quotation of 33 per cent. One of the reasons to be advanced by the "ring" as an inducement for the purchase is that so many new offices will be created for the "Administration" to fill—in the 7,000 employes of the Company—which will ensure so many votes. Now, for very decency's sake, we trust such an inducement as this will never be allowed to come before an insulted country, no matter from what source. We shall endeavor to thoroughly expose this whole affair. We shall give the history of the Company and of the originators of this scheme, and there shall be no excuse to be made of want of knowledge of these things by anyone in Washington, in whose hands, in the smallest degree, rests the decision as to whether the nation must submit to this new outrage and robbery; and the hardworking men and women, whose labor is the actual foundation of the real wealth of the United States, be taxed, that forty millions of dollars shall be paid to men (who probably don't know what an honest day's work is, for wires on poles extending over a distance of 53,000 miles! the complete cost of duplicating which, estimated by a first-class English engineer, we will soon give.

The votes from the southern part of the State of Michigan betray a determined hostility to the validation of the Railroad bonds. There is no reason to suppose that it will be overcome by the votes elsewhere. It is defeated by an overwhelming vote, which already foots up 20,000 majority. The other two clauses, which put railroad tariffs for freight and passengers under legislative control, and forbid the consolidation of competing lines, are carried by decided majorities. The clause increasing the salaries of the State officers and the Judges are also defeated by large majorities.

THE FAMINE IN SWEDEN.

At Norrland, near to Bothnia,
On Baltic's frozen strand,
God's voice is heard:
It calls to Scandinavia—
So proud, so brave a land—
But now, alas! so woe'd.
Hark! sobbings of anguish reach the ear,
Trembling terror, deathly fear,
Forebodes the fate.

Look! what is that so ghastly pale,
Slowly creeping o'er the trail?
Halting—staggering—
Fainting—stammering—
"God's will be done!"

It is a woman; follow her! what aile!
She bears a babe, a suckling;
And blood for milk the nursing
Has drawn, till e'en that fails.
Now pale and bagged, wandering,
She seeks some one to harbor him—
The little babe—before she dies.

And who was she, the wanderer?
She was the beautiful Wilhelmina,
The fairest one next Lulea,
The twin of Dalekarlia;
So fair, so stately proud was she,
That homage, joy and revelry,
And all that youth and hope possessed
In that land—on so blessed—
As if, by magic wand, to her
Submission yielded.

Now, look at her again; good God!
What change!
Seven long and weary years
Have slowly coursed their measured range;
Each season ripe with toil and fears.
While Nature, in her destiny,
Each year, as if in blasphemy
Of Heaven's order, furnished offspring
From Wilhelmina's heart.
Love's offerings, thus set apart
To want—to pestilence and famine!
Those seven years of fruitless toil,
Those seven years of blasted soil,
Those seven years, when sun and moon
And stars and seasons had no boon
In store for man!

These humbled Wilhelmina's pride;
She was the fairest Swedish bride
And loving mother;
But want, starvation foul,
Struck horror to her soul,
As child by child was laid in slumbers
Of death, for want of bread.

From her deserted home
Behold her now, in crazed tread,
Upon the trail alone—
Seeking some one to take and nurse and save
Her babe, her sucking babe,
For her there is no hope,
Unless you hear that voice of God, which calls
From Norrland, near to Bothnia,
On Baltic's frozen strand,
Which shouts from Scandinavia's Land:
Across the broad Atlantic,
For BREAD!

J. D. R.

New York, November 21, 1867.

* Places in Sweden.

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

BY C. B. P.

No. IV.—[CONCLUDED.]

In Hindoo mythology, Dyaus is the same as the Greek Zeus, whose root is the same as the God of Israel—"The God of the bright sky or heaven, from a word which means to shine." Though the Shekinah abode in a cloud, the Son of Man was as the Sun shining in his strength. "What, then, was the first meaning of the name," as per Cox? "It meant the pure, blue sky, the abode of light, far above the clouds or anything which could sully its purity." As per Paul, in the guise of our Lord Jesus Christ, he is the "only Potentate, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen or can see." As the Son of Man, he was the same as the Sun from the east shining even unto the west, and only through the cloudy veil to be looked upon. In the clouds of heaven will he come, even as he was seen to go by those who stood gazing up into heaven. Christianity, then, is essentially founded on the mythical drama variously wrought to meet the exigencies of the times, but still draped in the clothing of the Virgin and the Sun, and beautiful in the high-wrought moral and spiritual life.

"As the Indian word Dyaus seems originally to have been a name for the One only God, so it was retained by the Greeks and other kindred peoples to express all that they felt toward God. But as the word also meant the visible sky, with its clouds and vapors, some of the phases which described its changes came, when their meaning was forgotten, to denote vile or shameful actions. Thus the earth had been spoken of as the bride of the sky, and the sky was said to overshadow the earth with his love in every land; and all this, when applied to a Deity with human form and passions, grew up into strange stories of lawless license."

It was with the clouds, and vapors, and smoke, that the Son of Man was to come, with sea and waves roaring. The earth helped the woman when pursued by the dragon, and as the earth had been spoken of as the bride of the sky, so Gabriel, "the strength or power of God," overshadowed her in the "All hail Mary! thou art highly favored, and blessed thou among the women."

All these things were dramatized in the ancient mysteries, and the religious dramas were the setting forth of living and speaking nature in all the fullness of the Godhead. "The heaven above, the earth below, and the waters under the earth," gave of their substance to the *Deus ex machina*,

or the Word made flesh; and when Mr. Ferguson, of the British Science Congress, declares "the identity of Christianity with ancient mythologic symbolism," he has, doubtless been using the same key that others are using to open into the ancient holy of holies. Oliver's "Landmarks," "Signs and Symbols," and "History of, Initiations of all the Secret and Mysterious Institutions of the Ancient World," afford abundant proof that both the Old and New Testaments have their Word clothed in much mythologic drapery; and whoever seeks to trace the old landmarks—to follow on to know the Lord by their signs and symbols, and to learn the history of initiations—may find the key to the secrets hid from the foundation of the world. He may see how aptly the foundations were first laid in the physical, yet rising and blending with the moral and spiritual. He may see how all the religions have a common bottom in the old nature worship where personifications and persons are readily interchangeable in the manifestation of the spirit. In astronomy and physiology there is a large and varied range of the old symbolism, as applied to the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. Muller and Cox are house-cleaning the mansions in the sky, leaving them empty, swept and garnished, with ample room and verge enough for Michael with his stars of God, and the Devil with his unclean spirits to fight all their battles over again; nor less the learned Freemasons are opening wide the everlasting gates, whereby even the Trojan horse may go in and out and find pasture.

According to Oliver, the keys of the ancient mythologic symbolism have been kept in best estate and order of adjustment by the learned Freemasons, who know that biblical and heathen mysteries are essentially the same. True, the Freemasons have helped to keep up the idolatry of the Bible by claiming this to be the "genuine" Freemasonry, and charging the heathen with having only the "spurious" kind, yet admitting both to be of one origin. But this is the old ruse of the pot calling the kettle black, or one sect of Christians calling another, outside its creed, heretic and infidel. Dr. Oliver himself glosses his own fold on this wise, and as a clergyman and D. D., seeks to make the Bible the "genuine" original Jacob of Freemasonry, from which all the heathen learned the secrets which belong to God. However, he lifts the veil so high that none need be mistaken as to the beginning of the Word, and the Word made flesh. Both he and D. Mackey present the old parallel ways through which God and Nature speak the same; and to speak best by the mouth of God was to speak in all the fullness of the godhead bodily in the words of the wise and their dark sayings.

Hitchcock's "Christ the Spirit" is somewhat suggestive to the scribe seeking instruction into the ancient kingdom of heaven; but he lacks the open vision to see the Word first laid in the physical or natural, and afterward the Spiritual, as per St. Paul; for though the truly causative is in the Spiritual, yet the forms are the measure of its manifestation, and the wise Master Builder works accordingly. General Hitchcock seems to see only the moral and spiritual significances of the Word, and not its physiological basis, or Stone of foundation and head of the corner, as supplied by ancient medicine, as well as by architecture in old theology.

Mrs. Child's "Progress of Religious Ideas" is excellent help to the weak knees, who would have their biblical crutches and walk *aplomb* to the Jordan, and are ready to be anointed with eye-salve to see through its fogs.

An anonymous work, "Time and Faith," is a learned setting forth of the old sky religions, the origin of the Sabbath, etc., whence the Bible is seen to have had its growth from the same old root of the matter. But there are other planes of growth, or off-shoots from the same tree, where all the birds of the air lodged in the branches, and in various ways made a part of the four-and-twenty myth birds baked in a pie. None the less, however, may allegory and myth and incidental history be of truth in accordance with nature and all the manifestations of her spirit. Jacob's Well is not can you bring up the truth from the bottom on such deep, and if not initiated, you have nothing to draw with, wise as will do the woman of Samaria, or Sun-land. You miss the hidden wisdom, and fail to speak it among the perfect—fail to read it as transcribed on the sky and in the human soul and its temple as the kingdom of heaven. But seek and you shall find—knock and it shall be opened to you. True, the wayfaring man may find many a stumbling-block and rock of offence, and not be able to do the old copy as written with the finger of God, and so fail to record his title clear to mansions in the skies. Nevertheless, let us seize upon truth wherever found, whether its goodly pearls be of the Jerusalem above, or of the "tidal wave" in the swelling of the Jordan.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

"QUERY.—Why Mr. Hamilton should make pregnant women a necessity of his pretty picture."—See issue of Nov. 5, page 10.

I am a man, a husband and father, and I see as man sees; and in my view there is naught on earth so beautiful as the perfected pregnant woman.

Most men love to see beautiful women in this interesting condition, and yet when these holy conditions are ignored, in consequence of fashion, wine and folly, how often a poodle dog is loved and cherished to the exclusion of this diviner image of God. How strange that any cause should make some men prefer sensuous gratification to this holiest effort of a lifetime. They lust even to death rather than that their women should become pregnant, even with ideas.

WALTER HYDE.

SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM.

BY J. WEST NEVINS.

[Concluded.]

In the chapter on "Innate Ideas," page 159, he quotes Virchow as follows: "Every unprejudiced observer has arrived at the conviction that thought is only gradually developed in man."

Would it not be better stated that the means of transmitting thought—the machine—is gradually developed? The brain does not make thought, but thought the brain, or, in other words, the brain is thought on its way to consciousness.

That there are two innate ideas he proves by saying, page 169: "The white man paints the devil black; the negro paints him white."

But the devil is always the same, no matter how you paint him. The absolute idea is always right; the difference is in the medium that reflects or transmits the image.

Chapter XVI. treats of "The Idea of a God," and takes for its motto the words of Luther: "God is a blank sheet, upon which nothing is found but what you have yourself written."

To science there is no God; to conscience and faith there is. God is an Idea, because he represents to the mind the Ideal. Modern Spiritualism reveals to man on this planet the fact that he is immortal by a law of his nature, and that consciousness once established in the human body is continued in the spirit world. Each mortal may then worship the highest and purest spirit of which he can conceive, and that will be his God, and the model upon which he may form his nature.

Chapter XVII. denies "Personal Continuance," and to the arguments therein, there is but one reply—that the fact is proven by all the laws of evidence, by the phenomena of modern spiritualism. To those who have the faculty of "discerning spirits"—who talk with them and walk with them, and are as familiar with them as "maids of thirteen are with puppy dogs"—it is idle to say that such things do not exist. There is no proof against the evidence of the senses; and in these United States, where intelligence and pure love of truth are more widely diffused than they ever were before upon the planet, at least a million of men and women could be found ready to furnish positive testimony to the phenomena, which cannot be accounted for scientifically upon any other hypothesis than the one universally furnished by the spirits themselves, however various their opinions or modes of manifestation—that they are at work, under the guidance of powers higher than themselves, in the endeavor to shower truth upon this error-ridden planet.

At page 204, Büchner says: "The belief that the human soul, after death, will not be separated from matter, but will enter a more perfect body, is perfectly hypothetical."

No! to your humble servant, the writer, it is just as much an empirical fact as the existence of Dr. Büchner; more—for he has seen and conversed with many spirits, and never with his very positive person.

Dr. Büchner contends for annihilation, and says: "Although an appeal to the feelings is not a scientific method of proceeding, it must certainly be admitted that the thought of an eternal life is more terrifying than the idea of eternal annihilation."

True! annihilation is the most desirable. But the empirical fact seems to be that consciousness cannot die, and that is the hell of having been brought into existence, from which there is no rescue but in eternal duty. The innate sense of the eternal possibilities of the human soul for good or evil makes Faith an antidote to Fear. That this innate sense is not wholly absent from the soul of Dr. Büchner he shows in these words, page 205:

"The idea of an eternal life—of not being able to die—is, on the contrary, the most horrid that human fancy can invent, and its horrors have long been expressed in the legend of the never-dying Ahasuerus."

The question of personal continuance is scientifically a question of fact. If it is proven, as we contend it is, that spirits do reappear on earth, the question is settled. Dr. Büchner accepts an insufficient hypothesis, that of deception and delusion, to account for the existence of ghosts, which is as well attested as any fact resting upon human or divine testimony.

Chapter XVIII. denies the existence of "Vital Force." Our own theory on this subject we have already given. Reichenbach has mathematically demonstrated the existence of the Odic Force; and Smee and Matenoci experimentally, that of the nervo-vital fluid. The dia-magnetism of Faraday and the Etherium of Prof. Henry are probably the same fluid, so that this part of science is growing toward the facts of spiritism.

Chapter XIX. "The Soul of Brutes" shows the point of view at which physiology has arrived: that the difference between instinct and reason is one only of degree.

Our own apprehension is that the difference between reason and instinct is in reflex or double consciousness, man being conscious, and reasoning upon his consciousness, which the animal does not, nor the materialist, upon that part of it which constitutes his immortality, being conscious only of his animal and not of his spiritual nature.

Chapter XX., on Free Will, we shall dismiss with our own conclusion on the subject: "Man's action is the result of the resolution of infinite forces, of which his will is one."

Thus have we laboriously and conscientiously followed this author through his elaborate exposition of his mental position, stating our own as we went along. We are as much in love with matter as he, differing materially with him, however, in believing that the "To be continued," written in personal consciousness, has been proven empirical in fact, and how long that further continuance may be "whether in the body or out of the body," "Time, the nurse and curer of all earthly ills," will decide.

MR. SUMNER'S LECTURE.

Last Thursday night Steinway Hall was crowded to hear the most exact of rhetoricians on the most exciting of subjects of the day. The lecture, as a whole, did honor both to the head and the heart of Mr. Sumner. After defining the word "Duel," he passed rapidly and brilliantly over the causes which led to and precipitated the war, and unmasked, with most skillful hand, the flimsy pretexts the Imperial Government seized upon to excuse a movement it was already determined to make. How the Man of Destiny overreached himself by his too great confidence in his Ministers was most felicitously drawn; as was also the whole list of overwhelming "surprises" his armies were subjected to, up to and including the capture of Sedan.

Now, positions were reversed: the French had been the aggressive party; and Prussia's defence was completed by the capture of the Emperor. A righteous judgment had been meted out to Louis Napoleon for his perfidy and betrayal of the French people, and to them for their having been his too willing dupes. King William having executed this judgment thus summarily and easily, saw the greatest conquest of modern times almost within his grasp, and in turn, forgetting the nobility of manhood for the ambition of the King, violates his pledges, and becomes the conqueror for the sake of conquest.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the condition from the standpoint of modern civilization; and here we do not agree with much of the criticism that has been passed upon it. Were it not for men who live ahead of the times, the world would know no advancement in civilization. New, greater, broader, and more comprehending ideas and formulas for their expression are constantly required to be set as advance lights for the world to struggle to attain. It is to be seriously considered, whether he who first sets such lights is not the greater man, when compared with those who afterward grow to it. Therefore, we do not see that Mr. Sumner's glowing visions of the future were out of keeping either with the time and the occasion, or with his character as a statesman and philosopher. Great men, within themselves, always live years in advance of the masses, and act as nearly up to their living as the times will permit them to.

Disarmament of France, if she fail to compel King William to recross the Rhine, would be a happy consummation, and would undoubtedly be a step which Europe would ultimately be obliged to follow; for the heretofore insignificant masses are beginning to have minds of their own, which sovereigns cannot afford to ignore: and we believe, with the First Napoleon, with Lafayette, and with Mr. Sumner, that great changes are impending over Europe which will entirely revolutionize present forms of government. But these things will not come from any new provoking cause—they will be but parts of one grand scheme of civilization, out-working itself through the generations which come and go—each adding its contribution to the sum total, and passing to give room for the newer and better. If the time be at hand when peace shall reign over the fair face of earth, it will come because the general mind of man has outgrown the age of brute force and grown into that of humanity, of reason, and nearer to a common brotherhood. Christians must all believe such a time will come, else their preaching is in vain, and all their practice is in vain.

War has been a necessary part of civilization. In fact it has been the great civilizer, and it therefore has performed its part in the great drama. Earthquakes and storms will always be, until the elements of the planet become more closely assimilated. So, too, will war continue until the mental elements of the earth become better assimilated. All the discoveries of the day urge on this process. Nothing has had so great general effect as international telegraphy. The whole world is looking to France; its mind is more nearly united in this observation than it ever was upon any other subject; this fact has a deep significance; for the first time, the so-called civilized world contemplates the scenes being enacted in Europe simultaneously and divides its sympathies, hopes and fears with the combatants in and around Paris and upon the Loire, while they perform the different acts of the drama there being evolved.

With this general view of the subject Mr. Sumner's philosophy did not agree. Civilization is the great drama of the world's life, and all who live are actors in special and assigned parts; those who perform the parts of devils, demons and villains are just as important a class in the earlier scenes as the saintly and the good are though they will gradually disappear as the drama progresses. The failure to comprehend the harmony which exists throughout the drama and to realize that

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is and God the soul."

makes possible all the present and conflicting ideas regarding it. The great need of the world now is to be able to sup-

plant the right of might by the might of right, and to this end disarmament in France and arbitration in Europe point in the direct way. If the misfortunes of Napoleon are the execution of the judgments of civilization, what will it have to render King William, and will it be measured out to him close upon the heel of his transgression? Mr. Sumner left it to be inferred that the lapse of time between the judgment and its execution would not be great.

MISS EDGARTON'S LECTURE.

Miss Lillian J. Edgerton lectured at Steinway Hall on Friday evening, December 2, to a very respectable house, both in point of numbers and intelligence. The gist of her discourse was, "Give us everything else, but do not give us that by which we can have everything else by our own right." It is the same old story: "subjugated." Does Miss Edgerton expect that those having the power will render full justice, any more than the slave masters rendered their "property full justice." It would have been the height of folly for the negro to have cried out "Give us justice," when the law of the land recognized no justice for him. So, too, it is folly for woman to expect justice: she has first got to take justice—that justice which is her inherent right with man to equality. Poetic fancy, and soft, sweet sentimentalities amount to but little in this matter of fact age, and when Miss Edgerton talks so submissively, she of course gains the plaudits of men who fear that women are going to rebel against the superior family authority they have held unrebuked so long; they know that they now hold woman by the halter, which is long or short according to their notion. Social equality, forsooth. Will Miss Edgerton please inform her next audience which is the higher equality, political or social? If we understand this matter we should say that social equality was the foundation of all equality, which having, all equality is possessed; perhaps our philosophy might be unsound and that woman may possess social equality and still be denied political equality. It, however, seems to us that Miss Edgerton's philosophy does not teach her that it is an utter impossibility for people to enjoy a social equality unless they have a voice in making the laws that govern social life. Such a social equality as she teaches our "fathers" possessed when King George ruled them: such an equality as she teaches is now enjoyed by everybody who lives under an absolute monarch. Perhaps it may not be an absolute authority which persons exercise over others whom they will not allow any voice in determining what that authority shall be; but we must confess that our dim sense cannot see it or feel it in that light. Miss Edgerton wants a great many laws altered. Does she expect to get it done by acknowledging her political ineptitude and subserviency? This may be the theoretical way to reach that consummation, but the plain, practical way, would be to take hold herself and assist in making the alterations. If she is man's equal, let her demand the rights of an equal to make her own laws; demand her rights, which, having obtained, do with them as she will. These are the privileges of freemen and equals. If she is not man's equal she should cease asking for social equality.

If woman's acquisition and practice of equality is going to break up the family, we should say it had better be broken. If man cannot and will not submit to that practice, he had better have no family. As for the virtue side of the question, we confess we hang our heads in veriest shame to hear our sex confess that all the virtue they have is because they are bound by law to be virtuous. Legal virtue has already become a cheap commodity, which is hawked nearly as unblushingly by daylight as prostitution is under cover of night. If there are no virtuous wives nor virtuous husbands, except those made so by law, we would say God help such virtue: for, modifying scripture to suit the times, they who look upon others to lust after them have already committed adultery in their own hearts. No! a thousand times no! Virtue and every other noble quality is of the heart, and he or she who possesses it, does so whether there is law or not, and should such be entirely removed from the force of law, it would not follow that they must necessarily "advance or retreat to license." We have more faith than this in human nature as a whole; at the same time we aver that those who would not be virtuous without a compelling law, will not with one.

But all Miss Edgerton says sounds exceedingly nice, and we have no doubt that "The Mr. Temples of society, who want wives moulded to their requirements," will thank her time and again for doing their battles for them, and set her down as the veriest pink of womanly, wifely perfection. We would, however, venture to say that before entering the arena for the discussion of reforms based in principles, Miss Edgerton should study the relations of political and social equality, which will undoubtedly teach her, as everybody else is taught, that if a wrong is to be remedied, the direct way to right that wrong is to go to the root of the matter at once, and the root of the inequalities which flourish between men and women lies in the lack of possession and exercise of social equality. Political equality may be possessed and social equality still be lacking; but with the possession of social equality all equality is gained. If she does not do this, she will lay herself liable to be set down as the representative of that very large class of women who prefer to remain under the dominion and support of man rather than to take on themselves the responsibilities and duties of freedom and a noble independence and self-reliance. So that it comes down to this at last: that it is maintenance women want instead of freedom.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Their Uses Toward the Redemption of the Race.

If such a system of education as the one outlined in the preceding article could be universally established and proved, beyond peradventure, to be better in all respects than any that has been tried heretofore, the mere fact of separating children from their parents at the early age of five years or less, would soon become an acknowledged blessing instead of a cruelty as is now asserted. If, by this means, every boy and girl could be both educated and made self-supporting in the same time that is now consumed in giving them a merely theoretic education, would it not be better for both parents and children? And if parents refused their consent to such conditions in the face of the established fact that all children so reared were better educated and better fitted for all the exigencies of life than by any other system, what would be the legitimate charge against them? Would it not be that of unmitigated and unpardonable selfishness? Surely, if the parent's gratification is to be consulted before the welfare of their children.

When desires and benefits become antagonistic, who, with any sense of justice and consistency, can deny that the first should yield to the last? Any parents too senseless to see this principle, or too meanly selfish to adopt it—(especially in relation to children, who have their lives to live after the parents have passed away—ought not to be consulted in the matter at all; or, if consulted, then compelled also; and this is the class of persons for which law is needed.

A compulsory system of education is as necessary to secure the co-operation of the majority of parents as the attendance and attention of their children.

When a disagreeable duty has to be performed, let it be done thoroughly and to some purpose. So, if a system of compulsory education be adopted, it should be enforced in a manner, and at such a period of childhood, as would insure the highest standard of excellence of which each child is capable.

This, every thinking person must allow, would be at an early age, and the course begun required to be carried through to the end, uniformly and uninterruptedly. At an early age, because the first teachings of a child forms the basis for all that follows; and uninterruptedly, because, as I have already said, change of government retards progress.

Now, a change of government occurs twice in twenty-four hours with every child who attends school; and the worst feature of it is that the child, with unaccountable perversity, almost invariably respects the absent authority, whether it be parent or teacher. However this may be accounted for, it is nevertheless an argument against changes in the process of teaching and rearing children.

Both authorities are thus set at defiance of each other by the child, and the best influences of both are neutralized thereby. Only about one-tenth of all those who bring children into the world—unwillingly, no doubt, if the children could be consulted in the matter—are competent to bring them up.

This is abundantly proved by the helpless incompetents we see on every side among the middle and upper classes, and the criminals and vagabonds among the lower.

Who that has walked observantly about the docks and wharves of this city; through and around such localities as the Five Points and Baxter street; looked into the Tombs and station houses; gone through our state prisons and work-houses; can fail to conclude that if all these miserable victims had been taken from the breast, and in many instances at their birth-hour, to such a place as I have described, they would have been educated, honest, and self-supporting; helps and ornaments to society, instead of burdens and curses to it.

The business of society is to prevent crime instead of punishing it; to defeat pauperism instead of holding it in abeyance with bones; and this can only be done by removing children from evil influences before they can by any possibility become accustomed to them.

Heretofore, society has expended all its ingenuity and surplus funds in erecting prisons and almshouses; let it now turn its attention and wealth to the building of proper places of shelter and education, and prisons and almshouses would soon become obsolete. Cruel to take children from their parents in such early infancy!

Is compulsory education any worse than compulsory warfare? Is it any more cruel to compel parents to yield up their children to places of comfort and education, than to compel the children of older growth into the field to certain deprivation and probable death?

No; the cruelty is in leaving children to incompetent, criminal and vagabond parents, to be reared in idleness and educated to crime.

But the crowning cruelty of all is in the beginning and committed by the parents themselves; who, in the gratification of their blind, and oftentimes beastly passions, beget more children than they can honestly or decently care for.

After this act of cruelty it is the business of parents to reverse the order of things and sacrifice themselves to the best welfare of the child in part payment for having inflicted it with life.

So much in answer to the howl about my cruel proposition.

SARAH F. NORTON.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY IS POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Women are Citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, and as Citizens have Equal Political Rights with Men.

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, because it permits a portion of its declared citizens to be deprived of the right to vote, who are thus debarred from joining in the support of its organic law.

5. THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITIONS OF SERVITUDE, which is an admission by the Constitution that citizens of the United States HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

6. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING; in the face of which, as the cap-stone of all that goes before and for all that may follow after, the several States do make and enforce laws proscribing the rights, immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States, and thus virtually declare that citizens of the United States are not equal in the States.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

CONSIDERATIONS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF COMMON SENSE—THE MISAPPLICATION OF TERMS—WHO WOULD BE AFFECTED—WHAT IS MARRIAGE?—WHAT IS DIVORCE?—THE COMMON CRY FOR LAWS TO GUIDE EVERYBODY ELSE BUT OURSELVES.

When we observe the utter senseless course adopted and followed by some pretended advocates of political equality, and the self-assumed pharisaical positions of others, we are at a loss to decide whether they are not in a deal worse condition of servitude than that is from which they profess to wish to rescue woman. They are determined that if woman passes from Dan to Beer-sheba, she shall go by their route; and that if she shall avail herself of any other easier, freer or less distant route, that she shall be denied admission at the gates on her arrival. They are like nearly all the religious sects that "preach" that there is no way to heaven except by the way they point out. Just as though there are "Sects in Heaven;" and just as though God, the common parent of humanity, should care which way his children come home, so that they come.

We do not believe there would be one half the insane opposition to political equality for all, were it not that it involves an equality which to many is of much greater importance than it is. Political equality cannot be granted to women without their also obtaining sexual equality, as a legitimate sequence. And just here is where all the "hell-a-bell-oo" begins to show itself. If the enfranchised woman could still be compelled to remain the servile, docile, meekly-acquiescent, self-immolated and self-abnegated wife, there would be no difficulty about the voting. At the ballot-box is not where the shoe pinches, nor where the corn stings. It is at home where the husband, as in pre-historic times of anarchy, is the supreme ruler, that the little difficulty arises; he will not surrender this absolute power unless he is compelled.

But, in spite of all opposition on the part of dominating

man and submissive woman, the free of her sex are determined to obtain not only the political equality they seek, but also all other equalities which will naturally flow from its possession; having obtained which, they will stand upon a broader platform of rights, and tell men distinctly what further legitimate practical equality belongs to them.

Marriage, as consummated by present law, reduces the previously free, single woman to a condition of virtual slavery, in which she cannot proceed beyond certain boundaries without meeting the limitations of the contract which custom has prescribed. It is by no means an equal partnership. The wife has liberty within limits; the husband has license outside of all limits, and exercises it too, whenever consistent with his inclinations. Political equality will soon settle this "little unpleasantness."

What is marriage? Is it a legal union between a male and female of the race of animals known as Man; or does it have a wider and deeper significance? Are the "unions" between the males and females of the types of animals be low man, marriages, or are they something else? Are the "unions" between the male and female species of plants, by which they reproduce and increase, marriages, or should they be designated by some other term? If these are marriages, who is there that will prepare some marriage law not in harmony with natural law, that shall compel each of these to forever remain mated whether they would or no, and by so being compelled to ever remain respectable (?) members of their "society."

Marriage, it is admitted by all, is some kind of a union of the opposites in sex. But what constitutes it? Where is the point before reaching which, is not marriage, and having passed which, is marriage? Is it where two meet and realize for the first time their other self? or is it where the priest or the squire reads a soulless formula over two who know no outreaching of souls and mingling of life's wishes, hopes and fears? Or does it require both these: first the marriage without the law, to be afterward made certain and lasting by the law? If the last, does the marriage still continue if one of the terms which was necessary to first complete it should chance to depart? If after marriage has transpired according to all requirements of law, and the law afterward declares a divorce, does that completely annul the marriage, supposing the primary terms of union still exist? Or, does marriage still continue if the first requirements cease to exist and the legal requirements do not cease to exist? Will they of the respectability (?) persuasion please give us an analysis of these things so that we may be able to decide just what marriage consists of according to their "way to heaven."

For our part we are free to confess that we believe that any departure from nature's marriage law must be followed by disastrous consequences to all involved. We would not have it understood that we denounce all marriage laws: they may be very proper and we are quite sure they are very harmless, and can well be observed with perfect impunity by all who are truly possessed of the previous union. At this very point, however, begins the real question. Everybody who do not require a legal enforcement of law to hold them married want a legal law to hold everybody else married whether such is their individual wishes or no. It is the same old story repeated. Everybody want laws to compel everybody else to do just as they want to do themselves. It is the same spirit that wishes every one to be guided by his standard. It is the same spirit that thinks self a great deal better than anybody else, and that everybody else must conform to the *dictum* of that self. It is the same spirit that says, "I do not require a law to punish theft, but my neighbor across the way I am fearful would steal from me if there were no such law."

"Oh! you horrid wretches, who would compel us all to become prostitutes, by annulling the laws of marriage," came to us not long since from a person signing himself "A Reformer." We reply to all such: Oh you horrid wretches who would compel us to prostitute ourselves by compelling us through your marriage laws to remain the legal wives of those who have become detestable to us; who have, time upon time, forgotten their vows to us and have gone after strange women, and who, returning to us, satiated with impurity, impose upon us the most frightful, the most horrible, the most loathsome results, which become not only an eternal curse to us but also to our children. We tell you, would-be "Reformers," that this is prostitution of the most damning kind, compared with which that commonly thus denominated is as white as snow and as harmless as the dove.

Suppose that all marriage laws were abolished, what would be the result? It is extremely doubtful if one-fourth of the present married would think of separating at all, and fully one-half of all who would separate would be extremely happy to return to their allegiances wiser and better within a short time. The final result would be simply this, that just those would remain separate, who by all rules of nature should not be allowed to live together as husband and wife. We conscientiously believe that the real—the natural, the religious, the philosopher, the scientific—want of the advancing, present age, is not a law to compel illy assorted people to remain married to external appearances, but, to separate them, so that the curses of their inharmonies may not be repeated in their children "even unto the fourth generation."

Among those who would permanently separate, were marriage laws abolished, there is a constant effort to obtain freedom. Most of them have established connections outside of their legal relations, which they pursue whenever opportunity allows; many of them resort to all manner of crime

to be rid of their irksome bonds; they do not hesitate to perjure themselves even to accomplish their desire. Very many men actually have and support two families, sometimes more spending most of their time with the natural marriage, and only what they are compelled to spend for "appearance" with the legal marriage. No one who has not been extensively acquainted with society behind appearances could even guess at the extent that bigamy is practiced. There is nothing that is terrible enough to prevent two, who are determined in these things, from putting that determination in practice. The writer now knows a married woman who has six pressing suits for marriage from as many married men! What will be the result of such conditions? As was wisely remarked by one of our leading papers a few days since, "Much crime would be prevented were those who are determined not to remain husband and wife, permitted to separate in quiet and peace."

The effect of a marriage law which, to all intents and purposes, is irrevocable is to make the subjects of it become careless of and indifferent to each other, unless they are bound by a more powerful bond; they know they are safely bound together, past all probability, and nearly all possibility, of separation; it becomes a matter of course that they are married for life, and all thought of those delicate attentions, which are so heart-touching at all times from these we love, gradually pass away in indifference, or become merged in the cares, perplexities and duties of life; whereas married life should never descend to the plane of duty, but should ever remain upon the plane of love's suggestions.

Very much married life is entered upon with very little thought of, or care for, the real conditions of union, because they do not fear that any trouble can come after the performance of the legal ceremony. Some even await that performance to afterward reveal their real purposes of fiendish complexion. Were it realized that marriages could only last while an approximate union of souls existed, there would be a deal more caution exhibited about entering that condition—there would be a deal more anxiety to know how much real union exists before taking on the final consummation.

It comes, therefore, that those who enter the marriage state most freely are they who have little real attachment, their real object being to gain some other point rather than that of a perfect union, while they who give it the most consideration regarding it as the gravest of life's movements, and who therefore thinking more of the true basis of marriage, are deterred from entering such engagements as are sufficient to practically ruin them if they sever. These are of two classes: One consists of those men who fear that behind all the professions of love made them, motives of an entirely different character may rest, being the real mainspring which moves the person to profession, and which, after marriage, may develop themselves as the rule of conduct, and thus despoil a whole life of all the beauty and happiness to be obtained from marriage. The other consists of those women who, having given their hearts to men in whom past associations have wrought detrimental effects, fear that though married to them irrevocably, they will not be reformed thereby, and that they, knowing they have their victim secure, will neither heed their vows nor their victims' entreaties or demands that the common rights of marriage shall be respected.

It is easily to be seen that in all cases where caution should be exercised, and is not under present conditions, that it would be to a very considerable extent were there no law binding bodies together, whose hearts were found to be incompatible or which become sundered, and these constitute a very considerable portion of all marriages; while in the cases recited above, the subjects having married and finding their fears too true, would not be virtually compelled to continue an existence of misery until death should dissolve the union.

It is not impossible, if this question of marriage could be entirely divested of all precedents of use, custom and other disabilities, and it could receive candid and unbiassed discussion, and all its bearings could have unprejudiced analysis, that the public mind would soon learn that it has been clinging to a soulless idol, which has resulted in much of general misery, crime and ill to the race, having given for such no adequate return of increased virtue.

The present race of human beings is not altogether ungenerate. There are bad samples enough, heaven knows; but they are bad with the law, and they would be no worse without the law. Common experience is the great teacher, and it teaches in the matter of the union of the sexes that all the real happiness it is possible for humanity to know is in the pure and sacred relations of marriage, in which pure, holy and bright children spring into existence to gladden the prime of life and to lead with tender hand and firm the steps which descend the hill of life upon the other side, and who stand by your side upon the river's brink, which soon will for a space separate you, and with one great soul-inspiring love realize that the bonds of flesh are but released that you may become still more closely united in spirit; and that of all the real misery there can be in life none is so terrible as that coming of marriage when the heart rests outside the limits of legal bonds.

A young husband, in Nashville, for the reason that he could not make enough to support his young wife as luxuriously as he wished poisoned himself, and left her without any support at all.—*An Exchange.*

Is not that young wife guilty of being accessory to her husband's death? She must have been grossly ignorant and utterly careless of his condition. Alack! How many such there are.

That is to say that it could not stop business without a loss of nine-tenths of its capital, and that but about \$10,000 stands between new policy-holders and loss!

From these two instances we can appreciate the animus and the impropriety of the attacks which, directly and indirectly, insurance companies are now aiming at the right of trial by jury—a right so sacred to all free men. Yet these companies claim they cannot get justice by it. They mean they cannot hide under technicalities, as did the individual promoters of the Greast Western "bogus" Insurance Company of Philadelphia, by which so many merchants were nearly ruined!

Apropos of insurance trials by jury, we cannot refrain from mentioning a case tried some time ago. A warehouse was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive, caused by carelessness on the part of railroad employees; the fire communicated to a hotel, which was destroyed. The hotel owner sued the railroad company, which happened to be the "Pennsy'vania." The case was probably tried before the judiciary "which sits in the back office" of that corporation, and which decided, as the company did not set the hotel on fire, only the warehouse, it was consequently not responsible for the damage!

SOUTHERN FRAUDS.

The Boast of Villainous Rascality.

Andrew Jackson Jones, Gibbs, etc.

In our recent issues we have called attention to the villainous frauds practiced upon the State of North Carolina by carpet-baggers and pseudo New York bankers, who, upon the pretext of improving railroads, robbed the State of its bonds to over seventeen millions of dollars. In these transactions the name of Andrew Jackson Jones appeared, but we did not suppose we should so soon again notice him; nor would we, were it not to guard our people and to aid North Carolina possibly in recovering some of her bonds.

This Jones has reappeared in Jersey City, at his old rendezvous of Taylor's Hotel. Whether he crosses to New York to communicate with or to aid or be aided by Soutter & Co., or the members of that firm who co-operated with him in Raleigh, we do not know; but we learn that he boasts of his villainies—says he "don't care for the exposure the women have given him in their paper—that he has lost \$30,000 more than once at the gambling table—that he got it easy enough—has *thirteen millions* more of the North Carolina bonds, and intends to see it out."

One Gibbs, hailing from Florida, said to be one of the North Carolina gang, is also at the same rendezvous, and acknowledges that he has come on to get money from the New Yorkers for the railroads in that State. It will be remembered that Littlefield made off with some seven millions of the North Carolina bonds, and with them bought a railroad in Florida.

Here, then, is a chance for the official authorities of North Carolina and of Florida to get hold of these two parties on their own statements, particularly Andrew Jackson Jones, who acknowledges having so large an amount in his hands.

We caution the public against taking, at any price, any of the bonds of the issue named in our previous articles. It is now almost certain that there will be a repudiation of these bonds, and it may be the first step toward arresting all the parties concerned by those who have been swindled in their sale here, and they possibly cannot commence an action until the State gives them this first foundation to rest it upon. There is no doubt that an honest executive, if such existed in North Carolina, would cause their arrest and imprisonment before such discredit as repudiation came, but, as the present Governor is charged as *particeps criminis*, there is little hope of that, and all the honest people of the State will be brought to suffer under the stigma of these things.

LESSONS IN POLITICAL FINANCIERING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

I answer the concluding question in my last by presenting

JOHN L. NEAGLE.

This is a scoundrel, having been born in North Carolina. He now holds the office of Comptroller General in South Carolina.

He stands charged with stealing and perjury.

About two years ago letters from gentlemen in North Carolina, who knew him as a school-boy, were published in all our newspapers, proving directly that Dr. Neagle (he is a physician) was expelled or driven out from a school in his native State for stealing clothes from a school-fellow.

The proof of his forgery has not been published in the same way, but it is understood that a detective in the service of the United States is getting up the evidence preparatory to Dr. Neagle's election to Congress, to be used at the

proper moment. Nobody doubts his being capable of it! Should he be elected to Congress, it is morally certain that he will never be permitted to take his seat, unless he do it over the heads of these two crimes; to say nothing of divers others.

He came here after the war, poor—a financial failure—a pauper—like a score of others around him; and he, like those others about him, is now rich. During the campaign just closed Dr. Neagle said, in a public speech (to negroes) in Columbia, that two years ago they (he and other leaders) came to Columbia so poor that sometimes they did not know at breakfast where the money to pay for dinner was to come from. This he told to show how easy it had been to live under the excellent government that he and the leaders had established for the people of the State.

Dr. Neagle is the son of Matthew Neagle—a drinky old man, of Gaston County, North Carolina—and was designed by his father for the Presbyterian ministry. With this end in view, the young John L. was sent to Davidson College. His collegiate career terminated as above intimated. He left in disgrace, and has never since emerged from it. He read medicine with Dr. Tracy in Cleveland, N. C.; and after reading awhile the aspiring John put up his shingle as M. D. in Gaston, N. C.; and during the war of secession he held the commission of Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the war he opened a shop at Rock Hill, in York County, South Carolina, where he bought cotton in an irregular way, and made some money.

He has no ability except what comes from his intense loathing of everything decent among the white people of this State. His vituperations against respectability are striking. He wheedles and fondles the dirtiest of the negroes who can influence votes for him; and Mrs. Neagle is said to not enjoy the style of treatment he accords her, invalid as she is.

There is probably not a lower man, white or black, in the dirty politics of South Carolina to-day than Dr. John L. Neagle.

He is a member of the infamous Board of the Land Commission, and has made money. He has bought a nice house in Columbia and lives expensively. PALMETTO.

TAXES IN BROOKLYN.

If ever there was a tax-ridden city, or a city robbed and plundered beyond endurance by rascally officials, Brooklyn is that place. A correspondent furnishes us an illustration of this fact. He says he owns a two-story Philadelphia brick front house, with brown stone trimmings and all the modern improvements, in Pacific street. In 1862 he leased the house for ten years for three hundred and fifty dollars a year, which he considered a fair paying price. His taxes then were about forty dollars. There is a mortgage on the house for two thousand five hundred dollars. His account now stands, according to his own figures, as follows:

Interest on Mortgage.....	\$1 75
Taxes this Year.....	162
Water Rent.....	10
Insurance.....	8
Average annual cost for Repairs.....	35
Total.....	\$399
Rent Received.....	350
Annual Loss.....	\$49

Our correspondent further informs us that, under the existing exhibit, he is very much disposed to make some enterprising individual, who has more money than he knows how conveniently to dispose of, a Christmas present of the premises. Who will take it?

GARRISON AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE LAND SWINDLE.—It always pains us when, in our disinterested desire to enlighten the honest and confiding portion of the people in regard to bogus stock companies and gigantic swindling concerns, we are forced to be plain, pointed and often personal in our remarks. In the case to which we are about to refer we keenly feel the responsibility, but we must, nevertheless, move on in the road that lies before us.

Cornelius K. Garrison, who is old enough and rich enough to commence now to implore forgiveness for past transgressions, instead of engaging in new legalized schemes to rob honest people, is one of the nursing mothers of that latest and greatest swindle which is known as the Crystal Palace Land speculation.

The fact that Mr. Garrison is mixed up with this high-sounding enterprise is sufficient, if there were no other evidence, to throw the dark cloud of suspicion around it. If we were disposed we could track Mr. Garrison for the last fifteen or twenty years. We recollect when he went to California, when he was elected Mayor of San Francisco, when he became the agent in that city of a certain line of steamships, which was partly owned and controlled by a man named Mills. We have knowledge of the facts concerning the repairs and unnecessary alterations which were made to those vessels, and how, through the operations of his agency, he became a rich man and Mills was beggared. If Mr. Garrison will give us the authority we will furnish the public with the details of the whole story, with, perhaps, a little history of the firm of Morgan & Garrison. In the meantime we admonish the public to give the Crystal Palace Company a wide berth. There is ruin in it.

MRS. FRANCIS L. DE REEVES, a native of Alabama and from one of its most honorable and respectable families, has accepted the general Southern agency of this paper, as well as of V. C. Woodhull's immediately forthcoming book on "The Principles of Government," and T. C. Claflin's on "Constitutional Equality." This lady comes recommended to us in such manner as to warrant us in saying that she is worthy of all confidence. She intends establishing a dry goods and furnishing business, in which we bespeak the countenance and assistance of those among whom she goes.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

The last number of the WEEKLY contains several articles relating to this subject, both from its correspondents and its editors. Just now a determined effort is made to give it prominence and precedence in the discussion of political affairs. This effort must not succeed. A single word of caution to the laboring classes (so called), from which the great body of the new labor party must be formed, seems, therefore to be demanded by the urgency of the occasion.

As such laborers have but a secondary interest in such pretended issues. They involve merely a struggle between the *masters* of the laborer on the one side and on the other (who have invested their capital in different pursuits, and are naturally indisposed to direct it into other channels), to secure possession of all markets for the sale of the products of *his* toil. Whichever party to the contest may succeed, for him, that is, the laborer, there will be neither real free trade nor real protection.

There never can be free trade until there is free labor; there never can be free labor until the workman is master of his own time, and reaps the fruit of his own exertions. Real free trade means that free laborers shall exchange the products of their *own* labor through agents of their *own* appointment. Counterfeit free trade utterly ignores this natural right. As a class, laborers must now work for and purchase from their employer, as a class. There is no other alternative, so long as the present system of industry and trade is continued. Hence the right to labor, and the right to the products of labor, (or employment, wages and prices) are now wholly subject to the wisdom and generosity of private capitalists, who are for the most part very unwise and very selfish; for, although the "laws of trade" (so called) do undoubtedly regulate the number and pay of workmen, the employer must at all events realize exactly so much profit from the capital he has invested, and governs his actions accordingly, even at the risk of being generally esteemed avaricious or mean. Real protection means that man, *because he is a man*, shall be guaranteed the use of so much land and money as may be necessary to his employment upon his own farm, and in his own workshop or manufactory, including the absolute control of all means of transportation and exchange. The *bogus* article recognizes man, or the labor of man, merely as an article of merchandise belonging to the capitalist, which he must be furnished with a market to sell it in.

Hence the impending conflict. One class of capitalists have invested their money in the sale of the products of agricultural labor; these are free traders (so called), and they must be furnished with a foreign market. Another class of capitalists have invested their money in the sale of the products of manufacturing labor; these are protectionists (so called), and must be furnished with a home market. Neither of these classes will see that each has made a mistake and invested their money foolishly, but will continue on in the paths they have respectively chosen, utterly regardless of the real interests of the laborer, which will assuredly be sacrificed, *whichever* party may attain the objects they have in view.

If the free traders win in the race this country, which ought to be manufacturing, will become almost exclusively agricultural; but the demand for labor, and the means of the capitalists, will scarcely suffice to afford employment for one-half of the population; and, though the price of imported goods may be reduced, the unemployed will not be able to purchase them at any price. Of course, where there is a redundancy of population unemployed, wages must be low, while rents, under any circumstance, must advance. On the other hand, if the protectionists win the race, while the demand for labor will undoubtedly be increased, the wages of labor will not be proportionally enhanced—for the competition among discharged agricultural laborers to secure employment in this new field of industry will tend inevitably to keep down the rate of wages—and the prices of all kinds of merchandise, and of real estate and rents, will be augmented. The expenses of Government will also be vastly increased, and everything that enters into human consumption taxed beyond the endurance of the tax-payers.

Let the new labor party, now in process of formation, therefore be warned in time, and outflank this deceptive movement of their common enemy. There is but one straight path out of the gloomy depths of poverty, destitution and misery into which the laboring classes have been plunged—despite all hypocritical eulogies of the prosperity of the nation. The ballot in the hands of the poor man must be substituted for dollars in the pockets of the rich man. Government, in lieu of private capitalists, must become the employer of labor. When, as the agent of the people, transacting the business of the people, subject to their directions, Government shall assume this duty, *then, and not till then*, will it be within their power so to order the apportionment of labor, and the distribution of its products, that all will ultimately find employment and will reap an equitable share of the labor of each; while these need no taxation whatever, as in that case, *the machine will run itself*.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

WILLIAM WEST.

ESTRANGED.

We met amid the glittering throng,
Careless and calm, as strangers meet;
I, who had suffered slight and wrong,
I could have fallen at your feet—
Submissive at your feet.

We spoke, but in the common speech
Indifferent thought so well supplies;
Pride sealed the quivering lips of each,
And unconcern was in our eyes—
Our cold, averted eyes.

Once! once! Alas, that fatal word,
Sad sepulchre of vanished bliss!
Once rapturous joy our beings stirred,
And then we did not meet like this—
So wretchedly as this.

Ah, little dreamed the thoughtless crowd,
That saw us meet, and smile, and part,
How anguish yearned to moan aloud,
And hope lay bleeding in my heart—
Ay, dying in my heart.

How could they know that smiles belied
The misery of my breaking heart?
Or see 'twas only woman's pride
That lent it strength to meet and part—
To meet, O death! and part!

SOME UNDER-CURRENTS OF MODERN HISTORY.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

No. I.

There is a piece of history connected with the Revolutionary war which has yet to be written. Very little, indeed, is known about it in this country. It lies hidden, for the most part, like a jewel, in the dark of time; for it is a thing which did not affect notoriety, nor care for the praise of men. It wrought in silence, and sometimes in a secrecy which demanded silence of the second parties, as a condition of its utterance at all. It is true that certain historical personages, great statesmen and publicists, as well as reformers and poets, standing upon the platform of human rights, upon the everlasting foundations of justice, patriotism and the equities of God, made themselves manifest as the asserters and defenders of public liberty in the face of the very despotism that was then doing its best to crush the liberties of the American people; and it is also true that in assuming this heroic position they ran great and terrible risks of life and property; but these prominent examples were but the oracles of a vast public sentiment, representatives of a mighty and unseen army of men, each one of whom was continually doing battle in his own private way and place, for the liberties of the people against the tyranny of kings.

It is this great section of the war that now demands, and will one day receive, its historic record. For strange as it may appear to many, if not to most of our readers, the war of American Independence was fought on the old battlefields of English liberty, by the people of England and their recognized leaders, as earnestly and solemnly as it was here fought for by their brothers in arms. The difference was this only—that in England it was a war of ideas without an appeal to arms, and with us it was a war of the same ideas with an appeal to arms. For centuries in the former country, that same battle had been fought, without haste, without rest, against the powers that dwell in darkness, and the open foes of light and liberty. These were arrayed against the people in forms so vast and terrible that their shadows overwhelmed the land, and it seemed hopeless to contend against them. The organic hierarchy of Rome, with the intellect and the heart of Satan, stretched its withering hand through the ages, and converted its communicants into passive and obedient machines to do its bidding—living "corpses," as Loyola demanded in so many words that his disciples should become—without thought or volition of their own; emasculated of all human passions, all love, hope, charity, compassion, grief or joy. And this awful, impersonal, ubiquitous enemy of the human race was for nine hundred years master of the consciences of Englishmen, as the kingly and aristocratic power was the tyrant of their liberties.

Two such terrible, haughty and implacable enemies were enough to daunt the boldest and bravest hearts. For they were invested not only with the authority to command, but with the power to punish for disobedience. This was feudalism; and its historic unfolding displays the struggle and final triumph of light over darkness; freedom over tyranny and absolutism. And it was this battle which Englishmen had fought so bravely, and so well also through all the long night of feudal and Roman darkness. Never for one moment did the spirit of liberty succumb to the established tyrannies. Both these principles and powers were necessary as agents in God's government of the world, and the tyrannies, philosophically regarded, were necessary to build up the European societies. The historic problem after the dismemberment of the Roman Empire was to adjust the chaotic elements and wild savagery of Europe. Feudalism undertook to solve it. Then, given: Feudalism—to evolve from its barbarism and essential tyrannies a Christian civilization and universal liberty.

Nobly, and as if God had intrusted to them the destinies of mankind, did these Englishmen, in their limited geographical position, contribute their share to the resolution of the European problem. When the power of Rome was at its highest and the arrogations of the throne were most oppressive and absolute they ceased neither their labors nor their protests. Side by side with the extortions and consolidations of the Church sprang up that sturdy race of heroic "dissenters" so called, who in the obscurity of remote places, in the fastnesses of mountains, in the solitude of forests, preached and

prayed together, and took leave to worship God according to their consciences and in defiance of the Church. Long before the time of John Wycliffe, the Morning Star of the Reformation; and that other great Job—"John of Gaunt," who was his friend and protector—extending back for centuries—these lovers of religious liberty, presently known as "Gospeles," held their battle-camps of worship. For, indeed, we may well call them "battle-camps," when we remember the fulminations of the Church against them, and the wolfish manner in which they were hunted like wolves from hiding-place to hiding-place, after undergoing dire imprisonments and tortures of the rack and the stake for their persistence and courage. It was, as we said, a battle of ideas, a perpetual struggle for the "relief of man's estate," as Lord Bacon says, which could only be achieved in this way. For the enemy was all-powerful in his blazonry of pomp and swords, and he could only fall by the slow victories of truth over his crowned and mitred error.

Those who doubt that human affairs are directed and controlled by the supreme wisdom of the Almighty, who regard history as a fortuitous outcome, and all its mighty structures as the masonry of chance; who can see nothing in those great public phenomena which, like the French Revolution, do at times fill the world with their portents and dire calamities, but so many insane outbursts of human passion, cruelty and crime, without meaning or admonition to nations and their rulers, will hardly perceive in these insignificant causes, which we are now briefly reviewing, the beginnings of that great causal result which at the time of the Reformation overthrew the despotism of Rome, and prepared the way through the new platform of liberty which succeeded it, for those fuller and more complete enfranchisements of mind and conscience, and that final annihilation of absolutism in England which were consummated by the English commonwealth. And yet, all through the history of that country this battle of ideas has written itself in blood and fire. It is true that the so-called histories of England make short note of the insignificant and obscure proceedings of the early preachers of civil and religious liberty before Wycliffe; but that does not change the face of those grave affairs. Wycliffe was a great historic birth—the representative of his age and time, as Luther was of his; and no one can form any idea of the religious and secular culture of those times, with these convenient histories all so silent, unless he has made himself familiar with the life and learning and ideas of Wycliffe.

This great man embodied in his person the religious thought and feeling and the principles of political liberty which were rife in his day. He did not create but found the people whom he taught. And how vast a multitude were in sympathy with him when he began his ministrations and labors for the true Church and the true God—for universal toleration and the freedom of thought and speech, and for the liberty of the subject—is not to be reckoned by hundreds and petty districts, but by the broad counties of that "dear little isle," rendered still more dear to all its sons because there is no license of thinking, no freedom of worship, no single liberty of the subject, which their brave sires have not done battle for by thought or sword and handed over to them and to mankind by the letters patent of popular authority inscribed with the blood of its martyrs.

It is this battle-spirit which has kept the world from rot and ruin. And there is no such thing as quenching it. Either by sword or by thought it invariably makes good its own; and the thought is mightiest always in the long run. Invisibly, slowly it moves, from man to man, from community to community and from nation to nation. The mightiest sword ever drawn in England up to that time was Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible. Thoughts innumerable were there, for life, death and eternity. Those Bible words read and talked about were bread of life to untold thousands then alive, and will be to untold millions through all time to come. The ideas centered in it were incompatible with submission to tyranny either of mind or body, and as they were prepared to receive these ennobling ideas so did they take quick root and flourish abundantly within them. They were God's words and thoughts, too! Therefore imperative, absolute and must be obeyed even to stripes, wounds and death. The history of liberty in England abundantly proves that the Bible is the best instructor of the rights and duties of man to man and to princes, and the duties of princes to their subjects. Monarchy was doomed the moment the Bible was opened. Printing had not come in yet to make men only a lesser kind of gods—but it was coming, and in the meanwhile the Bible could be read and explained to the people. Indeed, from this hour, this great world epoch, the advent of Wycliffe, the march of man toward liberty and truth never flagged. All thought was winged with the one and inspired by the other. It flew over the world. It smote the mighty spiritual fire-chambers in the heart of John Huss, and his greater brother Jerome, of Prague, equally happy in that they both died for the truth; and it gave them eloquent tongues which, like the trumpets of a thousand cataracts, summoned the nations to liberty.

All this time the Church and the State were as active as their opponents, and spared no pains to crush the insurrection of the popular intellect and conscience against their authority. For awhile it seemed as if the very Providence of mankind were upon their side. They had their bonfires for these noble hearts and souls, and established in their rage and blindness that grand institution of martyrdom which became henceforth the mother of Christian heroes and the nursery of Christian faith. Men found it sweet and beautiful to die for

their religion which these persecutors had so long perverted to ignoble and selfish purposes. If the persecutors could kill, the martyrs could die. When they burned Jerome, of Prague, they thought they had destroyed his spiritual army; but as the religious teachings of Wycliffe in England had been wafted on the tongues of men and the wings of angels to Germany, kindling into new and more vigorous life the old faith of these Ebionites of the Cross, and rousing them to battle against the falsehoods and perversions of Rome, so did their religious principles propagate themselves all over Germany and more or less over Europe, and with the names of their martyrs for a rallying-cry they fought the ground inch by inch with their proud and merciless enemy, planting and watering often with their blood the faith for which they contended, until they finally loosened the power of the Church in its strongholds, and became so numerous and so mighty that once more the long travelling time burst into birth, and Luther, the Lion of the Reformation, came forth from the depths of the unknown to take command of the spiritual forces of the people, now also terribly alive and conscious of their strength. And this valiant leader presently ruptured the very foundations of Rome and bowed the pillars which had upheld this tremendous fabric of centuries into the dust.

This was what we call the Reformation, or rather the beginning of the Reformation; for that great epoch was not yet established. Rome died hard in England, and didn't like it at all. To be killed by the growth of ideas in the popular mind, ideas which had all along worked so silently—that but for individual insurrections here and there, they scarcely showed their existence by external signs; that was a terrible blow, but it was no lesson. Like the Bourbons, Rome could not be taught by experience. She was the great I Am in all spiritual affairs, doctrines, principles and truths, and would not yield one inch of her sovereignty. She alone had the right to dictate in religious matters; and although at the time of the Reformation, the Church had become a brothel and a den of thieves too corrupt for language to picture it, it was still the Church, depository of the faith of Christ, and the honor and glory of God, and could not be affected by the sensuality, profligacy and filthiness of her clergy. Such were the impious claims of Rome; and this startling fact remains, that but for Bluff Hal's "reasons of State" the principles of the Reformation would hardly in his time have become incorporated in the constitution of England and sanctioned by law. What those principles were in spirit and meaning as well as in words, does not appear to have been understood at all, even by their most powerful advocates, for well nigh two centuries after their announcement and public recognition. Unbridled liberty of thought and speech for all, according to the light of reason and conscience, that is the meaning of Protestantism. And the Reformation grew out of such limited understanding of this revolutionary canon as obtained at that time. The people understood it in a vastly wider sense than their rulers. They protested alike against old Rome and the new Romanism which Henry and the fathers of the Reformation, so-called, wove into the new church which they had established. The people claimed from Luther and the word of God the right of worshiping anywhere. They saw but little difference between a Pope sitting at Rome and compelling their consciences, and a Pope sitting in London and exercising the same power.

Henry VIII. never for a moment dreamed of yielding this right of freedom of worship, or this other right of freedom of speech to the people. He had gradually thrown overboard his counsellors, advisers, jurists, statesmen and all the Fathers of the reformation whomsoever; and constituted himself what they themselves had so unctuously but so unwittingly denominated him—"King! Defender of the Faith!" and, henceforth, would not budge. He was Pope Absolute of England; and it was soon clear that another war, more terrible than all that had preceded it, must now commence between the popular Protestants and the new tyranny.

But by this time the divine art and mystery of printing had come to the aid of mankind. Luther's tracts had deluged the land. The King could not stay the mighty tide of their eloquence and power, nor quench the fiery surges which they had rolled over the minds of the people. He had called Luther everything but God, in his whilom homage of the man whose strength was a shield for his own weakness; and now, when he found that Luther's ideas were opposed to his absolute authority, he would have crushed him into nothingness, if great spiritual commotions could have been made as obedient to his will as great men in power under him and around him. But this printing press and the Protestant idea, had given a tremendous impetus to the human mind, and had lifted it at one stride from darkness into the marvelous light of truth and freedom. Henceforth there was no more retrogression. The battle cry was "Liberty! Onward!" The old antagonists were once more in the field, never now to retire from it until the freedom of the human race, through the freedom of these brave, indomitable Englishmen, had been achieved.

The people had fought the old feudal Church and its dogmas of corruption, and they had conquered it. Now there was another Church to fight, not separate and apart from the State, but one with it and mutually supporting each other. The old Protestants still held firmly by the old faith and meant to fight it out on that line if it took till doomsday. They were accustomed to a great license in their religious speech, and they meant to continue in the use and

observance of it. But here was a mighty difficulty in the way. To protest against the mongrel Church of Henry was to protest against Henry—for he was the "Defender" of the Church—and to all intents and purposes the Church itself. But more than this, Henry was King of England! and there were some dreadful statutes against treason not yet repealed upon the book of penalties! It was heresy to speak against the Church, it was treason to speak against the King, and whoso now perpetrated the one or the other was guilty of both these high crimes and misdemeanors.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEVER AGAIN.

Never again, warmed against his kind lips,
Shall mine find rest.
Never again my bashful hands shall he
Fold on his breast.
Never again shall each repeat to each,
"I love thee best."
Never again.

And yet I cannot bring my heart to feel
It will be so.
Through that abyss, God is too great to doom
Poor me to go.
Never again? There was no drop so black
In all Christ's woe.

Sometimes I think he cannot understand
What love I bore.
I wrapped him in't as wraps the eternal sea
The shifting shore.
My love was like God's love—I love him once
And evermore.

Never again? Great God! to thee I turn.
Take, take me back!
Show my poor wandering foot the proper way,
The beaten track.
Never again to roam where love grows cold,
And hope grows black—
Never again!

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

I read with interest much that is written on this subject—and will name especially the articles of your contributor David Wilder—in various journals.

Without the time, ability or disposition to discuss finance exhaustively, if indeed intelligently, I wish to offer a little criticism.

The great fault of most reformers is that they do not seem to comprehend the need of anything more than here and there a patch, whether considering systems of government, morals or finance.

So I find both yourselves and Mr. Wilder (less open to this criticism than most writers) discussing the question of how to pay the national debt. I agree with Jesus Christ, who said, "Let the dead bury their dead," that you might use your brains to better purpose. There should be no national debt. And only on the sound maxim of "honor among thieves" is anybody bound to help pay any such debt. Whoever favored its contraction is bound to help pay it—no others of this generation or the next. I consider myself under as much obligation to help pay the "rebel" debt, or the wine and cigar bills of the Tammany thieves, or the running expenses of "Kit Burns" as I am to help pay the national debt.

There should be no Government except for the defence of rights, and the criminal classes should be made to pay the expense of their restraint. If the suppression of the "rebellion" was justifiable, the confiscation of sufficient rebel property to pay the expense of the war was also proper. I do not say but the property of innocent persons may be taken for the public good. If my neighbor's house is on fire, I may seize the bucket, ladder or whatever is necessary to extinguish it. In case of necessary war, or forcible proceedings against criminals of any sort, whatever property necessary may be appropriated, but the owner must in due time be compensated.

In case innocent parties can simply protect themselves or other innocent sufferers, and lack power to compel the guilty ones to foot the bill, it is simply a case of deficiency in governmental ability, and the wrong must be borne as a necessity. The world is in that state now, only worse; we cannot even defend the right successfully, saying nothing about pay for doing it.

The war for the suppression of the Southern Revolution was utterly unjustifiable—it was waged to maintain governmental authority, to maintain possession of territory, to perpetuate a certain form of government, and not to maintain justice, not to defend human rights.

But waving this point, the Northern people (at least the property holders) were mercenary and pusillanimous. They were too mean to furnish the money to carry on a war waged to gratify their own prejudices. But for stealing other people's money, passing the unconstitutional "legal tender" act, etc., the war could not have been carried forward. There was plenty of money to "save the nation," but the "patriotism" was lacking; and but for an unconstitutional and unjust debt, the "Union" (disunion) would have been dissolved.

So I would not make the debt a currency basis. But I would not make any debt a currency basis. Principles are very simple, but people are not in the habit of considering principles. Justice and right are lost sight of in view of some arbitrary, superficial idea of public policy.

Anybody has a right to take anybody's "promise to pay" in lieu of value, but no power on earth has any right to compel anybody to accept for value what has no value. I may neighbor for whom I have performed labor, or to whom I have sold wheat, agree (verbally, or in writing) to pay me corresponding value at some future time, and I am entirely satisfied that he will, it is a contract business, but his and mine

And if I please to transfer the promise to a third party, that is nobody's business if "we three" are agreed. But all the while nothing at all has anything to do with making the promise satisfactory except the ability of the promisor to inpire confidence in his ability and willingness to pay according to promise. Any compulsion in the case is both tyrannical and absurd.

So I believe in gold, silver, iron, wheat, or coon-skins, for currency, according to convenience; and also just such promises as people please to accept.

The framers of the constitution seem to have entertained this common-sense view of the matter.

We need to depend more on natural laws, and less upon arbitrary legislation.

FRANCIS BARRY.

Foot of West Fortieth street, New York.

THE TARIFF.

NEW YORK, DEC. 5, 1870.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Seeing that yours is a free paper for the discussion of all sides of all subjects, I submit the following upon this important question:

The present moment for America's future greatness is a perilous, not to say a critical one. Congress has reassembled and the work of legislation for the nation resumed, with several important measures at issue.

The two factions that have long distracted public attention are again arrayed against each other in the legislative halls at Washington. Both are confident that the principles they respectively advocate are best for the national welfare. Both desire to manipulate the reins of Government; and both factions, with this end in view, have enlisted bold and fearless spirits in their ranks, who will combat for their policies with gladiator-like ferocity.

All this has been foreshadowed by the debates long-continued, and still maintained in the press, as well as the remarks that have emanated from members of both national legislative bodies in their addresses to their constituents anterior to their election. Republicans and Democrats are again arrayed against each other—the one a National Protectionist, the other a Cosmopolitan Free Trader.

The public of working men (by this we do not mean merely the laborer who earns his bread by physical exertions, but likewise the artisan who plies his skill—the machinist who exerts both—the man who invests his fortune and utilizes it for all) must now look carefully that their interests are guarded, for never was there a more critical time impending, in which their relative conditions were to be decided, than in the present.

Let them not be influenced by the flowing rhetoric of a Scymon—the vituperativeness of a Pendleton—or the articles of a partizan press to relinquish the power they now possess.

We would say to the workers—the bees of this great nation—that Free Trade, or an international exchange on Free Trade principles of wares and commodities, will prove fatal to their interests. Theoretically Free Trade is a noble thing to believe in, and Free Trade would be an advantage to the nation, but the season for throwing open our ports to our rivals in interest is not yet. Several years must elapse before this duty will devolve upon us as a nation. Meantime we must impose upon our senators and representatives—who have been delegated to guard the nation's weal and honor—that they must guard the measure of PROTECTION that now exists: a measure that has conducted the nation through an internecine war unprecedented in the annals of history, and left her credit among the highest, if not the highest, in the world.

Free Trade does not seek, nor can it by any measure of change in the present system of revenue better the national condition. On the contrary, Free Trade will create obstacles which will militate against the development of the national resources. England would gladly pay the Alabama claims half a dozen times over to obtain the inauguration of Free Trade in America, and even now is lavish in her offers to private parties and to Congressmen, to carry the repeal of the protection tariff that she may again have the market she once had, the loss of which now operates so severely against her pauper population. No, we cannot afford at this time to throw open our ports to our rivals, who have cheap labor and immense facilities for the production of her wares and commodities. Better far that we retain our protection and keep our prices up, and thus enable every one to receive the benefits of industry and frugality. The absence of protection to our industrial interests would rob many of their fortunes who have invested in manufactures, who by having to reduce the prices of labor to enable them to compete with our rivals, would create discord and discontent among their operatives, which would develop such scenes as prevailed in England when machinery was introduced to supplant hand labor.

Let every male and female citizen (the first by his voice and the latter by her influence) who have their country's welfare at heart, look to the question of protection.

We must have protection to enable the workingman to continue in the enjoyment of commensurate remuneration for the sweat of his brow and the wear and tear of his muscles. We must have protection to enable the noble world already commenced to be continued and completed, that shall give to the United States of America the supremacy in the commercial world, and send her flag triumphantly to every nook, there to sell her wares. We must have protec-

tion to develop mines, mills and manufactures, till we have reached a stage on which we can bid defiance to the manufacturing interests of England, whose Government has been lavish in the use of means to enable her people to perfect their several systems of producing at cheap rates; and by forcing her commerce at the point of the bayonet throughout the world now has the supremacy on the ocean as a mercantile nation.

England's present wealth and greatness originated first in her protective tariffs, and subsequently by their repeal. Every middle-aged man remembers the repeal of the corn laws, and the admission to her ports of all foreign commodities at a reasonable impost, and of our corn and wheat for her iron and other wares. We can still feed England. She must have our wheat and other produce—while we can spare it. We do not want her calicoes, nor her iron, nor her coal, nor her ships; all we require is that the Government shall protect its people and aid them in the development of their resources.

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE BY LEADING THINKERS.

SELECTED BY JUSTITIA.

There may be convenient marriages, but there are no delightful ones.—*Rochefoucault.*

Marriage is a desperate thing: the frogs in Aesop were extremely wise, they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again.—*Cheslerfeld.*

Choose one hundred wives who are the most celebrated for their faithfulness, and cause their one hundred husbands to undergo the operation that was performed upon Abeard, and tell us how many of the wives will remain faithful six months after this subtraction. Not a tenth part, no doubt; and perhaps not a hundredth of those who have been able to find a substitute.—*Fourier.*

If it be wrong for a woman to become a mother, without the consent of Church and State and society, it is wrong for her to become a mother with such consent. If right with such consent, it is right without it. Whatever it is right to do with a civil, ecclesiastical or social license, it is right to do without it.—*Henry C. Wright.*

Without shame the man I like knows and avows the deliciousness of his sex; without shame the woman I like knows and avows hers.—*Walt. Whitman.*

Married people, for being so closely united, are but the apter to cease loving, as knots the harder they are pulled break the sooner.—*Dean Swift.*

I conceive that from the abolition of marriage the fit and natural arrangement of sexual connection would result. * * * A system could not well have been devised more studiously hostile to human happiness than marriage.—*Shelley.*

All love is of itself virtuous; all thoughts, all words, all acts proceeding from love are virtuous. It is only weaknesses and vacillations in love that are immoral.—*Frederic R. Mariva.*

Do not be over-persuaded to marry a man you can never respect—I do not say love.—*Charlotte Bronte.*

The Woman's Rights movement has degenerated into a crusade against marriage.—*N. Y. Observer.*

When the reverend editor wrote the above, he knew he was penning a deliberate lie. Such piety we don't take any stock in.—*Wakoa Standard.*

That chastity which is worth preserving is not the chastity that owes its birth to fear and ignorance. If to enlighten a woman regarding a simple physiological fact will make her a prostitute, she must be especially predisposed to profligacy.—*Robert Dale Owen.*

All mankind love a lover.—*R. W. Emerson.*

Every human being gets, with rightful opportunity, just as much love as he is entitled to.—*Stephen Pearl Andrews.*

Of all the insinuating mockeries of heavenly truth and holy law, none can be greater than that physical impotency is cause sufficient for divorce, while no amount of mental or moral or spiritual imbecility is ever to be pleaded in support of such a demand.—*John Milton.*

Learn how false and cruel are those institutions which, with a coarse materialism, set aside the holy instincts of woman. Seek no union but one of love.—*Elizabeth Cady Stanton.*

In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven.—*Matthew, xxii., 30.*

Is marriage a union of corpses? When two bodies become dead, may they not be set apart? Does any human or divine law compel people to poison each other all their lives long? The Church has said yes; the law, with great reserve, says no; society says yes, but means no.—*Rev. O. B. Frothingham.*

For the crown of our life as it closes
Is darkness, the fruit thereof dust
No thorns go as deep as a rose's.
And love is more cruel than lust
Time turns the old days to derision,
Our loves into corpses or wives;
And marriage and death and division
Make barren our lives.—*Swinburne.*

The inequality of woman finds its origin in marriage. To make political equality possible to her, social equality of the sexes must precede it; and as marriage is the backbone of social life as at present constituted, the backbone of social life must be broken.—*Sarah F. Norton.*

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

OUR PET.

Individuals in all classes of society have their pets. Some have their Dexters and some their roadsters; some have their yachts and their clippers, and would sooner hug their mainmasts than their wives; there are pet hounds and pet poodles, pet birds and pet guns, and thousands of other significant and insignificant, animate and inanimate substances, which draw the minds of both men and women into what may be termed infatuation.

Our pet is our paper. Whether it has become so through foolish love or ambition, we will not pretend to discuss, but we hold it up with a considerable degree of pride before the public; and if enterprise, energy, tact, talent and a fearless determination to aid in righting the wrongs with which millions of our people are burdened, can elicit the admiration of the world, we will not regret the love we bestow upon our journal, nor the course we have chosen to pursue.

Our motto is progress and the disenfranchisement of one-half of the human race. Those who have watched us thus far must have become convinced that we are in earnest and mean to push forward in our undertaking. When our advent was announced we had to grope our way amid the jeers and scoffs of many who have since then bid us God-speed, and we expect to live long enough to gather approving smiles from the frowning brambles that choked our path when we first started on our seemingly precarious journey.

All men and women brag of their peculiar pets, and each one is prone to look upon his or her own as the beau ideal of perfection. This weakness, if it be a weakness, has also befallen us. It is innate in the human race to brag, and we are not disposed to attack that particular link in the great chain of nature. We will therefore offer no apology for bragging over the signal success which has attended the progress of our journal.

We started amid conventional prejudices, which were capable of throwing a withering blight upon less determined spirits. Those prejudices trace their origin far back in the annals of time, but it gives us joy to see them weakening under the powerful strokes of reason and common sense.

Week by week we have seen our pet grow in strength and usefulness until it has already become a power beloved by all who seek to establish right and justice, and feared by those who would propagate wrong and wrench inherent rights from the weak. We expect to see this pet of ours grow to a giant and wield a giant's strength, and the pindits of thousands of our patrons each week assure us that our love has been wisely bestowed.

We started on our work with only a few hundred helpers; we now count friends and sympathizers by thousands.

and before the twelfth month closes upon our undertaking we shall weekly "encumber" the sacks of the Post-Office Department with forty or fifty thousand copies of our journal plainly directed to paying patrons in all sections of the country. Before a second year has wrapped its folds around our vigorous infant the brightening prospect warrants us in anticipating a regular circulation of one hundred thousand copies of

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

THE OUTRAGES OF CORPORATIONS.

RAILROADS.

C. K. Garrison—The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The frauds which have been so unblushingly perpetrated by railroad schemers upon the people of this country, and which have almost entirely destroyed our commercial credit abroad, have become too great for endurance. The people are outraged, no honest enterprise can succeed, and to the coming generation is presented the bad spectacle of men holding wealth and influence, and demanding and obtaining some respect, who claim all these by the most glaring violations of honesty, by trampling upon all fiduciary considerations, which were formerly here and are now elsewhere considered sacred, until the position of a trustee or railroad director is simply regarded as a means for more safely despoiling a ward of the entire property in trust. It is useless to enlarge on these things—they are patent here; and in Europe they are so notorious that, as we have heretofore shown by extracts from English papers, foreign bankers are refusing to deal in American railroad securities. We ask our readers to turn to the exposures we have made of the Pennsylvania Railroad—the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad—the West Shore Hudson River Railroad—the New York and Fort Lee Railroad—the Erie scandal, and others—and soberly ask themselves what must the consequences of these transactions be upon us as a people and the morals of our children? Nor are the questions of ethics and of our financial repute the only matters to consider. Bad enough in all conscience are these frauds, but what will the condition be when completed corporations passing into the control of men, educated into the greatest scope of villainy, aspire, in the interest of these men, to the control of all things. We have already seen the progress made in but a brief eighteen months. We see the Pennsylvania railroad enabling it to be said that "the judiciary of that once honored State sits in its back office." We see it acting its own sweet pleasure as to transporting or not the United States mails. We see by first one and then another corrupt "lease" or purchase, its officers gaining unheard-of fortunes and influences, only to be used in further demoralization. Turning to the State of New York we view that "Erie scandal"—the actual stealing of a railroad and sharing the proceeds with political influence, to purchase immunity! The using of these proceeds in an attempt on "Black Friday" to break the credit of the nation, prostrate its internal trade and paralyze its foreign commerce, that the unprincipled robbers might be benefited; who later on are promising to a political faction the 25,000 votes of the employees of that stolen road! We find the law courts of the State and their proceedings made a mockery and a farce, until they break helplessly down, confessing their own weakness, and the contest between the "Erie" and the "Albany and Susquehanna" railroads is carried on in a civilized nation, by the strong arm, with rioting and bloodshed, with opposite mobs on portions of the same road running locomotives into collision!—until the Executive of the State has to place military officers in possession, backed by the State troops!!!

In New-Jersey, but one week ago, these scenes were renewed between the same Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; and the last outrage which can be committed in a civilized community—private war—was again commenced. The business men living in the suburbs and coming into New-York to attend to their daily affairs were stopped. The United States mails were detained. The employees of the two companies were deliberately marshalled in battle array—about 1,000 on each side—whilst the telegraphs were used to call up reinforcements from the lines of the roads, who came well armed with iron bars, hammers and tools. Long lines of blacked trains stretched as far as the eye could reach—passengers, men, women and children, were obliged to get out and clamber over the net-work of tracks, the barren, desolate hills, and the rough roads to the ferry, three miles

off. No provision was made to transport them, and the hardship to women and infirm persons was pitiable. And all this time forays and skirmishes, running backwards and forwards of opposing engines, tearing up and replacing of tracks, utter defiance of the astounded police of a whole district, ten thousand dollars worth of damage done, and finally the Governor of the State on the ground with arrangements for calling out the military!! Not the least characteristic feature of the pandemonium was the presence of the notorious "James Fisk, Jr., with some female companions, observed in the vicinity, apparently enjoying the occasion." Later on, this "proprietor of the Erie Railroad, the opera bouffe, and brass button deco at one, attended by his satellites," presumes to dictate to the Governor of the State, who, with a posse of sheriffs and two regiments of troops under arms, compels peace and submission to the courts, after nearly twenty-four hours of anarchy.

Where can this spectacle be paralleled? Where are the people to find refuge from these atrocities, perpetrated by irresponsible despotisms which the people themselves have created in granting life to corporations in such a way as to make them the tools of bad men? They are the hotbeds not only of violence but of fraud of every kind, from that contemptible swindling in the West Shore or Fort Lee railroads to the bankrupting of Southern States by railroad cliques, until not one dollar of capital can be found abroad for necessary internal improvements, and the officers of completed roads are misapplying the earnings, defrauding in every manner the shareholders, and venting their quarrels in open lawlessness and war.

These things grow by successful example. The history of the Accessory Transit Company was the commencement in this country of that chain of events of which the Erie Railroad and James Fisk, Jr., are the latest productions. When Commodore Vanderbilt—at a time when gold was above 200 per cent.—sold his line of California steamers for the sum of about two and a half millions of dollars in currency—one million down and the balance to be paid from the earnings of the ships—to C. K. Garrison, formerly of the Accessory Transit Company, Willis Gaylord and others, these men created a Company thereon, called the "Atlantic Mail," with a capital of four millions of dollars besides any indebtedness. The parties realized fortunes, and at least one savings bank, the custodian of the earnings of our working people, has been a severe loser by this "watered" stock. Here was presented a new phase, that of "watering," which could be added to the general plan of making away with assets; and thence the progress has been until it has gone so far as—utter lawlessness! In the interest of the commencers of this festival of gambling the Congress of the United States is to be approached. The Pacific Mail makes its application there for more subsidy. From the "Atlantic Mail" Mr. Garrison made his appearance in this concern and in the pleasant occupation of importing "Ah Sin" and his brothers the "Heathen Chinee." Its shares depreciated until they are now worth scarcely forty cents on the dollar, and the fall has ruined many persons. The "Pacific Mail" had for a series of years the monopoly of the California trade. It ought to have become a wealthy Company and to have been a school for American seamen; as useful in that respect to the country as have been the great English steam lines. Has it been so? By no means. It is a disgrace to the nation. We will hazard the assertion that it has not made a single good seaman. It has built wonderfully expensive, and, compared to the English steamers, useless side wheel, wooden boats—their cost was enormous—in some cases over a million of dollars apiece—most likely shared in by those in the "ring." It has taken no notice of progress, snapped its fingers at rivalry, tried to "lord it" over other more deserving corporations, squandered its subsidies and resources, and now poor and hopeless places its own stock, to the extent of over two millions of dollars, at par—when the market price is about 40 per cent.—among its assets, and parades large investments in Panama Railroad stock, which it values at 150 per cent. when the market price is about the half of it! It talks of running its worn-out wooden ships to South America, and asks Congress for more assistance on the China route. Better, far better that it should not be encouraged, that the people's money should not be frittered away on robber capitalists who care only for plunder, but given to a new Company with no dead weight of useless assets, loaded down with no bad connections, stock gambling, speculating antecedents; not in the hands of men whose whole history has been a history of depreciations of, and depredations on, the shares of the Companies they have successively worked into, and who then know how to make still another profit, and by the stock gambling device of "selling short" fatten on the ruin they have made.

Let us, by all means, have one good American steam line, supported by the Government, but let it be free from entangling alliances with men and railroad corporations whose history teaches fear and distrust. Let it be a young, fresh, earnest, honest, patriotic American enterprise, with American-built iron ships, and under regulations that will

preserve its integrity, and it will become the pride of the nation—the nursery of its seamen and mechanics—the beginning of a new era in commerce—the dawn of the possibility of “free trade” when “protection” has gradually fulfilled its mission. Let the other course be pursued of subsidizing broken down, “see-saw” gambling concerns like the “Pacific Mail,” and offering a bonus from the people's money to men who have become rich by all kinds of dishonorable practices, and the country will be bitterly disappointed in its hopes.

More of the West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mr. Murdock and the New York and Fort Lee Railroad Company.

The New York and Fort Lee Railroad Company is based upon a charter from the State of New Jersey, giving the privilege to lay down iron rails on the route of the Hoboken and Fort Lee Turnpike Company. The Turnpike Company was sold out under judgments, and then, with the franchises of this railroad grant united to it, was resold by D. E. Culver, a civil engineer, to the West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company, of which we gave an account in a late issue. The perjury which was committed by Allan Hay, the President of the last Company in his sworn statements on file at Albany, and the criminality of the issue of over one million of dollars of securities based upon *just nothing at all*, finds its fitting complement in all the transactions connected with the bargain by which the Fort Lee Railroad Company was transferred to the tender mercies of the directors of the West Shore Railroad. Nominally the Fort Lee Company is a separate organization. Morally, and we think legally, it is or ought to be the property of the *unfortunate bondholders* of the West Shore road, the funds of which were applied to the obtaining of this road in another State.

The conditions of the purchase (perpetual lease we believe it is called by the facetious directors of the West Shore Company), were a contract with Mr. Culver to build the Fort Lee road at a certain rate per mile and the payment of some \$35,000 cash and \$20,000 in bonds.

Certain directors in the “West Shore” then conceived an idea that this *short* line of the “Fort Lee,” along the bank of the Hudson, in New Jersey, would prove of great value, and obtained it from the “West Shore,” first as *trust es*, (!), and subsequently by some unknown and believed illegal transfer. They then shut the “West Shore” off from any chances of getting to Hoboken or Jersey city, and demanded a large premium in bonds and a contract at a ruinous rate. It is impossible by any criticism to do justice to this infamy. The silence of astonishment is alone left to us. Yet the course was not unanimous, and dissension arose between the parties which was partially tided over by a “*lease*” or an agreement for one. A *lease*! in all the late annals of railroads, this is the name which covers up rascality! The first contract with Culver was forcibly a rogated by the new parties, and another contract made with another person who executed a part of the work but failed to get payment according to his contract, and there is still a large amount unpaid. Unable to complete the road these men now turned their attention to inveigling new capital, and Mr. Murdock joined in that performance. He, it is said, united some parties who, *with three of the owners*, were to purchase the affair, as it then existed, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars! To carry this out, the three made up their checks for \$125,000 and Mr. Murdock got the checks of his associates in *pro rata* proportion, making up another \$125,000. The latter checks were good and were paid. The first checks were simply “*bogus*” and were destroyed. Concerning the ethics of such a transaction there can be but one opinion among all honorable men. Concerning the criminality of it, if the law of this State calls such an act a “*conspiracy to defraud*,” then it must come under that category, for the new comers got only the interest they had paid in, being less than \$3,000 each, leaving about \$113,000 to be divided among the tricksters, whoever they were. It has been charged that the three owners gave up all to Murdock, except about \$3,000 each which they took to *clear their interest of all cost to themselves*. If this be so, then Murdock got about \$104,000 clear, and the three “*thimble riggers*” simply hold their portion of the road without the payment of a dollar of money.

A new contract was then made with the Erie railroad company, by which about two miles of road has been completed, and, very strange to say, the Erie railroad has actually paid for its completion. On this broad basis of two miles of completed track, and an *unlimited idea of credit*, the bonds of the New York and Fort Lee Railroad are perhaps to be issued, at the same rate as these of the West Shore Hudson River Company, which, by the sworn statement of Hay, its President, is (including shares) \$1,145,123 70 for *not a mile of road!!!* Who will purchase? Possibly the state of New Jersey will, as it was

once celebrated for a keen desire to profit by railroads; but a fairer sense of legislation has lately caused discreet investigations, and it is not unlikely she will yet make a careful official examination of this infamous affair.

Surely Congress, which granted to the “West Shore” Railroad a right of entrance upon the grounds of “West Point,” will no longer continue that right, which is a dead letter, not having been availed of, but which has, unfortunately, been used as a *quasi* Government recognition, and a means of puffing worthless bonds. It is neither becoming that the financial ingenuity of such directors should be an example before the cadets, nor that the target practice of the Military Academy should be destroyed, “if, to keep up appearances,” these directors should resolve to do a “*little gradi-g*” at the West Point.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The “Judiciary that Sits in the Back Office.”

The foolishness which induces people to assume the costs of taxation, assessments and insurance, and to pay annually a high interest on a fanciful value, all for the barren honor of *nominally* owning real estate, is finding a practical punishment which will, we hope, make a permanent impression. *There are now nearly one hundred foreclosure suits on mortgages in court.* In other words, people are unwilling or unable to pay interest longer on mortgages given in part payment for purchases of real estate, and, losing the amounts paid down “*to bid the bargain*,” are allowing the property to be sold by the sheriff for non-payment of interest. These people are doing wisely. If we are to judge by the foreclosure sales already made, the present values of property, inflated as they are, are no more than the incumbrances. The market is, besides, falling. The community is waking from its delusion, and no longer indulges itself in paying for real estate ten times its intrinsic value. At its *actual* value it is no longer regarded as even the best investment, when “*Tammany*” can use it as a sponge to squeeze its owner—and at its inflated value people now only sneer.

There was a time when, in the best portion of a neighboring city, after a season of similar “*inflation*,” houses were offered for *one dollar* apiece to any one who would assume the incumbrance on them incurred when they possessed a fictitious value. To show how very close to the existing incumbrances property here has now *sunk*, we quote a few of the auction sales on foreclosure suits or otherwise of the past few days. The whole fact of the matter is, and capitalists, savings banks and insurance companies would do well to understand it, that in the majority of cases the mortgages on real estate greatly exceed its intrinsic present or prospective value, and capitalists and institutions in withdrawing money from productive industries and lending it in unreasonable sums, as they have done, to create fictitious values in real estate and encourage the operations of sharpers and bogus auctioneers, have brought about a state of affairs not only much to be deplored in the general interest of the community, but from which they may yet find it difficult to withdraw their capital intact:

The first-class 3-story and basement, high-stoop brick house, and lot, 20x45x98.6, No. 264 West 40th street, between 7th and 8th avenue; mortgage, \$10,000. No bid; “*withdrawn*.”

The first-class, 3-story and basement, brick house, and lot, No. 345 West 31st street, between 8th and 9th avenues. Mortgage, 9,000. Frescoed and furnished throughout in first-class style. \$10,000 was bid, and it was withdrawn.

The first-class 3-story and basement, brick house, and lot, 25x44x100, on N. s. 123d street, between 6th and 7th avenues; mortgage \$6,000. No bid; “*withdrawn*.”

The first-class 3-story and basement, brown-stone high-stoop house, and lot, 19.2x50x100, on the N. s. of West 50th street, 329 feet W. 8th avenue; mortgage, \$10,500; rents for \$1,500. No bid; “*withdrawn*.”

The first-class 3-story and basement, brown-stone house, and lot, 20x56x119 on the S. s. West 31st street, 245 feet W. of 6th avenue. No bid; “*withdrawn*.”

Four lots on the S. W. cor. of 6th avenue and 56th street; inside lots 25x100 each, corner 25.5x100; mortgage \$60,000. Nothing over and above the mortgage was bid, so they were withdrawn.

Foreclosure by order of the Supreme Court, by the same auctioneer—the 5-story brick tenement, and lot, 29.9x96.2 on the S. s. 5th street, 139.6 W. of Avenue C. Sold to Mr. Foot \$20,000.

Foreclosure by order of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Roberts & McGuire, auctioneers—Plot of ground S. s. 34th street, 125 feet west 1st avenue, 115 feet front by half-block deep; mortgage \$16,000. Sold to G. C. Benedict for \$25,000; cost the previous owner \$12,000 about one year ago.

One sale was made at the Exchange yesterday (Dec. 2), as follows: A house and lot on the north side of 130th street, between 5th and 6th avenues. Sold for \$16,000 to Geo. H. Felp. The transaction was effected by James M. Mille, and the sale was a legal one by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee. The mortgage foreclosed amounted to \$15,000.

Apart from the individual cases of suffering and the individual pecuniary losses inseparable from the return to common sense after a season of inflation, an amount of injury has been inflicted on the city by this last “*bubble*” which is going to prove, in time, serious. The foolishness which inflated prices and expenses struck a heavy blow at our prosperity. In Brooklyn and New-York immense stocks of merchandise are stored, from which the country draws in large quantities. By carrying these heavy stocks New York merchants command the markets, and in adding to their expenses we drive away commercial prosperity, as we have driven off manufacturers, by taking decent homes from operatives. For some years past the grain trade has fallen off. Too late we have become alarmed at it, and now talk of introducing steam traction on canals. The reduction is 63,734 tons since last year, showing it to be permanent, while our Southern rivals, Philadelphia and Baltimore, aided *only by railroads*, certainly are finding their gain in our loss, and declare they can transact the business at LESS EXPENSE. Yet we fight against the lesson. No sooner is an enterprise spoken of, than “*speculation*” fastens to it like a horse-leech. The very doubtful and certainly very remote undertaking of a Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge is hinted at; straightway advertisements appear of *lots at its termini*, certain to advance in value. Why, these termini are rocks, and the land is worth no more *per acre* than the poorest farming land in the vicinity, and probably never will be, whether the bridge be actually commenced or not! The Northern Railroad of New Jersey was extended to Nyack; speculation rushed thither at once, and has now put prices at such a figure as to prevent any sale whatever being made, and purchasers pass Nyack by entirely. So on Staten Island—about as undesirable a suburb as there is around New-York, undrained and unhealthy, abounding in miasmatic fevers, and only connected with New-York by a long and disagreeable water communication of over six miles, likely to be very heavily taxed, not at all likely to improve, and yet houses are held at prices of which the half will never be realized by their owners. Of suburban sales there are none. In fact, city owners have seen the situation more quickly than the country proprietors, and have hastened to “*unload*” while they could, even at considerable loss, before incurring the certain heavy loss which is to fall on holders who have purchased within the last few years.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article from the Boston Post which we republish in another column. It is time something was done to check the unbounded assumptions of Life Insurance Companies. The Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, has long claimed a superiority over Eastern companies on account of the larger rate of interest it receives in the West. As the peculiar merits of life insurance arise in the compounding of interest this was a matter of no small consequence, and particularly so as it has since been put forward by other Western companies. The Post completely exposes the falsity of the claim, and adds a new illustration of the deceptions and mysteries of life insurance.

We spoke last week of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the impairment of its capital shown in the examination and report made by the Massachusetts Commissioners. Its entire collapse would hardly surprise those who knew Mr. Lathrop and the Great Western Insurance Company in Philadelphia, nor would it be very deplorable if all its policies are as valuable as the one it issued to Lieutenant Beecher, received the premiums on, and then contested the loss under.

An enterprising underwriters' journal advertised on Sunday last “*A complete exposure of the dealings and statements of the New Jersey Mutual Life—its fallacious promises, protean aspects and marvellous cookery of accounts*.” From which it may be safely inferred that even insurance men are becoming disgusted, and that “*the end*” is not far off—that, in fact, the company, as a company, may become bankrupt, and, not to put too fine a point on it, that its statements are really “*equivalent to the boast of a dishonest trader that he can undersell his neighbors because he stole his goods*.”

It has been said that a large life insurance policy don't exactly make a corpse smile at his widow, but helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him. Well, that may depend upon what kind of a company the policy is in. We don't believe one in the New Jersey Mutual Life would, nor one in the American Popular Life either, if we are to credit the following statement of the rather mongrel concern which devises its own system of mortality.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus.....	25,496 07
	\$125,496 07
Less shrinkage on unpaid premiums, etc., etc....	77,649 00
Balance of capital by New York computation...	\$47,847 07
Deduct excess of requirements of Massachusetts computation over those of New York.....	27,164 00
Balance.....	\$10,683 07

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The Company bearing the above title was first admitted to do business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1862, and its progress from that time until the present can be easily traced by any person interested in the subject.

During the last three years this Company has made almost herculean efforts to gain a foothold in the East. Stimulated by large commissions, and in the use of a published "Examples of Progressive Dividends" (furnished by the Company), in which impossible dividends are estimated, its Agents have, no doubt, been enabled to do a considerable amount of business.

Some time ago an examination of the actual results attained by this Company was given to the public in a pamphlet form, but failed to draw any considerable attention, on account of its length and the form in which it was published. In the present article but one or two accomplished facts will be noticed and verified, that the interested public may draw their own conclusions.

The principal advantage claimed, both by the Company itself and its Agents, when comparing this with Eastern Companies, is the *large ratio of interest*—10 to 12 per cent.—they claim they can obtain in the West, and consequently the *large Dividends* which may be expected.

During the last eight years (covering the time in which they have made returns to the Massachusetts Insurance Department) the average rate of interest *actually collected* by this Company, and reported by themselves, is but a fraction more than five (5.22) per cent. of the average or mean amount of assets, and the actual dividends paid, but a fraction more than seven (7.31) per cent. of the total premiums received. Even this proportion of dividends will, at the close of the current year, be very materially lessened, their Board of Directors having adopted a resolution by which the dividend of 1870 was *passed entirely*.

Now when it is known that in the "Examples of Progressive Dividends" referred to, the *smallest* dividend claimed to be made is about thirty (30) per cent., the astonishing difference between their representations and results will be readily apparent.

The above facts are derived from the following condensed statements compiled from Massachusetts Official Returns:

Year ending	Average, or mean amount of assets.	Interest received.	Ratio per cent. of Int. of As.
Nov. 1, 1862,	\$91,624 20	\$4,054 80	4.43
Nov. 1, 1863,	148,042 66	7,300 04	4.93
Nov. 1, 1864,	274,726 58	15,695 17	5.71
Nov. 1, 1865,	593,510 49	26,237 56	4.42
Nov. 1, 1866,	1,198,528 97	72,234 90	6.03
Jan. 1, 1868,	2,364,263 15	120,523 99	5.10
Jan. 1, 1869,	3,351,291 84	194,996 38	4.94
Jan. 1, 1870,	5,756,660 86	310,272 64	5.38

RECAPITULATION—giving results reduced to the basis of a single year:

\$14,378,648 75 \$751,318 48 5.22

The above average or mean amount of assets is obtained by adding one-half of the increase during the year to the assets at the beginning of the year. This method enables us to determine very nearly the rate of interest on investments.

All these figures can be verified by reference to the Massachusetts Report, 1863, pages XL, 16 and 17; Report, 1864, pages 18 and 19; Report, 1865, pages 20 and 21; Report, 1866, pages 20 and 21; Report 1867, pages 26 and 27; Report, 1868, page 38; and Report 1868, pages 127 and 180.

Now let us make a brief examination of the premiums received and the dividends paid.

By reference to the pages in the Reports alluded to, it will be found that up to January, 1870, the total amount of premiums received was \$9,285,375 32; and dividends paid to same date but \$678,928 41; giving a ratio of dividends, actually paid, to premiums received of only 7.31 per cent.

In conclusion, let it be remembered that no dividends were paid for the year 1870, and we leave the subject to the reflection of those already insured, or contemplating insuring in this Company.—*Boston Post*, Dec. 2, 1870.

CONGRESS.

As a nation, representing the best formula of a people's government, we have very much in our midst which requires the immediate attention of our Congress. Both in law and practice there are things demanding remodeling and correction. And, first of all, the attention of Senators and Representatives could not be given to a more important point than the vexed question of the monopolies of railroad companies, and the fraudulent acts of men in high places, which enable these monopolies to exist and riot in the public property. Senators and Representatives of public interests—as men of honor and integrity—should probe these things and compel the expulsion of the aggregated corruption, and also legislate so as to prevent its further gathering.

To such an extent have corrupt influences been brought to bear successfully upon members of Congress, that it has become rather a reproach than an honor to belong to either House composing it. The work of clearing itself from the foul reproach which has settled upon it should be begun from the outset. Before a single other matter is legislated upon there should be a law enacted, to expel any member ignominiously who shall tamper with the interests intrusted

his care, or with the power delegated to him by virtue of his official position. Instances are too numerous and well attested to permit of its being doubted that Senators and Representatives have listened to, and acted upon, the fraudulent suggestions of wealthy corporations and individuals, and, for "considerations," have surrendered manhood and the interests and welfare of the people. The time was when no one would have dared to approach a member of Congress with a desire to rob the people in his heart, and with words of bribery upon his tongue. But things have changed, and corruption stalks boldly and defiantly through the land; forms the attractive centre around which too many corporations cluster; is the mainspring and power of too much municipal authority; invades the halls of legislation, of the city, the State and the United States, and turns too much honesty into venality. This growing, gathering, mighty tidal wave, which is sweeping over the country, must be thrown back, else we shall be hurried on to a rapid destruction; such as has always followed closely upon the heels of such transgressions of morality and purity.

Beside, all speech-making of a political and personal character should be rigorously excluded from the halls of legislation. Senators and Representatives are sent to those halls to legislate; not to act the politician for the interests of party, by which means very much of the actually needed legislation is forced off to the end of the session, and then rushed through without consideration.

Noble men—Senators and Representatives—still sit in the halls of Congress: to them we must look for these and many other needed reforms; the session might well be devoted to reforms of this character, in that, our country's name, reputation and honor may be preserved, and by so doing we shall continue the march, which we are now halted in, which shall place us, far in the lead of all other nations, toward a perfected civilization, and a permanent, because incorruptible, government.

THE CAPE COD CANAL.

Among the wild schemes which the fertile brains of needy adventurers work up is one for cutting a canal across the *small isthmus* which separates Cape Cod bay from Buzzard's bay, and it is not strange that with two such *odorous* names there should be keen-scented human buzzards flocking to the possible feast which their ravenous sense for plunder points to the probability of sharing in.

A charter was granted by Massachusetts for this wild enterprise, but the natural shrewdness of "Cape Cod men," and the more than natural astuteness of the "Universal Yankee," whose native place was Massachusetts, has kept all of those peculiar breeds from investing a dollar in the "last ditch" to divide Plymouth and Barnstable by a water line, or to leave a small portion of land on either side that the other might claim.

The Cape Cod man knows that the quicksands which move with the tidal waves, and roll forcibly in with every north-easterly gale, would fill up the eastern entrance of such a canal as rapidly as it could be cleared out by the most improved of modern dredging machines, and that the cost of clearance would exceed any rate of tolls which could be charged upon the commerce which would seek such an inlet towards Long Island Sound, or outlet therefrom.

Nor can any other plan be devised to prevent this inflow of quicksand than that of a stone mote or sand breaker, requiring harder material than Shepherd's Rock, or "Steinberger," as the Germans call it, and this would, if attempted, cost more than a State's revenues to build, more than the United States can afford, in its present indebtedness, to contemplate the possibility of expending, and far more than the wisdom of an *Alpheus* would sanction the *Hardy*-hood of tempting Congress to enter upon. We have abundant information on this subject to enlighten that body whenever such attempt shall be made.

PROTECTION.—From present appearances it seems likely that the question of protection of home industries—one of the central doctrines of the old Whig party—is to be revived again as one of the main issues of the present session of Congress. From all parts, communications advocating both sides of it pour in upon us for publication. From what has already appeared in the various journals of the country, we see nothing to indicate that the question will be raised from the position of policy into one of principle. It will be discussed, as it always has, upon the platforms of supposed opposing interests. Whereas, if politicians would for once ascend from party policy and meet upon the common ground of principles of justice and equality there need be but one side to this much misunderstood and intricate matter—intricate simply because its basis principles have been distorted into favoring all sorts of sectional movements and interests. We shall take the opportunity as the struggle in Congress develops to endeavor to present this question from the standpoint of general principles and the country's common good; in the meantime we shall present such received communications as our columns will allow.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

That it takes all kind of men to make a world is a truism which we do not advance as an original proposition, but rather as the illustration of an argument. The world has its large proportion made up of negative men—men who glide gently through it, without making any special sensation, without exerting any particular influence, and who, after their brief term on the stage of life, pass away from its scenes and become lost to sight and memory, and are heard of no more forever. The world has its limited number of positive men—men who are original, active, enthusiastic, bustling, enterprising, aggressive, earnest, and who give to life a vitality and a consequence which indicate that the purposes of the Almighty have not altogether been thwarted in the creation of man. The negative man is a serene figure, the positive man a living fact. The one is high-priced at a penny; the other is worth his weight in refined gold.

Clay, Webster and Calhoun, in their day and generation, were fair types of positive men. So long as history has an existence, so long will their fame excite the admiration of the world. In our city we have a good type of the positive character in the person of William M. Tweed, and concerning this gentleman we have something to say in the way of illustrating the advantages and necessities of a positive character.

Of Mr. Tweed's early history we have nothing to say, simply because we know nothing of it. If he had advantages in his youth he is to be commended for his genius in making those advantages available in his maturer years; if he lacked such advantages in his early life he is entitled to the greater credit for the mastery gained over his misfortune. We take Mr. Tweed as he stands before the world to-day, and whatever may have been his early fortune he is now a great man—great in all the elements constituting a positive man. It would be impossible, within the limits of a newspaper article to group the peculiarities of Mr. Tweed's genius. His talents seem specially adapted to every new phase, emergency and condition with which he comes in contact, as though they were ordained for that particular emergency. He takes up a subject logically, and disposes of it promptly. In this way he is a positive man. He intermingles with a sense of justice a noble spirit of generosity, and this is an adjunct of a positive character. He possesses great organizing faculties and eccentric capacity, and, being a positive man, these elements could not remain dormant, and therefore we find Mr. Tweed the foremost politician of the day. His strong analytical mind and prescience, his imperative genius and uncommon power of intellect make of Mr. Tweed a statesman in spite of himself. But Mr. Tweed's genius is not limited to the theories of statesmanship, or the intricacies of politics. He is endowed with an aptitude for business which is best estimated by the results he has accomplished. Mr. Tweed is a man of large wealth. His possessions have been honestly and fairly acquired. An early success was the purchase of a large property in Pennsylvania, at a relatively small figure, which proved to be of great value when properly developed. With the proceeds resulting from this property he bought other real estate, which increased largely in value, and his operations have continued year after year in the purchase and sale of landed property in this city and State, and invariably with success, until from the accumulations he has become, as before stated, a man of large wealth. Mr. Tweed was, some years since, quite successful in several stock purchases, though as a rule he does not operate in Wall street. His success in business is chiefly attributable to his positive character. While the negative man would be lost in meditation and reverie, and nicely arguing the question of loss and gain, this positive man would act and win. His career as a business man is worthy of emulation.

In his private life Mr. Tweed is a gentleman, in the largest acceptance of the term. His generous, frank and noble character has won for him the affections and gratitude of the multitude. Those who know him best love him the most. Very few are so liberal and open-handed in their charities as William M. Tweed; his heart is big with generous impulses, and many, very many, in this goodly city have been the recipients of his benefactions to an extent which would astonish his colleagues in wealth.

In manner and dress Mr. Tweed is entirely free from ostentation. He has an excusable pride in the city of New York, which he would have adorned as a bride for her wedding. Whatever advances the best interest of New York, whatever adds to its greatness, or its beauty or its value, wins the heart of Mr. Tweed. His patriotism and love of country and love of New York is as ardent and sincere a sentiment as the human mind is capable of conceiving.

Mr. Tweed has occupied many positions of trust in the councils of the city, State and nation, and in all of them he has manifested unquestioned ability and undoubted integrity. His talents are of such an order that it is easy to understand that a higher and more extended sphere will open to him in the which to exercise his superior capabilities. We prophecy that the next United States senator elected from the State of New York will be William M. Tweed. Henry Clay was once made the victim of John Randolph's bitterest invective, because Mr. Clay engaged in a quiet game of euchre on board a Mississippi steamboat. Mr. Tweed has lately been made the subject of much animadversion because he constructed an unique barn. His integrity has never been seriously impugned, but on the barn question he is evidently a guilty man. The stalls of the barn were made several feet wider

than is usually the case, and the barn has a looking-glass in it, and in several other respects differs materially from old-fashioned barns. Perhaps Mr. Tweed, being somewhat original in his ideas, somewhat aggressive in his movements, may have made a mistake in the barn business; but if he has let the knowledge of it be kept in reasonable control, so that a life heretofore and otherwise unexceptionable may not be made altogether desolate by reason of a solitary error. The slanders against Mr. Tweed, uttered in the seasons of elections, by political hucksters, are of course unworthy of notice. Positive men must submit to slanders and abuse. We do not consider it necessary to further discuss the advantages of a positive character. One such man as William M. Tweed is worth a thousand who drag through the world in a quiet, and listless manner, doing nothing, accomplishing nothing, realizing nothing. It is just such energy as Mr. Tweed possesses that builds up corporations, cities and States. It is just such talent as Mr. Tweed possesses that sheds lustre on American statesmanship. It is just such originality, genius, aggressiveness, earnestness and acuteness as Mr. Tweed is possessed of that gives to the American character a status and position which is at the same time the envy and admiration of the world.

THE PRESIDENT in his message has so far departed from his usual reticence and short sentences as to have gone to the other extreme, and given to the country what may justly be termed a wordy document somewhat after the formula of the legal profession, which leaves nothing to be inferred, having all expressed. As a history of his administration it will ever be referred to with the certainty of yielding just what is demanded of it. It is quite evident from a careful examination of the entire document, that it is rather the effort of the politician and partisan than the statesman who is concealed under the necessities of the times. The precarious condition of the Republican party, without doubt, was the inspiration of the entire message, and in this sense it may be called a strong paper; there can be no mistaking the well-defined limits of Republicanism it contains, and it may be set down as certain that those who have shown an inclination to act independently of the party, will quickly shelter themselves within its still strong and secure folds.

It is a sad commentary on our Government that we could not have had, at this time, when opportunity is so generous, the inauguration of a national policy somewhat commensurate with our destiny as a nation; but all matters of national interest are completely swallowed up in the requirements of the succession, and we may as well make up our minds that whatever legislation there may be effected during the session, that it will be with this fact always as its guide. And so we drift rapidly in that current which leads to national demoralization.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The great object to be gained in any reform in finance which is worthy of receiving any attention from the people of this country, is to secure for their use means of exchanging the results of their labor—by the *safest, most economical and unchanging system*—a currency which will at all times permit them to pay or purchase upon the *same terms* as though they were using the product of their labor instead of currency. Now, we hold that gold is not possessed of any of these requirements during all time and under all circumstances; but that a medium which would be a true, complete and perfect representative of the products of labor would fulfill all these indications naturally and legitimately, and that nothing can fulfill these indications except something which does thus represent labor—all labor—all the products of all labor.

If gold is subjected to this scientific analysis and application, it is seen that its value as being a representative for every other product at once disappears; for if it is to be measured by the cost of its production and it is to measure the labor which produces it, the production of \$100 of gold would cost \$100 of gold, which, carried to its legitimate and complete sequences, would require that one-half the labor of the world should be directed to its production, the results of which would then perfectly measure the products of the other half of the world's labor. From this it will at once and clearly be seen that the results of the labors of less than a thousandth part of the world are now required to measure the labor of all the rest—a disparity of such glaring and grossly inconsistent proportions as to make it a matter of the most complete astonishment to conceive how gold could ever have been hit upon as a standard of values.

A medium which will at all times and under all circumstances permit the holder to pay or purchase upon an equality of footing with everybody else, must represent just so much labor, whether the labor is devoted to the production of gold or grain, of wine or fruit, of books or cloth; that is to say, if it require two days of labor by the gold producers to purchase a week's supply of food for themselves, that it should also require two days' labor, and no more, from the cloth producers to purchase the same for themselves. Or, in more general terms, the result of a year's labor in any field of production should possess an equal purchasing or representative power with the same in all other fields of production; and here is the only basis of value from which a common equality can flow of which all the citizens of the earth

can partake; the only difference being in the capacities of different individuals to produce more or less in a given time by the means at their command; which would under all circumstances be sufficiently various to make and maintain all the necessary grades of society. This system, as all must see, would forever make speculation in products of labor utterly impossible, and would thus transform that very large class of persons engaged in speculating, from consumers of wealth into producers of wealth. A variety of other beneficial results would also flow from this extra production which does not legitimately come under the special head of finance, but under the more comprehensive one of Philosophic Equality, of which we shall treat fully at another time and place.

Another apparent consequence resulting from the use of an arbitrary money standard is that a gold dollar has not the same purchasing power at all times and in all places. It has a world-wide, well-known purchasing power independent of legislation; but be it always remembered that that purchasing power is great or small just in proportion as labor is cheap or dear, other things being equal: therefore wherever we look, and to whatever point attention is called, the fact that labor determines everything regarding value becomes more and more apparent.

We cannot see that a promise to pay one thousand dollars of currency, which at all times and under all circumstances is worth just four, five, or six per cent. interest and no more, can increase in value, even in a hundred years, so as to produce any inconvenience in making the payment. Such a result might flow from the use of a currency which was required to be redeemed in gold; but from a currency based on the absolute results of labor, never. The very fact that such depreciation is possible is a complete exemplification of what we have said regarding the vast disparity between the cost of producing gold and all other products: for if driven to the farthest extremes of credit, with gold as a money standard, it would require that the whole wealth of the world should be only counted in dollars and cents, so as to amount to the exact number of dollars of gold, there should be in the world at any given time. Upon this basis is it not clearly to be seen that any increase of the wealth of the world must be an increase in the number of gold dollars, francs or sovereigns actually existing in it; and that any addition to the aggregated wealth of the world, above and beyond such sum total, is an expansion which any contingency at any time is liable to collapse? While upon the contrary, if the wealth of the world is measured by its capacity of production, that it would increase as this capacity increases.

Any tampering with or departure from this prime source of wealth to find a representative of value will but prove a temporary resort; it must come down to a scientific standard at last, and the sooner this is done, the sooner will the world begin its work upon a system of equality which, in its results, will level down and level up until the "crooked ways are made straight" and the "rough ways are crooked smooth."

Under a system thus based in the true formation of wealth, all the inequalities and contingencies which now exist, as pointed out so forcibly by our correspondent in our last number, would disappear, and labor would be elevated to its true position as the producer of wealth, and wealth would be obliged to retreat to its position of inferiority as the result of labor. From being the absolute and heartless ruler of labor, it must abdicate and come down to be governed by its natural parent. It will thus be seen, as we have often said before, that capital and labor, finance and commerce, are but parts of the still greater question of a common equality.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The great object of a republican form of government is to arrive at that condition wherein all the people constituting its citizens will stand upon a perfect equality in all things, which can be effected by government. A government cannot determine that each citizen shall have equal capacity to apply and make use of the rights, privileges and immunities which it guarantees to its people, but it can determine that each citizen shall have an equality of right to these benefits, the perfect attainment of which must rest with the citizen.

The question of Labor and Capital, as was said before, is included in the greater and more important question of a Common Equality, or an equality which is predicated upon the fact that all mankind are brethren. A republican form of government should find its fountain in this fact, and all its causes should be governed by its deductions. All the means of providing for the administration of the government, for its maintenance and for the correction of any existing abuses, should be formulated with this one greatest of all human possibilities ever in view. Thus formulated, its practices would ever tend to bring all the people into a comprehension of it, which comprehension is now scarcely existent except in meaningless words, which are dealt from pharisaical pulpits. In our last number the practice of protection to favored interests was considered, with reference to its general effect upon other unfavored industries; the unequal working of the system of levying duties does not stop with generalities; it extends and touches a still more vital point and one which the people are more sensitive upon than almost any other. The laying of specific duties upon imported goods and wares is an indirect way of taxing that portion of the

people who consume such imported goods and wares. It not only makes it possible for the protected interest to exist at the expense of other interests which consume, but by this operation the government obtains revenue which is an indirect tax gathered from those who are compelled to pay the advanced prices which the levying of duties implies. The amount obtained by such unequal and indirect method of revenue for the last fiscal year was the enormous sum of \$194,448,427, every dollar of which was in reality but an additional tax drawn from the individuals who purchased such imported merchandise. This manner of levying taxes would not matter so much as a system of taxation did it fall equally upon the taxable property of the country, upon which general taxes are levied, but nearly \$100,000,000 of the above sum was collected upon woolens, cottons, sugar, molasses, coffee and tea, of all of which the poorest in common with the richest are almost equal consumers.

Laborers of the United States! How like you this manner of filching your hard-earned dollars, under the specious, fraudulent name of "protection to home industries?" It is no wonder that your hard-earned wages will scarcely supply your families' necessities, when you are compelled to pay such a sum upon the most common staple articles of general consumption. It is no wonder you are continuously laborers, never being able to become producers upon your own account, when you, who should not, and, under general principles of taxation, would not, be called upon to pay a single dollar as a direct tax, are thus burdened.

Thus it will be seen that the levying of specific duties on imported goods is a most unequal and iniquitous manner of taxing the poor laboring classes of the country to support the government, which is administered to all intents and purposes in the interests of the rich, and under which the really poor become poorer every year.

Nor are the other means to which the government resorts to support itself entitled to very much more consideration than that of the indirect one just mentioned. There is no equality to the general people in any of them; and it is quite evident that the whole system of revenue for the support of the government should be remodeled, so as to fall where it should, in justice, upon the taxable property of the whole Union. This done, and a sound financial system also inaugurated, the lower classes of society would begin to be leveled up to the medium, and the upper classes to be leveled down to the same basis of material prosperity.

A system of taxation for the support of all government—town, city, county, state and national—should be formulated and inaugurated, based upon the proposition that all taxes should be general and none special. All of these taxes, for the several purposes, should be assessed, levied and collected by one set of revenue officers, and thereby an immense system of economy introduced, whereby the collection of the revenues of the country should not consume, by one twentieth part, what is now consumed in the almost innumerable methods which are adopted to obtain the people's money by indirect means. All of these subjects are for the laboring classes to take up, examine, decide upon and rectify, and never will they obtain the possibility of an equality until this is done. Never can equality be possible under the forms through which government is now administered and supported, and never will the laboring classes become independent of the wealthy classes until the freedom, equality and justice, which are the birthright of every citizen of the United States, become possible of attainment under its government.

(For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.)

THE CUP OF CIRCE.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

"My cup! My cup! It is full of wine!"
"Drink it, O youth! It is divine."
He drank, and stood a loathsome swine.

When the cup of Circe comes to thee,
From its sparkling poison instant flee;
For in it lurks brutality.

The following is from an Eastern paper: Some time ago a woman, who bears a good reputation and conducts herself in a lady-like manner, was thrown upon her own resources. She had to go out washing to support herself and two children. All this was done by the misdeeds and irregular habits of the woman's husband. On the fact of her going out to work being known, the sisters of the man who had rendered her washing for a livelihood necessary called upon her and requested that when she went out she would give a false name, so that the fact of her being a wash-woman might not "reflect on the family." They are amply able to assist her, but they prefer her to wash under a false name. She won't do it.—*An Exchange.*

Such are the results of the education of women.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I can inform any one interested of hundreds of Wheeler & Wilson Machines of twelve years' wear, that to-day are in better working condition than one entire new. I have often driven one of them at a speed of eleven hundred stitches a minute. I have repaired fifteen different kinds of Sewing Machines, and I have found yours to wear better than any others. With ten years' experience in Sewing Machines of different kinds, yours has stood the most and the severest test for durability and simplicity.

LYNDENVILLE, N. Y.

GEO. L. CLARK.



LIFE 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.
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JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,
Supt. German Department,
230 Grand Street, New York.
Working Agents wanted in all the States.
Address the Home Office.

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.**

**MADAME DURBROW,
MODES,
DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,**

30 East Eighteenth Street,
One door from Broadway.

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.

**MISS E. HARRISON,
FASHIONABLE
Dress and Cloak Making,
919 WEST TWELFTH ST.
BETWEEN FOURTH STREET AND GREENWICH AVENUE.**

NASH & FULLER,

DINING,

LUNCH,

OYSTER

AND

COFFEE

ROOMS,

Nos. 39, 40 & 41 PARK ROW,

AND

147, 149 & 151 NASSAU ST.

LARGEST PLACE

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

COME AND SEE.

NASH & FULLER,

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ROOMS,

Nos. 39, 40 & 41 PARK ROW,

AND

147, 149 & 151 NASSAU ST.

LARGEST PLACE

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

COME AND SEE.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, December 12,

Will commence their great annual sale of
CHEAP DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Having made an immense reduction in prices through
out their entire Stock.

20,000 yards of plain and chene Dress Goods, from
20c. to 50c., cut in dress lengths, and, for the con-
venience of customers, will be displayed on a sepa-
rate counter.

20,000 yards of all wool and silk and wool Plaids, from
37½c. to \$1.

Fine Empress Cloths, from 50c. upward.

French Merinos, in all shades, from 7c.

Satin du Chene reduced to 25c.

A magnificent assortment of
Plain and printed Cashmeres, at cost of importation.

French satin faced Serges,

of superior quality at reduced prices.

Irish poplin Plaids, at \$1.50—reduced from \$2.25.

A large stock of Reys, in new designs, at 25c.

American Prints,

best brands, from 7c. to 12½c.

Robes de Chambre, \$15—reduced from \$20.

Any of the above Goods will make a most substantial
and acceptable present for the Holidays.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, December 12,

Will offer

Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Suits, richly trimmed,
at \$300 and \$250—reduced from \$400.

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

Black Astrakhan Cloaks, at \$20 and \$25, worth \$40.

Sealskin Cloaks, at \$65.

Black Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at equally low prices.

Children's Cloaks,

Walking Coats, Dresses and Suits,

Infants' Wardrobes,

Hats, Caps, &c.

Infants' Cloaks, Shawls, Dresses, Slips, Robes, Skirts,

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.

Will open

ON MONDAY, December 12,

10 cases of Lama Shawls,

purchased at panic prices.

Great Bargains in

Real Point, Applique, Guipure and Valenciennes

Laces.

An elegant assortment of

Black Thread, Real Point and Point Applique

Barbes, Coiffures, etc.,

below gold cost.

A large assortment of

Valenciennes Sets, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, etc.,

in elegant Paris made fancy boxes,

suitable for Christmas Presents,

at less than importers' prices.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, Neckties,

Bows, Cravets.

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

Woolen, hand-knit Goods, etc., etc.,

In great variety.

and at

extremely low prices.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

Will open,

On MONDAY, December 12,

A large importation of

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated

Merino Undergarments for gentlemen's, ladies' and

children's wear, suitable for the season.

Forming the largest and most complete assortment

of these goods to be found in the city.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Undergarments in great

variety.

Ladies' Cotton and Merino Hose.

A large stock of Children's fancy and plain Wool Hose.

Gents' Cotton and Merino Socks.

Also, Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Silk and Satin Ties, Cravets, Scarfs, etc.,

at very low prices.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of 623 Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

Begs 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.

JAMES DALY,

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TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals, enclosed in a
sealed envelope WITH THE TITLE OF THE
WORK, and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon
(ALSO THE NUMBER OF THE WORK AS IN THE
ADVERTISEMENT), will be received at this office
until MONDAY, December 12, at 11 o'clock A.M., for
the following works:

1. For paving Thirty first street, between Second
avenue and East River, with Belgian pavement.
2. For paving Fifty-ninth street, between Tenth
avenue and Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.
3. For paving Forty-fifth street, between Fourth
and Madison avenues, with Belgian pavement.
4. For paving Vandam street, between Macdougall
and Greenwich streets, with Belgian pavement.
5. For paving Eighty-sixth street, between Third
avenue and East River, with Belgian pavement.
6. For paving Thirty-ninth street, between Madison
and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
7. For paving Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth
and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
8. For paving Thirty-fourth street, between Ninth
and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
9. For paving Forty-third street, between Madison
and Fifth avenues, with Nicholson pavement.
10. For paving Forty-fourth street, between Fifth
and Madison avenues, with Nicholson pavement.
11. For sewer in First avenue, between Sixty-ninth
and Seventy-fourth streets, with branches, and in
Second avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-
first streets.
12. For sewer in Eighty-eighth street, between
Second and Third avenues; in Ninety-first street,
between Second and Fourth avenues, with branches.
13. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag-
ging 104th street, between Fifth avenue and East
River.
14. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag-
ging Sixty-third street, between First avenue and
East River.
15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag-
ging Forty-sixth street, between Eleventh avenue and
Hudson River.
16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag-
ging Madison avenue (Sec. 2) between Ninety-ninth
and 105th streets.
17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag-
ging Eighth avenue (Sec. 3) between 100th and 123d
streets.
18. For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth street
between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

Blank forms of proposals, the specifications and
agreements, the proper envelopes in which to inclose
the bids, and any further information desired, can be
had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWED,

Commissioner of Public Works.

New York, November 30, 1870.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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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.

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This is not a quack medicine; on the contrary it is
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Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chicago.

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6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Vernal, 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.

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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.

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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.

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

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

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

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.
New York, May 2 1870.

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. Elder 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.



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 is 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. Sales-room, 683 Broadway, New York.

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—a 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 18in. " 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 " "
" 15 " - - - - - 15 " "

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 6717

Mrs. J. E. Holden's
MAGASIN DE MODES,

639 SIXTH AVENUE.

Near Thirty-second street, New York.

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

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

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, not 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 servant's closet, which leak is only discovered when it is so great as to prevent the water rising up-stairs. 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 pulls, 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 left

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,

BETWEEN 25th AND 26th STREETS, N. Y.



J. R. TERRY,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN

HATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

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 325 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 866 Final Dividends, making 2,501 dividends in all. Purchasers of this

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

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

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

This plan should not be classed with the numerous gift enterprise humbugs. It is an honest and 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.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE,

AN

EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT

AGAINST MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

By C. S. JAMES,

Author of "Manual of Transcendental Philosophy."

For Sale by the Author, post paid, for 25c.

Address

Louisiana, Mo.

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.

W A R .

BY CHURCHILL.

Can feeble words describe what war conceals,
Or when the sun sets show what war reveals?
How many there in death disfigured lie
Who, when the sun rose in the eastern sky,
Were full of vigorous life and beaming hope,
All armed and buckled with the foe to cope.
Proud soldiers rank and file and captains brave,
Who dreamed of conquest, and who found a grave,
Were on that morning gayest of the gay,
Vain of their trappings and of war's display
And all the mustered hosts on either hand,
And thought no foe their valor could withstand.
Now see their ghastly faces, still and cold,
As they lie on the bloody mold.
Death smote them fighting, and they died like men,
With lion hearts and strength—the strength of ten—
Dealing destruction on their fiery path,
And driving all before them in their wrath.
But what avails their valor? There they lie
In death's embrace, and thought it sweet to die
For country, home, for liberty and friends;
And so their splendid battle drama ends.
But, oh! poor hearts! to see them maimed and torn—
Their proud limbs shattered, all their glory shorn!
To hear the dying groaning on the air,
With none to help them in their mad despair.
To catch their fainting breath and hear them pray
The last sad prayer that they will ever say,
And feel that mortal succor cannot reach
Their suffering souls, nor soothe them with sweet
speech.

But that these dying to the dead must go,
Whilst we are left behind them in our woe,
Is of all sights the saddest eyes can see—
A brave man dying in his agony,
Alone and far away from home and wife
And children, for whose sakes he gave his life.
Does not thy soul its keenest pity give,
And pity less the dead than those who live?
For they died nobly, bravely, for the right
And for their country in that dreadful fight.
But, oh! if ever I breathed a prayer sincere,
I pray it, oh, my God, beside their bier,
That war may never more be heard on earth,
But in its place may peace and love have birth,
And, in the stead of cannon's awful roar,
May heavenly songs be heard for ever more;
May every graveside bear the honored name
Of men who loved mankind and laughed at fame
Won by the sword—that enemy of man!
And lived on earth according to God's plan.
Let Steinway Hall resound with thoughts like these,
And Summer's mighty strains the people please,
As they declare, emphatic, never more
Shall war be known from furthest shore to shore;
Bind the grim god and rivet well his chains,
And let peace rule o'er every king's domains.
Let monarchs proud be humbled to the dust,
And let the wrong be righted by the just.
Crush tottering thrones and let Napoleons fly,
And Empresses and Empires fallen lie.
Let no more princes be baptized with fire,
But all as princes with their thrones expire!
Let France be free! Let the wild anthem rise—
"Freedom to France, and death to monarchies!"

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

It is remarkable what an immense importance a great majority of mankind attach to the influence of "luck," or a natural interpretation of the word providence; indeed it is the *ignis fatuus* of life after which so many are blindly running—we might correctly say "idling"—and which is generally as disastrous in its results as the original bogus attraction which lures so many confiding and highly coiled pedestrians into the clutches of destruction.

In short, we consider luck a very tangible fraud. As an illustration we will assume that a man of business is about engaging in the battle of life, surrounded by opposition, monopoly, competition, sureness and experience, together with no very promising facilities. Now, a practical man would argue whether it would be best to abandon the project, or carry it through upon those bulwarks, by the enormous amount of energy, skill and determination which it demands, by vigorously adopting the latter course, he will in every probability attain his highest ambition, and this is true "luck," although many men, lacking the foresight to perceive the difficulties which must be removed ere they can accomplish anything, court fortune with some preparatory *shun*, and then suddenly wait for consummation, thus the true elements to success being neglected, the concern becomes a total failure, and the misguided aspirant inconsistently curses his "ill luck" and subsides.

The principal accessories to success are, punctuality in appointments, energy of mind, determination of purpose, indomitable courage, and a fair share of brains, and this combination, properly trimmed and kept in working order, will carry all before it. As a practical evidence of this, we will notice the progress of some of our men of business from the lowest round of the ladder to the great elevation to which they have now risen, and we consider Messrs. Altman, Bros. & Co., Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first street, as worthy our selection.

Some six or seven years ago the senior member of this firm commenced business with a very small capital, in an obscure street in the eastern part of this city; on one side he met sneers for his supposed folly in anticipating good results from such an *unprofitable* source, and on the other he was assailed with the advice of the timid and the wise in their own conceit, but in spite of all this opposition, the labor and energy which has characterized his management throughout stood him in good stead, and by systematic application and untiring energy everything seemed to favor his apparently forlorn speculation, and the prospects of success became a certainty. Some time anterior to this he associated himself in business with his brother, also a good business man, and their united efforts soon developed results which, notwithstanding the means used, were astonishing in their magnitude. For some time they carried on business on Third Avenue, but eventually made their central depot where it is still located, 331 and 333 Sixth Avenue.

By extensive advertising, just representation, and now only low prices, coupled with a knowledge of the true inducements to public patronage, courtesy, politeness, and alacrity in obviating both purchasers and visitors, Altman, Bros. & Co., have now risen to an important position in the commercial world, while conducting greatly to the re-ment and prosperity of Sixth Avenue. The senior partner in his property does not forget the value of his own supervision and personal influence, but works as hard as at

the commencement of his labors to promote the good of his patrons and the welfare of his establishment, and to solidify that which is ever increasing in popularity, and like the fragile twigs of the monarch of the forest, destined in time to become powerful branches, which yield still further fruits.

Not only are Altman Brothers & Company strictly "business men," but humanitarians, reformers, and philanthropists also; now laboring on behalf of the unfortunate, mitigating the hardships of the oppressed, and lightening the burdens of the laboring community. Witness the spirit of enthusiasm, assiduity of purpose and untiring energy, which characterized the interest displayed by Mr. Morris Altman in the early closing movement, which was organized as an association in 1862 by the dry goods clerks of this city for the purpose of reducing the hours of labor from fifteen to twelve hours per day. The undertaking was arduous, if not herculean, and demanded the utmost decision of character, firmness of principle, and indomitable energy, but which, by the labors of a devoted few, amongst whom were Messrs. Morris Altman, L. H. Fox, E. Everett (deceased), Louis Fanning and Wm. Akers, was successfully consummated. Some of our readers may remember that stormy Thanksgiving night, when the second meeting of the association was held at Cooper Institute, Room 12, when a motion for an adjournment, which would have proved disastrous to the interests under discussion, was defeated by Mr. Altman, who, in an able and lengthy speech, proved, to the meeting the danger of an adjournment at so critical a period, and convinced them of the revolutionary nature of the proposed movement. In consequence of this urgent appeal the proposition was negatived by a majority; and a committee was thereupon appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws of the society, and a charter was subsequently obtained from Governor Seymour, thus placing the association upon a sure and sound footing. The labors of Mr. Altman were honored by his receiving the first regular nomination as President of the association. All workmen's unions indirectly spring from this movement; and thus a great and unlimited work was accomplished by this small but determined body.

Again, when last summer the rights of saleswomen were agitated through the public press, this firm was the first in recognizing the justice of their claims, and are now ready to subscribe labor and money in furtherance of the six o'clock movement; and in connection with saleswomen, we may mention that Altman Bros. are ardent "Woman's Rights" advocates, and are ever ready to champion the great cause which has met with so much success and opposition. Messrs. Altman sustain the perfect equality of women with men in every sphere compatible with their sex, and discountenance any absurd notions of underpaid labor as contrasted with male employees, and maintain that whether in social or political spheres, the voice and influence of women should equally balance that of men, and that their sex should be unfettered and untrammelled from the chains of prejudice which have so long held them captive.

We publish the following facts, many of which were given us some time ago by a friend of the firm, that our men of business may know those among them who are most worthy, and that others commencing the new work of life may deduce encouragement to "go and do likewise," and we trust that a solid moral may follow the application throughout.

BOOK NOTICES.

DREAM MUSIC. By Frederic Rowland Marvin. New York: Carlton, publisher, Madison square. London: Low, Son & Co.

Among the holiday poems of the season, Mr. Carlton, in the best style of execution, has issued this volume of poems, which is a valuable contribution to the poetical literature of the country, and well suited to the wants of the holiday season.

The author has the artistic ability of making his poetical conceptions pictorial in words, thereby making popular the thoughts and sentiments he expresses. These poems are children of the heart, and as such awaken the feelings which the heart of the many, especially of the young, cherish. The earnest and enthusiastic lover, the fervent thinker and the esthetic reader, will delight in the poetic and human life, will find this volume a treasure for his quiet hours. As the holidays are near, we take this opportunity of pointing out the gift book entitled "Dream Music," written by a young poet of much promise, and published by one of the best known and most successful publishers in the metropolis. Rev. O. B. Frothingham says of this collection of poems: "They were written in quiet, meditative hours, and meet quiet, meditative moods. But the themes are various, the thought is pure and rich and the expression melodious. They are voices to which many hearts will respond."

THE DEAD SECRET. By Wilkie Collins.

A new edition in cheap form, in octavo shape, has just been published of this popular novel, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Of all the writers of English fiction, no one better understands the art of story-telling than Wilkie Collins. He has a faculty of coloring the mystery of a plot, of exciting terror, pity, curiosity and other passions, such as belong to low, to any of his readers. His style is singularly appropriate—less forced and artificial than the average modern novelist. No amount of mechanical ingenuity can, however, account for the popularity of Mr. Wilkie Collins' works. He has several important qualifications. He writes an admirable style; he is thoroughly in earnest in his desire to please; his humor, though distinctly tinged with a model of Dickens' invention and popularized, is better sustained and less fantastic and affected than anything which Mr. Dickens has of late years produced. We cannot close this notice without a word of eulogy on Mr. Collins' style. It is simple and so manly; every word tells its own story; every phrase is perfect in itself. We advise all to read "The Dead Secret," as it is one of the finest novels ever written. It is complete in one volume, in octavo form, price fifty cents, and is for sale by all booksellers; or copies will be sent post paid, to any one, on receipt of price by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. New, Revised and Enlarged Edition. Detailed, with other Scenes and Adventures, in a Series of Letters by Major Jones and Illustrated with Thirteen Illustrative Engravings from Original Designs by Darley.

It is, beyond all doubt, the funniest book that has ever been printed. It is so full of fun, that half a drop more would make it run over. Not only fun, but information, is to be gained from its pages. It contains paid and unpaid advertisements on the people of different places, and describes at length the celebrated courtship of Major Jones and Miss Mary Stallins, as well as their marriage, and a full account of the Marriage Ceremony by old Squire Rogers, where Major Jones and Mary was made flesh of one bone, and a good business man, and their united efforts soon developed results which, notwithstanding the means used, were astonishing in their magnitude. For some time they carried on business on Third Avenue, but eventually made their central depot where it is still located, 331 and 333 Sixth Avenue.

A RENT IN A CLOUD. By Charles Lever.

The reputation of this author is world-wide. The popularity of his novels, "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "The Harp and the Harp," "Tom Barry," "Arthur O'Leary" and others, has never been exceeded. His works are full of genial humor, brilliant wit, and

sparkling daguerreotypes of striking characters. We hardly know how to convey an adequate notion of the exuberant whims and drollery by which this writer is characterized. This well-known, humorous and sparkling writer, whose numerous laugh-provoking novels have so often convulsed the reader by their drollery and rollicking wit, seems to possess an endless fund of entertainment. One volume, octavo. Price, 50 cents.

THE HUSBAND.—Ladies sometimes do not value the husband as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof-tree of the house—the corner-stone of the edifice—the key-stone called home. He is the bread-winner of the family—its defence and its glory—the beginning and ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it—its controller, law-giver, and its king. And yet we say how frail is that life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and the father! When he is taken away who shall fill his place? When he is sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the house! When he is dead, what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the merciless assassin, breaks in on the widow's starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often an associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means desolation and woe.—*Jackswell (Oregon) Sentinel.*

That's what the matter Mr. Sentinel with the present condition of women. Instead of remaining the happy wives, such a disquiet woman should be raised to the same end that man is; to be independent, self-supporting, self-reliant. That she may be this it is first necessary that she be made politically and socially man's equal.

We are pleased to learn that our young friends, Messrs. Young & Davis, Photographers and Law Reporters, No. 137 Broadway, Room 13, have had the sagacity to enter upon the way to supply a long unfulfilled demand. They are reporting and publishing in pamphlet form all the lectures delivered before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists of this city at Apollo Hall. This Society engages the choicest talent in the spiritual field, and their lectures are eagerly sought by thousands who do not dare attend to listen; this want can now be supplied as well as that of the many of the eleven millions of Spiritualists scattered through the country who seldom have the opportunity of attending to lectures. As a specimen of this talent we refer to the poem on first page, "The Reign of Peace," by Mrs. Daniels, now Tappan. Any of the lectures delivered as above can be obtained by application in person or by letter to the Messrs. Young & Davis.

MENTAL LIFE OF WOMEN.—"Few men," says a gentleman of intelligence and observation, "have any idea of the mental life of woman, of how much thinking is done by them. It is a mistake to say that woman does not think; but it is a mistake. My father died when I was twelve years old, and I was brought up with my mother and sisters. I know that they, and the ladies with whom they associated, were thinkers; and yet I remember that, even as a child, I was struck with the difference when a gentleman called. There is a difference between men's sex and ours. A man's thoughts by his thoughts, carries it openly like a banner which he is bound to defend, while you, apparently more impulsive, and with a reputation for greater spontaneity, are in reality much more reticent, and, in a certain sense, do your thinking on the sly. Among yourselves you think deeply, and express yourselves with vigor. In the presence of a man you conceal your thoughts and reflect his. Whether it is a fault of your education, or of your approbation, I cannot tell, but such seems to be the fact."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the distinguished authoress, in a letter to Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., says: "My idea of a Piano for a house may be somewhat different from that of many. What are called brilliant Pianos, fit for staccato movements, for licks and polkas, are to me utterly unmusical and tasteless—sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. I want something heavier, richer, and with volume and depth that shall approach something to the quality of an organ; and this effect is what I find in your Pianos beyond all that I have ever heard." A fine variety may be found at 947 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold regular Sunday sessions, holding and evening at Apollo Hall, in 25th street, near Broadway. The following talent is engaged for the current season: Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan for the present month; afterward, Miss Lizzie Doten, Professor Wm. Denton and N. Frank White.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—For Pimples, Eruptions, Black Heads, Flesh Worms, or Grubs and blood ched discharges on the face, use Perry's Compound and remove the Pimples, Grubs, or Grubs only by Dr. R. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

We take special pleasure in calling the attention of all our readers who need dental service to Dr. Koonz, at No. 1 Great Jones street, New York, who is both judicious and scientific in all departments of dentistry. His rooms are fitted tastefully and elegantly, and being constantly filled with the *élite* of the city testifies that his practice is successful. He administers the Nitrous oxide gas with perfect success in all cases.

CHARITY BALL.—January 10.—At the New York Academy of Music, in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of four hundred ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels. President—Mr. J. B. Rosevelt; Vice-President—Messrs. Richard B. Connelly and Stephen S. E. B. Packer, Park Godwin, James Brooks, E. A. Raymond, L. H. Wales, D. T. Blodgett; Secretary—Mr. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer—Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer—Mr. E. A. Raymond.

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

MADAME RALLINGS. Importer, 779 Broadway, is prepared to show some elegant novelties in Carriage and Walking Costumes, in a variety of colors. Saccos, Lingerie, &c.

MADAME RALLINGS. Importer, 779 Broadway, has a rich and elegant assortment of Bonnets and Round Hats, the most exquisite novelties imported; all the new colors.

Everybody wanting anything in the line of "dressing for the feet" are referred to the advertisement of Porter & Bliss, in another column.

LATE T.—A Georgia exchange says: "Mr. Helon, proprietor of the hotel at Kingsgold, bought a large catfish, caught near Chattanooga, in the Tennessee River. On opening the fish an infant was found."

Very appropriate is the quat device traced upon a heron's sword, which has long been in the Museum at Salzburg, Austria: "Whoever finds anything one like to buy, or buys it for sale, dies ere he falls sick."

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. Barritt, Washington Sunday Herald; George Gideon, Esq., Colonel Thomas B. Florence, Sunday Gazette; O. K. Harris, Boston Journal; T. B. Connerly, Republica; 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 Galien. 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, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.) For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street, *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 7:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:15, 4:45, 5:15, 6 and 7:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 9:15 A. M.; *12:45, 1:15, 4:15, 4:45, and 16:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, *12:15, 1:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot at 9:30 A. M.; *1:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 7:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, 112 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 567 Broadway; 205 Chambers street; 28 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, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, June 13, WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Supt. 1870, G'l Pass'r Ag't.

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

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FROM

FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST.—For West Philadelphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 5, 7, 9:20 P. M., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 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. train, and run through to New York from New York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 7 P. M. train, and run through to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt St., and Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway. (Daily.)

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

November 1, 1870.