

REMEMBER BOYS MAKE MEN.

BY MARY E. TUCKER.

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Lord, which run to and fro throughout the whole earth," discovered them? or those four beasts and four and twenty elders, with no lack of eyes before and behind, anointed with eye-salve?—did they discover any sky damsels so fair as the daughters of Job? Satan, though he, too, walked to and fro and up and down the earth in the light of the seven eyes, could not shine before Job's ministering angels. Perhaps the many-eyed beasts and elders who fell down before the Lamb, harping the music of the spheres, had taken lessons of Cartwright on snake charming, and had charmed that same old serpent called the Devil and Satan, so that, though he might be *lucus a non*, or in dim, religious light among the sons, he could not shine among the daughters of God.

Zachariah saw, by night, a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees in the bottom, and he hired him more red horses, speckled and white, somewhat like Jacob's cattle of ring-streaked, speckled and grizzled. These, too, were horses which pranced in the valley. As they pranced round the earth, having eyes before and behind, they beheld it sitting still to behold the salvation of God. The horse and his rider beheld *Joshua* or *Jesus*, "the High Priest, standing before the Angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him," probably that same old serpent, watching to flank the Lord as he awakened, as one out of sleep, to smite his enemies in their hinder parts. When the Lord marched out of the field of Edom, and fought from heaven with the stars against Sissera, then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of the prancings of their mighty ones. The Lord discomfited Sissera, and all his chariots, and all his host, with the edge of the sword—the sharp, two-edged sword, that went out of his mouth on the same wise as he discomfited Pharaoh and all his host, when the Lord looked through the pillar of fire and of the cloud and troubled the host of the Egyptians. The Lord, or Sun, coming up as a pillar of fire from the cloudland, takes off Pharaoh's chariot-wheels and dumps him, with his Memphian chivalry, into the Red Sea, which Orion, armed, hath vexed. Pharaoh, Typhon, or the Egyptian Dragon, fought and lost his place in heaven, and from the Sun has run away to live and fight another day, or night; for, "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." So the fight continues even unto this day. The Lord, or Sun, and his ten thousand saints passing through the underland, are still flanked by Pharaoh and his host, besides having a fire in the rear from Korah, Dathan and Abiram. But woe betide them when the Lord awakes, as one out of sleep, and smites his enemies in their hinder parts. How gloriously he then divides them in Jacob and scatters them in Israel till their place is found no more in heaven; for where the sword of Him shall pierce, the hosts of night *vamoose* the sky. "At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep," or the horse and his rider is thrown into the sea. "He telleth the number of the stars and calleth them all by names." But when the centaur leads the embattled *Seraphim*, or night serpents, to the war, the Lord "delighteth not in the strength of the horse; He taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MARRIAGE LAWS.

In a recent case in Ireland considerable "damages" were given for adultery, but not a divorce, as the parties, being Roman Catholics, do not believe in the possibility of *unmarrying*. This involves a rather awkward state of things we should say. The dogma of indissolubility of marriage deserves to be classed with that of Papal infallibility. So long as these remain among the essential "tenets" of the Romish Church, Protestantism will continue to increase. No hierarchy, however powerful, can utterly extinguish human reason or common sense. Marriage is simply a civil contract, by which two parties agree to live together for life; to establish a household, to create a family and to contribute to each other's welfare and happiness. This is marriage in its matter-of-fact aspect and stripped of all illusions. The wedded pair undertake to pull through life in double harness, be the load heavy or light and the road rough or smooth. In the conventional words of the marriage rite they agree to take each other "for better, for worse," and vow mutual fidelity and devotion for life. These are the words, the promises, the covenants, the dreams and delusions of matrimony. But this primal promise to "love, honor and obey" is all nonsense. Love is not a matter of volition, but of necessity. We can only love that which is loveable, honor that which is honorable, and obey that which is reasonable; and the bride at the altar can only honestly say, "I will continue to love my husband so long as he is loveable, honor him so long as he remains honorable, and obey him so long as his commands are just and reasonable." Now let us look at a few hard facts, not unfrequently found among the every-day realities of nuptial life. The happy bridegroom of an hour, on retiring to his bedchamber, the sweet sanctuary of love, the sacred Mecca of all his hopes, finds, soaking in the wash-basin, the double rows of ivory to which he sang sonnets; the exuberant tresses that have bewitched and entangled him, perched on a wig-frame; the beautiful bosom and symmetrical hips, with horrid straps and buckles, are hanging on a chair; while the miserable "remains" of his magnificent bride is slunk beneath the bridal sheets! Does not a case of false

pretences like this dissolve the marriage contract? Let us reverse the picture. A beautiful and confiding girl, unspotted by the world, is wooed, won and wed in hot haste by a man pretending to be rich and noble, with all honorable antecedents. The morning after her marriage she learns that he is an adventurer, an impostor and a beggar. What, then? Must she "love and cherish him till death?" It is utterly impossible. She already hates him for his deception; and the fraud he has practised upon his innocent victim makes null and void the contract. We do not quite agree with a certain American judge that "cold feet" are a sufficient cause for divorce; but such cases of false pretences as we have cited are; and they are by no means uncommon ones. It is blasphemous to take the name of God in vain in this matter, by saying what He "has joined together," etc., etc. The God of Truth and Love has nothing to do with these miserable contracts. It is the Devil's own doing, and the sooner undone the better. There is so much deception all round during the courtship preliminaries, deception as to character, fortune, antecedents, etc., that one almost feels inclined to recommend the probationary, or half-marriage system; that is, to postpone the final signing of the awful contract until some twelve months after the parties undertake to live together in the "holy bonds of matrimony." In this stage divorce would be easily obtained, nothing being required but the mutual consent of the parties, who, after trying the experiment of living together, should find themselves utterly "incompatible." We once heard a tiny little girl say: "Mamma, when I get married I want you to try my husband first, and see if he is a good one." There was some philosophy as well as innocence in the proposition. True and honest marriage is the ideal of social life; the apotheosis of human existence. It consists in mutual devotion, mutual fidelity, mutual respect; and there can be no mutual respect without self-respect. The moment either party is untrue to the sacred covenant, marriage from that instant is simply "Paradise Lost." No matter if the damning secret is kept from the injured party, the consciousness of the guilt is perpetual banishment from Eden. Separation, in such case, is the only reparation that can be made. And yet, according to the Roman Church, divorce is impossible! In Protestant countries "a man may put away his wife for adultery," though the wife can't get rid of her husband for the same offence. Is there not a wise old proverb, "Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander?" But—

"The sin forgiven by Christ in Heaven,
By man is curst away."

The Cosmopolitan, 111 Strand, London, Dec. 22, 1870.

AGITATION IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

An enterprising body of men, some twelve in number, are now engaged by one fashionable establishment in New York to make up female apparel. The work-shop is in the rear, while the measuring and cutting department is in front. As a matter of delicacy, the presumptive manager of the business is a female, but the actual head of the establishment is a man, and his attention is given to the main details of the house. He says that his masculine mantua-makers are capable of doing work faster and better than the females. They earn from twenty to forty dollars per week, at piece-work, where women usually average from eight to twenty. Their work is all cut out and prepared, and they never come in contact with the customers of the establishment. It will be readily asked now if men are thus going to do that particular work which has heretofore been the support of the women, what is to become of those who are thus deprived of their means of living? Mind, we promise no interference with these men, for that is a rowdyish way of suppressing trespassers; but we aim now to arrive at a conclusion as to the new employment these female laborers are to be supplied with, since their business has been invaded and usurped. Are they to be admitted to the employments which these masculine mantua-makers deserted? Are they to follow office-hunting, soldiering, seafaring or farming? Can they not now be tolerated as physicians, lawyers, clerks, sheriffs, constables, etc.? Will the world reject them as gaugers, inspectors, harbor-masters, surveyors, wharfingers. Or must they go down? They were tolerated at the needle, but even that has been riven from their hands. What is to become of them? The innovation in New York makes this a serious question. Their own obstinacy holds them in check at present, for the greatest antagonism to female advancement comes from the women themselves. They will not consent to accept of suffrage; they refuse to indorse the right of their own sex to become lecturers, lawyers or physicians; they sneer at Woodhull & Claflin in their endeavors to become money brokers and newspaper editors; their enmity arises when their emancipation is proposed. Now, the enemy has advanced upon them from a new direction, and captured one of their citadels. Will this reconcile them to the necessity of coming out of their reserve and making an effort to capture some of the easy things which strew the pathway of mankind? The exigency of the case demands action. Their bread is in danger. They must either consent to accept of suffrage and its blessings, or they must reconcile themselves to greater sufferings, and to ultimate extinction as independent and self-reliant beings. Let us see if woman can be coaxed to defend herself in the face of this new encroachment on her limited prerogatives. If men can haste on flounces why should not the women exercise the ballot? That is the question.—New Orleans Republican, 12 Governor Mahan's Editor.

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

BY C. B. P.

NO. 7.

"The Sun in the Veda is frequently called the runner, the quick racer, or simply the horse, which is the more humanized mythology of Greece, and also in many parts of the Veda, he is represented as standing on his cart, which in the Veda is drawn by two, seven or ten horses"—Muller.

These same horses galloped the holy land of Judea. Jeremiah heard them snorting when Dau bit their heels. Upon the horse of the Sun, the king of kings rode the heavens by his name JAH. He waxed fat and kicked in excellency on the sky, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation, the paved work of a sapphire stone, as it were the body of heaven in his brightness. Here Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu and seventy elders saw the God of Israel, and were in at the supper of the great God to eat and drink. And upon the nobles of the children, he laid not his hands; for the twelve tribes or signs had their allotments as the angels of God; Jacob, in full, being the inheritance of the Most High. His horses were the strong racers who in the cloud-land had their necks clothed in thunder. The Lord, looking out of a cloud, ungear'd Pharaoh's chariot wheels. Indeed, the Hebrew Exodus is only another version of the ancient Solar mythology. It was in the chariot of the Sun, with the horsemen thereof, that Elijah "the strong Lord"—"the man of hair" went up into heaven. Job, in parable of dramatic mythology, parables the swift wind by the ostrich, and at what time she lifteth up herself on high, she scorneth the horse and his rider. In the very name of the I and the O B, or Job, we have the Sun and the Dragon, and the horse of the Sun smelt the battle afar off which should decide between Michael and the Dragon contending for the body of Moses, the Sun-horse paweth in the valley, and rejoicing in his strength, he goeth on to meet the armed men. The glory of his nostrils is terrible, and clothing his neck in a thunder-cloud, there went up a smoke out of his nostrils and fire out of his mouth, devoured, setting on fire the foundations of the mountains and burning to lowest hell. How the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind—how he bound the sweet influences of Pleiades, and loosed the bands of Orion. How he brought forth Mazzaroth in his season, or the twelve tribes in Jacob, and guided Arcturus and his sons. How he made Behemoth the chief of the ways of God, moving his tail like a cedar, and drew out Leviathan with a hook.

The Sun of Israel was nothing behind the Tyrian or any other Heracles, or Phoebus Apollo, with Helios the angel. He stood still on Gibeon while the "tender-eyed" moon shaded herself in the valley of Ajalon; and who among the Gentiles has hid himself in the thick darkness better than Moses, Job, or other Hebrew Godman, in riddles, parables and dark sayings? If the Gentile gods and goddesses, slain by the Dragon of the Night, had resurrection each succeeding moon, and with the Lamb that was slain, yet liveth again, were with Him, young in the new birth, so in the drama of Job, his whole household destroyed in the beginning of the drama, come to life again in accordance with the old solar epic. Satan, the old Night Dragon among the sons of God, having eyes before and behind, garnished the heavens as the winding serpent, but was put to flight on the approach of Him who "was, and is, and is to come," when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. The Redeemer lived, for the Sun was rising. Jemima, "handsome as the day," was in the dawn, to proclaim the glad tidings of great joy. Kezia, the odorous wind, came balmy, breathing from her golden vials full of odors; and Keren-happuch, "the horn of plenty," with her manna, was in "tender mercy of our God, whereby the day-spring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace." Where, then, among all the goddesses of the Cloudland were women formed so fair as the daughters of Job? Have "those seven eyes of the

(CONTINUED FROM ELEVENTH PAGE.)

minim, pays not only the real value of that insurance, but a large additional sum, representing "loading," for the following purposes: 1st, the paying of from thirty to fifty per cent. of the premiums, as "commissions," to agents or life-brokers; 2d, paying extravagant salaries to officers for doing next to nothing; 3d, the liquidation of all manner of unnecessary "expenses," in which too often the managers of companies claim perquisites; 4th, the building of uncalled for, ostentatious and costly palaces, called "offices."

We have given facts and statistics before now sufficient for a common sense view of the case. If something is not done to better the present course we may look for a renewal here of the English life insurance companies' story of a few years back. Resources cannot be steadily impaired, by waste, without an earlier or later bankruptcy, nor will insurers be willing much longer to be taxed to meet this unwarrantable impairment. The President of these United States does not receive equal emoluments with those of some life insurance agents or officers, and the White House at Washington does not equal the accommodation which these agents and officers require in their insurance office palaces. The expenses of the "Great Western" were by no means unrivalled or unsurpassed in offices which still exist; and yet, look at them. The gross receipts were \$305,332; expenditures, \$182,294, of which \$95,323 were actual expenses, not including dividends, etc., on capital.

REVENUE

The evil of centralization in governments is the far removal of the dispensing hand from the collecting. The financial affairs of small municipalities, where each payer of tax knows where his money goes to, are managed to the general satisfaction of all. But when you introduce the element of doubt, product of ignorance, you produce dissatisfaction.

While the framing of laws may be done by one body of men chosen from a great number, and coming from all parts of a vast country, the dispensing of the revenue of a nation should be as near to the place of its collection as possible.

The proof of this is to be met with in the conduct of the school system in the rural districts of our country, where the common-school system prevails. The management is generally economical.

The financial affairs of small towns and cities exhibit, as a rule, great economy, because of the intimate knowledge all the people have of their public business. This should be the experience from which to learn the true theory of Governmental finance.

A system of banking under Government control could have a finance board in each representative district with sub-boards in each township, and a large part of the revenue could be dispensed under the eyes of those from whom it was collected. The management of the postal department could be under just as good control if the paying for service were done by the district boards as it is now when the contracts are made by parties far distant and necessarily ignorant of local matters. There is a want of completeness in all the departments of our Government in this matter of knowledge and responsibility. We put the latter upon those possessed of the least of the former.

The progress we have made thus far toward a system of finance and revenue has been accidental. When the war came upon us, there was only the old rule of "cut and try." Thanks to the spirit of the people rather than to the financial system, success was attained. But we shall live in vain if we do not glean from the experience of a century some substantial basis upon which to lay out the foundations of a system that shall not be all "cut and try."

We think that the freakiness which we see in some few persons extends to the race, and therefore no rule can be laid down for our guidance; but the race is not given to freaks, it moves along under the sway of fixed laws. Welcome will be the day when we can understand those laws.

There is no question, but there is one best way to collect the money necessary for the support of Government. And it is not creditable to the statesmen of the country that the way has not been found.

THE *Woman's Journal*, of the Pacific Coast, published and edited by Mrs. Carrie F. Young, is a sprightly sixteen page sheet, full of matters of interest to all women of all countries. The number before us contains a serial entitled, "Will they Marry?" a nice bit of sarcasm upon present customs and practices. We are glad to see these evidences of growth of the cause of woman in the popular heart, who more than any other part of humanity need to be encouraged to step forward and up from the conditions of servile yielding and obedience to those, who, at least are the unintentional limiters of her female possibilities. We say without being proven "false prophets," that the time is at hand wherein women is to be accorded her rightful position as a part and parcel, not only of the body social but also of the body politic. The query is then could she have been so long a part of the former and not consequently of the latter.

CHILDREN. THEIR RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND RELATION TO SOCIETY.

No. V.

We are aware that the proposition with which the last article closed is a novel one, but from the premises no other conclusion can be reached. And if such be the true responsibilities of the situation, it necessarily follows that society should make it one of its first and most important duties to itself as a whole, to compel its constituent parts to a due regard for the laws of reproduction.

Marriage or the union of the sexes is a natural condition of the human race to which its sex representatives legitimately tend. The result to society of marriage is addition to its numbers. The result to the contracting parties is just the happiness or the misery which they extract from their union. Whatever relations they may sustain to the children, they produce, those which society as a whole sustains to them are broader and more comprehensive. The parents are but parts of society, and their children are nothing less, so that while they, by present social systems, are for a time left to the special control and guardianship of their parents, it can be considered only as in trust for society.

The relations which should be considered as the foundation of society are those which exist between society and marriage in its special function of reproduction, which thus far have been utterly ignored. When two are about to form a marriage union, does society in its legitimate functions of promoting and protecting the public welfare ever stop to ask what the character of the results of the union are likely to be? Instead of this most proper question entering into the consideration, the only one that has been thought of is: how shall these two be compelled to live out the remainder of their natural lives together utterly regardless of the higher thought of the children resulting from it? Such has been and is the superficiality of society, and consequently in its heart and nerve to-day it is degenerated and corrupt, though to external appearances it is proud and gay.

But, says the objector, would you cripple individual freedom by imposing any restraints regarding the union of the sexes? We answer that individual freedom which interferes with the good of the public is not freedom, but tyranny. Every living individual is possessed of the inalienable right to freedom within the limits of his or her sphere, but that freedom cannot encroach upon the freedom of any other individual possessing the same right, nor upon that of the sum of individuals as represented by society. Just at this point is where the great mistake is always made: the failure is ever made to distinguish between individual and collective rights and wrongs; between society as the total of individuals and the individuals themselves. The rights of the former are so much the more superior to those of the latter, as it is greater in the number of individuals composing it. Under this proposition, which lies at the root of all government, society not only has the right to prescribe all necessary laws by which to govern its members, but it is its duty both to itself as a body and to every individual member to do so. Anything in the individual which produces deleterious effects upon society, it has the right to constrain, but beyond this limit no government has any right to proceed.

It may be laid down as an undeniable and a legitimate duty of society through its established government to debar, if possible, the production of such children as prove the pests and curses of it, which action, in its results, the blindest and dumbest can see, must be beneficial to all parties involved, to society as a whole, and to those debarred from inflicting upon it the coming damnation.

Were these matters understood, were they made a part and parcel of every child's education, there would be but little, if any, disposition on the part of individuals to proceed contrary to the limits of these deductions. It may be considered as certain that no woman would consent to bear children by a habitual drunkard, did she know that it would legitimately follow that such children must be idiotic, insane or the subjects of epilepsy; and if she would should be prevented. It may not be true that such dire results often follow, but many others, only less terrible, surely do in every such case.

It is a well-established fact among the medical profession that nearly, if not quite, all the consumption which hurries so many victims through life has its source in hereditary syphilitic taint, which, for delicacy, has been christened scrofula. Now what business or right has a man or woman, who knows that his or her system is loaded with this infernal poison, to become the propagator of the species? It requires but a moment of just consideration to determine between the individual's rights and those of society in this instance. The same is equally true of all other diseases and damnations which can be transmitted, and not more of those which pertain to the purely physical than of those which relate to the mental and the moral. It thus must come to be a conceded fact that the rights of society are superior in every sense to those of the individuals composing it. When the world shall begin to act upon this deduction it will have commenced a course of advancement which will never be intermixed with retreats.

Education for all in matters which refer to these vital points should be one of the first steps to be taken by society. They have been foolishly and criminally ignored upon the false premises that to instruct children in these would be to lead them into unfortunate conditions, whereas the very re-

verse is the truth. The same principle should and does now apply in this regard that does in all which have been demonstrated. If there are dangers to be avoided, the very way to prepare children to avoid them is to give them a perfect understanding of what they are. In knowledge there is always safety. In ignorance there is always danger.

Let these truths be adopted in the education of children regarding their duties as the future parents of society, and one-half the ill society inflicts itself by would soon disappear. No persons would think of setting their children to carry on a business of which they had no knowledge, but this, the most vital of all things—the production of new kind—all possible knowledge is withheld. As well might be expected that an ignorant foot-ped should be able to construct a perfect locomotive as that ignorant parents should be able to produce perfect children; and society must come to this conclusion before much progress can be possible in purifying the races.

Notwithstanding all the very bad material which comes out of which future generations will be constructed, the generations could be very much improved by a judicious culture of the bad we have—just as superior stocks of animals, better fruits and vegetables and more perfectly perfumed flowers are produced from inferior sources. It is the knowledge which shall bring to men and women the comprehension of these things which is needed; with it very few bad results would follow, even from the bad we have.

It requires but to be mentioned to show the ridiculousness of the absurdity, to say nothing at all about the lying part of the matter, of endeavoring to mislead children by such falsehoods as that "the doctor brought mamma a baby last night." To such an extent has this ignorance prevailed that young women have actually been married without knowing anything about the process of reproduction. If such things are not criminal it is hard to name anything which is. Thanks to a great deal which is obtainable now-a-days in spite of parents and teachers, not many women enter the marriage state without some knowledge of what they are to be the subjects of.

If our houses of prostitution were searched and their inmates questioned, none would be found there whose notions had had the good sense to teach them the objects and functions of their sexual systems. It is the ignorance of these things which prepares the subjects who fill the blotches upon the fair face of humanity, which scatter their blighting poisons among its sons and daughters. In the name of a common humanity, then, and as a duty we owe it, we demand that these curses be banished by a sensible and judicious system of common education.

There is a law common to all nature by which those things that are best adapted to each other are brought and held together. If it be analogically applied, it will be found that there is a chemistry of the social, intellectual and moral sentiments as well as of the material elements, which only require to have free action to produce equally good comparative results. Education should include a perfect knowledge of this part of general chemistry, so that compatibles and incompatibles may be at once apparent to all people of both sexes. Open the fountain of knowledge so that all may drink of the waters of a true life.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

The vast country which lies to the north of us—in deference to our feelings called a dominion instead of a kingdom—is much in the condition of a coy maiden, with half courage to face a single life and half doubt if her lover intends marriage.

It is a difficult matter for us to comprehend all the influences that act upon our friends over the border, so as to form an opinion of their probable future conduct. There is a general idea prevalent among all classes in this country that, by some means and at a time not far distant, the Dominion of Canada, will become a part of the United States of North America.

In Canada the paper warfare now being carried on proves that the people are by no means so unanimous.

Without as great a disturbing element as we had in slavery, still the various colonies which now form the Dominion have not lived upon the best of terms.

When Upper and Lower Canada united, a generation ago, there was a dispute about the representation in the government. At that time Catholic Lower Canada had a larger population than Protestant Upper, and the latter feared to give Lower Canada representation by numbers; so an agreement was entered into: Lower agreeing to give Upper equal representation upon condition that, in case of a change of their respective stations, the latter should not then demand representation by numbers. In a few years natural causes gave Upper Canada the greater population, and by far the greater wealth. In the while a school system had blossomed, and Upper Canada was paying some eighty thousand dollars annually to the sectarian schools of Lower Canada. There has never been a fondness among Protestants, since the days of Henry VIII., to pay for the education of Catholic clergy; so the people of Upper Canada wished to annul the agreement, made when it was for their interest, now that its provisions were against them. It was the other's ox that was gored.

This question of representation led to a great waste of

and injured the general. The Lower Canadians claim Upper claimed the America. So far was the contest carried that threats were made it could not be secured there for them; and the utterer over after was known by a full. This dispute was a favorite Globe (Hon. George the title of the gov of Kingdom by the prov again.

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time, and injured the general welfare of the whole country. The Lower Canadians claimed the letter of the law, the Upper claimed the American doctrine of inalienable right. So far was the contest carried, that even in their Parliament threats were made that if the rights of the people could not be secured there, they would go to Washington for them; and the utterer of such treasonable sentiments ever after was known by the name of Washington McDougall. This dispute was, at the suggestion of the editor of *Toronto Globe* (Hon. George Brown), settled by confederation: the title of the government made Dominion instead of Kingdom by the prompt action of Mr. Banks at Washington.

The Confederation is far from popular among the people of the eastern portion; and this seems to create a doubt over the whole country of the ultimate success of their efforts toward a popular self-government.

There are many subordinate causes for dissatisfaction among the people of the Dominion, but the greatest of all is the fact of the greater growth and advancement of their neighbors. Thousands of emigrants from Europe pass through their country every year, and few stay. Nearly half a million of her own sons and daughters, born and bred in Canadian homes, are now citizens of the United States, and add, by their industry and frugality, to the wealth of the big neighbor. So great and alarming did this exodus become that numerous efforts have been made to keep their young men at home.

One member of Parliament went so far as to promise his constituents, if they would stay upon Canadian soil, they should each have a hundred acres of land in the Red River country. It was a topic of much Parliamentary talk; but nothing seems to check this decimating process. Besides the pecuniary advantages to be gained by young men in the States, the standing of workingmen is so much better, that each visit of an Americanized Canadian to his home brings away a half dozen of his fellows.

It does not matter what or how many causes this state of affairs depends upon, the present condition of the Dominion is not satisfactory to a large number of the people, and they believe that in annexation is a remedy for all their ills. The fear of the heavy taxation, which was at the close of our war a quieting influence, has become dissipated by the continued prosperity of the States under the burden; and the party of progress is fast gaining ground throughout the Dominion.

The difficulty of living apart is destined to bring the two countries together.

We are one people, with wants identical, and there is no just reason for the maintenance of two separate governmental organizations.

The means of bringing about the union of the two countries is the agitation of the question upon both sides, till the people see the great advantages that will accrue from it, and then the consummation will be as easy as the marriage of a willing couple.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE BAY STATE.

GOVERNOR CLAFLIN LEADS THE VAN.

TRUE STATESMANSHIP.

In his message the Governor says of woman suffrage:

"The usages, the sentiments and teachings of past ages are indeed in opposition to this principle; but this is an age of change and progress. The existence and action of our republican Government are also in opposition to the customs of the past and present majority of nations. We are accustomed to examine each question independently on its intrinsic merits, and we are not bound by the traditions of the past. With regard, then, to the abstract right, it is difficult to see why one sex only should exercise the privilege of voting, and there certainly are many strong considerations why those now excluded should be permitted to share in public affairs. Whatever conclusions, however, we may reach on the point, there can be no question that great injustice is done to woman by many existing laws, and it is our duty to relieve the statute books of these relics of barbaric ages. I allude particularly to those laws affecting the rights of property. For instance, a husband inherits all of his wife's separate personal estate, while she, under like circumstances, will inherit only one-third of his. The husband can dispose of all his personal estate by will, but she can devise no more than one-half of her separate estate without his consent. A husband's separate deed can convey his real estate, subject only to dower and homestead, without her consent, but her deed, conveying her own separate estate without his consent, is absolutely void. The wife cannot convey her shares in a corporation, neither can she lease her separate real estate for more than a year without her husband's consent. No such restriction attaches to the husband's stock in corporations, or leases in real estate, and while a wife, within a specified time, may waive the provisions of her husband's will, if it unjustly deprives her of her proper share of his property, yet if she is insane during that period of time no such waiver can be made, and the unjust will must stand; so that if the death of her husband causes her to lose her reason she will with it lose her just share of her property also. There are laws also affecting the rights of woman in regard to children, which bear severely upon her tenderest relations. The courts have often shielded her of late years in these matters, realizing, doubtless, that precedent and the usual strict interpretation of laws often bring great injustice to many worthy and suffering mothers and lasting injury to children. All such injustice and hardship should be eliminated from our laws,

and this is peculiarly your function. The laws of a State ought to express the sentiments and opinions of the people, but our statutes now fail to do this in many particulars deeply affecting the rights of woman."

The great want of the time, in the department of society which relates to government, is the lack of perception on the part of those who are in the position of law-makers. Society is rapidly evolving, and the laws which a century or even a decade since were perfectly consistent for the time, have ceased to meet the new phases of development. It was the want of perception on the part of Government which permitted the late war, which could and should have been avoided, by taking "time by the forelock." That war did come, and that millions of lives and billions of treasure were sacrificed to obtain what the Government by its strong arm should have accomplished instead, demonstrated that statesmanship formed no part of that Government. Statesmanship is not that capacity which provides for, or gets over the exigencies which are already upon us, but it is that foresight which sees impending events and prepares for them before they reach the dire extremity of actual collision.

Governor Claflin, with a prescience which entitles him to a commanding position among statesmen, seizes the vital question of the day, which most of those prominently before the public as its representatives are attempting to ignore, and with a boldness which sinks the man in the head of the State, says: "It is difficult to see why one sex only should exercise the privilege of voting." As the first Governor who has had the courage to meet this question fairly and squarely, Governor Claflin will stand in the front ranks of coming changes. He knows that this question is before the people. He knows that it is but a question of time when woman shall have equal political right, and that it is as useless to oppose the "rising tide" as it was to oppose the abolition of slavery. And, more than this, he recognizes the truth that the statutes of the States require to go through a purifying and eliminating process, "in many particulars deeply affecting the rights of woman." Indeed, it would be a proof of the most unyielding intolerance on the part of any man to be a constant reader of *WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY* and not come to an open expression of the realities of this question, which so nearly involve the good of future humanity.

We trust this lead of Governor Claflin will give the Executives of other States the "back-bone" to speak out their convictions on this subject, so that before another year shall have passed the women of the United States, as well as the men, shall exercise the right of voting, not only for Senators and Representatives to Congress, but for all other public elective officers of whatever grade.

"Women, in various parts of the country, continue to perpetrate acts of violence, such as shooting, beating, etc., upon men who have offended or injured them. Thus, at Richmond, Ind., last week, a Mrs. Shaw shot her brother-in-law, Mr. Brafford, but fortunately did not kill him. The affair involves numerous disgraceful scandals, which it is by no means our intention to reproduce. What we wish to point out is, that this sort of thing is becoming uncomfortably common throughout the land. It is still, however, exceptional; but what would be the condition of society if it should become otherwise? The bad impulses of man are certainly bad enough, and not a word have we to say in their extenuation; but the mania of woman is fiercer and more feverish, less likely to be controlled by a regard for ulterior consequences, and more easily stimulated without respectable cause or pretext. This moral and intellectual difference, in modern discussions, has been persistently and, we think, unfairly ignored by those who have loudly and volubly demanded what they call the "Emancipation of Woman."

The *Tribune*, in making the above remarks, seems to be utterly oblivious to the causes which have produced the conditions mentioned. Were it as suicidal for the man who accomplishes the so-called ruin of a woman as it is for her, there would be some approach to justice in the *Tribune's* position.

Suppose that for any other crime man should be held harmless, as he is in this matter, and women for the same should be made accountable to society as she is in this matter, would not there naturally arise in the soul of woman a sense of injustice which would drive her to acts of desperation? Were she consigned to prison for being the victim of man's baseness, treachery and lying, while he should be let go scot-free, there could scarcely be more cause for complaint or for taking justice into her own hand. In this matter there is no justice in the common practice, and the *Tribune* knows it. It is therefore an ignoring of the true question to put it upon "moral and intellectual" grounds when it is purely political and social inequality.

When woman shall have exercised political rights ten years, all such distinctions of justice in favor of man will have ceased, and who knows but in the reaction the scales, which have been so long held by him, may not drop below an equilibrium, and he in turn suffer some of the injustice which has been and is being heaped upon the devoted heads of women.

It is to be hoped, however, by all who have the good of humanity at heart that the approach to justice may be so firmly gradual that when a perfect level is attained it may be maintained.

DONATION TO A LADY MINISTER.—Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, pastor of the Universalist church, in New Haven, Conn., on Christmas day received a roll of greenbacks of pretty large denominations encircled by a massive gold ring. Was it a wedding ring, Phebe?

WASHINGTON SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Before this paper will have passed to the public this Convention will have met. No doubt all the prominent and able representatives of the movement throughout the country will be in attendance, and all the power that can be combined will be brought to bear to accomplish the end all have in view. There may be honest difference of opinion about the best means to arrive at this end, but when they are convened they will, without doubt, unite upon the best method.

If the enfranchisement of woman can be accomplished without the tedious and vexatious process of first obtaining the passage of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution by Congress, and then the still more tedious and vexatious process of getting its ratification by the States, it would be a most desirable consummation. It is well known that we do not think such an amendment at all necessary, and that we have endeavored to put it plainly before Congress and the public. We do not stand alone in the position; many eminent jurists, lawyers and Congressmen have decided that our position is "Law," and that before the Supreme Court, there cannot be the slightest doubt of it being so declared. Therefore, should Congress fail to give the necessary legislation, the process through the Supreme Court by making a case in point would be much more expeditious and less expensive than securing the passage and adoption of an amendment to the Constitution. We trust the Convention will regard it in this light, and join us heart and hand in obtaining the necessary legislation. We think that Congress will more readily entertain this view of the matter than that of an amendment. And certainly if Congress would entertain the amendment, it will our proposition. Therefore, from whatever position the subject is viewed, we believe that the best method by which to arrive at the exercise of suffrage for women is to obtain from Congress the necessary legislation to instruct the officers of elections to accept and count the votes of all citizens, according to the provisions of the XVth Amendment.

RACE, COLOR AND SEX.

When we first asserted that the Constitution already guaranteed political equality to woman we were laughed at, and called slightly "Moony" on the subject, and more than one important dignitary said, "I would not ridicule you by repeating it." We were firm in our conviction, and after the most scrutinizing analysis which we were capable of, we submitted our deduction to the most profound jurists and great constitutional lawyers, who, one and all, after mature consideration, pronounced our position "law."

Armed with this authority, which must be finally decisive if all else fail, we have vigorously pushed this matter in Congress and shall continue to urge it, no matter where required, or how long, until it becomes the acknowledged "law" of the land. In some instances we have been met by the rebuff that the Fifteenth Amendment was but a negative admission of the right to vote, and that it could not be predicated except upon a positive grant of right. To this logic we entirely demur and assert that the intentions of the Constitution are not practiced if there are even negative rights which are denied exercise.

But the question of citizenship is definitely, and as they require, positively settled by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Fifteenth Amendment also declares in positive terms that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Now this is emphatic and to the point. No citizen, included by the terms race or color, can be denied the right to vote, either by the United States or by any State.

But, says the objector, "It may be denied on account of sex. We simply and positively declare that it cannot be denied on account of sex unless the denial is positively made by an additional Amendment to the Constitution, in which denial both sexes must join. There can be no logic plainer than this. If the right to vote cannot be denied on account of race, none being citizens included by race can be denied the right. Now, races are composed of both sexes, or, to state it differently: it requires both sexes to make a race, and, as the Constitution has specially provided that this right shall not be denied on account of race, it certainly cannot be denied on account of something of which race is composed, unless the limiting denial is made. An illustration will make the proposition so clear that the simplest may comprehend it. Suppose that for some reason the citizens of the State of New York had been denied the right to vote, and that Congress, desiring to remove the denial, should enact that the right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied in the State

of New York; would it not be plain that all citizens of the whole State were included, and that any attempt to deny the right of citizens to vote because they resided in the city of New York would be foolishly absurd? The city of New York, being a part of the greater term the State of New York, would be covered and included by it, and, should it be the intention to still acknowledge that the right to vote might be denied in the city of New York, it must be so provided, *i. e.* the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied in the State of New York, excepting only within the city of New York.

This is plain, but not more so than the same rule applied to race and sex. Sex is as much a part of race as the city of New York is a part of the State. Therefore it is that in the XV. Amendment, providing that the right to vote shall not (which is positive enough) be denied on account of race, that it cannot on account of sex, which forms a part of race.

Had the intention been to only enfranchise the male negro, the Amendment should have provided that the right to vote should not be denied on account of the African race, excepting the female sex of that race. This would have applied to males only, but no such limiting terms are made use of in the XV. Amendment. It is plain, comprehensive and pointed, and includes everybody comprehended by all the races and all colors.

It can scarcely be conceived as possible that the Republican party will attempt to deny the legitimacy of this offspring of its procreative power. It must be consistent and honest, and acknowledge its paternity, and make all the provisions which are necessary for its maintenance and to secure to it the full and unrestricted exercise of all its faculties, privileges, immunities and rights.

A VERY UNFORTUNATE STATE OF THINGS.

We have before us now, what we intend to publish one of these days, several letters bearing on a subject which, in the interest of all that is just and honorable, deserves to be fully and fairly ventilated. The complaint is not a new one, but the worst feature in relation to it is that hitherto we have been more or less dependent upon outside sources of information in learning of its character. Every one in Washington knows that in the various departments of the Government there are many poor and friendless girls employed, who in many instances are at the mercy of any scoundrel who, by inventing a set of plausible infamous charges against them, can have them discharged.

These charges can be very readily concocted, and the victim of the lying scribbler finds herself sent adrift without knowing for what reason. The practice with some of these fellows, when they determine to make sure of their victim, is to use the influence of a member of Congress, and by representations affecting the good name and character of a lady, make it appear they are performing a moral and patriotic duty in seeking her removal. We have the particulars of a case in which a clerk now in the Interior Department caused the discharge of a lady from two places in the Departments by purely *ex parte* statements, solely on the grounds that she refused to marry him.

In this instance it is a poor, defenceless woman, who has no one to rely upon but herself for her own and an invalid father's support. This man had no earthly motive for his malignant persecution of the woman except that she deemed him unsuitable to be her husband, and rejected his proposals. In return he wrote letters to the head of the Department, charging the lady with being a secessionist, though there was plenty of proof to show she tended wounded soldiers at Annapolis, that her husband was in the Union army, and her father nineteen years in the United States navy.

If every lady who happens to be without the necessary influence to counteract the vile and groundless charges which may be preferred against her by some malicious fellow she may have offended, is to be forthwith discharged, there is just cause to complain of the mode of equity practiced by heads of departments. The Star Chamber plan of hearing one side and allowing no chance of explanation on the other is contrary to every principle of justice.

There is no protection for ladies who may be thus maliciously assailed; and in the interest of all those who may have been threatened, or have any reason to think there are scoundrels seeking their removal from motives of malice, we ask them to send us the names of the persons from whom the annoyance proceeds, and we shall publish them in full.

We copy the above from the *Washington Republican*, but we can find no words adequate to express the contempt that heads of departments merit in paying attention to such methods of venting spleen. It is an "unfortunate state of things" when the arrogant male can thus maliciously traduce his necessarily submissive sisters, and who, by the act, proves himself beneath the contempt of everybody, and utterly unworthy of confidence. Are there complaints lodged by females against males of similar character, and if so, are they listened to?

It is astonishing how sensitive men become to censure when they attain high position of confidence and trust. They seem to merge all their manhood in the position and in the fear of losing it, and if any aspersions are brought against any female under their control, she must suffer for fear some one may bring it against him that he harbors disreputable women. He never thinks he may be harboring disreputable men. Oh, no! Men never become disreputable. If the man in his employ should be detected in improper relations with the female in his employ, she would be immediately discharged, while he would be retained. Such is the justice dispensed by our Government.

In the case referred to by the *Republican*, however, no such terrible charges appear, and those which do are so absurd

and so entirely without foundation, that her dismal tale are standing disgraces against those who made them.

The following endorsement relates to the above case:

THEATRE OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Mrs. Barbara Williams was recommended to me for appointment as a clerk in this office by the President and others. I would have recommended her at once but for the fact that then there were no vacancies in this office. She, in the meantime, received an appointment in the office of the Register, and lost her place on the representations of a man by the name of Knox. She has since held the position in the dead letter office of your department, and has, I understand, been again removed on the representation of the same individual, who has reasons of his own for persecuting a poor, defenceless lady, and who has no one to rely upon but herself for the support of herself and unwell father. I do hope you will have some one investigate this case and see that justice is done. Very truly, your friend,

F. SPINKER.

Hon. J. A. J. CHESWELL, Postmaster General.

A GROUP OF NON-VOTERS.

INTELLIGENCE, ENTERPRISE, ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND COURAGE.

JUSTICE, LAW, AND THE MINISTRY.

The following are only the cullings of one day, from our exchanges:

A NON-VOTER REPORTER.

A lady stenographer is astonishing the old fogies in attendance at the present term of the Supreme Court, in Somerset county, Maine.

FROM THE BENCH TO THE NURSERY.

Mrs. Esther Morris, Justice of the Peace in Iowa, has temporarily retired from the bench to nurse her baby.

HOW A TOWN IS SUPPORTED.

Although the town of Berkeley, Mass., contains only 800 inhabitants, its female residents have earned \$800 during the year at straw sewing.

A NON-VOTER PROTECTS HER HUSBAND FROM A BURGLAR. A courageous lady, named Tile, saved the life of her husband, at Philadelphia, a few nights since, by putting a burglar to flight after he had made the husband insensible with chloroform.

HAVERLY OF A NON-VOTER.

In South Adams, Mass., last week, the dwelling of a Mrs. Martin took fire, and while the flames were raging that lady procured a ladder, put it up to the second story window, and while two firemen held it at the foot she mounted, climbed in, threw out the furniture in the room and then descended amid cheers of the crowd.

ANOTHER CASE WORTH RECORDING.

At a fire in Logan township, Illinois, a few nights since, several children were rescued from being burned to death by a young girl named Clara Montgomery, who subsequently had to walk half a mile to the nearest neighborhood, in snow, barefoot. Both of her feet were so badly frozen that they had to be amputated.

A NON-VOTER DEFENDS HERSELF.

The married lady who did the shooting at Richmond, Indiana, on Tuesday, vindicated woman's right to avenge her own wrongs. Under the old time notions the woman's identity was so completely absorbed in the name and dignity of her liege lord that any affront put upon her was considered as a direct, positive insult to the husband, of whom she was but a small part. It logically followed that in such cases the husband was called upon to resent and avenge the wrong at the point of the sword or at the pistol's muzzle. Timid husbands will be glad to learn that woman is asserting her right to do her share of the fighting.

A LADY IN THE MINISTRY.

The *Neenah, Wis., Times* says: "W. A. Wilkes, Esq., and his estimable wife, Rev. E. Tupper Wilkes, left on Thursday evening to take up their residence in Rochester, Minnesota; Mr. Wilkes to enter into the practice of law, and Mrs. Wilkes to assume the pastorate of the Universalist Society of that city. Mr. Wilkes came to the village of Neenah seven years ago and was engaged with M. Pettibone for three years. For the past four years he had been in the book and news business and had built up a profitable business, of which Mr. Fenton is his successor. Mrs. Wilkes became a resident of Neenah something over two years since, and ministered acceptably to the congregation of the 'Church of the Good Shepherd' for about one year, when she retired and was united in marriage with Mr. Wilkes. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes have ever been highly respected in this community, and their loss will be a subject of regret to many warm friends, both in their church and society generally. We believe we may truly say on behalf of our citizens, and certainly in our own behalf, that we wish them every success in their new home, and that they may find it both pleasant and profitable."

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 entirely 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.

POLITICAL MAXIMS.

Happy were we, if they but understood
There is no safety but in doing good.
Fontaine

But Paton now is wiser than of yore,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor.
Pope

Mankind one day scarce and free appear;
The next day they're cloudy, sullen and severe.
South

There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of fondly publishing his neighbor's shame.
Harvey

On eagle's wings immortal scandal fly,
While virtuous actions are but born and die.
Harvey

Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit, or adorn your name.
Lord Lyttelton

Many a word at random spoken,
May smother or wound a heart that's broken.
Scott

Count all the advantages prosperous vice attains,
'Tis but what virtue does from and disdains.
Pope

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

[From the London Economist, Dec. 17.]

The new constitution of the German Empire can hardly be said from any point of view to be a satisfactory one. Neither does it give a satisfactory power as yet to the central constitution, nor is the machinery of that constitution, even in those matters, over which it is paramount, satisfactory. Let us deal with the first point first. It is a step in the direction of complete unity no doubt, for it comprehends Prussia, Baden, Wurttemberg and Bavaria, which were not included in the North German Bund. But the gain in comprehension has been attained by a certain relaxation of the central ties. Bavaria, for instance, retains particularist rights which if exercised, will interrupt seriously the homogeneity of the Empire.

The railways, posts and telegraphs of Bavaria are not subject to the imperial legislation except for military purposes; nor will the insurance laws of the empire be valid in that State except with the assent of the State. Bavaria may restrain her subjects from residing in other parts of the empire, the imperial laws of domicile not extending to Bavaria. Baden, Wurttemberg and Bavaria, will all be exempt from imperial laws of excise on beer and spirits. Bavaria retains complete control of her own army in time of peace, only pledging herself to adopt the imperial system of military organization, and putting her army under the Emperor's control in time of war; while Wurttemberg accepts an imperial commander-in-chief even in peace, appointing all the other military officers herself. Elsewhere the commander-in-chief and the commanders of all fortresses, are appointed by the Emperor, while the general officers, though appointed by the State, must be confirmed by the Emperor. It is obvious from even this brief statement that neither the commercial nor the military unity of Germany is yet attained. Still less is legislative unity attained. As regards the laws of the empire, speaking generally, only criminal law and commercial law are touched by the imperial legislation. The whole civil law and ecclesiastical law of each State remains under the exclusive jurisdiction of the local diet. The same is true of the system of education. Moreover, none of the special concessions to Bavaria, Wurttemberg, etc., can be withdrawn without the consent of the State in possession of these privileges. In other words, further steps towards true unity can only be attained by either persuasion or those violent measures which defy all law. There is no constitutional provision for completing the process of centralization at the will of the Empire, even though the whole Empire, with the exception of the particular State whose privileges should be involved, were unanimous on the subject. It is obvious that these arrangements are exceedingly incomplete and ineffectual, and leave much for future changes to accomplish.

Now, as regards the popular House of Reichstag, the power seems distributed in absolute accordance with population. There are to be 392 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 100,000 of population. Of these, therefore, Prussia, with her population of 24,000,000 out of 38,000,000, will elect about 420, or very nearly two-thirds, and her majority in the Reichstag will be not only assured but enormous. But in what we may call the Upper House—which will be in the case of Germany the House of Princes, and therefore, by reason of the prestige which lingers round nominal thrones, probably politically much stronger than an ordinary House of Peers—the influence of Prussia will be, nominally at least, very trifling in proportion. The Imperial Council is to consist of the twenty-five Princes of Germany, with the following number of votes each:

Emperor (King of Prussia).....	17	Saxe-Altenburg.....	1
Bavaria.....	0	Waldeck.....	1
Saxony.....	4	Lippe-Deimold.....	1
Wurttemberg.....	4	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	1
Baden.....	3	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	1
Hesse.....	3	Hesse-Schleiz.....	1
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	2	Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1
Brandenburg.....	2	Hesse-Greif.....	1
Oldenburg.....	1	Hamburg.....	1
Saxe-Weimar.....	1	Lubeck.....	1
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1	Bremen.....	1
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1		
Anhalt.....	1	Total.....	39
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1		

Apparently, therefore, while Prussia has nearly a two-thirds vote in the popular House, it will have much less

than a one-third vote of which the loss the nation that he can deal Emperor, within as, war once declared will not be able power does not other hand, if of the constitution fourteen votes course this plevation in the election, since, untold, could attention. In the States which precisely as it could, if it was occurred, or the admission lately prove therefore, as fundamental as fourteen very common checks on a very severe, take away without the vote could be opposed equivalent

In controversy, in law, argument, pi at, he they result in I we would correctly, not do to need to n has been In the relat be attempt ed in a real is only a only real facilitat and, if I thing w possibl When absolut borne li duct of It that i in gold will \$5 Liverpool loose n is differ answer we shu just as for less flour h thus n power is not the ot the val value I After all this any ot add ti while nothing made were of tra equal that ti to it which wheth the m vrel ple in the q We keep State down And

than a one-third vote in the House of Princes, without the vote of which the Emperor cannot formally declare war, unless the national territory be attacked. However, it seems that he can declare war as King of Prussia, though not as Emperor, without the consent of the Federal Council and as war once declared, even by Prussia, the smaller States will not be able to hold back, this limit of the Emperor's power does not seem to be a very formidable one. On the other hand, it is a real limit on his power that no alteration of the constitution can be effected against a minority of fourteen votes or upward in the Council of Princes. Of course this gives full power to Prussia to prevent any alteration in the constitution, as she has seventeen votes herself. But it gives her very little power to carry any alteration, since, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg alone, if united, could absolutely prevent any change in the constitution. Indeed, it will be seen that the small States—the States whose Princes have only one vote each—command precisely as many votes as Prussia, namely, seventeen, and could, if wanted, or if only fourteen out of the seventeen concurred, or with a smaller number if they could command the adhesion of any one of the intermediate States, absolutely prevent any revision of the constitution. So far, therefore, a revision of the constitution is concerned, the fundamental law preventing it, whenever there are as many as fourteen votes against it in the Council of Princes, is a very conservative enactment indeed. It is obvious that the checks on any popular extension of the constitution are very severe. No vote under the present constitution could take away a special privilege from Bavaria or Wurtemberg without the assent of Bavaria and Wurtemberg; and no vote could alter the constitution in this respect which should be opposed by Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, or by any equivalent power in the Federal Council.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In continuation of our remarks upon "Money and Currency," in last week's issue, we premise by saying that if an argument proceed from false premises the deductions arrived at, be they ever so consistent from the premises, can only result in leading still further away from the real truth. If we would arrive at true conclusions we must not only argue correctly, but our premises must be literally true. It will not do to assert infinite power of a finite being and then proceed to make rules for his guidance, which is virtually what has been done by gold in its sphere as money.

In the absolute sense there is no such thing as money. In the relative sense anything may be called money, and it may be attempted to make it fulfil the indications which are predicated upon the supposition that it is money; and that money is a reality—a possibility. As has often been proved, money is only an invention to facilitate exchanges. If this is its only real utility, that will be the best money which will best facilitate exchanges. This, we think, is a fair proposition, and, if it be so, a currency which will best represent everything which seeks to be exchanged comes the nearest to a possibility of money in its absolute sense.

When the proposition is made that gold and silver have an absolute purchasing power independent of legislation, it is not borne in mind that the same is just as true of any other product of labor. But is the proposition strictly true? Why is it that a yard of broadcloth in New York is equal to \$7.50 in gold, while in Liverpool it is only equal to \$5; and why will \$5 exchange for a barrel of flour in New York when in Liverpool \$7.50 is required? We know we make the very loose assertion that the cost of producing the several articles is different in the two places, and think the question is thus answered. In reality we are no nearer the truth than when we started to make the first inquiry. Why should it not be just as consistent to say that the broadcloth will exchange for less gold in Liverpool than in New York, and that the flour in Liverpool will obtain more gold than in New York thus making the broadcloth and the flour the purchasing power instead of the gold. This will be answered that this is not done because it has been customary to render it from the other side. This answer reveals all we have said about the value of gold as money to be strictly true, and that this value is really fictitious, or at best a supposition.

After a clear analysis we think that it must be apparent to all that gold and silver have no more absolute value than any other article which is the product of labor. It may be said that it has, from the fact that it will remain unchanged while nearly everything else would decay, and therefore that nothing which is not equally permanent in value can be made a substitute for it as money. To this it may be answered again that money is only a necessity of the demands of trade, and that there are many other things which are equally unchangeable by time with gold, and consequently that the argument does not apply to gold as money, but only to it as a valuable commodity for acquisition, a pound of which will exchange for just as much cotton or wheat, whether it be coined into dollar divisions or whether it is in the mass. It is not the intrinsic value of gold which has invested it with such defiant power, but the action of the people in regarding it, as having it, without ever stopping to test the question.

We perfectly agree with "D. W." about the economy of keeping a hundred millions of gold locked up in the United States Treasury, and we need not expect any great reform in finance so long as such imbecile policy is made possible. And yet these financial managers cry out when any measure

is proposed to the relief of the people from taxation is set on foot. They do not seem to remember that the fiscal policy has prevailed until the cost of all our public works has been increased so far that we can scarcely produce anything to export at a profit.

In this matter, however, the people are beginning to move, because they perceive that they are being literally eaten up and prevented from any recuperative action. The people must get over the fallacy that higher prices are an indication of increasing wealth or even of prosperity, and come down to the substantial basis that that is only increased wealth which is a fact in substance instead of by expansion.

The Government in its financial policy, should be limited by the same laws and privileges by which corporations are. In this matter of drawing the last possible dollar from the people, in order that it may make a good exhibit, it is not different from the consuming practice which some of our immense railroad corporations pursue. For instance, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has a consolidated capital stock, including the scrip dividend, of ninety millions of dollars, upon which is paid regular eight per cent. dividends. The original prime cost of construction and equipment may have been thirty millions. This is a very pretty showing for shareholders, who get 24 per cent. interest upon the original money invested, but how about the patronizing public which pays this extra sixteen per cent., or this four millions eight hundred thousand dollars every year, out of its hard earnings, in order that these fortunate shareholders may become millionaires?

Yet this company is successful. And so, too, has the Government been successful in filching from the people one hundred millions of dollars, which it keeps locked up in its treasury. The people may rest easy under such a financial policy, but is it no wonder that the laborer can just live and no more; for in the end, no matter how many middle-men the process may include, these levies at last come home to the cot of the daily laborer. It is a standing impeachment against our government that these things can be. It demonstrates beyond a doubt that wisdom, which looks to the interests of the common people, has taken its departure from our legislative halls. The obstinacy with which the present is clung to, by those having authority, makes it plain that "the people" must take this matter in hand before they can expect any remedy.

But we have departed from the consideration of our correspondent's communication in our earnestness upon this process, by which the laboring people are made to support a privileged class by what would be termed stealing in any other connection. To his suggestion for free banking we must demur. If the people need something by which to effect their exchanges, it is a matter in which the whole have a direct interest that it should be such as to warrant confidence at all times. We all know how insufficient individual security is to meet this demand. It has been, and is being, too often proved, to warrant the government in authorizing such a system. Any person has the right to obtain credit from any other person, or to accept his or her promise to pay, but for the government to indirectly endorse individual or corporate honesty, by which people are led to accept such promises only to find them worthless, is quite another thing.

Again, banking authorized by law upon certain conditions of security, pre-supposes the locking up of just the amount of capital which they are required to keep on hand, which is equally foolish with the present policy of the treasury. If banks can at all times keep coin in their vaults to the extent of one-third their circulation and still make large dividends, does it not seem plain that this is only another way of stealing from the people?

It is undoubtedly true that the profits of the banking systems of this country are sufficient, yearly, to pay all our expenses. Why should a system be allowed by which a quarter of a million of people actually take from the industries of the country such an immense sum? But the people need them and their accommodations! Well, that is very true, but why should not this enormous sum be saved to the people by the government extending this accommodation upon its own basis and account, which would relieve all the "security" required of banks and add so much to the volume of currency and consequent ease to the people. Not only this, but it would do away with the necessity of all other kinds of revenue. The people have these profits to pay to bankers, and besides they are obliged to pay all the expenses of the government. Why should not the government take the banking profits and release the taxes to the people?

This is a matter of sufficient importance to be prominently before the public. If it is one of the objects of government to promote the general interests and prosperity of the people, there is no one direction it could be more widely done than in this matter of reform in finance. With an economical system of finance properly adjusted to the needs of the people, the prime source of all the material ills of the country would be removed.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.—A Philadelphia paper says if a person wants to get an office from the Pennsylvania Legislature he must come with the endorsement that he is a prize-fighter—is capable of raising rows—can make himself notorious as a bully, and if he has killed a man or two so much the better. No women need apply. O'Baldwin, when he reads this paragraph, will no doubt accept the pardon of the Governor of Massachusetts.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1871.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

I acknowledge the justice of your criticism, contained in the last number, so far as it applies to "B," and perfectly agree with you that controversies carried on upon personalities are not only unprofitable, but unpleasant to readers; and that sarcastic retorts should only be admissible where a party puts him or herself before the public in a questionable attitude.

When I wrote my first article I had no idea of provoking a controversy with "F. Y.," and I have no wish to prolong it in the directions you have very properly taken exceptions to; and therefore will simply add that I still consider the logic of "F. Y." as arguments for free trade, although the statements made were undoubtedly supposed by him to sustain protection. Can "F. Y." now understand what I meant by "paradoxes?" They were to me absurd, as used by him for protection, but true as arguments to show the wisdom of free trade, for the very reasons I pointed out, not one of which have been answered. Therefore I do not think my position a ridiculous one; neither will high sounding words nor mere assumption, without argument, mislead the analytic reader.

So much for "F. Y." Now for his single statement. He says: "The special object of free trade is to secure low prices." From this statement I entirely demur, and reassert that the object of free trade is to secure a perfect equality between all classes of industries, so that no privileged class shall say to another, that "If you want to purchase my wares you must pay me forty per cent. more than you could purchase them of my neighbor." However much protectionists seek to escape the definite logic of this fact, by befogging the mind by statements of "reactionary benefit," and all its long train of intricacies and incomprehensibilities, they must fail when brought back to the point. This Government is based upon the supposed equality of its citizens, and it has no right to "wander among the clouds" to escape the self-evident facts by which it is surrounded.

The propositions of free trade are extremely simple and cannot be misunderstood. The industries which do not need protection—and these constitute much the larger proportion of the whole—are obliged to pay for the protected productions, which they consume, just the per cent. by which they are protected more than they otherwise would. There is no mistaking this. Any school child can understand it. Nor is this the whole of the matter. This system of protection results in high prices for everything. Whatever the unprotected industries consume they are obliged to pay the additional cost of protection for, which, in turn, increases the cost of their productions, to make a profit upon which they must dispose of at an increase in proportion to the increased cost of all their consumptions. A barrel of flour, under this system, may cost, delivered in New York, twelve dollars and still be no profit to the farmer, and yet it precludes him from shipping it, for other grain-growing countries can undersell him. 'Tis true he may get a larger but not a better relative price for what is consumed by these protected industries, and yet he makes no profit. To make the matter perfectly equal, the protected industries should equal the unprotected industries in the whole number of persons engaged, so that each should consume all the other products in excess of their own consumption.

This is not true in any sense regarding this matter in this country. All the productions of protected industries, as a rule, are consumed in this country; while the industries which do not need protection are those which produce the exports which go abroad to pay for the articles for which they are compelled to the additional prices of protection.

The true principles of economy are those which can be made of general application; and in this matter of interdependent industries, the needs of the world should be supplied from such respective portions of it as can produce the most at the least cost. As the world proceeds toward assimilation this will become more and more its policy. Protection means isolation, which is utterly at war with the tendencies of civilization. Protection, carried to its legitimate sequence, would shut us up from the world. If it is the principle, let us have it fully expressed; let no other country land upon our shores anything which can be produced by us. And whatever we have been accustomed to the use of, which cannot be produced here, let us dispense with its consumption.

Either Free Trade or Protection is the true principle, and any remaining "on the fence" between the two is but another way of asserting that it will not yet do to act upon the true principles of life. It is the same as lying or stealing to accomplish a given object, knowing that the falsehood or the theft must sooner or later become exposed by the inevitable decrees of divine justice, which know no North, South, East or West for the whole world. Whoever lives to see the events of the next fifty years will see the time when no class of people will require protection from another class of opposite interests, for all interests will then have adjusted themselves world-wide. The tendencies of Free Trade or unrestricted exchange of the world's products are in this direction. The tendencies of Protection or obstruction to the national exchange of products are in the opposite direction, and are therefore in opposition to the broadly philanthropic teachings of philosophy, science and religion, which show us that whether we be Jew or Gentile, Saxon or Teuton, we are all brothers under the sun.

"B."

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

LOBBY SCHEMES OF ADVENTURERS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SLANDERS UPON MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The Wonderful Capital and Land Purchase of John Roach.

CHEATING GOVERNMENT IN SETTLEMENTS FOR TOOLS, ETC.

The open and honest wish of President Grant, expressed in his message to Congress, that practical plans should be adopted to restore a creditable ocean steam marine, by which American commerce and mails should be borne under our own flag upon both oceans, has, it seems, laid him open to the misrepresentation of some cunning and unprincipled adventurers, who seek to impose upon the credulity of the public, by making "confidential" assertions that he specially favors their plans, plans which had no existence at the date of the message. Upon this as a basis, efforts have been made in this city to enlist aid, both personal and monetary, for lobby purposes in carrying measures which will not bear a close scrutiny, either as to parties interested, or plans to be carried out.

We have already exposed the enormity of fraud covered up in the various sections of the American and European Steamship Company, but there are still further revelations which are being developed, connecting with anterior facts and actions.

In the New York Herald's Washington telegraphic correspondence of the 16th of December last will be found the following:

"The President's Interest in the Revival of Commerce.

"Mr. John Roach, of New York, who has taken considerable interest in the revival of American commerce, had a long interview with the President yesterday. The President sent for Mr. Roach for the purpose of learning his views on the subject. The President will send to Congress a special message recommending action at the present session to aid in reviving the shipping interests of the country."

The correspondent was no doubt deceived or seduced into sending this dispatch by Mr. Roach himself or by some one specially employed for the purpose. It is deliberately false in stating that the President sent for this Roach to learn any "views" he might have, and those familiar with operations of lobbying could have told at the time that it was a shallow attempt to gain for Roach a position and standing which neither his intelligence or education entitle him to.

The President does not stoop from his dignified position to consult lobby adventurers who seek to carry such infamous jobs as the American and European Steamship Company's smuggling and land grabbing schemes through Congress.

The mere fact that the President in his annual message said, "I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving on the present

cost"—has been all the foundation that Roach had for making up his dispatch. His interview with the President was obtained through Roach's solicitation to a prominent member of Congress to gain it for him, at a particular time, probably so as to get off this miserably mean and shallow dispatch, that he might thereon base a further deception.

That deception has recently become developed, it is said, through an unfortunate infirmity of Roach. He is hard of hearing, and when intending to speak "confidentially," with his mouth close to the ear of his confidant, he not unfrequently talks so loud as to betray his secret plans, and to spread abroad misstatements which reflect more upon himself than others.

In his efforts to obtain aid he has been heard to state, as a sort of guarantee to those he was trying to inveigle into lobbying, or to "investing" in the lobby—that he had arranged to secure the passage of the American and European Steam Bill, and further aid toward building ships, by interesting directly in the same not only a large number of members of Congress, but the President also, and with the interested influences of these he would obtain such a bill from Congress as would give all the means to build twenty screw steamers of 3,000 tons each.

It would be out of place to treat this statement in any other than the most contemptuous manner and with the most contemptuous language. We therefore pronounce the statement, whether made by Roach or any of his creditors or friends, as a wilful and deliberate lie, uttered for the sole purpose of gaining help from the honest and unwary to perpetrate a fraud upon the public.

Members of Congress have been frequently assailed in this vague and indefinite manner by ignorance, by treachery, or by fraud. So have members of all constitutional assemblies, from imperial parliaments down to provincial and municipal councils; but rarely has it been found that there was any truthful basis to sustain even the foundation for such a charge. In the majority of instances the blasting rumors have been caused by some vulgar creature, with intelligence scarce above a brute, who has vainly tried by hints, and sometimes by direct offers, to secure an improper advantage, and, as possibly in the present instance, too stupid to discover that dignified silence meant a contemptuous rejection of the base proposals, has gone off, in the belief that he has been successful, to boast of it and to make it a means of seducing the unwary to sustain him by advances of money or of other aid, not having sufficient perception to show him that his base falsehoods would be exposed to his own defeat.

General Grant, while commander of the armies, had almost unlimited power. His simple order could have opened the way to the transit of cotton, of tobacco, of munitions, of provisions, of any merchandise whatever, out of which colossal fortunes could have been gathered to himself and friends; but, true to the integrity of manhood, true to himself—no such act, or temptation to such act, could occur with him.

President Grant, elevated by the almost unanimous voice of his countrymen from chief of the army to the head of the nation, could not be elevated beyond his nature. He stands now as incorruptible in his simple honesty, his directness of purpose, his pure integrity, as he stood and was while struggling in the field for the triumph of high principles over grovelling wrong.

President Grant knows no interest but that of his country; all thoughts of personal gain were abrogated when he entered upon the duties of his high station, and neither the corrupting taint of the tempter, or the poisonous breath of the slanderer, can or will affect him. He will sustain no measure which is not beneficial to the nation. He will, we are confident, even interpose his executive veto to any plundering schemes which through inadvertence may pass through Congress. Forewarned, however, as Congress has been by one exposure of the frauds contemplated in the smuggling bill, under the popularized name of American and European Steamship Company, and of this weak and shallow device to use the collective sentence of "large numbers of members of Congress being interested," Mr. Roach's plans will receive such due attention and scrutiny as to prevent not only fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars going in any form to build twenty screw steamers, but also to prevent the smuggling and land privileges, and the annual appropriations of a million or two of dollars for subsidy to the American and European Steamship Company.

John Roach's late transactions with the Government have not been so favorable to it as to cause desire for continuance. In a contract to furnish tools for the Navy Department, which was not fulfilled, he succeeded by peculiar appeals and representations in getting a settlement by which he retained the unfinished tools, asserting that they were only of the value of old iron, and got some \$80,000, declaring that the tools, if finished, would be, under his contract, equal in value to its amount, say about \$800,000, and that he would be utterly ruined if he did not get this

sum of \$80,000 to pay for work and material. If the value of this amount, it being the value of the work and material then on hand, would ruin him, how large was the capital then at his command? A schoolboy would say at once, there is none to estimate; but if again asked how much did Roach gain by the transaction? he would reply, the whole iron and work covered by the \$80,000. This sum the Government lost by him, for it got nothing whatever for it, only being thereby relieved from paying him more for tools and machinery then rendered of little value because newer and better forms had been invented.

The newspapers of Philadelphia and its vicinity announced recently that the "Morgan Works," or John Roach, the palatine owner thereof, had purchased the Effinger property, of about 150 acres of land, just north of Chester, for the purpose of erecting large ship-building works. Had any of them inquired, they might have learned that the purchase did not involve large capital, as only twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) were paid at the time, though the value of the property, as previously demanded, was \$60,000, but \$5,000 more seem to have been put on, making the nominal purchase \$65,000, under the possible expectation that the \$2,500 paid would be a clear gain to the owners with the return of the property to them. We have learned that another ship-building company contemplated purchasing the property, but upon having soundings made, it was found that along most of the frontage there was not sufficient depth of water, and abandoned it. Possibly Mr. Roach may contemplate the sale of town lots; but as Chester is growing southward and westward, it is not likely purchasers will go out of the city limits to purchase and pay upon a title which may be doubtful under the circumstances that less than five per cent. has been paid to secure it for speculative purposes. Nor will the city of Chester extend her limits and costly street and water improvements until it has better evidence of substantial capital at the control of Mr. Roach than is given in the records of the Commercial Intelligence offices of this city.

Attempts to palm off a reputation for capital, to bolster up baseless expectations for and from Congress by vile slanders of secret bribes of interest therein to its members, or to taint the spotless integrity of high official position by the poison breath of a scheming adventurer, should receive the scorn and contempt of every honest mind throughout the entire country.

EXIT THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FALSE ENTRIES IN ITS BOOKS.

Enormous Expenses and Unpaid Losses.

Sixty-eight Thousand Dollars in Fifteen Months for Printing and Advertising.

At last Mr. Miller, the Insurance Commissioner of this State, has made an examination and report on this fraud which we have for months been exposing before his eyes. And truly we are justified by his report. He finds fictitious entries in the Company's accounts—death-claims existing and long past due and yet unpaid—sixty-eight thousand dollars squandered in fifteen months out of a capital of about \$150,000—for what? Why, for printing and advertising! Even Mr. Miller does not pretend to say what the Company actually owes. He can only say that it is at least one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and odd hundred dollars worse off than nothing at all! And so, at last, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Peabody institution goes to the grave, and brings heavy losses on widows and orphans and destitution to many homes—poverty to many workingmen who have invested their hard earnings in that cursed co-operative insurance—and Mr. Miller grandly shuts up the affair after the evil is done, and Mr. Coleman, of 79 Nassau street, is made receiver.

Thus is the stable-door ever sedulously closed and fastened when the stable is empty. Thus we have a new illustration of the value of "respectable names." Why, we believe a partner of the most eminent banking house in the country was a "director" in this miserable swindle!

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUITS.—We are threatened with libel suits from all sorts of incorporated swindlers, because we have considered it our duty to expose some of their rascalities. Let them come on; but in the meantime we would advise them to look at the results of a couple of similar complaints which have recently been tried—one in Providence, R. I., and the other in Louisville, Ky. In the former case the damage which the plaintiff sustained was adjudged to be just six cents, and in the latter the jury could not find it in their conscience to grant more than one cent.

TH.

If any one doubts, he must, of the country to there is unrest, coming change, gle with the pol a silent inquiry of having in his port, which his ments, politica ment, and non to the surface, is unconscious to an extent r all that is goir assume. A vi thinker, and v ing and enliv ity, which in ness, and thu minds of so and well defi

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THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

If any one doubts what the present national condition is, he must indeed be a stupid observer. From one end of the country to the other and everywhere within its limits there is unrest, dissatisfaction—an intense consciousness of coming change. Almost universally among those who mingle with the political and social heads of the country there is a silent inquiry being made, as if each suspected every other of having in his possession some knowledge, fearful in import, which his own soul feels but cannot express. The elements, political, social, if not moral and religious, are in ferment, and none seem to realize what events may next come to the surface, indicating the character of the efforts society is unconsciously making. Individual mentality is sharpened to an extent never before generally attained. It is alive to all that is going on, but can give no shape to the form it shall assume. A vigorous thought emanates from some profound thinker, and with positive force darts in all directions, piercing and enlivening brains of scarcely less culture and activity, which in turn send out upon humanity their consciousness, and thus a great thought or idea is impressed upon the minds of society, dimly at first, to afterward become clear and well defined.

Above all other departments of the social structure, the political has assumed a position of superiority. Nor is it because a constructive work is in process. It is as though a huge structure was trembling with decay, or rapidly going to pieces as goes the stranded ship by the rolling waves which constantly beat with a growing fury against its unprotected sides. The political condition is ominous. The Democratic party went to pieces on the rock of negro slavery, and though fragments of it, which in some localities seem still strong, are floating here and there upon the political currents, it can never be reconstructed, can never even be gathered by the totally wrecked doctrines which it once professed. The fate which the Democratic party sustained, the Republican party is meeting by another cause. The work which the Republican party was constructed for is done, and its leaders, being conscious of the fact, seem bent on nothing so much as to the securing of a life annuity from its wreck. They have done great service to the country, and very many of them deserve well of it. But as the Democratic party went, so goes the Republican party. Plank by plank, piece after piece, separates, and day by day it grows less and less.

Disintegration is the order of the day. The central power which bound the lately dominant party to a common point and purpose has departed, and in its place has come the idea of perpetuation. All its schemes, all its legislation, all its policies are directed solely by this motive. The public welfare has no part in this strife, for its promotion does not form the mainspring which moves it. General Grant, who was the recognized central head which this party presented less than two years since, has at least a dozen—some openly, others secretly—plotting to decapitate him as President. Each of these parties has his clique, and the cliques have their backers and supporters, and thus the whole country is involuntarily, if not unconsciously, circulating in the currents of political disintegration. No one can look on this condition and not become conscious that the Republican party is already undergoing its sentence of death, and it is not in the general order of things that any resurrectory power shall ever be able to unite its scattered elements. Many feel the impending doom, and, in their anxiety to escape it, are looking wildly, almost savagely, about for some forlorn hope on which to anchor itself. Some there are who would dare anything to continue it in position, even an approach to assuming hitherto unknown powers. Thus stands the political prospect. What does it portend to the country? Are there no fresh and vitalizing currents being set free from this mass of decay? Are the ends of existence reached that humanity shall come to an equilibrium? Are all the elements of good which are inherent within humanity already outwrought? Are there no new possibilities concealed within the heart of society which, evolved, would add to its already beautiful proportions? Are there no elements of beauty by which the political structures have never yet been adorned? Finally, has civilization no new strides to take in its advance from barbarism to a perfected enlightenment?

"Revolutions never go backward" has passed into general acceptance. Each new thing accomplished makes way for another and greater, and points the direction from which it is to come. A growing freedom has been the motor power within the heart of humanity these many years, and has specially marked the events of the past two decades. The limits for its action were supposed to have been reached when the barbaric chains of servitude were stricken from the wrists and ankles of Africa's descendants. Political sight saw no further fetters that it could rend asunder and let loose upon the world their victims. But the clanking of chains in the South had not died away when, as though out of humanity itself, there came another wider and louder cry for liberty. But those who had regarded the negro with so much consideration and care for his rights as a human among humans, turned their faces from these new applicants for their clemency, and declared, "We know you not." And when they persisted in their petitions they turned upon them, asking: "What do ye here all the day? Get ye to your homes and make yourselves content that you are allowed the privileges we graciously have accorded to you; but split the air no more, near our ears, with your howling

and shrieking for your rights. Rights, brethren! What rights have ye? Have we not already granted you all you have asked? Do we not continue to shower our favors upon you, and with all this must you now come and assert equal prerogatives with us, and ask us to voluntarily give one-half our power to you? Insanity could rise to no higher pitch of extravagance than such presumption as this."

Most honorable, brave and considerate legislators! Much you have done and great shall be your reward; but, so long as life is, there will remain as much and more to do, and unless you continue in the good work you have begun, you will most certainly receive the sentence which an ever active Providence decrees to everything which has performed its work: "Depart into thy rest." The new and greater demand which is made will never be stilled until acquiesced in. It would be an utter ignoring of the teachings of experience to be beguiled by the thought that it will die out. Did the Abolition demand die out? So, too, will this not die out except in consummation.

There is one fact which makes it plain that the instincts of men have always been higher and nobler than their practices; and this fact is pregnant with significance of the importance which woman is to be the subject of in the not distant future. This fact stands boldly out to the view of all who may observe it. It has been the emblem and sacred guardian of all which was gained by the war that our fathers waged. They erected the emblem and made the "Goddess of Liberty" the eternal guardian of the freedom they won for themselves and all coming humanity. To them and to you, more perfectly than the male, does the female symbolize all that is holy, glorious and free. Involuntarily and everywhere is this higher nature of woman recognized, unless it be where man by form is still the brute by nature.

The political heart of the country is Washington. There its vital life currents centre and again diverge to carry life or death to all its vast area, in which are bound together in one nationality all races and colors which have gravitated to us from the outside world. These have here erected the proud Capitol, and on its dome, overlooking the mighty issues which are discussed beneath, stands in all her glory, beauty and prophecy the Goddess of Liberty. Has the inspiration which seized upon this impersonation of the glorious ideal which filled their souls died out in yours? Or is the female so degenerate as to be unworthy of partaking of the liberties which are symbolized through her?

Men of the United States! you know that our common country needs a saving power—a power, a leaven, fresh, pure and divine—to divert the tendency to corruption and decay. Will you take no warning of those who have risen and decayed before you? Every vein and fibre of our national life is loaded with elements which, if left to pursue their course, will surely destroy the fair temple of liberty which for a century has been crowned with such glory.

And you have already prepared the way. A perfect model of political freedom and equality you have already moulded, chiseled and polished. It but remains for you to unveil the statue to reveal to the world for the first time, what prophets have always foretold and poets sung, and what is deep-seated within the soul of every son and daughter of humanity who has breathed the inspiring air which floats where freedom is recognized. There is within the consciousness of every living being a something which tells him or her that there is a Divine Power, and inseparably connected with this is the realization of equality in all things which this Divine Power confers upon humanity. As Christians—as a people who recognize this Divine Power—so, too, must we recognize and practice the equality which flows from Him.

The political party which shall come to the ascendant will be that which shall first endorse upon its banners this new, greater, and better conception of equality. None other may expect to triumph. The decrees of an advancing civilization have been issued, and no power shall be sufficient to obstruct their execution. Monarchs, even, must bow before them and yield the power they have so long wielded; and so, too, must you, men of America, yield; and so, too, will you yield. It does not lie in your hearts to any longer resist this demand; your consciences will no longer permit you to ignore it; a sense of justice which dwells in all your souls will compel you to accord it. Then loiter not by the way in useless and futile delays. You know it must come. Then welcome it and spread it upon your political banners; fling your banners to the breeze and twenty millions of hearts through twenty millions of voices will simultaneously rise, and in the wild enthusiasm of consummated hopes and desires the dome of the temple of freedom shall ring with their united song of equality and justice which, echoing back to your souls, shall proclaim the indissoluble union for all time, of woman's inspiration and man's wisdom, the result, the offspring of which shall be a perfected humanity in all its forms and relations.

A MODEL CORPORATION.—The Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut. Its financial condition, as brought to light by an investigation of its stockholders, is as follows: \$1,000,000 capital; \$400,000 paid in; liabilities exceed its assets \$430,000; worse off than nothing by \$230,000. Money-making men must have had control of that concern.

VERY GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES.—It is said that Wendell Phillips has sent out a Miss Sherman to Sacramento, California, to teach the heathen Chinese. If Wendell would go himself and try to impress the Chinese women with the principles of morality he would be doing far better service.

ENTER RUFUS HATCH.

HE HAS AN ATTACK OF "CACOETHES SCRIBENDI."

HE ASSAILS VANDERBILT.

THE HISTORIES AND MYSTERIES OF CORPORATIONS.

THE DANGERS OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION

"WHAT WOMEN CAN DO."

JAY COOK & CO'S THERMOMETER.

When, but a few months since, we commenced exposures of the frauds in the great railroad companies and the dangers arising from the schemes of such companies as the "Pennsylvania Railroad" to the States which had incorporated them—to the workingmen of the whole country—nay, even to the Federal Government itself, we encountered not praise, not support, not even a respectful hearing, but a storm of censure and obloquy from bankers, brokers, business men, politicians and railroad managers. No means were unused to turn us from our purpose. When mild measures failed, unsparing denunciation was used. The Messrs. Turner Bros. went so far as to say that a combination would be made to entirely suppress us. We were stigmatized as "black-mailers" when the very publication of such statements as we made was a proof of the falsity of the charge. One railroad company sent around to all the newspaper stands and endeavored to buy up the whole of one of our editions, in that way at least to make futile the reports we had published concerning it.

A conviction of the justice of our side in these matters, a firm belief that the time had come when the interests of the whole community demanded such knowledge as we felt that we could give—a reliance on the ultimate triumph of truth simply and fairly stated, all incited us to perseverance in the path we had entered, and, that our faith was well founded, the results already reached, and those which we plainly see are yet to come, clearly manifest. After months of weary delay, all over the country there is an awakening to the vital importance of dealing with these subjects promptly and decisively. Scarcely a Western paper comes into our hands without an article copied from this journal or referring to it. There is an impatience, on the part of the whole population, of the misdeeds and impositions of these railroad companies, and there is an evident fear and distrust of their power growing up in the minds of statesmen and political authorities. From being unnoticed and contemned we suddenly find that we have at last gained an attention in the highest and the lowest places in this land, which is leading to protests that will soon eventuate in actions against the despotism of chartered organizations and "the machinery of organized theft."

Those who have known the bitterness of hope deferred, who have known what it is to toil on with only the consciousness of a good purpose and the determination of making a good fight, while the result of that fight seems all on the side of wrong doing, can alone appreciate the cheering effect which we have experienced in at last finding our words bearing fruit.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, one of the foremost in listening to appeals where the rights of the masses of the people are concerned, ever-faithful in his allegiance to that great principle of the institution of this Government for the benefit of the majority of the population—that is, the working people—and, in that fidelity, regardless of all self-consideration—the man who stood firm against a corrupt Legislature and the power of a corrupt company, which assumed to itself the control even of the judiciary of a State, and by his *elo* saved Pennsylvania the loss of her "SINKING FUND," and then, by an earnest public call on the people of the Commonwealth, drove off for a time the attempts of that robber-company and its hangers-on—has struck a weighty blow, coming with all the force of his character and official position, at the evils which we have so long been pointing out. The Governor, in his annual message, denounces special legislation—that legislation which made these companies—as the "fountain of corruption, of private speculation and public wrong." He calls attention to the sharp legislative trick by which ten thousand dollars, due to the State by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, has been given away to a mere branch of that road in Pike County, and he asserts his intention to demand its restitution.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in his Message, also takes a firm stand on the subject which we have been the first to agitate. He affirms the right of the State to control the railroad corporations which it has created, not only in their charges but in all their internal affairs, as otherwise the State would, in their creation, have created a power greater than itself within its own territory. In this sound logic Governor Palmer has come very near to the true solution of the matter, and, indeed, leaves open alone the practical questions of details. The Western papers in

referring to our articles, have commenced a demand for the expropriation of the companies. But this is not the correct measure; two wrongs will not make one right. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in a lecture, which we will refer to again, takes the ground that the Federal Government must ultimately assume the entire control of these overgrown monopolies; but Mr. Adams is also wrong. Such an assumption—the placing of so much power in the hands of any administration which might be in existence—the confiding of the great arteries of trade to the careless, irresponsible handling of Government officials under our present civil service system—would not only be inexpedient in itself, but it would be clothing the Government at Washington with a control not contemplated or allowed by the Constitution—would be an invasion of the prerogatives of individual States—a violation of the compact of Federal union, and in due course of time would lead to the subversion of republican principles. We have gone too far already in that direction, and if we cannot retrace our steps, we can at least break off from an evil road. The incorporation, by Congress, of Jay Cooke's life insurance, or other companies—or, in fact, of any private corporation to transact business on the soil of the various States—were acts of special legislation which never should come before Congress. Such acts of creating private incorporations are direct infringements of the rights reserved to separate States, and, like all improper acts, will lead others in their train until they bring on a centralization of power at the Federal capital which will reproduce the history of the last days of the Roman republic. We must abandon these dangerous ways, give up "make-shift" expedients, abolish, if we can, the unsafe precedents we have set up, and if we cannot, then neutralize their value as precedents.

The "Jay Cooke" Life Insurance Company received powers from Congress which never ought to have been granted to any company, and which could not have been obtained from this State. The Northern Pacific Railroad, through the influence of Jay Cooke & Co., received grants of land which they boastfully assert, in a late pamphlet, are equal in extent to all New England and Maryland put together; sufficient to "build the entire road, fit out a fleet of sailing vessels and steamers for the China, East India and coasting trade, and leave a surplus that will roll up to millions."

These are specimens of special legislation in Congress.

If a private corporation, created by the law of the State in which it has its domicile, comes before Congress with a clear and honest record and a petition for aid, through which assistance it proves that it can benefit the whole nation to a far greater degree than the aid extended, that company is entitled to a hearing, an investigation, and reasonable support if its pretensions are shown to be well founded. But, when speculators appear before the national assembly asking, for their own purposes, AN ACT OF INCORPORATION, with or without aid, under which act they propose to settle down in business in one or all of the States, they have not the shadow of a claim to recognition, for such recognition is the sure precursor of public and private demoralization, and its ever attendant degradation; is an imposition on the business men of the country, a direct assault made on the Federal compact of the sisterhood of States in the interests of the worst form of "centralization," a shameful fraud put upon the mass of the population, and a precedent upon which to base propositions of the most startling and outrageous kinds—such, for instance, as that harpy demand we lately exposed, to incorporate, by act of Congress, the American and European Steamship Company, and to give it smuggling privileges—free donations of public property, enormous subsidies, actual independence of the Postmaster-General, ENTIRE MONOPOLY of our ocean, river and lake trade, and even the Custom House general order business!! And this astounding proposition is deliberately made at a time when the whole country is anxiously looking to Congress to take such action as will support an American steamship line in such a manner as to be not a monopoly, not an invasion of State sovereignty, not a ruin to merchants and a barrier to other enterprises and the existence of our ship-building interests, but a guide, an incentive and a nucleus for the development of our commercial and industrial resources, the establishment of other companies and of iron shipyards that will compete with those of England.

If we have been gratified by the influence we have been able to exert at last, we cannot but be greatly amused at some of the late effects of that influence. Men who were the first to decry us are now entering the lists for the self-same purpose which in us, but a few months ago, they condemned. We have modern instances of "Saul amongst the prophets." Wall-street and Broad-street brokers even are scrambling into the pulpit to preach against the arts of their own craft; and those who have been very eminent in financial tricks are boldly denouncing these tricks, *if committed by their neighbors*. With singular inconsistency they pass over shameful and frequent acts in railroad mismanagement, to the last degree

prejudicial to the public weal, and at this very day a scandal in the courts of the New York judiciary to assail matters in which the preachers, perhaps, regret not being concerned, and which, compared to others, are moderately excusable.

Mr. Rufus Hatch makes his literary appearance in a long attack on Commodore Vanderbilt and the management of the New York Central Railroad. Commencing with a heavy cannonade of statistics from "POOR," he shows the evils of "watering" in pretty much the same language used long since in this journal, and which, it is needless to say, all sensible people must agree to. He then makes a direct assault on the old Commodore and "that scrip dividend," but he does not say that part of the "watering" of the shares of the Vanderbilt roads was based on the very tangible ground of an increase of over 150 per cent. in ten years of through and way business, and of the cancellation of some bonded or floating indebtedness, and the investment, in improvements, of shareholders' money. We don't believe in any "watering" process, but it is disingenuous not to state the whole facts. If other trunk roads did not make equal freight charges with the Vanderbilt roads, the last would, of course, have no business; and as to that "scrip," we certainly would rather have it, next to the scrip mentioned by Sir Walter Raleigh, and would infinitely prefer it to the shares *stolen* from any Western railroad in the process of construction, and representing—just nothing at all, except theft and water. For the rest we think Vanderbilt can take care of himself; but while Mr. Rufus Hatch's hand is in this kind of work, we would like to commend some things for his consideration, and to have his opinion on others. While he is so sensitive on the subject of the "New York Central," he surely must have sore misgivings about the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, when even Governor Geary, in his message, recommends the sale of the sinking fund of Pennsylvania, and the use of the proceeds in liquidation of the State debt, in order to prevent a new conspiracy of the railroad parties to get possession of that fund. Mr. Hatch must look with alarm at the spreading operations of a Pennsylvania company whose officials build roads all over Virginia, lease roads throughout the West, are the reputed managers of Jay Cooke's "Northern Pacific" enterprise, who appear in Washington with a nefarious scheme for a National Board of Immigration, or are connected with the American-European Steamship Company, and who even dare to boast of ability to rule a State judiciary. The Erie Railroad swindle is rather a stale affair, but if Mr. Hatch thinks there is no value in "New York Central" scrip, what value does he find in shares whose volume at one time seemed only controlled by the ability of printing presses to print fast enough? What does he think of the law, as administered in New York, which allows scoundrels not only to run a long course unchecked and unpunished, but to become pillars of the Democratic party and to boast of bringing to it twenty thousand railroad employes as voters? What does Mr. Hatch think of the legislative and judicial impurities introduced by these eminent supporters of a great political party, which first pass a law equivalent to an act to legalize counterfeit money, and then, and lately, in point of fact, affirm that a Board of Directors are the actual owners of property confided to their care, and that shareholders have no rights which the first are bound to respect? How long does Mr. Hatch suppose a nation can last when all the foundations of justice and of legislation are sapped by these monopolies in the hands of corrupt men? What are Mr. Hatch's opinions of the meeting at Erie, in Pennsylvania, but a few days ago, of representatives of the "Pennsylvania" and other trunk railroads, to devise a system of "pooling" their earnings, and so joining hands in a new conspiracy to fleece the public?

Mr. Hatch deprecates the loss by watering of "Central" stock. Though we object on principle to all "watering" we would like to have some of that particular 'loss,' but what has Mr. Hatch to say of the losses which have fallen in only a few weeks past, on investors, not speculators, in "Union Pacific" Railroad securities and which losses have been estimated at millions of dollars? What about the attempt of this railroad company to cheat the Government out of eight millions of dollars advanced as interest on its bonds? Cannot Mr. Hatch, from his *ex cathedra* position, tell all the secrets of the building of the Central Pacific railroad and of the suits now or lately involved in that construction, which, if more secret, are nevertheless believed to be unparalleled even by the operations of the Union Pacific credit mob. Mr. Sargent, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, states officially, that the Central Pacific Railroad does not reply to the demands of the Government for reimbursement of interest money advanced; and the New York *Tribune*, in an editorial, on the third of this month, calls upon Messrs Fisk and Hatch, by name, not to disgrace themselves and discredit their enterprise by attempting to repudiate the accruing interest on the Government bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad loaned them by the

United States, and declares their attempt to do so unjust to their standing as bankers and men, paltry and dishonorable. These are hard words and show that Mr. Rufus Hatch will find strong backers in causing light to shine on the darkness of railroads. Let him choose his subjects better and give us the history, not of companies known on the "Stock Exchange," built years ago and the conditions of which are perfectly understood, but of those concerns now building of which he may happen to know all about and in which the projectors are arranging to build the roads entire out of part of the bonds, retaining the other part and the whole of the shares for themselves, and for which they contribute not one dollar. There, Mr. Hatch, lies the road to "water" stock and make heavy freight charges, quite as inimical to the public you so love as the more open way of the "O. d. Commodore." We have suggested to you texts on which you can preach edifying sermons—by all means let us have them.

We close with an extract from the lecture of Mr. Adams, referred to above. We cannot agree with his inferences—believing their practical operation, as is generally the case with theories, would involve vast aggravations of the evils; but this can only be realized by business men or by that practical operation—but the premises which he states are interesting enough to merit attention. Speaking of the "Erie" swindle, he says: "Certain men succeed in acquiring a pre-eminence in infamy which actually destroys their value for the purpose of illustration; the world grows weary of hearing of them. The outrages in the Erie management, for instance, have been dwelt upon *ad nauseam*. Not that justice has been done, or outside of a prison door well can be done, to their perpetrators, but nothing implicating them can longer excite surprise. From the leading criminals themselves to the counsel who revel in their dirty work, these men have now brought all the discredit they can on everything with which they live in contact, from American credit down to the New York Bar." Of the Northern Pacific enterprise, he says: "Looking over the broad field various scandals at once suggest themselves . . . the suspicious squandering of public lands would naturally be the first. Especially those vast grants, which have endowed a single corporation—the Northern Pacific—with an appanage nearly equal to a dozen States of the size of Massachusetts, and hardly, if at all, falling short of the united areas of the five second-class European kingdoms of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Greece." However, the Northern Pacific Company do not get these lands until they have completed the railroad, which they may or may not be able to do if all their calculations are like some of those in Jay Cooke & Co.'s prospectus, which (at page 14) repeats assurances, as credible, that the "Union Pacific" would this year (1870) earn six per cent. for its shareholders besides paying all interest on its debt!! and (at page 13) dogmatically asserts, as a general fact, that every 1,000 feet of elevation causes a fall of mercury in the thermometer of three degrees! We know that for each certain increase of elevation above the sea-level the boiling point of water is diminished one degree, and that for every elevation under equal hygrometrical circumstances, time, force of the wind and temperature, there is a corresponding depression of the mercury level in the barometer, but we are really obliged to these bankers for their new contribution to physical science. Suppose they now verify the theory by starting on a pilgrimage on foot, thermometer in hand, from the Gulf of Mexico to Behring's Straits, taking with them the Reverend Mr. Claxton to furnish the "indorsement" (page 28) to a scientific report, and as missionary in the Christian undertaking of driving the Indians from their homes (page 8).

CHANCE FOR A FIGHT.—There is a disputed boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and neither party seems disposed to concede to the other's claims. Little Del is spunky, and says if she can't beat her big sister Penn she can wallop her sons at the whipping-posts if she catches them interfering with her rights.

MILK.—In consequence of the great number of deaths among the cattle in the Hudson River counties there is danger of milk becoming short in the metropolis. The milk of human kindness is growing less and less every day.

MORALITY AND MORTALITY.—Some of the papers on the Pacific slope are in ecstasies over the fact recorded in the census that in that section of the country the mortality rate is lower than in any other part. They do not, however, mention the fact that the morality rate is also much lower west of the Rocky Mountains than on this side.

BETTER HAVE GOT MARRIED.—Miss Mary Bellard, of La Crosse, Wis., was in the habit of taking a warm brick to bed with her. One night it was rather too warm, and the next morning she sorrowed over the burning embers of a three thousand dollar house. She is now looking for a husband.

Mr. Sumner laments "that questions of war do not to the very in a large partained there climax of w to the Africa threatened who sympathize stand again out to the

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SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Sumner, in an article in the *New York Independent*, laments "that the public energies are diverted from the questions of amnesty, reconstruction and specie payments, by a machination to obtain a West India Island where ships of war do more than diplomacy; all of which is accorded to the very worst precedent, besides involving the country in a large present expense on account of the ships maintained there, and he mentions other liabilities with the climax of war. The project is pushed in utter indifference to the African race. While an American commodore has threatened war against the black republic of Hayti, all who sympathize with the colored race should take their stand against this scheme. Its prosecution will be dangerous to the Republican party."

We think Mr. Sumner's "negrophily" carries him a little too far. A "sympathy" for the blacks does not, we presume, extend to allowing from that black republic a course of action which from a white government might be considered a *casus belli*. A party devotion does not lead a patriot to such a nice distinction as to reject a measure beneficial to the country at large because it may prejudice party interests. The retention of ships-of-war in those waters has always been found necessary by every administration. We have always had important commercial or diplomatic matters requiring their presence, from the time of the "Black Warrior" affair to that of the "Lloyd Aspinwall," and, if *expense* be the objection, the possession by this nation of a West India port will be, for many reasons, likely to reduce that, or to offset it by compensating advantages, not to speak of the material revenue which, in a few years, would be derived from a sub-tropical island in the hands of American agriculturists and merchants, and the impulse such possession would give to more intimate trade relations with Central and South America and the other islands of the West Indies. The coal deposits of San Domingo, lying directly to windward of those in Central America, offer a peculiar advantage to commerce and to naval protection. All of these points have been, perhaps, examined by the Administration, and Mr. Sumner will hardly deny that the average of practical ability in statesmanship and practical care for the nation's good, has been more often found at the "White House" than in the halls of Congress, for the plain reason that—but, we will express it in the proverb of "*too many cooks spoiling the broth*."

If Mr. Sumner can distinctly prove any charges against the Chief Magistrate of the United States, or those officially associated with him, of seeking self-interest in this San Domingo negotiation, by all manner of means let him give the proof. Such a proof would amount to a malfeasance in office on the part of the President. The people now believe that they have an honest, straightforward, public-serving man in the White House. If they are mistaken let Mr. Sumner enlighten them in time—but with proof, not with mere allegations; and until Mr. Sumner does so, or is able to do it, let him throw personal pique and party considerations to the winds and act and vote consistently with what in his own heart he may believe for the good of the country now and hereafter—remembering the expense and suffering and mortification we underwent in the late war for want of a West Indian harbor—the complications now arising abroad which has lately led England to increase her army and navy and to order the immediate fortification of Jamaica; and the trade of San Domingo, in consequence of the German war, is being diverted—as he may see by the shipping lists—to these shores, while Germany, conscious of the fact, is said to be thinking of taking the Island under her own flag in case we do nothing on the present question.

The *New York Evening Post* says that the opponents of the San Domingo resolution will delay action so that it will be impossible for the "Commission" to report to the present Congress, which will necessarily defeat the matter, as even the President has no hope in the next Congress. To this the *Tribune* replies, if that is the "policy" on that side we must say that it seems to us an unworthy, shabby, tricky policy, which statesmen should be ashamed of, and we cannot see how one who upholds it can be accounted either a friend, or a fair, manly opponent of General Grant's administration.

The *Post* also urges: First. "That several warships of the United States are lying on the Dominican coast at the service and orders of Baez, and used by him as though they belonged to him."

We doubt this altogether, and if true, whatever disgrace it may bring on those in authority who have permitted it, in what does it affect the benefits or injury we are to derive from annexation?

Second. "That these vessels were used to intimidate the people into voting for annexation."

We want no subject colonies. Those who do not come to us of free will we do not welcome, but with the exception of lawless bandits in the interior, who live like the

predatory Indians on the Mexican borders, we will guarantee that the editor of the *Post* might "poll" San Domingo and take to Washington an overwhelming annexation vote.

Third. "That Baez could not maintain his power if it were not for the threats of the American naval officers to destroy the towns on the coast, in case of insurrection."

Since the unsuccessful attempt of Napoleon Bonaparte's brother-in-law to maintain order in San Domingo, one revolution has succeeded another, bloodshed and pillage has been the unceasing condition on every pretext or on none. Men destitute of everything but those qualities which are common to Italian robbers, Fijee Islanders or American savages, in the malevolence of recklessness, gather around their congenial fellows and make a midnight attack on a town or hacienda. If successful, this *razzia* is called an insurrection, a revolution forsooth, in which not one political idea enters—nothing but robbery and rapine. It is a pity Mr. Sumner and his friends have no practical experience of "*greaser*" governments by which to test these reports, for they are unauthenticated reports and nothing else.

The *Post* also complains that Baez has issued paper money and increased illegally the public debt.

Supposing he has, will such illegal debts be admitted or paid by us in case of an annexation? Would any Commission appointed to investigate them, in the nature of a Court of Claims, by Congress, be so devoid of intelligence, or so destitute of means of gathering information, as to allow illegal payments?

The *Post* circulates a report that General Grant has paid \$150,000 for a second year's rent of San Domingo, and that the best lands of the Island are in the possession of Cazneau, Fabens, Babcock, etc. If Grant has made an illegal employment of public funds, the remedy is in the hands of Congress and does not affect the issue of this subject. If private parties, by legal titles, have possession of lands, we cannot help it; if by illegal titles, or by misuse of official positions, we can most decidedly help it, and completely void the titles in case of annexation.

GOVERNMENT.

Governments have been steadily developing through the whole historic period.

It is not strange that imperfections have been plenty in all forms; for each succeeding has been founded upon its predecessor, and the errors have clung to each improvement.

The government which is the most simple and open in its operation is the one most cherished and confided in.

There is the germ of a complete and satisfactory government in ours, but it is yet developed irregularly and does not work like a perfect machine. There is both too much and not enough of ruling power; in some respects we are governed too much, in others not enough.

One of our greatest obstacles is the preservation of arbitrary lines of division between our people.

In former times, when humanity was in a crude state, there was needed some strong band of union; it was necessary to tie a people together with a national pride, or they would return to their primitive state—the family or patriarchal. But to-day humanity is a unit, and arbitrary division lines are melting before the strong love we bear as individuals for the race to which we belong. All have not arrived to this advanced state; but the ruling minds, the rulers of thought, stand upon this platform, and we cannot be wrong in assuming a rapid growth for this class in the future.

Our government, so far as it is built up from the individual, through the family, the school-district, the township, the county, the representative district, the State, to the general or "unitary" government, it is the highest type of political association. But so far as we have retained the discordant elements of old efforts to achieve the same result, we have failed.

The preservation of old arbitrary lines has kept up the pride of state which has caused the repeated decimation of Europe, and has not been without its holocaust in this country. When, in the progress of population, a township attains such size as to be cumbersome to the administrators of its government it is divided. Each ten years brings about in most States a change of districts; and we find that these changes are no obstacles to the general welfare. Sometimes, through dishonesty, some evil may result, but on the whole the change is salutary in more than one respect. Not only is the equality of the whole preserved but the sectional feeling is kept down and causes of difference suppressed.

Why cannot this system, which works so well, be extended to our States? One reason is the want of a general code of laws which shall embrace all topics that are common to all the people of the whole country; leaving only local wants to be supplied by local legislation.

When science, instead of effete usage, is consulted in the

moulding of our government, we shall carry out the new and better features of our system and become a unity of unities instead of an effort toward unity.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A very characteristic argument has appeared in the columns of a New York daily journal, written for the purpose, most likely, of reviving the drooping spirits of real estate operators, who would like to have a little whistling of this kind to "keep their courage up." The statement is made that there is no cause for depreciation in price, none whatever, that lots on Fifth avenue are now worth \$75,000, which is more than was got for them two years ago. Well, if \$75,000 for a vacant city lot is not in itself a reason, and the best of reasons, for a fall in price instead of an increase, we should like to know what it is. Has the general business of the city so much improved, and are her business men so prosperous that such sums of money—in themselves small fortunes—can be thus squandered? However, these prices may be asked, but are they given? We all remember the boast, "I can call spirits from the vasty deep," and the cutting reply, "Aye, but will they come an' thou dost call them?" All the bragging which ever came from one of "Welsh descent which every well-paid herald damns," does not equal a tithe of the preposterous twaddle in support of a further inflation of values put forth by real estate speculators. Supposing it be as they say, that they have possession of most of the up-town lots and mean to have their own prices: if people will let them alone for a while these men will soon be glad to make reductions. New York city taxes and interest are hard burdens to carry. In a country like ours and a city like this, "business" alone can give the means to support such charges or to pay for such priced lots; therefore, when business falls off and business property—stores and offices—no longer rent well, be sure that "inflation in real estate" is, in spite of sporadic struggles, "played out." A store which in 1866 rented for \$18,000, last year brought but \$10,000, and this year its owners ask, but do not get \$8,000. Another store which in 1866 brought \$18,000 rent has for a year stood idle. A shoe dealer has taken, for \$7,500 a year, a store on Broadway for which the present occupant is bound to pay \$14,000 annually on a long lease. In canal street a store for which \$20,000 rent was refused two years ago now rents for \$13,000. When we find these facts in the daily news we doubt the sincerity of journals that talk of an increase to take place in prices.

The "cutting under" practices of certain fire insurance companies are now beginning to bear their legitimate consequences. We hear this week of one company which, in order to secure a mill risk from another office which had it at 2 per cent., agreed to take it at 1 per cent. per annum. How any sensible underwriter can do such a thing may well excite profound astonishment. It is mathematically impossible for insurance companies to sustain themselves in this manner, and it is mournfully apparent that shareholders are frittering away their means in paying exorbitant salaries and expenses to officers who are simply bringing the companies they preside over to an untimely end. Between now and the first of next July we very much fear that the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, of which C. S. Bushnell was President, will be followed in death by several New York concerns.

A Philadelphia paper has a glowing puff of the "Home Fire," of this city. We recommend its editor to turn back a few numbers of WOODHULL & CLAPLIN'S WEEKLY, and examine the remarks we had occasion to make concerning that company; ask brokers of the character of the company's business, and the rates it obtains, and the losses it has made, and see if the facts he may thus glean justify him in his admiration of a company which we believe has been the first to enter into the bad insurance roads of stock dividends, war on brokers and reduction of rates.

The fire losses, as we predicted long ago they would, are becoming very great all over the country. In the City of New York alone, during the week ending January 9, there were seventeen ordinary fires, involving damage of about \$98,800.

Public attention is at last being roused concerning the business management of life insurance offices. Curiosity has naturally been long attached to the process by which a man, poor as Job's turkey, getting into a company on a moderate salary, becomes in a few years a millionaire. The cabalistic figures of the actuaries, the scientific discussion, in pure mathematics, of insurance authorities about "*putting a Mansard roof on Shepard Romans*," have, until now, so mystified the popular mind that people have been content to live on in faith; but the late shameful parade of assets of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were credited as in the hands of agents which turn out to be *premiums on policies never taken*—the Pickwick trial, in which the counsel on both sides, having found no assets, no cheese worth fighting over—like the monkey in the lawsuit—ended all dispute, have at last persuaded persons that there may be some simple, straightforward way, such as we have been pointing out, of getting at the facts; and truly there is, and a nice state of facts is presented for any one who will make the examination. Every man who nowadays insures his life and mortgages himself, so to speak, for the balance of his existence, to pay the pre-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

This Company is fortunate in having for its President JAMES D. REYMERT, Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified by his personal characteristics, as well as by his training as a lawyer, to conduct a Life Insurance Company to firm-founded success.

While Mr. REYMERT is a thorough believer in the propriety and necessity of prudence and economy in Life Insurance management he also understands the advantage of a judicious expenditure of money. He considers the funds of his Company a sacred trust, to be administered with strict regard to the interests of the policy-holders, of whom he is the trustee. He does not believe in sitting still and waiting for business to come to the office, and, while he will spend no money without seeing clearly that the investment is a legitimate one, he will pursue no "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, but will plant the seed in order that he may reap the harvest.

We are happy to say that the "HERCULES" is already doing a business sufficient to make its success certain, and that it is steadily increasing. The office has been removed from 241 Broadway, to a very much pleasanter and more convenient location, more easily accessible to out-of-town agents, and more agreeably so to city people, at No. 23 Union Square, and what is by no means an unimportant consideration, is about one-quarter of the rent previously paid, thus making an annual saving of eight thousand dollars.

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

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

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.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMERT, President.

AARON C. ALLEN, Secretary

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

JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,

Supt. German Department,

230 Grand Street, New York

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The *Chronicle*, of Chicago, Illinois, of date November 3, 1870, says: "The HERCULES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, having removed to its new and commodious offices, No. 23 Union square, is about to press its claims for business. The successor to Mr. Mills, as Secretary, is the former Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Aaron C. Allen, late of the firm of Lee & Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of leather. Mr. Allen will bring to the duties of his new office a business experience and energy of character, which must materially aid the Company. Mr. Reymert, the President, and Mr. Allen, express a determination that the 'HERCULES' shall be a giant in strength as well as in name."

The *Insurance and Real Estate Journal* of February 5th, 1870, says: "The stockholders of the HERCULES MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY held a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing a President, instead of W. G. Lambert, resigned, when their choice fell upon James D. Reymert, Esq. It was also ordered at the same meeting to increase the capital stock to \$128,000, on which the additional \$28,000 was immediately subscribed and paid by the old stockholders. The stockholders could not have selected a gentleman better qualified for the position to which they have preferred him than Mr. Reymert. Besides being a most eminent lawyer, Mr. Reymert has been a Senator, with large experience as a legislator, and his name is now prominent as one of the additional judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and, as he possesses a most extensive influence, such an accession to a young Company will be greatly promotive of its rapid progress and distinction."

"Wm. R. Morgan, Esq., a gentleman of great wealth, so well and favorably known in financial circles, was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee. We are not surprised that the original stockholders so ardently subscribed for the additional capital of \$28,000, for with the advantage of such able management, and a predisposition among the American people to insure their lives, there is no doubt but that the Company is destined to a most brilliant success."

JAN.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.

YEAR 1870-71.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

No. 15 East 24th Street, near Madison Park.
NEW YORK.

PRINCIPALS—MADAME MALLARD AND MADAME CARRIER.

Madame Carrier, with whom she has associated herself after a co-operation of six years, is a niece of the late Sir David Brewster. From her early training and a thorough education, received in Scotland, together with several years' experience in tuition, she is in every respect qualified to take charge of the English Department of the Institute.

The Principals hope, by devotion to the mental, moral and physical training of their pupils, to secure their improvement and the encouraging approbation of parents and guardians.

For particulars, send for Circular.

JOHN J. CISO & SON,
BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall Street, New York.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency Accounts at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing Four per Cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

A NEW YORK
GOLD LOAN.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

MONTICELLO & PORT JERVIS
RAILWAY COMPANY,

20 YEARS TO RUN,

Secured by a first mortgage on the road to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, where principal and interest are payable in gold. INTEREST QUARTERLY—January, April, July and October.

The road is bonded at \$20,000 per mile, and is built in the MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER. Connects Monticello and Port Jervis; has a LOCAL TRADE ASSURED, which will net sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, the expense of operating the road, and LEAVE A LARGE SURPLUS to be applied to a sinking fund.

It passes contiguous to a large number of VALUABLE BLUE-STONE QUARRIES, and runs through and near some 15,000 acres of heavy timbered land, ALL OF WHICH, when marketed, will come over this road, so that its local trade is MORE THAN SUFFICIENT to meet all demands. Besides these assurances, the time is not remote when this will form a link in a TRUNK ROAD from Ogdensburg to this city.

The undersigned offer the remainder of the bonds at 87 and interest in currency, with privilege of advancing price without notice; and we recommend them as desirable for permanent investment, having THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE that they are FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

61 WALL STREET,

Circulars furnished on application.

Montclair Railway,

(OF NEW JERSEY.)

First Mortgage Bonds,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.

The only railroad now building from New York Harbor toward the West is the

GREAT MIDLAND ROAD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY (the New Jersey section of the Midland) are now offered to the amount only of

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

They are payable, principal and interest,

IN GOLD.

The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MARCUS L. WARD and ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees, on the most valuable and profitable portion of the MIDLAND RAILROAD, the traffic of which alone suffice to pay a fair profit on the cost of construction.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY,

having been leased perpetually to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, becomes an integral part of that great work, and its bonds are guaranteed by that Company.

NEARLY 200 MILES

In extent of this important Railroad is now completed and in successful operation; and the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY, constituting the Eastern terminal section—40 miles in length, is in process of rapid construction, and will be completed by December, 1871, simultaneously with the entire line, thereby establishing a new route from New York westerly by way of Oswego 50 miles shorter than by the Central, and by way of Buffalo 70 miles shorter than either the Central or the Erie route.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and valuable investment, because—

First, They are secured by a first mortgage on the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY and all its franchises, and each Bond bears the indorsement of the

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Second, The local traffic of this road must be large, as it connects New York City with its most attractive suburbs, thereby insuring a profitable business to the road.

Third, The franchise of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches to be built, and an independent ferry across the Hudson River, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these bonds in addition to that afforded by the main line.

Fourth, The entire capital of both Companies, amounting at the present time to nearly \$8,000,000, paid in, all of which has been faithfully devoted to the economical construction of the road, is liable for the payment of these bonds.

Fifth, The large rate of interest,

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

affords to holders of the Government Bonds a great inducement to change their investment. For instance:

A Government Bond of \$1,000 costs (say).....	\$1,100
yielding an income of.....	60
\$1,100 invested in Montclair Railway Bonds, at par, yields an income of.....	77
Difference, \$17, or 28½ per cent.	

These bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, respectively. For sale by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
No. 10 WALL STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO inform their friends that they have opened a Branch office at

No. 365 Broadway, cor. Franklin Street, connected by telegraph with their principal office.

No. 46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

and solicit orders for Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities and Stocks, which will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.

January 3, 1871.

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

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

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

Opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury.

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

We make special arrangements for interest on deposits of specific sums for fixed periods.

We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

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

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

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

FISK & HATCH.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

\$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS are secured by a First Mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New York, and their issue is strictly limited to \$20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about \$40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Full paid stock subscriptions, about.....	\$6,500,000
Subscriptions to convertible bonds.....	600,000
Mortgage bonds, \$20,000 per mile, on 345 miles.....	6,900,000
Total.....	\$14,000,000

Equal to \$40,000 per mile.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give an most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter from the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

New York, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., New York:
GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of last month's earnings of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November. The earnings for the month of October, from all sources, were \$43,709 17, equal to \$54,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from \$375,000 to \$450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earning of \$899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings \$449,755 02, which is \$214,655 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New York. Yours truly,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequalled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Government and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
25 Nassau Street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

No. 32 Wall Street.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

52 WALL STREET.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all deposits.

Collections made everywhere.

Orders for Gold, Government and other securities executed.

8 Per Cent. Interest

First Mortgage Bonds!

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD
COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD.

Mortgage at the rate of \$18,500 per mile.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

34 FINE STREET.

TANNER & CO.,

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American Patent Sponge Co.

R. E. ROBBINS, Esq. W. R. HORTON, Esq.
President. Treasurer.

MANUFACTURES OF

Elastic Sponge Goods.

ELASTIC SPONGE

Mattresses, Pillows.

AND

Church, Chair, Car and Carriage
Cushions.

ELASTIC SPONGE

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR,

For all Upholstery Purposes.

CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
FAR SUPERIOR.

It is the Healthiest, Lightest, Softest, most
Elastic, most Durable and BEST Material
known for

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, &c.

ELASTIC SPONGE

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

ELASTIC SPONGE

Does not PACK and become MATTED like
Curled Hair.

ELASTIC SPONGE

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

ELASTIC SPONGE

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

ELASTIC SPONGE

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

ELASTIC SPONGE

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

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND
PRICE LISTS.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS MADE
WITH
Churches, Hotels, Steamboats, &c.

W. V. D. Ford, Agent,

521 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

NEW YORK.

American Pianos

AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.

CHICKERING & SONS

WERE AWARDED THE

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

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited,
viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being
distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as
FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT,
places the Pianos of Chickering and Sons at the head
of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.
A General Reduction in Prices, and a strict adhesion
to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

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

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

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

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

Patent Upright Pianos,

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

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS:

No. 11 E. 14th Street,

Between Union Square and 5th Avenue.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

Being constructed with regard to scientific accuracy,
are used in all tests of skill by the best players in the
country, and in all first-class clubs and hotels. Illus-
trated catalogue of everything relating to billiards
sent by mail.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

738 BROADWAY, New York City.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE,

AN

EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT
AGAINST MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

By C. S. JAMES,

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

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E. D. SPEAR, M. D.,

Office, 713 Washington St.,
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The medical record of Dr. E. D. SPEAR, as a suc-
cessful physician in the treatment of chronic diseases,
is without a parallel. Many are suffered to die who
might be saved. Dr. Spear makes a direct appeal to
the substantial, intelligent and cultivated citizens of
our country, and asks that his claims as a physician of
extraordinary powers may be investigated. If you
are beyond human aid Dr. Spear will not deceive you.
If you have ONE CHANCE he will save you. Come to
his office and consult him. If you cannot visit, con-
sult him by letter, with stamp.

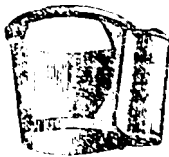
Dr. Spear can be consulted at his office, 713 Wash-
ington street, Boston, or by letter, with stamp, free of
charge, upon ALL diseases. Those who have failed to
be cured by other physicians are respectfully invited
to call on Dr. Spear.

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

November 1, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYWHERE.



LARGE PROFITS,

To sell a little article, endorsed by every lady using
it. It keeps the needle from perforating the finger
and thumb while sewing with it. It will sew one-
third faster.

Sample and circular mailed free, on receipt of 35
cents; or call and examine at

777 BROADWAY,

NATIONAL FINGER-GUARD COMPANY.

SYMPHER & CO.,

(Successors to D. Marley.)

No. 557 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Dealers in

MODERN AND ANTIQUE

Furniture, Bronzes,

CHINA, ARTICLES OF VERTU.

Established 1826.

MICHAEL SCHAFFNER,

DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK,

Etc., Etc.,

581 Third Avenue,

Between 38th and 39th Streets,

NEW YORK.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDING HOUSES,
SHIPS, Etc., SUPPLIED.

Marketing sent free of charge to any part of the city

HILMAN & THORN,

DINING ROOMS,

98 Cedar Street,

NEW YORK.

The undersigned would respectfully inform
their friends and the public generally that
they have opened first-class

DINING ROOMS,

at the above number, which they are confi-
dent will meet the requirements of the public.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Connected with the establishment is a BAR
stocked with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, Etc.

The public are invited to call.

HILMAN & THORN,

98 Cedar Street,

NEW YORK.

W. H. HILMAN,

E. P. THORN.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.



This pure Brandy has now an established reputa-
tion, and is very desirable to all who use a stimu-
lant medicinally or otherwise.

Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J.
G. Pohle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State
Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely
grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

California Wines and

Fine Domestic Cigars.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

66 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia.

HUDNUT'S

Rheumatic Remedy

IS WARRANTED TO CURE.

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

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

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

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

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY,

218 Broadway,

Herald Building.

Price, \$2 per bottle.

THE

United States Tea Company

26, 28, & 30 VESEY STREET,

Astor House Block,

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

Parcels of five pounds and upward, de-
livered FREE to any part of the city.

Country orders, accompanied by check on
New York, promptly attended to.

BOOTS & SHOES.

PORTER & BLISS,

LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES'

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 1,255 Broadway,

Corner of Thirty-first street, New York.

(Opposite Grand Hotel and Clifford House.)

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS AND SHOES

A SPECIALTY.





DR. H. T. HELMBOLD'S NEW
YEARS.

Of all the receptions held by our ladies, both simple and superb, none so reflected the brilliancy which surrounds a popular and upright life as that of Mrs. Henry T. Helmbold. The doctor's spacious parlors were thrown open early Monday morning, and in and out flowed one continual throng of admirers until late in the night and even until far in the morning of the following day. The double and extensive parlors were a literal fairy land. Flowers were so profuse in bouquets, in pendant and other baskets, in wreaths, festoons and garlands, that one was almost bewildered on being ushered into this miniature temple of Flora. Immense baskets of exotics rested upon the piano and stood in corners, and from them hung cards, upon which were names of the distinguished citizens who had presented them to the fair goddess of beauty, who received all with her wonted and remarkable ease and grace.

Three beautiful young ladies assisted Mrs. Helmbold to entertain her numerous callers and admirers. They were Miss Mamie Helmbold, of Philadelphia; Miss Greenburn, of Washington, and Miss Foxwell, of this city. Mrs. Helmbold wore an elegant toilet of heavy coral colored moire antique, en train and cut deep decollete, with short sleeves. The trimmings were of finest point-lace, delicate and just elaborate enough to be in superior taste. Diamond jewelry might have been envied sparkled from ears and in brooch and bracelets. The toilet, however, with all its costliness and taste, only added to Mrs. Helmbold's well known beauty.

As a liveried servant ushered guests into her presence and that of her assistant ladies the sweetest of soft music filled the rooms. Thus, amid the beauty of the ladies, of the flowers of the decorations and of the music, one was unnatural indeed who did not appreciate the superb loveliness of the scene. Nor was this all; who could resist the warmest of invitations from the fairest of hostesses to be conducted into another room further back, where, in oriental splendor, was spread a collation of tempting dainties and viands? Nothing was wanting but the time and privilege to linger amid this beautiful scene forever. During the evening Dodworth's full band serenaded the ladies, playing, among other spirited airs, Helmbold's March. The band, of course, was invited within to partake of the collation spread for all.

From all this exhibit of wealth, of friendship, of beauty and loveliness we turn to inquire of the wonderful genius who has carved out for himself such blessings of home and surrounding luxuries, and made for himself and family such hosts of friends as thronged his salons on New Year's Day. We must tender Dr. Helmbold our congratulations, and in a sincere spirit, too, for we have found him a man always "On the Square."

We found on inquiry that the "Doctor" was out behind a new, unique and attractive establishment, without rival either in this or other lands. He called his team a "spiked team," which consisted of a pair of bay horses at the pole, seven or eight hands high, three bay horses in tandem, one preceding the other, and each horse sixteen hands high. Some idea can be formed of the oddity, when the leading horses were sixty-five feet from the seat of driver. The horses are perfectly magnificent, and consist of two Hambletonians at the pole and three "Kentucky thoroughbreds" on the lead, all bright chestnut bays, without a white spot, with long flowing manes, and tails nearly touching the ground. Their hair is as fine as satin and gleams like a mirror—they are so well groomed by the Doctor's groomsmen. To get the horses together necessitated a cost of \$25,000 for ten horses, either of which, except the four pole horses, can trot in 2:50, and were adapted to the purpose after purchasing; and the six, when driven together, carrying four gentlemen and two footmen, go four miles in thirteen minutes. Dr. Helmbold also owns the celebrated running horse Helmbold, said to be valued at \$40,000. The harness alone cost \$5,000. The horses' bridles were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the horses were driven to a magnificent "landau," built to order for the Doctor by the Brewsters, of Broome street, at a cost of \$3,000.

Seated on the box were four liveried servants. We might say not liveried, for the doctor's establishment is rich and truly American. The doctor does not allow any barbarous "clipping of his horses." Dr. Helmbold despises cockades, cockney boots and gilt buttons. The principal driver, David Kingport, is immense. The doctor is undoubtedly as celebrated in his good taste in this line as he is unsurpassed in the neatness and beauty of all the surroundings of his home and warehouses.

Time and again men engaged in business have found that the best plan to adopt for bringing their goods, manufactures and commission wares before the public is that of advertising. Others, in a niggardly spirit, refused to have anything to do with newspapers, and have either "gone under" or continue to drag their "slow length" along, unnoticed, unused, and with but a moiety of this world's wealth drawn to their coffers. The latter deserve their fate. The former will achieve fortune and greatness. There is no more remarkable instance of these assertions than that which is proved by the success of the Napoleon of Druggists and millionaire Chemist, H. T. Helmbold, of New York. Fortunes are at the start, his income is now equal to that of three-fourths of English noblemen. Dr. Helmbold is a live specimen of our "Young American" nobility, in whose character, excellent reputation, public spirit and indomitable perseverance the whole country may well take pride.

In conclusion, we congratulate the American Club on the valuable acquisition to their number in the person of Dr. Helmbold, who was one of the Reception Committee at their grand ball on the evening of the 5th inst.

As a New Year's gift to the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, the Doctor presented a rare and very costly Siberian robe, which bore the significant motto: "Ambition, I love thee." Presented by his admirer, Dr. H. T. Helmbold.—"Our Society."

THE BLACK CROOK at Niblo's has already become as great an institution as of old, and promises an indefinite run and another fortune for its enterprising managers, Messrs. Jerrett & Palmer. On the whole, it has been produced with as great magnificence as formerly, and if the cascade of real water in the "Wolf-Glen" scene does somewhat resemble a cheaply built maining sluice, the "Illuminated Golden Terrace" in the third act is a marked improvement on the scene that occupied its place on the former representation of the piece—at least as far as brilliancy is concerned—and the "Transformation Scene" is a dazzling, enchanting, intoxicating, and all that sort of thing, as of yore. Of the "wonderful Majesties" we hardly know what to say, for after witnessing their performance we are lost in admiration, and can only wonder that such feats are possible. Their great charm is that their astonishing feats are executed in a manner thoroughly devoid of any appearance of being preconcerted. Miss Majilton is a remarkably handsome piquante little body; Charles appears to have been literally born without joints, and every look and action of Henri is irresistibly comic. We have witnessed nothing for years that has in any way approached them. It is but proper to warn persons of delicate constitutions that they should leave before the skating scene, for we nearly expired with laughter, and if it had continued longer we are inclined to believe the result would have been disastrous to our future. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the members of the ballet generally possess good forms and features, and are adept at their art, or that Boufant, who is decidedly the best dancer we have ever had in this country, is as charming as when she first came among us.

BOOK NOTICE.

AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, with Exercises, Readings, Conversations, Paradigms and a Vocabulary. By James H. Worman, A. M. Seventh edition. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, 1870.

All in all, this is the best Elementary Grammar that has been issued for enabling the English student to learn the German tongue. The author understands both languages equally well. This is the first condition of successful authorship in Grammars aiming to teach a foreign language, for, however perfect may be the author's knowledge of his mother-tongue he cannot communicate it without a knowledge equally perfect of the words and idioms of the student's language, which must be used in furnishing the exact equivalents of the words and idioms of the foreign language. Olendorf, with his great merits in regard to method, occasionally gives evidence of the imperfection of his knowledge of English, that is, in the minute differences and shades of meaning which the language contains. From experience in the use of Olendorf's and of Worman's grammars I can, while pronouncing both good, say that the latter is decidedly the best.

Mr. Worman, in reference to the law of gradation in education, succeeds the Elementary Grammar, with "A complete Grammar of the German Language," a volume of about six hundred pages and suited to the more advanced stage of the pupil's progress, and containing a complete vocabulary of the words used in its exercises. "The German Echo," or Reader, which accompanies the "Complete Grammar," disciplines the student in a larger and more agreeable field to the structure and genius of this noble language. The German people are simple but their language is very complex. The German Echo is a most useful contribution to our collection of school books, and Mr. Barnes can never regret having published them.

TO THE AMERICAN SPONGE COMPANY,
524 Broadway, New York:

GENTLEMEN—For the last seven or eight months I have been more or less engaged in examining your process for adapting the different varieties of Sponge for making mattresses and pillows, and for stuffing cushions for furniture, carriages, etc. The basis on which the success in accomplishing your object depends is, the elasticity of sponge, when its tissues have been dilated or swollen by some liquid. Sponge acquires this property when moistened with water, but as this speedily evaporates, it cannot be employed, for by its loss the sponge shrinks and hardens. For this reason you have substituted glycerine for water, as it is possessed of properties most useful for your purpose. It is absorbed readily by the tissue of the sponge. It does not evaporate except at high temperatures. It does not oxidize or become rancid by exposure to the air; nor will it rot the sponge. The practical application of the liquid is simple: for after cutting, washing and drying the sponge, you saturate it with glycerine and water, press out the excess, and then evaporate most of the aqueous part, leaving the pieces in a soft and highly elastic state, fitted for use. To determine the relationship of water to sponge thus prepared, small pieces were weighed daily in a delicate analytical balance for several weeks, and though they were openly exposed to the air in my laboratory, at the end of the first month they had precisely the same weight as at its commencement.

It is impossible that any injurious effects can result even to delicate and sensitive constitutions from the use of your beds.

I sleep each night on one of your Sponge Mattresses, and find it soft, springy and elastic; it is as delightful as the finest hair mattress, for it is not to be compared with any inferior article.

It is superior to hair in elasticity, for after being compressed it resumes its original bulk more readily, and will not need as frequent a redressing as cushions or beds of the latter substance. Experiments extending over a longer period are requisite to determine if it would ever be necessary.

There is another most decided advantage which sponge possesses over hair, moss, etc.—that there is no germs of insect life upon it to be developed when warmth and other conditions are favorable. Its perfect cleanliness is a high commendation, whether it is used in mattresses and furniture, in private residences and hotels, or for cushions and beds in sleeping-cars, etc. It is, moreover, superior to hair in lightness and cheapness. It is possessed, likewise, of additional valuable qualities—it neither disintegrates nor does it decay. Even when saturated with water, a cushion will lose the excess of moisture, and be restored to its most desirable condition.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Coll., City
New York, and Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology
in the Bellevue Hospital Med. College.
New York, April 5, 1867.

HELMAN & THORN have just opened a first-class dining-saloon at 98 Cedar street, a few steps west of Broadway. They supply, by their arrangement of private dining-rooms, a need, long felt in that vicinity. Gentlemen who have private business to arrange can attend to it there while discussing their lunches and dinners. It is also a most desirable acquisition to the accommodation of ladies who must dine down town, and who have an aversion to public dining-rooms. Everything is served up in splendid style and at about one-half the price of many other places. They also keep a choice selection of wines, liquors and cigars. General entrance as above. Private entrance next door below 98.

THE CURTIS & BIGELOW Water-Filter is rapidly becoming popular. The bottles of fifth extracted from the water consumed at their store, No. 309 Broadway, continue to attract the attention of pedestrians. We have used one of these filters for several months and can testify to their efficacy. A late analysis by Prof. Chandler of the Croton water from the Fifth Avenue reservoir, proves it to be very nasty stuff, quite unfit to drink without filtration. Gentlemen occupying offices in buildings devoted to that purpose will probably find an examination of the tank in the upper part of the building an interesting occupation, especially if they are inclined to be thirsty at the time.

THE MCGARRAHN CLAIM.—The notorious McGarrahn claim was again before the House Judiciary Committee to-day. There was the usual amount of evidence showing corruption, and presenting contradictions of that heretofore submitted. A secretary of late President Lincoln, Mr. Stoddard, testified that to the best of his knowledge and belief he signed a patent for the "Panoche Grande Rancho," which McGarrahn claims, in March, 1863. The unexecuted patent exhibited on behalf of the new Idria Mining Company as the only one ever made out for the rancho. Mr. Stoddard's testimony differed in many particulars from the patent, which he signed in 1863. Judge Granger, Recorder of Land Office, testified that all the letters accompanying patents transmitted to him for record between January and June, 1863, had been abstracted from his office, and he was therefore unable to state whether or not a patent for said rancho had been executed. In regard to his signature in the book of records that the patent therein had been executed as signed by the President, had not to his knowledge been executed.

AID FOR THE INSANE.—The Charity hall Tuesday evening in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum was well attended, and in point of refinement and good taste it will undoubtedly rank among the first of the season. The Academy was early surrounded by carriages conveying fair ladies and gallant attendants, but preliminaries were not arranged and the opening promenade did not begin until after 10 o'clock. Then Grafulla's Band performed a grand march and the procession swept over the floor. Among the promoters were Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Mrs. Joel Fithian, Mrs. Dr. M. Freiligh, Mrs. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. Robert C. Hutchings, Mrs. Judge H. Hilton, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. J. Lester Wallack, Messrs. R. B. Connolly, Henry Clews, Thomas Hicks, Lester Wallack, Theodore Moss and many others equally well-known. All the promenading music was furnished by Grafulla's Band, and the dancing music by Lander's. Delmonico spread a grand supper below-stairs, which he overlooked in person.

HAILEY, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.—The following testimony is from one of the most successful teachers in New York: "It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to that which you already have in favor of your pianos. I have had the opportunity of examining pianos of the best makers, and being a great lover of music, have taken much pains to get the best pianos for my own home. Several years since I purchased one of your seven-octave instruments, which has given me the most perfect satisfaction. It is unsurpassed in every essential particular." W. Redfield, Phelps & Co., 927 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are the agents, and are very popular.

Of all things in which parents should take interest none is of so great importance as that of education. In selecting schools sufficient deliberation is seldom had. The whole future of a child's life may be darkened by a false step in early years. There are comparatively few people who are fitted for having charge of the young. It requires the most exquisite tact, the most comprehensive grasp of characteristics, as well as an almost infinite adaptation to circumstances. The instincts of childhood are always pure and true. They should never be stunted and bleared by an unreasonable curbing. They should simply be directed so as to avoid the quicksands and shoals which certain predispositions might drift them toward. True education is not so much the stuffing process as it is the weeding or eliminating process, by which the whole mental strength may be exerted in producing a mind capable of the highest and noblest purposes of life. Most of our boarding schools teach those things which relate too palpably to the external, and are therefore to be deprecated. There are, however, some whose principals have the true idea of education. Among them may be mentioned the Sch. for Young Ladies, at No. 15 East Twenty-fourth street, under the charge of Mesdames Millard & Carrier, whose advertisement appears in another column.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold regular Sunday sessions, morning and evening, at Apollo Hall, in 28th street, near Broadway. The following talent is engaged for the current season: Miss Lizzie Doten, Professor Wm. Denio and N. Frank White.

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

There have been many attempts made to combine the usefulness of a sofa and a bed in one article of household furniture, but it may be said they have been total failures, and it had come to be thought that nothing could be invented which would present the elegance of a first class parlor sofa and also possess all the convenience and comfort of the best bed. All the difficulties, however, have at last been overcome in the combined Sofa Bed, manufactured by Wm. S. HUMPHREYS, 634 Broadway, who presents the public with an article of furniture which no critic could detect was anything more than a sofa when closed, and which no one would ever suppose could be converted into a sofa when in its bed form, and yet the conversion is made instantaneously. It is the desideratum long sought but never before attained.

"WILLARD'S," at Washington, is still the favorite resort of all who visit the capital. If a stranger is in the city he can always be found by going to "Willard's." The immense popularity this hotel has gained may be traced directly to its talented and obliging proprietors, Messrs. Sykes, Chadwick & Gardiner. Though the two latter gentlemen have now retired from the management, Mr. Sykes is a host within himself, in more senses than one, and fully sustains the very enviable reputation of this famed hotel, than which none in the world is more widely known.

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 elite of the city, testifies that his practice is successful. He administers the nitrous oxide gas with perfect success in all cases.

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

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.

Nothing marks the character of a man more distinctly than his dress. It is not necessary that a person should have a two hundred dollar suit of clothes to be well dressed. Dressing does not consist so much of the material worn as it does in the style of its make up. Few people are adapted to conduct a Ready-Made Gents' Clothing Emporium. It is a difficult task to have clothing to suit and to fit all customers. But if there is one who more than any other has overcome all these difficulties it is Randolph, at his Clothing Emporium, corner of Great Jones street and Broadway. He not only sells to everybody, but he fits everybody to whom he sells. If you want to be fitted "instead of 'sold,'" go to Randolph's. If you want to be sold instead of fitted go to some one who will force his fit upon you if he can't fit you well.

Notwithstanding the unwarrantable duties levied on imported teas, the United States Tea Company, by their immense importations and sales, are enabled to offer the public a pure tea at very reasonable prices. The establishment of such vast companies in specific lines of trade is one of the specialties of this fast young age; but in none of them are the beneficial results more apparent than in this of tea. This company extend every facility and accommodation to all customers.

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

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewers in Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
2. For building sewers in Forty-eighth and Fifth streets, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
3. For fencing lots corner Fifty-second street and First avenue.
4. For fencing lots in East Fifty-first street.
5. For fencing lots corner Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street.
6. For flagging north side Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.
7. For flagging Rutgers slip, between Water and South streets.
8. For setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-fifth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
9. For laying Nicholson pavement in Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.
10. For laying Nicholson pavement in Forty-third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.
11. For laying Nicholson pavement in Fifty-sixth street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues.
12. For laying Nicholson pavement in Cliff street, between John and Frankfort streets.
13. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-first street, between Second avenue and the East River.
14. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Eighteenth street, between Eleventh avenue and the Public Drive.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Sixty-seventh street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and both sides of Sixty-eighth streets, between Madison and Fifth avenues.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and both sides of Fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
3. The property situated on the corner of Fifty-second street and First avenue.
4. The north side of Fifty-first street, between First and Second avenues.
5. The west side of Madison avenue, commencing at Twenty-seventh street, and running southerly fifty-six feet therefrom.
6. The north side of Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.
7. The south side of Rutgers slip, between Water and South streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
9. Both sides of Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting street.
10. Both sides of Forty-third street, between Madison and Third avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting street.
11. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting street.
12. Both sides of Cliff street, between John and Frankfort streets, to the extent of half the block on intersecting street.
13. Both sides of Fifty-first street, between Second avenue and East River, to the extent of half the block on intersecting street.
14. Both sides of Eighteenth street, between Eleventh avenue and the Public Drive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying Belgian pavement in Light street from Canal to West street.
2. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue.
3. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.
5. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.
6. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.
7. For building outlet-sewer in Sixty-second street and East River, and in Avenue A, between Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, with branches.
8. For building sewers in Water, Monroe, Pitt, Clinton, Grand, Mangin and Goerck streets, Manhattan lane, and Avenue B.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

1. Both sides of Light street, from Canal to West street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.
5. Both sides of Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.
6. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.

The property bounded by Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, Second avenue, and the East River, and the property bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and Second and Third avenues.

Both sides of Water street, between James and Oliver streets; both sides of Monroe street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; both sides of Pitt street, between Broome and Delancey streets; both sides of Clinton street, between Grand and Division streets; both sides of Grand street, between Ridge and Columbia streets; both sides of Mangin and Goerck streets, between Grand and Broome streets; both sides of Goerck street, between Stanton and Houston streets; both sides of Manhattan lane, between Houston and Third streets; both sides of Avenue B, between Third and Fourth and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, November 30, 1870.

W.C.

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