

# WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!

BEAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

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VICTORIA C. WOODHULL & TENNIE C. CLAFLIN  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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TO

NEWSMEN AND POSTMASTERS  
THROUGHOUT

The United States, Canada and Europe.

On account of the very extraordinary and widespread demand which has sprung up for THE WEEKLY since the exposure of the frauds and villainies which are practiced upon the people by iniquitous corporations having no souls, was commenced, which demand is evidenced by the daily receipt of numerous letters—too numerous for us to answer individually—from all parts of the country, we now offer the following liberal CASH TERMS to all who are disposed to avail themselves of them:

For one new subscriber at \$4 00.....	25 per cent.
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All funds should be remitted either by Post Office orders, or, when amounting to fifty dollars and upward, by express, at our expense.

This journal will always treat upon all those subjects which are of

VITAL INTEREST  
TO THE  
COMMON PEOPLE,

It will, in the broadest sense, be

A FREE PAPER

FOR A FREE PEOPLE,

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

Here, then, is a free platform upon which

THE REPUBLICAN AND THE DEMOCRAT,  
THE RADICAL AND THE CONSERVATIVE,  
THE CHRISTIAN AND THE INFIDEL,  
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND THE PROTESTANT,  
THE JEW AND THE PAGAN,  
AND THE MATERIALIST AND THE SPIRITUALIST

MAY MEET IN A

COMMON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD,

which we believe comes from the fact that

GOD IS THE FATHER OF THEM ALL

## THE Cosmo-Political Party.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.,  
In 1872.

# VICTORIA C. WOODHULL

SUBJECT TO

RATIFICATION BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### THE CLUBS OF NEW YORK.

#### THE CENTURY CLUB.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

[CONTINUED.]

Ambrosia was drunk out of big-bellied punch-bowls, and more or less divine discourses upon love and matrimony and the contrasts of these, upon art and poetry and music and literature, were delivered to the mutual delectation of the members—who loved each other so much that in the bountiful benevolence of their hearts they praised each the other's performance without stint or measure, until every person who wrote "M. C. C." to his name really believed that he was a great man—which was not exactly so!

At these Twelfth-nights' entertainments, for example, after the ladies had become extra sweet through the saccharine influence of the *bon bons*, Mr. Jones would say to Mr. Schnider, "Schnider, where's that new song of yours? It's the divinest melody I have listened to for years. Pray do us the honor to sing it to the company."

Whereupon Schnider replies: "I'm so glad you like it. But it isn't half so good as your sublime ode to 'Christian Charity at Yule Time.' Do you know I think it is quite equal—in its way, of course—to Wordsworth's Ode on 'Immortality.' You will read it, of course; and if you will promise to do so I'll sing my poor little song—that is if it would be agreeable;" and the modest Schnider hangs down his head to hide his blushes, and wait for his friend Jones' rejoinder, who, assuring him that it would be quite agreeable, marches up to the piano, while Schnider marches up to the Christmas-tree and carefully unpins his manuscript music from one of the branches, and then carries it off with the umbleness of Uriah Heep to the awaiting instrument. "Now, my dear Schnider," says Jones to himself, as he sits down to accompany his friend in the song, "shriek, scream, bellow and roar! squeak like a cracked fiddle and make what hubbub of hurdy-gurdies and infernal discords you please, my dear Schnider! I have my foot on the fortissimo pedal and I thunder myself deaf!" And so Jones comforts himself under the infliction put upon him by the dear Schnider, whose melody awhile ago he thought finer than anything he had listened to for years!

This is the real state of the case behind the scenes with all "Mutual Admiration" societies. We do not mean it to

be inferred, however, that the Century had now become a mere *bal masque* and that every member was a sham; for we know better, and have the profoundest esteem for the club, as a whole, and its aims at that time. Surely, too, it was a pleasant and a poetical thought to decorate the Christmas-tree with poems and music and brilliant essays, that they might be read aloud by the authors. It was—barring the tree—precisely what happened at the banquet of Plato, and if somebody belonging to the club wrote and spoke a discourse upon Love—sensual, æsthetical and divine—it was no more than what somebody did at the Greek banquet.

It is certain, at all events, that although cynics denounced the idea and its performance as utterly childish, it gave much pleasure to all who were present at the festival. One met there also nearly everybody in the city who was worth knowing, either as members or as invited guests; and the women, in their magnificent attires, blazing with jewels—which, however, were, of course, no match for their own personal loveliness—gave warmth, color, brightness and beauty to the scene, and astonished the rooms and the bachelors' pictures on the walls, which were altogether unaccustomed to nice female society and weak tea.

These were times of general unbending and jollity, and like the Greek soldiers described by Ze ephon, the members rollicked about in large, overgrown, school-boy fashion, and were as happy and merry as crickets on the hearth in winter. There happened, however, a great sell at the last celebration of Twelfth-night. One of the oldest and most experienced of the members, and a man of considerable attainments and ability, had prepared a very elaborate address, and proposed to read it as a part of the Twelfth-night programme. The member was none other than the genial and kindly John A. Gourlie, and everybody was expecting a great treat, and Mr. Gourlie himself was in a fever of perturbation as the time grew nearer and nearer for him to deliver himself of his well-matured baby. His friends exhorted him to keep up his courage and compel his nerves to be quiet, under pain and penalty of getting no more toddy that night if he didn't. He screwed himself up at last to a pitch of courage which enabled him to defy the members as if they were so many cabbages, and the ladies as if they were so many cauliflowers—and the time had come for him to take the reader's desk—stand and deliver! Behold him! Ecce Homo! There he is, with his pince-nez

The portrait department of the Art Gallery of this club is good so far as it goes; but, with so many genuine portrait painters as members, it is by no means so creditable, either in the number or the excellence of its examples, as is ought to be. Most of those whom we presented with such kindly motives by Paul P. Druggan are not up to the mark, although they are better than none. Daniel Seymour, presented by C. M. Leapp, and Elliott's beautiful portrait of Henry Inman, are perhaps the best in the collection. This admirable work of Elliott was first and last painted on canvas. Inman is a man of genius and his pictures are suffused with it, like the all-pervading light through immensity. He is a fine colorist, and we hold that color, in its highest expression, is to painting what genius is to poetry. It is the aroma of the words, and the exquisite choice of them, so that they shall express the most subtle shades of thought and tones of feeling, in a melody which is their very birth-cry. It is this that constitutes poetry, and it is this also which, like the inspiration for color in painting, must be native born, and come with the spirit of a man into the world of time and space, form and beauty, and can never be acquired by education nor the most inward acquaintance with the works of the great masters. Rubens, with his structures of color, cannot teach it. It is in his pictures, but even an excellent colorist in these days looks up at them in utter and hopeless despair of ever approaching their depth, power and brilliance; and the same may be said of two masters I know to mankind as Titian. Schools can do nothing here; and even were it possible for a Correggio, a Palma or

The second line of the document is a heading, which appears to be "THE SECOND LINE OF THE DOCUMENT".

The picture shows a group of people, possibly students, standing in front of a building. The caption reads:

Students at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., are shown in the photograph.

And for that joy we'll willing bear  
The anguish in the bliss  
Of secret tenderness, nor care  
That anguish to dismiss.



[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]  
SAPPHO TO THE POETS.

From Ida's many fountained hill,  
Whence Paris came with love serene—  
How many thoughts, and actions fill  
The Book of Time that lies between.

From Homer's day to Shakespeare's lyre;  
And thence to Byron's haughty muse;  
And thence to Tennyson's soft fire,  
My soul again would I infuse.

Is human love less ardent now  
Than when that classic steep I walked,  
And face to face, and brow to brow,  
With Jove himself in passion talked?

Oh, no! the muse of Sappho lives  
Immortal in its virgin fire;  
And still its inspiration gives,  
Wherever sounds the poet's lyre.

The soul of Poesy on high,  
Unbroken holds its hallow'd reign;  
It speaks the same from yon pure sky,  
As when I trod the Arcadian plain.

The fountains here do murmur still  
As erst they sang in Paris' day—  
'Tis not in Time the muse to kill,  
Nor clog with vile, degenerate clay.

No, no! 'tis not in vain I leave  
My Ida's steep for purer air—  
Nor will I longer weep and grieve—  
The world doth still my spirit share.

My wild, strong spirit here that first  
In notes of madness rent the sky;  
The soul of poetry hath nursed,  
And poets are my progeny.

Divine Apollo! hear this voice,  
Nor think thy classic shades are gone;  
If not within thy land of choice,  
The world still echoes round thy song.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FREDERICK A. AIKEN.

EXPERIENCE IS THE GREAT AND UNERRING  
TEACHER.

MESDAMES SHERRMAN, DAHLGREN & CO., PLEASE TAKE  
NOTICE.

As an effectual answer to the inconsistent and foolish  
asseverations of the terrible effects that will be sure to follow  
political equality, we present the following testimony, which  
we declare unanswerable, and we ask those who are attempt-  
ing to cast obloquy upon constitutional equality to either dis-  
prove this evidence or to acknowledge themselves in error  
and cease their efforts to mislead the people:

[From the Laramie Sentinel.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

At last the cause of woman suffrage has become respecta-  
ble, and, we know, a success. The telegraph informs us that  
that preponderous, grave, sedate and owlish body, the Com-  
mittee on Judiciary in the Senate of the United States, has  
consented—nay invited, the distinguished advocates of this  
doctrine to come before them and present their case. We  
cannot look upon this matter with indifference. Our own  
Territory has been the first political power on earth to try  
this experiment fairly, both in the enactment of law and in  
carrying it into effect. We don't make it as a boast, but  
merely state as a fact, which probably every member of the  
Legislature here would admit, that it was due entirely to the  
course pursued by this paper, and the individual exertions of  
its editor, that the woman suffrage bill was passed in this  
Territory. It was also the course pursued by the *Sentinel*  
which secured a fair and candid trial of this experiment in  
this Territory.

Yet, strange as it may seem, we have never been consid-  
ered a woman's rights organ; we very seldom allude to the  
subject, and then only just at some critical time in the  
progress of events. We here have tried the experiment  
fairly and practically. We have tested it in what were sup-  
posed to have been its most vulnerable points. Without  
giving her time to fit herself for the new duties and responsi-  
bilities conferred upon her, we have placed woman in all the  
most trying positions incident to the political franchise. We  
have placed her upon the judicial bench and in the jury box,  
in official positions, and at the polls during the heat of the  
most exciting political canvass we have ever known. We  
did not simply confer upon woman the right to occupy such  
official positions as might be suited to her taste, but we re-  
quired her to also bear all the burdens of her new sphere,  
even to the payment of the poll tax. Looking back at the  
history of the affair, it seems scarcely gallant—nay, scarcely  
just, and yet we are glad the principle has been subjected to  
this trying ordeal, because its triumph is so much more sat-  
isfactory.

Every one who has studied it knows the large element of  
conservatism in human nature—knows how strong are the  
prejudices of pre-conceived opinions and the influences of  
early education. We here had a fair share of it, and the  
woman suffrage law had this to encounter among us.

The result has proved two things greatly to the credit of  
the male portion of our section of country. First, that we  
had enough love of justice to try the experiment fairly—  
to give our wives, mothers and sisters some little show for  
their lives in the trying position in which we had placed  
them, and secondly, that we were not too great fools to learn

We assume the latter because we do not know of an indi-  
vidual in our city now, who will not cheerfully acknowledge  
that the experiment has proved a success. We do not know  
of a single man who would say he wished the election privi-  
lege taken away from the ladies of our Territory. All the  
nightmare visions conjured up by feverish imaginations about  
women "usurping the male prerogative," neglecting their domestic  
duties, and falling from their native modesty and purity,  
have vanished from our minds. No such results have ever

been apparent in the slightest degree. They were predicated  
upon a hypothesis that man's legal enactments were capable of  
perverting the order of nature, and disarranging and defeat-  
ing the plans and purposes of the Almighty.

The success of the woman suffrage movement is assured.  
Ten years from now we shall look back and smile at our  
folly in ever having opposed a measure founded upon such  
obvious principles of justice, and fraught with so much  
benefit to mankind.

Wyoming—the youngest of the political family—enjoys the  
proud distinction of having led the van in this march of  
equal rights and universal equality before the law.

HIGHWOOD PARK, Tenafly, N. J.

VICTORIA WOODHULL:

Dear Madame.—The majority report presented by Mr.  
Bingham against your memorial to Congress is really one of  
the feeblest public documents I ever perused.

Well, well it is pitiful that the record of the Republican  
party in the question of women's freedom should be so dark  
and inconsistent.

When the XV. Amendment was before the nation, I made  
my earnest protest against it, in season and out of season,  
because I saw in that the establishment of an aristocracy of  
sex on this continent and deeper degradation for woman-  
hood. I then prophesied new insults and persecutions such  
as we had never known before. In what shape it was com-  
ing I did not clearly see, but I saw it must come logically  
and philosophically, and at the hands of the party in power.

When the women in Boston sold out to the Republican  
party and declared themselves Republicans in the Massachu-  
setts State Convention, I blushed for my sex, for that party  
introduced the word "male" into the Federal Constitution  
where it had never been before: that party made every lord  
and lackey that treads this continent, foreign and native, our  
rulers, judges and jurors by the XV. Amendment, and they  
have now damned their deeds of darkness by declaring that  
women are not "citizens," but "members" of the nation!—  
mere appendages to the State, the Church and the home,  
the individual man being the true representative in all cases.  
If this; indeed, be woman's normal condition, may God  
grant us a wiser, nobler type of manhood as our prefix than  
John Bingham, of Ohio. Again, simultaneous with our  
political degradation, comes new social humiliations, and  
with the same class of politicians in the several States.

No sooner was the XV. Amendment declared the law of  
the land, making all men sovereigns, all women slaves,  
than propositions were made in several of our Legislatures  
to license prostitution by the State. Many of the sections of  
these bills are a disgrace to the decency of the nineteenth  
century. Similar legislation in England aroused the indig-  
nation of the entire womanhood of that nation to white  
heat, while here it has scarce created a ripple on the  
surface.

In the last year, too, we have had our Dred Scott decision.  
The verdict in the McFarland case practically declared that  
a man's property in his wife could not be alienated by  
cruelty and abuse any more than his right to his horse and  
his dog.

All these things are the natural outgrowths of woman's  
political degradation.

In view of these monstrous wrongs of our sex, patience  
and calmness, and a willingness to wait—in those of us who  
can speak and write and work—are not virtues, but crimes.  
We have waited 6,000 years, and the time has fully come to  
seize the bull by the horns, as you are doing in Washington  
and Wall street, and show the John Bingham that we who  
pay millions of taxes every year propose to be something  
more than "members of the State."

Yours, respectfully,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

ENGLISH PATRIOTISM AND WHAT MAKES IT

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

As my eye caught the above heading to a letter in your  
last issue, signed by G. M. Peters, I laughed at the (as I then  
considered it) huge joke. The impression that it was a  
jocose satire was, however, befogged by the perusal of the  
letter which left me in the following quandary, Was the letter  
really a jest on English Patriotism? if so, why clothe it from  
end to end in sober language? If, on the other hand, Mr.  
Peters really penned this letter as a review of English Patriot-  
ism, that fact rather than the letter, becomes a jest of the  
first magnitude.

Mr. P. starts out with the statement that "perhaps of all  
countries in the world England can boast the most of the  
spirit of patriotism." Certainly: look at the numbers whose  
patriotism induces them to leave her shores and to stay  
away. The foolish French people, leave "La belle France"  
and, on making a fortune abroad, return to their native  
country. Pretty patriotism this to pit against English  
patriotism which induces her patriots not only to go away,  
but to stay away! Sir E. Bulwer Lytton once had a few  
words to say on "English patriotism," as follows: "The  
Englishman is vain of his country! Wherefore? Because  
of the public buildings? He never enters them. The laws?  
He abuses them eternally. The public men? They are  
quacks. The writers? He knows nothing about them. He  
is vain of his country for an excellent reason: It produced  
him." Mr. Hunt, M. P., once said: "You speak of the mob  
of demagogues whom the Reform Bill will send to Parli-  
ment; be not afraid; you have one sure method of curing  
the wildest of them. Choose your man, catch him, place

him on the Treasury bench, and be assured you will never  
hear him accused of being a demagogue again."

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, on political sentiment, gave the  
following conversation as an illustration: "Good Heavens!"  
cried the member, "What? you say this—you insinuate  
that I am actuated by my own interest! Why not have said  
at once the truth, that I voted according to my conscience?"  
"Because—because I really did not think you such a  
fool." And E. Bulwer Lytton also says: "In many  
boroughs a man may be bribed and no disgrace to him,"  
and "a man professing very exalted motives is a very ridicu-  
lous animal with us." We do not laugh at vulgar lords  
half so much as at the generosity of patriots or the devotion  
of philosophers." So much for English "patriotism." Mr.  
P. proceeds to explain the secret cause of said patriotism to  
be the intimate connection between the people and Govern-  
ment, which connection is the work of English law, no  
doubt of it. An English lord may contract as many debts  
as he likes, but you cannot sell, mortgage, or level an inch  
of his entailed property for the debt, though he can sell the  
laborer's bed from under him for a debt of five shillings.  
Over one-half of said population are debarred from taking  
certain degrees at the universities because they do not agree  
with certain religious doctrines.

In the case of an intestate his real estate goes to the eldest  
son, the other children being disinherited by law. (This is in  
order to preserve a land monopoly.) Those who attend the  
national schools are compelled to learn the doctrines of re-  
ligion promulgated by the State as the only orthodox ones.  
The right to preach the gospel in the parish churches is  
bought and sold by and to the highest bidder, the people  
having no voice in the matter. Commissions in the army  
and navy are bought and sold; men cannot rise from the  
ranks to be even a captain. Thirty-three families own all  
the House of Lords and two-thirds of the House of Com-  
mons. If these facts don't cement the people and Govern-  
ment, and "give a better guarantee of the defence of the  
Government by its people than any other country of the  
earth," as Mr. P. says, egad, it is difficult to know what  
would do so. But there, no doubt, the Government and  
people of England are as happy as turtle doves, and all the  
tales of reform agitations, tearing down rails in Hyde Park,  
and cries of "Reform or Revolution," hushes for the Queen,  
cries of "Down with the House of Lords"—are mere  
imaginings of those newspaper men to mislead people.

Now we come to the grandest discovery of all. Future  
ages will stand aghast at the abstruseness of the foolish  
philosophers who have written long dissertations connecting  
the flourishing of commerce with peace. Misguided men,  
listen to Mr. P., who tells you that "the arts of peace have  
ever been their aim in war." You understand, the English  
have always gone to war to foster the arts of peace. What  
a comfortable fact for her adversaries! what a comfortable  
fact for her neighbors, for English politicians to say, "We  
don't fight you because you have wronged us, oh no; we fight  
you to sell our wares!" At the same time shall I admit this  
statement to be perfectly true, yet I cannot allow Mr. P. to  
claim any originality in calling them to notice. Mr. Cobden  
proclaimed the same facts when England tried to introduce  
opium into China at the point of the bayonet; but Mr.  
Cobden declaimed at such a policy while Mr. P. applauds  
it—*laissez aller*.

Mr. P. says: "Their (the English) mathematics in war  
seems to have been that it was too costly to main-  
tain except for any other purpose than to give each  
man a sure and profitable market for what in all the future  
he might at home produce. This, it will readily be seen, is  
a much broader basis upon which to found war than the  
damages that might arise from any more little hindrances to  
the enterprises of a people, for a few years only, we will  
say." Exactly, Mr. P., some foolish nations go to war be-  
cause another nation has damaged them or interfered with  
their commercial enterprises. They are not educated up to  
the political standard that teaches that war is too costly for  
any purpose except to extend one's trade forever. The bare  
idea of the United States talking of going to war because  
England interfered with America's commercial marine for a  
year or two, when such a course was to benefit England for-  
ever—isn't it preposterous? What right has the United  
States to protect her existing trade that should for one mo-  
ment be allowed to clash with England's future trade?  
England having invented, the idea of going to war to pro-  
tect and increase her commercial pursuits, is America to  
pirate the patent by doing likewise?

Mr. P. continues: "We question whether any wise peo-  
ple in this day would maintain war (which is always bad)  
upon any such trifling basis as mere compensation for past  
injuries. We are quite sure that the British people would  
never at any time have maintained war solely for any such  
purpose." Unfortunately Mr. P., on the same day that this  
opinion of his was published, came in the *Herald* a speech of  
Mr. Disraeli as follows: "He then proceeded to warn the  
House that the pursuit of wealth and commerce was not the  
only duty of this generation." Then again we have the  
Abyssinian war staring us in the face, and the darned thing  
won't be hid in a corner—it keeps sticking out, as also does  
the seizure by England of six Brazilian ships for a fancied  
injury which the king of the Belgians, in his capacity of umpire,  
decided was an unjustifiable act, as no injury was in-  
tended or proffered. Then there is the Trent affair, a threat  
for an injury—and the bombardment of Kagoima in conse-  
quence of an assumed injury; also a Chinese war for a pro-

MARCH 11 1871.

Dear me! I have read with a good deal of interest your copy of the facts; the book of Englishmen who have been forced by the State to fight in the early part of the war, through the power of the State, and hunt for a home to every thing of this assertion, and together with the selections therefrom as Yours truly

A HINT TO

MESDAMES WOODHULL

I have read with a good deal of interest your copy of the facts; the book of Englishmen who have been forced by the State to fight in the early part of the war, through the power of the State, and hunt for a home to every thing of this assertion, and together with the selections therefrom as Yours truly

MARCH 11, 1871.

I be assured you are a  
magogue again  
political entanglements  
illustration: Good!  
you say this—  
interest! Why?  
according to my  
did not think you  
on also says  
and no danger  
ilt motives  
do not laugh at  
y of patriots  
English "patriot"  
cause of  
then the people  
work of  
may contract  
l, mortgage, or  
debt, though  
or a debt of five  
on are devalued  
because they

real estate goes to  
inherited by her. (The  
oly.) Those who  
to learn the doctrine  
as the only orthodoxy  
in the parish church  
highest bidder, the  
Commissions in the  
men cannot rise from  
irty-three families  
birds of the House of  
nt the people and Gov  
antee of the defense of  
any other country of  
is, difficult to know  
oubt, the Government  
as turtle doves, and  
g down rails in Hy  
ation," hesses for the  
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English) mathematics in war  
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is, it will readily be seen, is  
th to found war than the  
ny more little hindrances to  
a few years only, we will  
olish nations go to war be-  
ged them or interfered with  
They are not educated up to  
es that war is too costly or  
ne's trade, forever. The bar-  
ing of going to war because  
a's commercial marine for a  
was to benefit England for  
What right has the United  
de that should for one mo-  
h England's future trade?  
idea of going to war to pro-  
pial pursuits, is America to  
ise?  
ion whether any wise peo-  
war (which is always bad)  
mere compensation for past  
at the British people would  
ed war solely for any such  
on the same day that this  
me in the Herald a speech of  
then proceeded to warn the  
h and commerce was not the  
Then again we have the  
re face, and the darned thing  
ps sticking out, as also does  
Brazilian ships for a fancied  
lgions, in his capacity of un-  
b'e act, as no injury was in-  
e is the Trent affair, a threat-  
dment of Kagojima in conse-  
also a Chinese war for a pro-

There is no one cannot help thinking of the  
... a book advancing certain theories  
... developed, proved, were erro-  
... informed, he replied: "So much the  
... the book will stand."  
... may be some truth in this assertion of [pat-  
... has been so ably discovered by  
... upon it—in fact boys  
... Prussia  
... every petty  
... it is all patriotic  
... if others will face the music.  
... his letter, says: "The Brit-  
... secured commerce at home.  
... of his arduous labors of the past  
... to abate his  
... among strangers in a foreign land."  
... of the population of London is  
... and the rapid depopulation of Ire-  
... for the  
... Mr. P.'s whole statement and his  
... as clear as mud.

Yours truly, ENGLISH PATRIOT.

### A HINT TO OUR MYTHOLOGIST.

WILLIAM WOODHULL AND CLAFFLIN:

I have read with a good deal of interest the Mythological  
... your correspondent "C. B. P." and if, having  
... a good taste of that ancient learning, he would  
... interpret it for us, so that a way-faring man,  
... should not err therein, he would render a  
... service to his readers. As the Runic writing now  
... for good mythological scholars  
... more than catch the hem of the garment of its man  
... Way not elucidate and make plain the symbolism and  
... existing between the ancient myths of Egypt, In-  
... Greece and Rome, and those of the Bible? At present  
... *mythologica membra*, and have no intelligent ligatures to  
... them into a body "corporate," and invest them with  
... human interest. "C. B. P." is evidently well and thoroughly  
... who ver he may be—on these most interesting  
... of all the languages of man, viz.: the mythological  
... or symbolical languages. We can see that it is an  
... study with him, and that he has it all at his  
... "finger-ends." So has Muller—but so have not the  
... commons—the *oi polloi* who sit outside the guild of  
... learning. "C. B. P." has evidently got a long way into  
... the secrets of symbolism—so far as he is concerned—but he  
... writes to the *Clerus*, not to, nor for, the antipodes of this  
... "An ounce of civit," good apothecary, would do  
... wonders here, in the way of opening up the readers' spiri-  
... eyesight. C. B. P. sees plainly enough, for example,  
... the Bible is a bi-sexed book—a book of dual nature, cor-  
... responding to that of man, possessing a literal and a spiritual  
... significance, and that this last is of infinitely the greatest  
... importance. He speaks of the time when we shall "learn to  
... open the Bible with the mythological key," etc. But the  
... fact is only interesting to him as scientific knowledge, not  
... as spiritual knowledge for human guidance, regeneration and  
... eternal life. There are tens of thousands belonging to the  
... New Church, however—that Church which is founded on  
... the spiritual meanings of the Bible—who do regard it in the  
... spiritual sense above spoken of, and perhaps our friend C.  
... B. P. would find that his rhetoric would be improved, and  
... not a whit the less convincing where it is understood  
... as all if he were less flippant, and more mindful  
... of people's feelings when dealing with these themes.

There is no more interesting subject in all the ranges of  
... human intelligence than this of mythology. And, moreover,  
... it is a vastly more profound subject than superficial readers  
... of Lempriere's Dictionary have any notion of. Sweden-  
... borg, the great seer and revealer of spiritual truth in symbol-  
... ism, and of the spiritual world itself, says that originally  
... men thought and spoke in symbols, according to a strict and  
... absolute science, which he called "Correspondence"—each  
... symbol having always the same meaning and shades of  
... meaning wherever it may occur. Thus the symbolism em-  
... ployed in the opening chapters of Genesis, has the same  
... exact meaning when it is used in the Psalms, the prophetic  
... writings, the Gospels and the Apocalypse of St. John.  
... "C. B. P." calls this science of correspondence the science of  
... mythology—and mythology proper is written and pictured  
... in obedience to the laws of correspondence; and what is  
... singular, all the great mythological stories can be unlocked  
... and their spiritual significance revealed, by and through the  
... Bible symbolism. That is to say, the spiritual key which  
... unlocks the letter of the Bible also unlocks the letter and  
... picture of the mythologies. When the era of intelligent com-  
... munication between man and man, and man and the angels  
... of heaven—through the beautiful science of correspondence  
... ceased, in consequence of human wickedness, the spiritual  
... meaning of symbolism was lost, and the imagery was  
... worshiped in place of the sacred truth which it represented.  
... Such is the averment of Swedenborg, and it is proved to be  
... truth by the existence of the stone symbolism in Egypt and  
... India, and by the literary symbolism of Greece and  
... Rome, as manifested in their mythologies. The old  
... Sophi, were well instructed in these arcane matters, and  
... the early Christian fathers' Origin, to wit: were well acquaint-  
... ed with the double meaning of the Bible stories—the Bible

... spiritual nature of man; not  
... the wars of the "wild and Jew," etc., etc.  
... Swedenborg has restored to human learning the long-lost  
... Science of correspondence, without these patches of mytho-  
... logical quoted by our pagan friend aforesaid, are but the  
... patches of a dead man's skin as I said.

I, for one, am very richly much interested in his investi-  
... gations, and shall be pleased if, instead of running over the  
... whole vast mythological field with the nimbleness of a lamp-  
... lighter, he would hang out the lamp of his intelligence over  
... some one particular part of it, and let it hang there until all  
... that is in it shall be revealed.

I am glad to find that your paper has increased to such an  
... unprecedented extent in the short space of two months, and  
... that your circulation now reaches—as it must, judging from  
... the given data—the great number of thirty thousand per  
... week. I find, too, that the prejudice against you as "female  
... innovators" is dying away, and that it is becoming fashion-  
... able with your rich patrons in speaking of you to say,  
... "Those earnest women, who threaten to revolutionize  
... society!" while your true friends have never ceased to love  
... and honor you, and to rejoice in your success. G. S. P.

### LIFE INSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

A PAPER ON

THE STATISTICS OF LIFE AND MATERNITY,  
READ AT PLYMPTON HALL, NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

BY HON. ALEXANDER DELMAR,

Late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Several years ago, and before  
... the cause of Woman's Rights could be called a cause at all,  
... I proudly and fully committed myself to its justice. At the  
... same time I felt, and I feel still, that the practical recog-  
... nition of the rights depended upon the interest which women  
... should succeed in obtaining in pecuniary affairs. For it is  
... upon pecuniary interest, rather than upon natural rights,  
... that political arrangements are based. Hence it has always  
... been my aim to open new fields of employment and indus-  
... trial activity for women, confident that this course, if suc-  
... cessfully carried out, will do more than logic or argument  
... to bring about the glorious result which every serious stu-  
... dent of American politics must see is eventually inevitable.

I am here to-night for the purpose of advocating the or-  
... ganization, by women, of an insurance company, which shall  
... insure the lives of women—not necessarily by women only  
... or for women only, for that would be to follow the proscrip-  
... tive policy which is now pursued by the insurance com-  
... panies controlled by men. I would admit gentlemen to the  
... management; I would have male physicians;  
... I would insure male lives—as many of them as  
... could be procured; but the management should be in the  
... hands of women mainly; the male physicians should be as-  
... sociated with properly qualified female physicians; and it  
... should be made a point to influence women to insure their lives  
... —I mean all women by whose death parent, sister, brother,  
... husband, children, partner, creditor or other interested person  
... would sustain pecuniary loss.

#### A WOMAN CANNOT NOW INSURE HER LIFE.

I assert it as a fact that among the hundreds of life insur-  
... ance companies in this country very few will insure a  
... woman's life at all; and that such as will, do charge an extra  
... premium therefor, or subject the applicant for insurance to  
... conditions of unnecessary and repelling harshness not ap-  
... plied to men; not because of any organic circumstances pec-  
... uliar to women, but by reason of incorrect views which  
... prevail among insurance men with regard to the relative  
... value of male and female life, particularly between the ages  
... of twenty and forty-five.

#### DO WOMEN DESIRE TO INSURE THEIR LIVES?

I heard it asserted that women do not wish to insure their  
... lives; that not being the heads of families, there are none  
... who would suffer pecuniary loss by their death, and that,  
... therefore, they have no motive to insure themselves; in  
... short, that there is not a sufficient basis of insurable interest  
... in the lives of women to furnish the foundation for a female  
... life insurance organization. To a certain limited extent this  
... is true. I have already admitted that women have fewer  
... pecuniary interests than men, and it is that very defect  
... which the success of the present enterprise is intended in  
... part to remove. But already women have in this country  
... very numerous and important pecuniary interests, and they  
... are multiplying every day.

#### PECUNIARY INTERESTS IN THE LIVES OF WOMEN.

Every child under age has a pecuniary interest in the life  
... of its mother. The death of its mother may cause an entire  
... destruction of its prospects in life. The father, if there be  
... one, may marry again, and, in the warmth of new affections,  
... grow indifferent to the claims of his children by the former  
... marriage. The life of a child is of pecuniary interest to a  
... parent, and more particularly when that child is of the ex-  
... pensive sex. A considerable amount of capital has been  
... expended upon her support, her education and her prepara-  
... tion for life. He insures his house, his merchandise and his  
... horse. Why should he not insure his child? Many women  
... are the heads of families. We have female property-owners,  
... bankers, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, editors, authors,  
... artists, agents, managers, hotel and boarding-house keep-  
... ers, clerks, postmistresses, telegraph operators and work-  
... ing-women. These persons are generally heads of families  
... in the sense that the family depends upon them for support.  
... Their relatives, parents, brothers, sisters, children, nay even  
... husbands, depend upon them for support; and both they  
... and their partners in business and creditors have a pecuniary  
... interest in their lives.

If we extend this survey to women not heads of families,  
... yet possessing property, to women having life estates, to an-  
... nuity-takers, to widows and to the many other classes of women  
... in whose lives pecuniary interests are involved, we shall

\* An essay on "Negro Suffrage," in Newport Social Review, for 1865,  
p. 249.

have not only a basis sufficiently broad for the organization  
... of one female life insurance company but of many.

#### OBJECTIONS TO INSURING THE LIVES OF WOMEN.

The principal objection that insurance companies now  
... have to insuring the lives of women is the belief that the  
... value of female life is less than that of males, particularly  
... between the ages 20 to 45. This belief is founded mainly on  
... the Old Actuaries' Table; partly on the confirmation of  
... these values expounded in the New Actuaries' Table; partly  
... on the unexplained relinquishment of the practice of insur-  
... ing the lives of females by one of our oldest and wealthiest  
... life insurance companies; and, so far as the City of New  
... York is concerned, upon our unfounded prejudice relative  
... to the perils of maternity in the metropolis.

#### OBJECTIONS ALLEGED.

I know that it is alleged that these are not the real ground  
... of objection, but that the reason why female life insurance  
... is not practised is because there is not to be found among  
... females a sufficient number in whose lives pecuniary inter-  
... ests are involved to furnish a fair average of mortality for  
... the ground-work of insurance; or that sufficiently perfect  
... medical examinations cannot be obtained. Or, again, that  
... women are so difficult of approach as to render it unremu-  
... nerative to solicit life insurance from them. These two last  
... allegations I must dismiss as frivolous. If male physicians  
... cannot ascertain, as precisely as in the case of men, the  
... health of a female applicant for insurance, let the companies  
... obtain the co-operation of competent female physicians, and  
... so remedy the difficulty. There are plenty of them, and they  
... would be glad to render their assistance on the same terms  
... as men. If male solicitors cannot penetrate the arena of  
... women's offices and women's homes, let the companies em-  
... ploy female solicitors who can. As to the first allegation,  
... that there is not a sufficient number of females in whose  
... lives an insurable interest exists, I have anticipated it by  
... showing that such a number and far more than such a num-  
... ber does exist.

No. Twist it and turn it as you may, the real ground of  
... objection is the actuaries' table. And this is proved by the  
... fact that among the few companies who do underwrite female  
... lives at all, the practice is to refuse them altogether unless  
... they are past the age of 45, or to charge an extra hazardous  
... rate of premium. Some of these companies go so far as to  
... charge a discount of 10 per cent. from the sum of the policy,  
... in case the insured dies during the period of pregnancy, or  
... from causes, however remote, connected with the phenome-  
... non of child-bearing.

#### LIFE INSURANCE TABLES.

The tables of life expectancy mainly used by life insurance  
... companies in this country are the Carlisle, the Old Actuaries,  
... the English National, and the American Experience—chiefly  
... the Carlisle. Of these tables, but two show the value of  
... female life separately from male, viz., the Actuaries' and the  
... English Life. When it is remembered that once a table of  
... life expectancy is adopted by an insurance company, it  
... cannot be changed without infinite trouble, danger and  
... expense; the significance of this fact, in connection with the  
... question under discussion, is overwhelming. It amounts in  
... substance to this: that not only cannot an insurance com-  
... pany, unless it uses either the Actuaries' or the English  
... National tables, safely insure a female life, but it cannot even  
... determine its supposed value without reference to tables of  
... expectancy other than its own.

#### THE ENGLISH LIFE TABLES

The English Life Table No. 1 is based upon the English  
... national census of 1841 and the total mortality of England  
... and Wales during the previous year. The English Life Table  
... No. 2 is based on the same data, but the observations on  
... deaths extend over a period of seven years—1838 to 1844.  
... The English Life Table No. 3 is based upon the same data,  
... together with the English National Census of 1851 and ten  
... more years of death registries. These tables were compiled  
... by Dr. William Farr, of London. Together they form the  
... most elaborate tables of mortality ever constructed. They  
... show a more favorable expectancy for female than for male  
... life; yet, as they are based, not upon American, but upon  
... English data, and not upon assured lives, but on the lives of  
... a whole kingdom—upon the rich, the poor, the affluent,  
... the indigent, the pampered, the starving, the healthy, the sick,  
... the virtuous, the temperate and the dissipated alike—they  
... are not deemed safe guides to the value of selected lives in  
... this country, and are but little used by American insurance  
... companies; while such companies as do use them are much  
... influenced as well by the overpowering evidence as to the  
... value of female assured life furnished by the Actuaries' table.

#### THE ACTUARIES' TABLE.

This table of life expectancy was compiled in 1837 by a  
... committee of London Actuaries, at the head of which was  
... Mr. Jenkin Jones, from the combined recorded experience  
... of seventeen English life offices, during a period extending  
... to eight and a half years, and carrying insured lives to the  
... number of 83,905.

Although the area of observation should be regarded as  
... too small\* to render this table conclusive as to the relative  
... value of female life, yet it is, nevertheless, regarded as the  
... best exponent we have of that value, and upon it rests the  
... whole fabric of illusions which surround the subject of fe-  
... male life insurance. It proves, for example, that while the  
... male expectation of life at 20 is 39.8 years, the female ex-  
... pectation is but 35.9 years. In brief it assigns a lower rank  
... to female life than to male at most of the ages 20 to 45. I  
... should say it degrades female life—but I anticipate.

The new Actuaries' tables, which embrace observations  
... on assured lives in certain English life offices down to the  
... year 1869, substantially confirms the results of the old table.  
... But the new Actuary table is not at all used in the United  
... States, and the impressions on the relative value of female  
... assured life which have gained ground in this country are  
... due altogether to the old table, since they existed prior to  
... the publication of the new. It is, therefore, with the old  
... table, and not at all with the new that I shall deal in this  
... paper.

#### OTHER LIFE TABLES ON FEMALE LIFE.

The results shown in the Actuaries' table are directly op-  
... posed to those shown in all other life tables that exhibit the  
... value of male and female selected lives separately. Kers-  
... seboom's Dutch table, De Parrieux's French table and Tin-  
... liaison's English Government table, all of which were based  
... on selected lives, show that the value of female life, includ-  
... ing the period most disputed, is greater than that of male.  
... But it is objected to these tables that they are all based on  
... the mortality of government annuitants, which is the fact,  
... and that as government annuitants live longer than other

\* Walford, of the London Stat. Soc., in Insurance Guide, p. 161



[For Woodhull &amp; Claflin's Weekly.]

## HYMN OF LOVE.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

There is no heaven but love.  
All things that live and move  
Are upheld by its breath,  
And it is master of the bands of death.

It makes the weak heart strong;  
The songless gush with song!  
And spreads the earth with flowers,  
And builds enchanted palaces and bowers.

It claimeth for its own  
Each lovely tint and tone,  
And maketh Beauty seem  
The semblance of its own delighted dream.

And vocal to its ear,  
Dumb stars and solar sphere—  
Their muffled music comes  
In grandeur rushing like the roll of drums.

It hears the angels sing,  
And their glad voices ring  
Through all the azure aisles  
And domes of heaven's illuminated piles.

It sees a mystic sense—  
A language deep, intense—  
In the grass-blades and weeds,  
And floods of glory o'er the silent meads.

It maketh women's eyes  
Star-blossoms, mysteries!  
And in celestial sheen  
Arrays their loveliness of form and mien.

It decks the virgin-bride,  
Paining her balmy side  
With odorous pangs, which start  
To blissful music all her throbbing heart.

The infant on the breast  
Doth like a cherub rest;  
And heavenly halos spread,  
Like God's protecting breath—around his head.

All things full well it knows;  
And whoso'er it goes  
Music and flowers attend;  
And dark brute forms rejoice, and call it friend.

It makes the darkness light,  
And light more grand and bright;  
The wilderness doth bloom;  
And at its call the dead come from the tomb.

All the great works of man  
Are built upon its plan;  
It paints and carves the stone,  
And the high realms of Phantasy doth own.

The poet in his dreams,  
Transfigured by love's beams,  
Sings his golden song,  
Borne on his fiery wings the heavens along.

It breathes thro' every prayer,  
And makes the sufferer bear—  
The noble martyr die;  
And conquers, like a God, their agony.

Religion, holy-eyed,  
God's Vestal glorified!  
Looking thro' faith to Him  
In solemn temples and cathedrals dim;

Or in the secret heart,  
Worshipping apart,  
Is love's divinest child,  
By the deep mysteries of heaven beguiled.

And love alone—when life  
Shuffles its mortal strife—  
Unlocks the gates of time,  
And opens the eternities sublime,

And all the wonders grand,  
And glories of God's land,  
To every righteous soul,  
That, living, made the truth its only goal.

For love is all in all,  
Pervading great and small;  
Giver of truth and light,  
The sun to rule man's day, the stars his night.

And as the mighty air,  
Which passeth everywhere—  
Infinite its place—  
Resteth forever in etherial space,

So all things in God's breast  
Of burning love do rest:  
And man, his darling pride,  
If he love well, shall ever with him bide.

And, oh! this glorious earth,  
Teeming with wondrous birth,  
So beautiful and good,  
Rolling with raptures through the lover's blood;

Will one day be as heaven  
Crowned with the stellar seven,  
For all things tend to love,  
All vice and falsehood that men's hearts do move;

And war and wrong and strife,  
And every evil life,  
Thro' all Time's march and throes,  
Are subtle helpers of that sweet repose.

And love one day shall reign  
Over hill and dale and plain;  
And all the land and sea  
Shall own the triumph of his sovereignty.

## UP THE MOUNTAIN.

BY ANNE DENTON CRIDOK.

RIVERSIDE, NEAR SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Jan. 1871.

Yesterday we went to the mountains west of us; from our house they appear quite near, but they are about four miles distant; nor do they appear to be any great height until their immediate vicinity is reached. Into a pretty corner the doctor drove the wagon, landed us, and then took out the horse. A spring of water from the mountain heights was sending down a clear, cool stream which was passed along a wooden gutter for six or seven hundred yards to a patch of landing that had been cleared and probably seeded. There some one had built a small cabin about four feet in height. Query—was he a Lilliputian? Who could tell? I looked along the ledges and into the deep shadows between the high mountains, that my eye might, perhaps, obtain a glimpse of the little creature who had built that wee cabin; but my fancies were all put to flight by the remark of our matter-of-fact Doctor, that the cabin was large enough for the man to lie down, and that was all he wanted in this warm climate; that he had gone to the settlement to spend Sunday; that he had seen him before we started, and that his name was Albright. Ah, what was the use of dreaming of a race of Lilliputians after that, or of hoping to see any one more diminutive than ourselves! But there stood the little bit of a house, like "Sweet Kitty Clover," four feet high, with a real bit of stove-pipe peeping out a la soldier, camp-life style, and there was a veritable iron kettle for cooking on the outside, and there was a padlock on the door! Perhaps, after all, that was the house of the three bears, "the big bear, the middling bear, and the little wee bear!"

Let us climb to the top of one of these mountains, said we to each other, and see what is on the other side. Wanted knowledge, you see, as did Mother Eve, dear old soul! Ah, we are her true children! So we left lunch-basket, children and the blue-eyed belle of seven months to the good doctor—yes, and another doctor—for doctors seem to be about the only natural production of the country, or else they gravitate to it, there being five in our little settlement—a singular instance of iron adaptability, seeing there is nothing professionally for them to do, unless of a surgical nature, in view of the invigorating and ever recuperative climate.

Well, to return to the mountain; we went up, up, up, passing rapidly between burned sage-brush and bits of wild pea (a green plant with a dead yellow flower), over thousands of holes in the ground, varying from an inch to seven or eight inches in diameter; on, on, over falling rocks of granite, until all at once I remembered having been told that those holes were not only the homes of rabbits, squirrels and other harmless animals, but also of lizards, scorpions and snakes. Dear, dear! why did I think of that! At first I stood still, resolved to wait for the others, as I was far ahead, but then some of the snakes might crawl out of their holes. Up the face of the mountain I had thought to climb, but found that impossible; had to retrace my steps and was then joined by others of the party. Finally, on hands and knees, after some dangerous climbing, at last, at last, we were safely perched on the top. But, oh, despair! Beyond and far above was a higher range of mountains, and beyond those another range. We must give it up. No, it is not given to us to be carried up into a mountain to see all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, though at that moment we should have been glad had his Satanic majesty been present to have made himself as useful as in days of yore.

Down, down, we come. Ah, good! We have found a narrow path, as if made on purpose for us. Over lizards we go. Dear me, how rapidly they move, as if they flew! Their fear of us takes away our fear. We never thought of grizzlies or wolves while there. It was well that I did not think of either at the same time as lizards or snakes. I am told that there are some bears, and I have heard wolves sharply yelping at dead of night. It is said they are not dangerous, but I am not certain whether that is the exact fact or whether it is merely considered expedient that we should think so.

At any rate we arrived safely in the valley, with a few sun-flowers, to prove that flowers can and do grow here. We had also seen spots where real green grass grew, and this we reported and tried to rejoice over. We had, moreover, seen a really beautiful tree, about nine feet in height, and a few willows had once evidently grown there, for on the dry sand were their roots burned black.

The doctor seemed annoyed at my mirthfulness over the verdure of this prolific land, but forgave all when, with real delight, I dwelt on the charms of the snug green valley between the mountains, where we had made our headquarters *pro tem*. Willows were green, leafy and abundant, and half a dozen purple, bell-shaped flowers were joyfully transferred to the gentlemen's button-holes or presented by them to the ladies. Then we drank of the clear mountain-spring water that came trickling down the crevice that separated two huge mountains. We dressed and curled our hair, too, in the selfsame stream, and were glad that our good old mother, Nature, would not scold us for drinking and curling out of the same dish.

I should have told you that cactus and prickly pear grow everywhere, and that the poor birds, not being able to find trees in which to build their nests, use the cactuses instead; or, perhaps they never saw a tree, and sigh not for that of which they know not. Be that as it may, my Denton secured two beautiful birds' nests minus bird or egg, with a small hole in the side, and lined with moss and feathers.

While we were eating a lunch of bread, butter and grapes, the Doctor said we must leave for home, as he had to fix the seats in his office for the Methodists, who were going to have service there.

In vain we tried to induce the Doctor to stay and worship in nature's temple. We must be tolerant to all he said. In vain did we ask for a number of *sci-disant* philosophers or astronomers who were teaching a false theory of the universe, such as we knew to be false, as we had powerful telescopes. While their system altogether ante-dated tele-

scopes or modern science, and ignored utterly the discoveries of three centuries, would it be toleration to fit up a place for them to teach long-explored doctrines? His only reply was, "Toleration." So we quickly got into the wagon with babies, baskets, etc., and jugged along among cactuses, and sap brush, and flocks of sheep, over the plain, the burning sun shining over our heads. House gained at last; a hasty lunch, the horse and wagon waiting at the door, and then to the House of God (?) goes our Doctor to practice patience and toleration!

## A WORD TO AMERICAN GIRLS.

What I am going to say to you shall be said in real sincerity, and in a soberer manner than is my wont to speak, and with a view to make you feel how beautiful it is to be a woman—full of womanly virtues, and those nameless graces, also, which enhance virtue itself, and crown their possessor with a glory which carries all good hearts captive.

And to be a woman in this sense, and with these high moral adornments, will be the aim of every one of you, if you reverence your own nature, and the divine mission of your sex, as the purifier and ennobler of man. Be quite sure that you cannot ennoble man by any mere outward beauty you may possess, however great it may be, nor will such beauty alone ennoble yourselves. All men, it is true, love to see a pretty face, and all women who have it to show love to show it; but love founded merely upon a pretty face does not last long—cannot last—and the homely girl, whose eyes make no conquests, but whose heart is full of goodness and love, and whose mind is full of noble and elevated thoughts, will always carry away the best prize in the market; and what is greatest of all, will be most revered by her husband.

Now you must not think that I want to preach to you, or that I am a sour Puritan moralist, who would have young girls always prim, and pulling long faces. Nothing of the sort. I do not pretend to be a saint, and fear I am very much of a sinner; but I have very high notions of what a woman should be, and may be, and I want you all to realize my ideal in your lives. You cannot do this without setting your inward house in order, and taking care of the furniture. I am not now speaking of chairs and tables—these things can very well take care of themselves. But I allude to your inward faculties, and the development and ornamentation of these. You are to look after these things for your own sakes first of all; and because the good God has made you so beautiful, and has been so lavish of His beneficence in your case, that it would be the highest crime to let all that affluence of gifts go to waste and ruin; and you are to look after them, in the second place, because, in proportion to your own internal worth and beauty, will be your influence upon your own sex, and upon mine.

Now, do you know what a good woman can do for a very indifferently good man? She can make him like herself; root all that is bad out of him; nourish all that is good in him; and so irradiate him with her own glory that God himself shall thank her, and give her a glad welcome at last, to all the good things and good folks in heaven. Don't laugh; for exaggerated as it may look to you, I have a full faith in it, and in your power—every one of you—to accomplish it.

This is not a small thing to do; and not one of you must think herself too small to do it. First be good, pure, noble women yourselves; and take my word for it that not a jot nor tittle of what you are shall be lost; and that, though you never spoke a word, you shall reap a golden harvest of the very highest usefulness and beauty.

You see, by these sayings of mine, what a high estimate I make of you; and it is not a bit too high, if you will only do your best to grow up to it. Perhaps you think it is very queer talk, and that I might set you to aim at more compassable things. Perhaps you would rather try what accomplishments would do for womanhood, seeing that any body who has ordinary industry can acquire accomplishments, and that accomplishments have great weight in society. But as I really love you, and am a sort of father to you for the time being, I could not substitute accomplishments for the aims I would have you to strive after. Accomplishments are very good in their ways and I don't care how accomplished a woman is; the more so the better. But accomplishments are small change after all, and not of very much account except in very fashionable society, where moral excellence is voted a bore, and brains are a nuisance. I think a pair of educated legs that can dance well are not of so much value as an educated head and heart, although I respect the educated legs nevertheless; and wouldn't mind taking off my shoes to them, as being more cultivated than my own legs, which do not affect dancing.

I observe, however, with sorrow, that too much attention is paid to accomplishments, and, indeed, that the whole aim of education here is too outward and intellectual; that it does not proceed from the soul, but, so to speak, from the memory and the understanding. I find that our women know much, are well posted in knowledge of facts and figures, and the like; but I do not find them richly cultivated in feeling and imagination. I think this is a great wrong done to them—that it gives a hardness to their characters and minds which is not natural, and that it takes a good deal away from their loveableness.

Perhaps you will think this, too, a hard saying; but I do not mean it as such, and I do not speak it as a reproach, but as a thing to be mended—nay, to be utterly avoided. A woman's mind—as well as a man's—should be open on all sides to the infinite, should be plastic to all tender and sweet emotions, and her heart should be in unison with the sorrow and joy of all earthly and heavenly music. But this can only be done by developing her spiritual nature; by awaking within her the deep religion, the purity and holiness which lie deep in her heart and soul; and when this is done, the circle of education, including the sphere of knowledge, will be complete.

Manners, indeed, are the flower of character, and it is of the highest importance to cultivate them. Fine manners will grow naturally out of a well-cultivated and well-behaved person, and there is no putting them on without the counterfeit being detected. I know a lady the moment I see her, and want no announcement of her. She announces herself, and speaks to me by infallible magnetisms. By the same signs I know also a vulgar person, nor can she hide herself, no matter how many fine things she may have on, how many servants attend her, or how many chariots await her bidding. I can pardon a thief who steals my pocket-handkerchief, or takes away my purse, but I cannot pardon ill-breeding in a lady; for her bad manner and vulgar style profane the sex—not her alone, but the sex—which is, in my eyes, the last profanity.

J. B.

MARCH 11, 1871

[For Woodhull &amp; Claflin's Weekly.]

HUMAN NATURE

"Then all went 'n  
Till two months  
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And asked her to  
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When she let on  
She scolded, cried  
Said I was turnin

"Then some fool t  
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[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

FRANK CLAY;

OR,

HUMAN NATURE IN A NUTSHELL.

BY JOSHUA ROSE.

[CONTINUED.]

"Then all went 'merry as a marriage bell,'  
Till two months back we had another spell.  
I thought that everything again was right,  
And asked her to walk out that very night—  
I'd meet her at the garden-gate at ten,  
When she let out at a awful rate again.  
She scolded, cried, besought and raved alternate,  
Said I was turning all her love to hate."

"Then some fool told her I was a disgrace,  
That she had no idea how I went on;  
And then she slammed the door right in my face:  
I don't give up when once I have begun.  
As to the rest not much has taken place;  
I'll fetch her yet before the game is done—  
You bet your boots on that, my little feller,  
I've not lost, by a long shot, pet Miss Ella."

Frank, who till now quite carelessly had lain,  
Upright in bed now quickly rose again,  
Then said, in anger: "I cannot refrain  
From telling you the sorrow and the pain  
I feel for having taken her that letter;  
I take the warning and I shall know better  
Next time. You'll please not make me an abettor  
In aiding you with temptings to beset her."

O, man! how perfect are thy moral laws,  
How based on justice and a due regard  
To weigh with even hand the victim's cause  
Who innocently once believed your word,  
And found its pledges cast aside as straw—  
Faith, justice, honor, all alike unheard  
By he who as a victor is arrayed  
And helps revile the trusting girl betrayed.

Who frames the code of modernized morality?  
Who tempts to cast its influence aside?  
Who woos and plots with terrible reality?  
Each art and heartless wile is freely plied;  
His lying tongue, smooth with the false urbanity,  
Cajoles, deceives, and is received with pride  
Amongst fellows whose base minds applaud the toast,  
That they've disgraced, debauched themselves the most.

This is the age of questions, there's no doubt,  
Which everybody asks with pertinacity,  
Some for amusement, others quite without  
Expecting to assuage their curiosity;  
Of course we like to see the last thing out,  
Be it a lord, a lady or monstrosity,  
The public mind is skeptical, and, therefore,  
Of everything must know the why and wherefore.

We know why Mr. Johnson went to London;  
We also know why he came back again,  
His head becoming, like his stomach, undone  
By John Bull's beef, plum-pudding and champagne,  
"Old Andy" fired him as the very one gun  
To settle naval questions, in the main.  
He settled in the "bon ton" mind quite fast,  
And, getting muddled, settled himself at last.

In fact the public mind is getting "knowing,"  
A truth so plain 'tis hardly worth the showing,  
For every one you meet knows this or that,  
And has the question at his fingers, pat;  
One knows the country's going to the dogs,  
Because its head and front once hauled at logs—  
Our foreign policy a muddled dish,  
Spoiled by a taint of antiquated fish.

Another knows the taxes will soon crush us,  
To bankruptcy and dire destruction rush us;  
Protection ruins us beyond redemption,  
From its influence there is no exemption.  
Then, what with negroes, Indians and Chinese,  
Our threatened fate most makes one's life-blood freeze.  
The Capital and Labor question, too,  
Is to blaze up the country through and through.

As in all cases, some are right, some wrong,  
'Tis wise to heed all warning, on the whole;  
The people will not bend their necks for long:  
Monopolies are ruin—look at coal  
To-day. Think you, however great or strong  
The moneyed scamps may be, the final goal  
Will not be at the last just retribution,  
Perhaps by means of sudden revolution?

I think I hear the reader saying stop,  
And so these knotty questions I will drop,  
Which I ran into somewhat unawares;  
Still, every other man you meet declares  
He knows exactly what ought to be done,  
And in what course the ship of State to run;  
But mark my words, the taxes and protection  
Will not long hold the people in subjection.

At last the time arrived for Frank to part  
From Cora, and 'twas with a heavy heart  
He bade adieu to Mrs., Mr. Grey,  
Who said they'd like him very much to stay  
And spend with them at least the next week through  
(Miss Cora thought she'd rather like that too);  
But Mrs. Clay, who came a week ago,  
In kindly and polite terms answered, "No."

And so his mother (Cora and her aunt  
Went also, as 'twas "but a pleasant jaunt")  
Stepped in the carriage and drove down the vale,  
Alighting at the depot at Grovedale.  
And now young Frank and pretty Cora stand,  
Too full to speak, but grasp each other's hand,  
And as the time approached adieu to say,  
"Then Cora first, then Master Frank, gave way."

And Cora sobbed aloud, and hid her face  
In auntie's neck and clasped her in embrace  
While Frank stood somewhat shyly by her side,  
And turned his face away, his grief to hide.  
"Why, bless the child!" Frank's wondering mother said,  
While Cora's aunt most wisely shook her head,  
Yet clasped her little ward more closely to her—  
She understood the case you may be sure.

She then mused, "Well, now what is to be done?  
I didn't quite expect this, bless her heart!  
It does beat all, and how it e'er begun  
I can't imagine; 'tis as well they part.  
His mother must be proud of such a son;  
I feel quite sorry he is going to start.  
And, dear me, don't they make a lovely pair?  
I never saw their equal, I declare."

The bell rang and the train came in at last,  
And just as he was leaving, Frank had clasped  
Miss Cora in his arms, and held her there;  
And as he kissed her, her fine silken hair  
Lay on his shoulders. 'Twas a lovely sight  
To see them as she clung to him so tight.  
They parted with a loving, lingering look,  
And Cora slipped into his hand a book.

And thus his visit to his friends, the Greys,  
Which o'er his mind had shed such various rays,  
Was terminated, and he left at last,  
And ruminated much upon the past;  
He thought, with sorrow, on the fate of Pete,  
And then when next Miss Cora he would meet;  
His agitated mind became quiescent  
As he perused Moore's poems (Cora's present).

Arrived at College, Frank was introduced  
"Mid much remark and some hostile comment."  
"He'll soon get some of that disdain reduced,"  
Said one, some mischief clearly his intent.  
Frank, from some observations, soon deduced  
That some unpleasantness was evident:  
He clenched his fist and then determined fully  
To lick the first who should attempt to bully.

He won his first fight, henceforth and forever  
Became a hero. Boys, like men, who wins  
Applaud; until you force your way, endeavor  
To push you back by every active means;  
But one success becomes a giant lever.  
And helps to hide a host of other sins—  
The stronger was the vanquished opposition  
The more secure the victor's new position.

Frank soon worked his way into their good graces,  
Leaving his private mark on several faces—  
Although it is but justice here to say,  
He never sought to enter an affray;  
The mischief was he would defend the weak,  
Nor stopped one moment his plain thoughts to speak,  
And when some friend was ruthlessly oppressed,  
He went to Frank and got his wrongs redressed.

His school-days passed, as school-days always do,  
With all the pleasure, joys and small vexations;  
When, having run his course of studies through,  
His father gave him a six-months' vacation.  
Meantime the problem, was he to pursue  
A trade or a professional vocation,  
Was daily argued at the breakfast table—  
I'll give the words as nearly as I'm able:

Papa said: "Frank, you know, my dear, is smart,  
And I confess to having set my heart  
On making him a lawyer, and I know  
He'll make his mark if once he gets a show.  
A dirty trade—pray, pardon the expression—  
Is far too vulgar: give him a profession.  
However, it is no use what I say,  
You seem resolved on having your own way."

"And pray what trade would you prefer, my dear?"  
"Mechanical and civil engineer.  
He'd better go to England to be taught,  
For there the most experience can be bought;  
In two or three years no doubt he will learn  
Sufficient, so that he may then return."  
"Well, well," replied Papa, "I won't object;  
'Twill break one boyhood's friendship, I expect."

"What! Frank's attachment to Miss Cora Grey?  
I'm sure, my dear, I hope it never may;  
She's such a sweet and amiable child;  
'Tis such a pity that her brother's wild.  
For Frank to visit them I didn't care  
During the time her brother Pete was there;  
But Cora's influence will far outweigh  
Anything which he might have to say."

Here Mr. Clay most wisely shook his head:  
"You ladies are a curious set," he said;  
"For my part, I can readily surmise  
There's far more danger in Miss Cora's eyes;  
Pete's age is so much more advanced than Frank's,  
He'll scarcely want Frank to observe his pranks,  
Who's but sixteen, while Pete has twenty years—  
And, so far as Pete goes, have no fears."

Had they seen Frank that very moment when  
He strolled with Cora in a cosy glen,  
And sat beneath the shadow of a bush,  
Listening to the warblings of a thrush,  
He, weaving in the curls of Cora's hair  
The jasmine they gathered sitting there,  
Frank's mother would have pressed them in her arms;  
His father had a thousand sage alarms.

Mamma continued: "Oft have you repeated  
This or that lawyer, so-and-so, had cheated;  
That honesty and justice in the law  
Were myths—in fact, you said not worth a straw;  
That law and justice were opposing things  
(The first hard cash, the second nothing brings).  
How oft I've heard you angrily declare  
An honest lawyer couldn't live a year."

"You now portray them righting every wrong,  
A staff to help the weak against the strong,  
I've heard you loudly rail at the disgrace  
Of lawyers taking any villain's case,  
No matter what great rascal he may be,  
He must defend with all ability,  
And take advantage of each legal flaw  
To help his client to escape the law."

"You've told me lawyers badger at a witness,  
And work him into such an agitation,  
That in confusion, anger and distress,  
He cannot give the simplest narration  
To get at the whole truth, while they profess  
They won't allow the slightest explanation;  
For right or wrong they did not care a pin,  
Their only thought was how the case to win."

"Last week you said you'd like to see, forsooth,  
The lawyers keep the oath which they impose,  
To speak the whole and nothing but the truth,  
Defending a Jack Sheppard, or suppose,  
To come to much more recent times, a Booth,  
You'd like to hear him once the truth disclose,  
By saying, 'Yes, your honor, I am willing  
To own my client is a perfect villain.'"

"He would deserve the direst indignation  
For violating that most sacred trust,  
His client's interest, which, by stipulation,  
Right or wrong, defend, of course, he must.  
No matter what his virtuous inclination,  
Such feelings must be trampled in the dust;  
He's paid to get the arrant scoundrel off,  
Hence at all other thoughts may justly scoff."

"There, that will do," responded Mr. Clay;  
"I won't attempt another word to say.  
When I was angry at some escapade,  
I didn't think you pondered all I said;  
Tho' lawyers are no worse than other folk,  
They're lawful game for every one to croak  
At who imagines he is victimized,  
And then, of course, much evil is surmised."

"I merely thought, as lawyers always take  
The very best positions in the State,  
That Frank could in that way attain position,  
And he would make a rising politician.  
This old idea of fighting one's own way  
Is perfect nonsense in the present day;  
Ability is nothing—all depends  
On a good cheek and influential friends."

"But, now it's settled, let the matter rest;  
I hope that it will turn out for the best.  
His visit to the Greys is nearly over:  
He'd better go to Havre, thence to Dover.  
I'll send to Mr. Black at once a letter,  
The sooner it is over now the better;  
So get his outfit ready in three days,  
I'll send for him to come from Mr. Grey's."

Pete Grey, the morning after his debauch,  
Awoke; he thought his parching throat would scorch;  
His temples throbbed; his languid frame distraught  
With restlessness. In pain he lay and thought  
Of mother, father, Ella, Cora, Frank;  
Then to his pillow half-distracted sank,  
His memory wandered to the past afar,  
He drew a heavy sigh and muttered "Ah!"

Then thus communed: "Yes, here am I once more,  
As I have been a dozen times before.  
I'm sorry Frank saw me in such a state,  
Yet every one must know it, soon or late;  
Be e'er so smart or wideawake and clever,  
Such doings can't be kept, I know, forever.  
If I could always feel as I do now,  
I think that I could keep the oft-made vow."

"Now, let me face this question like a man—  
What have I been since first when I began  
This downward path, and shall I ever mend?  
This cannot last—it must come to an end;  
There's nothing to prevent the reformation  
I promise after every dissipation.  
And yet I'm going headlong down to ruin,  
With no excuse—'tis all of my own doing."

"Now what do my companions care for me?  
Do they think I'm so stupid I can't see  
Their nods and winks and smiles and jeers and nudges,  
And how the cowards think to pay off grudges  
By making game of me behind my back?  
Ah, well, when my turn comes I shall not lack;  
If Pete's the fool to-day, it's Hank to-morrow,  
And so we merely pay back what we borrow."

"Who has most cash is captain of the day,  
And holds the place as long as he can pay,  
And feels quite big in paying for the drink;  
Although he knows the others slyly wink  
On every side, yet there the fool will stand  
And take each hollow buffoon by the hand,  
While one declares, 'I tell you, he's a brick,'  
While in your ribs his thumb he'll slyly stick."

"And when next day he hasn't got a penny,  
He joins the crowd, and laughs as much as any,  
And thinks the captain of that day a fool,  
Though yesterday he quite forgot the rule,  
And each takes turns at being fool or fooled,  
And in the game of cringe or pay is schooled,  
Or laugh who wins may be a better name;  
Through all the world the sentiment's the same."

"Can this be me, Pete Grey, philosophizing?  
Ha, ha! to-morrow I'll be moralizing;  
But, after all, we are no worse than others,  
At cant and humbug all the world are brothers;  
Send missionaries to other lands and skies,  
With plenty work for them before their eyes;  
They'd better let the savages alone,  
There's plenty need their help much nearer home."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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## WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

### TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY, STATE AND NATIONAL.

#### No Accountability to Law Unless Represented in it.

In No 40 of this journal it was asserted that women citizens of the State of New York could not rightfully be denied suffrage under the Constitution and laws, and a brief statement was made to support the assertion. We now propose to make a more extended examination, and to prove conclusively what was merely stated then. The preamble to the State Constitution recites: "We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." Article I, Section 1 of which provides as follows: "No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of the rights and privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." And Article II, Section 1, provides that every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, having been an inhabitant of the State one year, a resident of the county four months, and of the district thirty days, and a citizen ten days, shall be entitled to vote." But it goes on to say that "No man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

"SECTION 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been, or may be, convicted of bribery, larceny, or of any infamous crime."

"SECTION 4. Laws may be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

These are the constitutional provisions regarding the rights of citizens of the State of New York and of suffrage, and they teach us that "we, the people," of the State of New York, do declare that no one of us shall be disfranchised or deprived of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by law or by judgment. All the members of the State then are of equal right. Who constitutes the members of the State? We have searched the Constitution carefully and fail to find that it defines who are members of the State, therefore we have the right to conclude that "We, the people," are all members of the State, and being such, that none of them can be disfranchised or deprived of the rights or privileges which are secured to any citizen.

But to a more critical examination of the full meaning of the language of Article I, Section 1: to be disfranchised presupposes previous enfranchisement, which, having, no member of a State can be deprived of except by law or by a judgment. These are the only means by which members of this State can be disfranchised. The only law

which can possibly be brought to support the construction of the Constitution which deprives women citizens of the right of suffrage is the above section, which provides what shall be the qualifications of male voters. Is that a law disfranchising women? Not by any means. To disfranchise women there must be a special law passed in positive terms stating the disfranchisement and its reasons. It cannot be left to mere inference. Are there any members of the State disfranchised as provided by the section in question? Most certainly there are. How were they disfranchised? By being convicted of bribery, larceny or some other infamous crime. This is perfectly proper; it includes all who should be disfranchised. Such as trespass upon the rights of others in such a manner as to become public enemies the public has a perfect inherent right to dispossess of the right to govern them selves.

But have women thus trespassed? Have women as a sex been convicted of bribery, larceny or of some other infamous crime? No one will pretend that they have. Or is it a self-evident infamous crime, which requires no conviction, to be a woman? We fail to find it thus set down in the Constitution, or thus provided for by any law framed under the authority of the Constitution.

We find, then, first, that women form a constituent part of "We the people" who thank Almighty God for freedom and who established the Constitution in order to secure its blessings; that they are members of the State, no one of whom shall be disfranchised or deprived of any right or privilege secured to any citizen except by the law of the land or by the judgment of their peers; and that there is no law of the land which disfranchises them, with the exception of such as have been convicted of some infamous crime. But we also find that women are denied the right of suffrage and are deprived of political rights secured to other citizens.

Is it not plain, then, that men hold that women form no part of "We the people," that they are not citizens and that they cannot exercise the rights of citizens? What is the excuse for this discrimination against women? Men say they are not disfranchised because they were never enfranchised. Such small escape is worthy of those who make it. Shame upon them for such Lilliputianism! But mark you—do you stop to think where this leads? If women are not enfranchised and have no political rights how are they held accountable to your laws which have been formed under the exercise of political rights? If the words man, men, male, he, his, him, are not used generally in the construction of law how can women be held accountable to the law which only provides for accountability under these words? Be careful, then, that you do not overreach yourselves in your eagerness to deprive women of the rights secured to yourselves.

Let us turn to the Statutes at Large of the State of New York, page 361, article I, paragraph 1, which provides that "every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he resides, when the assessment is made, for all lands then owned by him within such town or ward, and occupied by him or wholly unoccupied." If the word he and him in this section do not include both men and women what right has government to tax woman?

Article I, paragraph 2, is as follows: "Every collector shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at his usual place of residence, and shall demand payment of the taxes charged to him."

Paragraph 2. "In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed on him the collector shall levy the same by distress and sale of any of his property."

Page 365, paragraph 20, provides that "any person feeling himself aggrieved in assessment may complain," etc.

Page 413, paragraph 2, provides: "In each year immediately following a year in which a census of the population of this State shall have been taken," etc.

Page 422, paragraph 37, provides that "the town superintendent of common schools may annul any certificate given to a teacher by first giving him ten days previous notice."

Page 461, paragraph 6, recites that "Whenever any number of inhabitants of any town shall give tendays' notice that they desire to apply their highway labor upon certain roads," etc.

Page 466, paragraph 27: "Whenever any non-resident shall conceive himself aggrieved," etc.

Page 467, paragraph 31: "Whenever any tenant shall actually perform work, he shall be entitled to a deduction, and his landlord," etc.

Page 532, paragraph 1: "No person shall be authorized to travel as a peddler unless he shall have obtained a license."

Page 533, paragraph 6: "Every person who shall travel and trade contrary to laws, the license granted to him," etc.

Page 581, paragraph 59: "The pauper so removed shall be maintained by the county where he may be. Commissioners shall give notice to the town from which he was brought and which is liable for support," etc.

Page 588, paragraph 10: "The expense of sending any lunatic to the asylum shall be defrayed by the town to which he may be chargeable," etc.

Page 589, paragraph 2: "If any person shall sell liquor to a drunkard after notice, he shall forfeit," etc.

Page 626, paragraph 63: "If the offender do not forthwith pay the penalties, he shall be committed by warrant to the common jail of the county for every such offence whereof he was convicted," etc.

Page 632, paragraph 8. "Every keeper of an inn or tavern shall keep in his house at least two spare beds, and provender for four horses more than his own." Paragraph 9. "Every tavern-keeper shall, within thirty days after obtaining his license, put up a sign with his name thereon. Neglecting which he shall forfeit, etc.

Page 635, paragraph 23. "The courts may cause the persons convicted to appear and show cause why the license granted to him should not be revoked," etc.

Page 607, paragraph 8. "Every citizen of the United States is capable of holding lands within this State and of taking the same by descent, devise or purchase." Paragraph 9. "No claim or title of any citizen of this State who was in actual possession of lands shall be defeated or prejudiced on account of the alienism of any person from whom his title may have been derived," etc. Paragraph 10. "Every person capable of holding lands, except idiots, persons of unsound minds and infants, may alienate such estate at his pleasure," etc.

Page 669, paragraph 19. "If any alien shall sell and dispose of any real estate which he is entitled by law to hold and dispose of, he, his heirs and assigns," etc.

Page 681, paragraph 66. "No person who shall actually and in good faith pay a sum of money to a trustee shall be held responsible for it, nor shall any right derived by him from such trustee," etc.

Page 685, paragraph 105. "The grantor in any conveyance may reserve to himself any power which he might lawfully grant to another," etc.

Hundreds of other citations might be made, but the above are sufficiently numerous and of sufficient range to establish beyond question, either that each and all of these terms apply equally to men and women, or that there are no laws to which women are responsible. That this general construction was intended is evident from observing the exceptions to the general rule, where the subject includes questions of issue between people as men and women. In these the words woman, she and her are used. These exceptions prove the general rule beyond the shadow of a doubt.

We now come to the point at issue. It is contended that women have never been enfranchised and, therefore, that no law disfranchising them is required to prevent them from voting. If by general consent, custom and practice the words "man," "men," "he," "his," "himself," include not only men but women, what warrant have men to assume that the word "male" in Article II, Section 1, does not also include women. There cannot be two forms of construction for general law when special law provides for a special construction. If, in matters of property, taxation, residence, citizenship and responsibility, all of which are general conditions, men and women are included in words of male gender, shall it longer be assumed to declare that women are not enfranchised under the provision of the Constitution cited above?

Passing by all considerations flowing from the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, we make the positive declaration, that whatever construction men may desire to place upon them, the Constitution of the United States—which is the supreme law of the land, including the State of New York—positively prohibits all such construction. If men fly from all points of State law, we will bar any further flight by the supreme law of the land. The Constitution of the United States, Article XIV. of Amendments to which declares that, all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and, mark you, of the State wherein they reside.

All persons, then, who were born or who have been naturalized in the United States, and who are subject to the jurisdiction thereof, who reside in the State of New York, are citizens of the State.

Now turn to Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State, and learn that "No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

Have words any definite meaning by which we can learn what they should convey? Most certainly they have, and no wording could be plainer than this of the XIV. Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and Section 1, of Article I. of the State Constitution. In these it is most forcibly set forth who are citizens, and that no citizen shall be deprived of any right or privilege secured to any other citizen. Women, then, are citizens of the State of New York, and men resident therein have no power to deprive

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them of the right to vote, which is a right they assume they have secured only to themselves.

When we consider that portion of Article II., Section 1, which relates to negroes, and compare its provisions with the tyranny exercised over our own sex, an indignation is aroused in our souls which carries us nearly beyond the boundary of courtesy. Negroes possessing a freehold of \$250 were made voters; women possessing thousands were denied that right. What generous, just and amiable creatures men were to be sure, to set up such distinctions, making negroes possessed of \$250 of property superior in privileges to women possessed of as many thousands.

Thank heaven these, to women, debasing provisions stand in the State Constitution dead—killed by the XV. Amendment, and all male negroes may vote; but women, so much beneath them in the consideration of men, still remain the debased citizens, while the "Binghams" of Congress complacently tell us it is none of their business. "The State legislature has been memorialized; and we hereby demand that such action be taken upon said memorial as it is the bounden-by-oath duty of legislators to take to secure to all citizens of the State of New York the exercise of equal rights and privileges.

It is nothing less than sheer folly for men to longer assume the power to lord it over women. They have no Constitutional right to do so. To continue in this course, now that this assumption is shown to be wholly without authority, is to earn the name of tyrants who usurp power, and by it deprive citizens of their Constitutional rights. If men think such government can stand they will find themselves mistaken. No government ever trampled the rights of any portion of its citizens in the dust and long survived the act. The spirit of revolt is even now abroad in the land, and well may those who have usurped the rights of the people, and who assume to distribute them to only such as they shall elect, stop in their mad and blind career to consider whether it is not full time that the Constitutional rights of all citizens—women as well as men—be secured to them and they protected in their exercise.

## SAFE! PROFITABLE!! PERMANENT!!!

A Great Enterprise.

NEW 30-7 GOLD LOAN.

THE NOR' NOR'-WEST BY NORTH PACIFIC, ETC., RAILROAD.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SURVEYING PARTY

### Results.

Day before yesterday, from the windows of our banking house, we discerned an immense crowd of "Wall-street Bulls." Like Proctor Knott's buffalo bulls, they went shooting along with their heads down, their eyes glaring, their nostrils dilated, their tongues out and their coat-tails curled over their backs, yelling, bellowing, ripping and tearing along to disappear in the capacious office of a well-known broker.

We sent out our messenger to investigate, and in a few moments he returned, trembling with excitement, to tell us that a new road had been commenced to the Pacific; that the rush we had witnessed was to purchase the bonds, which had already risen from *par* in cash to 1.10, the last price to be paid in *wild lands*!

With our usual unselfish, prompt attention to all railroad matters which, ventilated in our columns, might serve or instruct our readers, we forthwith hastened to examine the affair.

Arrived at the broker's office, we introduced ourselves and our errand, and an intelligent clerk, rejoicing in the name of Rabbit, was detailed to enlighten us.

Mr. Rabbit produced a map, around which and all over which were beautiful wavy lines, destined to serve as an illustration of the corrals for the land grants.

He also produced a piece of ice, a Flathead papoose, a fox-tail and a seal's skin, specimens of the productions of the country.

After we had admired these to his content, he brought forward a circular, headed, in immense letters, **SAFE! PROFITABLE!! PERMANENT!!!** and from this he explained to us all the advantages of the enterprise. Ah, we mistake; all the advantages *to the enterprise*, of selling its bonds, which, being founded on "a partial want of principle," he assured us thus offered a guarantee that the interest would be promptly paid *as long as any sale continued of them*. Besides this, the bonds were a first and only lien (excepting about \$600,000 existing before the mortgage was executed) upon a land grant, which, after the snow was removed by the company, would be found to lie in alternate sections of "gold mines, coal lands, timbered tracts and dairy farms," and, in fact, including every inch of available dirt west of

the Alleghenies, and all the fishes in Lake Superior and 'Punch him Sound,' the Pacific terminus of the projected road, which road—started last July in its construction from Don't Luth and having no grades—is rapidly proceeding *down hill* all the way. Mr. Rabbit assured us that Bill Nye and a force of Heathen Chinee had been telegraphed to to commence work from the Pacific side, and then the road would be *down hill* both ways, and would soon be ended, upon which happy event a second mortgage would be made, the interest on which was to be guaranteed by the Piegan Indians, from the proceeds of freight charges on the scalps of their friends, the Creeks.

Mr. Rabbit then took us to the bank vault and exhibited an immense pile of twenty-five hundred millions of nickel cents, reserved by the company to pay the accruing interest on the bonds, until such time as the bondholders may conclude to allow the interest to "A Crew" to be named by the company, all of which plan was explained in the circular he held out to us. He then, taking us confidentially behind the vault door, showed us a bond of the "Nor' Nor' West by North Pacific" road and whispered to us that it had been engraved in that style so that the Dutch could not distinguish it from a 7-30 "National Blessing." And the plan was highly approved of by the surveying party now in town.

Surveying party in town! whereabouts? Good Gracious! that's the place to go to for information, said we, and "Rabbit" had no sooner muttered "Astor House, Room No. 4001," than hailing a hack we were off.

Solemnly we approached the abode of engineering wisdom. Timidly we rapped at the door of No. 4001. Slowly we entered and found ourselves welcomed by an old friend.

Professor Pilnor Roberts, Chief Engineer, who introduced us to the Chief Promoter, a tall, lanky gentleman, his hair not sable silvered but a yaller gilded, and sticking out all around his hat and face. His name was Day Booke. His occupation, shaking thermometers, was resumed as soon as he had shaken hands with us and put our "Alpine hat" on a peg.

Mr. Roberts then introduced us to Mr. Ah. W. Shave'em, a gentleman of gigantic proportions, little ferret, twinkling eyes, a nose all run into a little lump at the base, and a voice whose insincerity, hidden under a kind of "hurrah boy" tone, we instantly recognized.

We had heard it as we entered, talking of John Minor Botis and promising somebody the Presidency of the United States. We had also caught snatches of it professing for Woodhull & Claflin "as much love as the law allows."

Mr. Shave'em was, it appeared, the general agent.

We were evidently in luck; we had met the Chief Engineer—the chief promoter—the general agent.

We should get valuable details. We should beat the broker, who had charge of the bond sales, all hollow, when we had HATCHED the news from the surveying party!

"Rufus" would be nowhere! We might even drop our paper and take to an opposition selling of the bonds of the "Nor' Nor' West by North Pacific," and run the price up to 150, payable in wild lands!

We gazed around the room with an awful reverence.

On the walls were hung thermometers of various sizes and shapes. These Mr. Day Booke, as we said, was engaged in shaking hourly. They were to be used in measuring heights, and Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, had imparted to him, in a general way, the theory of horary oscillation.

Only, as Mr. Roberts remarked, Day Booke, having been accustomed in early life to the energetic mixing of gin-slings, had so shaken the thermometer, that the mercury as a rule, stood in both ends!

However, that was immaterial to the accuracy of this way of measurement of heights.

A fryingpan and an old clock were tied together. We learned that the first was intended for an artificial horizon, and the last, being set *daily* to Greenwich time, and kept going until noon by diligent rapping, served, with the artificial horizon and an old opera glass, for measuring longitudinal distances in the vast wilderness through which "the road" was to be located.

In one corner a gridiron was leaning against the wall. Mr. Roberts assured us that the importance, in an astronomical sense, of this little instrument, was only equaled by that of Day Booke's thermometers. By adjusting it in the plane of the true meridian, and watching the sun's transit across its bars, some of the most important points of the land grants had been located. The invention was really due to a celebrated engineer, a friend of T—thf—l J—s, but its application in this manner, by which the great cost of a transit instrument had been saved and the money applied to advertising the Company's bonds, was due entirely to the economy and scientific knowledge of Mr. Day Booke.

Concerning one instrument, a theodolite tripod, there was unfortunately a quarrel between Booke and Shave'em, Day Booke insisting that it was to hang a camp kettle on, while Shave'em resolutely argued that it was a French arrangement of tent poles, "as the French are very small men."

However, what we wanted was information of the country and road, and we are gratified at the zeal manifested to enlighten us. Shave'em was enthusiastic. He said the liberal, enlightened and progressive ideas of the inhabitants make it an honor to live and a pleasure to die among them. It is so healthy there that, as a rule, people live long enough to be born over again. The inhabitants are

of the race known as the "missing link," so named by the great scientist, Darwin. The "wheat fields," hundreds of miles from the outermost verge of civilization and never gazed on by the eye of mortal man, are regularly and industriously plowed and sowed by intelligent buffalo bulls preparatory to the advent of the heathen who are to populate the country and build churches when the road is finished. "All this," said Shave'em, who is a religious man and would not tell a lie if he could help it, "I have been convinced of by an erudite Piegan Indian."

Mr. Roberts declared that the country was not at all volcanic—not subject to the accidents of Mr. Seward's island of St. Thomas—in fact, the geological formation was all that could be wished—he had only observed one specimen of trap. This was a small Philadelphia trap to revive commerce, and had a big jay in it.

Mr. Shave'em spoke of the charming intelligence of the people, and their veneration for the chief promoter of the road. Their knowledge of Shakspeare, particularly of Hamlet, who was mad "north-northwest" only, but when the wind went to the Southern Pacific Railroad scheme could tell a "hawk from a hand-saw." He instanced this by a feeling allusion to one of the aboriginal Methodist hymns:

When we die we'll go to Day Booke  
Whup! Whoo, haw!  
The greatest man that e'er land saw  
Gee!  
Who this little airth was sent on  
Whup! Whoo, haw!  
To tell a "hawk from a hand-saw!"  
Gee!

Mr. Day Booke, who was shaking a thermometer like a bottle of patent medicine and humming something about "one thousand feet elevation to every three degrees," whatever that may mean, here suddenly paused and asked us if our own common sense could not assure us as well as the company's circular did, that the bond of an unsurveyed and unfinished railroad must of necessity be very much more valuable than the best bond ever issued by the best government under the sun?

We meekly responded that it did.

Mr. Roberts mentioned one advantage which he thought had hitherto been overlooked, viz.: that in the high latitudes where the road was to be you are never troubled by the perpendicular rays of the sun. The sun, in fact, always looked at you very slantindicularly. In this way he thought the present climate, so closely resembling that of Southern France, would be preserved and improved upon. He also said that as soon as the public would take no more of the first mortgage bonds, the second mortgage bonds would be issued, being a lien upon all the property—available, invaluable, finished and never to be finished—of the Company, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of equipment with rolling stock, capital stock, watered stock, bogus stock and live stock, as particularly set forth in the circular we had received from Mr. Rabbit. Concerning the live stock, he explained that locomotives were not to be used; the trains, when the road was finished, would be drawn by buffalo bulls!

We rejoiced that we had thus got a point above Mr. Rufus Hatch.

We were satisfied.

We said good-by.

Mr. Day Booke followed us out quietly. He went down stairs. He cunningly insinuated that *he* could sell us the bonds of the "North-Northwest by North Pacific" at a *sub rosa* reduction in price. He wanted to sell badly and secretly at a sacrifice.

Just then Shave'em appeared. Day Booke "shut up." We heard Shave'em quote poetry to him, and distinctly promise to make him President of the United States!

We made no mistake this time. We felt bad. We thought of "Victoria's" chances for 1872 against such a combination.

We believed no longer in that road.

We mentally likened its first bonds to bonds on the tower of Babel.

We quit.

Infamous conduct of Shave'em! promising the Presidency to everybody—he doesn't care a — who! Oh, that he could be put upon a diet, suiting his complexion, of "soft squash, strained through a cane-bottomed chair!" But Nemesis will pursue the traitor! Never, oh never, will he be able to label the bundle of "Nor' Nor'-west by North Pacific" bonds, entrusted to his care for sale or hypothecation (ten per cent. to be used in church building)

### "TAKEN"

by any one but himself, ahem! We can wish Shave'em no worse punishment, for he did not live in the blessed times when the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive," was fulfilled; and, therefore, Shave'em says he is poor! He is too modest by half. Isn't he in the "Nor' Nor'-west by North Pacific" Railroad now! Won't he, by that *promised* rail—

"Soon be thar,  
In the land of gold,  
Through the forest old,  
O'er the mounting cold,  
With spirit bold!"

With a lot of little Piegan Indian papooses singing to him for he loves poetry—

"Of thy propensity  
And great immensity,  
Now then we sing;  
Beholding in gratitude  
Thee in this latitude.  
Curious thing."

## THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

## WHAT IS SAID OF IT BY THE PRESS

## What Virginian Senators Think of it.

## WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY AGAIN VINDICATED.

We have taken the trouble to collect and string together during the past week extracts from the daily press and from the speeches of members of the Legislature of Virginia, referring to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, though it is not much more than two months since we gave a detailed history of the corporation, which, by the way, had never before been assailed.

The great wrong which is being perpetrated on the people of Virginia in allowing this corporation a standing in their State and before their Legislature, will bear its legitimate fruit in due time, just as the usurpations permitted to it in Pennsylvania came very near to debauching the Legislature of that State and rendering its judiciary a mockery of justice.

Meanwhile, it seems well to put on record the public opinion concerning the Company, and the expressed views of those individual members of the Virginia Legislature whose voices were at least heard in the defence of their own State. For the time is coming when a reference to all these matters in a complete examination of the whole acts and aims of the Pennsylvania "ring" will be useful.

In the Virginia Legislature at Richmond, February 20, Hon. Mr. Hensley said the question was whether a Virginia Legislature should surrender the State railroad system to an outside power which would yield that system up to outside interests.

Hon. Mr. Arnett solemnly gave warning that a welcome was being extended to a monster that now dominated Pennsylvania, the very State that had called it into existence, and had fallen a victim to it. In that State the Legislature was the mere tool of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The supreme court was said to sit in its back office and decide all cases in its favor against State and people, and the Press was so subsidized or intimidated that no paper in the State dared to raise a voice against the road or give a true account of an accident on its line or branches.

Hon. Mr. Stubbs then made an *expose* of the fraudulent pretenses by which the "Pennsylvania Central" sought to come into Virginia.

Later in the day, the House, its officers, reporters and lobbyists, we learn, were treated by the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad to a collation! If a Virginia legislature has so fallen from its old time dignity as this would imply, we are not greatly surprised to find in the *Lynchburg Republican* the "change in the mind of the Senate in favor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad bill" is said to have been wrought by unbounded promise to Senators along the line of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, in behalf of that road. It is said that the 'Pennsylvania Central' undertakes to pledge \$15,000 for every mile of the road, if Senators will put the 'Pennsylvania Central' bill through successfully. Extraordinary influences are at work for the Pennsylvania people, and the most active lobbying in progress."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, after reviewing the history of the fast freight lines established in 1863 on the Pennsylvania Central for the benefit of "rings," which have been so beneficial to the "rings" as to have made millionaires of every man of them, and so prejudicial to the corporation proper that, if we are correctly informed, out of nearly \$18,000,000 of gross yearly revenue it has only earned net for its shareholders something like one-ninth of that sum, goes on to say that the president of the company admitted the wrong doing, "but, although the principle was 'wrong,' it was found to be profitable to somebody, and the Pennsylvania Company continues to this day to perpetrate the wrong, notwithstanding an effort on the part of other roads to abolish it. It is now the 'settled policy' of the Pennsylvania railroad to interpose these transportation companies between itself and individual shippers, thus compelling them to pay a rate which, it is plain, must afford a profit to both the road and the transportation company."

The Richmond *Dispatch* does not know half the story. Let it tell the history of the organization of that transportation company! Let it search the court records at Pittsburgh and in this city of New York. Here will be found some evidences which are gradually unfolding and which will yet see the light of day and be exhibited to a wondering public.

But the *Dispatch* proceeds: "It is the 'settled policy' of the Pennsylvania company to introduce this system of ex-

tortion upon all roads controlled by them, and the 'principle,' though wrong, would govern them here in Virginia as it does now in the West and North. For, says their vice-president, 'the results from these lines have given us better rates than we get from individuals on similar traffic.' The wrong was profitable to somebody and was sustained, notwithstanding that it was believed 'contrary to the best interests of the public and contrary to the interests of the stockholders, involving unnecessarily the payment of these extra agents, and also a very large amount to pay the heavy dividends which these transportation companies are earning, all of which is taken either from the stockholders or the community.'"

The *Dispatch* then refers to an article on the Pennsylvania Central, which appeared originally in the New York *Herald*, and which we reproduce below, and exclaims:

"How long this monster corporation will be allowed to pursue successfully its audacious and reckless designs, either directly in its corporate capacity or through the various combinations of its speculating officials, and what will be the true future value of any guarantees undertaken by it, may be inferred from the following statistics, taken from *Poor's Railroad Manual* for 1870-1: In this it will appear that while the net income of this company was in 1863 five millions one hundred and eleven thousand, four hundred and thirteen dollars from an investment of thirty-eight millions two hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars, its income for 1869 was only five millions and forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars, from an investment of sixty-five millions and thirty thousand three hundred and two dollars; or about sixty-four thousand dollars less from an investment increased by nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars!

Add to this the fact that the annual report of that company for 1870 shows that, while its capital stock and liabilities were during the last year increased by nearly twelve millions of dollars, its income during the same period was increased only eighteen thousand dollars. From what resource, then, unless it be from the sale of this increase of liabilities, are its dividends paid?

The *Herald* article is as follows:

The Air-Line Railroad—From Washington to New York—No Intention on the Part of its Corporators to build it—A Pennsylvania Central Job—The National Railway—Philadelphia, January 20, 1871.—While the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is ostensibly fighting the Air-Line Railroad bill now before Congress it yet controls every movement now made by the parties having the matter in charge. The Pennsylvania Road proposes to get the charter in their hands and hold it against any future roads for which charters may be asked; and this is the way they will do it:

"A provision in the bill says that of all the commissioners chosen for the government of the road fifteen shall be a quorum; of this fifteen eight shall be a majority. These eight men are already in the pay of the Pennsylvania Central, two of whose names I give that the public may know the kind of men who have been chosen to represent their interests in this scheme: Columbus B. Guthrie and Joseph T. Potts, of New Jersey. The other six are from Delaware and Maryland.

"The Pennsylvania Road will get possession of the charter for the air-line, and the road will never be built. They wish it simply to keep others out of the field. The Camden and Amboy will probably be controlled by the Pennsylvania Central before many months. Does it look at all likely that they will stand idly by and see a road built to take passengers and freight who cannot but choose to go by the Camden and Amboy route? It will be enough for them to fight the National Railway and Baltimore and Ohio, which latter road will build a double track from Baltimore to Philadelphia to connect with the National. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore route will be to all intents and purposes 'left out in the cold.' An earnest undercurrent fight is in progress, and the end is not yet. If cheap fares and rapid transit are brought out of the chaos the public may smile at the struggles of the of the railroad giants. The Air-Line will never exist except on paper."

At the shareholders' meeting of the Pennsylvania Central, in Philadelphia, on the 21st of February, the following comments were made:

Mr. John Hume said the shareholders had just heard read a mass of figures that no one could understand or comprehend on the simple hearing. The shareholders had been a mutual admiration company long enough. The time had come when they should investigate the actions of their officers. He demanded a balance-sheet of the assets and liabilities of the company, with its guarantees, and an account of the salaries paid its officers. He went into a detailed statement of the prodigious increase of capital stock in seven years, the increase in expenses, the falling-off in receipts, and the outrage of farming out the privileges of the road to car companies.

An attorney of the company present attempted to shut Mr. Hume up, upon which Mr. Hume said that he (Mr. H.) had been for ten years a director in the road and declared the figures of the company's reports false!!

Mr. Kennedy then said if such a detailed report as Mr. Hume asked for was made, he could not understand it, and that it would not be policy to let the general public or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad know the working of the road.

Mr. Hume here loudly demanded "What he was afraid of?"

Mr. Cliff, of New York, a shareholder, here inquired as to

the rumors of the company's having stock of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the spoken-of purchase of the Camden and Amboy Railroad?

Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President, rather flippantly replied that the company had no interest in the Union Pacific, and that its extensions are now limited to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and as from these centres other lines to New Orleans and the Pacific coast!!!! Is there any other inquiry?

Mr. Cliff. Yes, regarding the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Mr. Scott. Oh, that is such a small matter that I overlooked it. Yes, there are pending negotiations for the lease of that road!!!!

## MESSRS. SOUTTER &amp; CO.

THEIR AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA "ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY TO THEM."

Some time ago we published a full account of the strange financial operations in North Carolina, by which that State has been bankrupted. We had occasion to refer to Soutter & Co., of this city, in connection with these transactions, and for the exposure we made we have since been thanked by investors and by persons of high official position, and we have also been denounced by others who were participants in the frauds. Time rolled on, and finally, at this day, the schemes of carpet-bag politicians, their close alliance with New York brokers, the modes by which the resources of the old North State have been, between them, drained away, are patent to all men. New York firms find it desirable to cease operations in the capital of North Carolina. Soutter & Co., as their letter states, have withdrawn, but have found their former connection there "altogether satisfactory" to them (which perhaps encourages them to go to Alabama in quest of the financial agency of that State). Governor Holden, as we predicted, is impeached, and Littlefield and Swepson are wanderers—the first with a price offered by the State to his captors! Thus we stand vindicated by "the inexorable logic of events."

Soutter & Co. have found it necessary to break through their dignified silence, and as there is no use here in affecting innocence of those facts, still less virtuous indignation at them, they go off to Alabama, where they fondly imagine, most likely, that the sound of their words will never reach us, and publish a tremendous letter, devoted, as far as we can see, to whitewashing themselves and abusing Woodhull & Claflin. Well, we published facts, very strong facts—the results have shown them to be insurmountable facts; and it may be natural in Soutter & Co., therefore, even if their business in North Carolina has been so "satisfactory" to them, to decry us. As Messrs. Soutter & Co. do not approve the opinions we have expressed of the infamous manner in which, by a conspiracy, the people of a whole State have been impoverished and the State credit ruined, are they to be understood as approving of the facts first published by us and now pretty well known in all business circles here? We will at least do them the kindness of publishing their letter, as written by them for the Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail* and *Advertiser*. It cannot hurt us and we doubt if it will benefit them; but we are charitable and will give it all the circulation they wish, notwithstanding its silly spitefulness, its absurdities and bad grammar.

In one point they certainly are mistaken, besides in many more we don't speak of. By inspecting the files of exchanges in our office, they will find our articles have been copied, in many instances, by papers of influence all over the South and Southwest; and they themselves, in their letter, are inadvertently UNWILLING WITNESSES of the good effect, in the present caution of the State authorities of Alabama and the watchful care of the *Mail*, to prevent, in that State, a recurrence of the late scenes in North Carolina.

We think those who take the trouble to read Soutter & Co.'s letter, remembering all the circumstances of the Littlefield and Swepson North Carolina bond affair, will agree with us that the precious production only brings forcibly to remembrance the speech of Pistol's boy in Henry V.

"I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the saying is true, 'the empty vessel makes the greatest sound.' Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valor than this roaring devil in the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a wooden dagger; and they are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal anything adventurously."

To the Editors of the *Advertiser*:

Please have the kindness to publish the subjoined letter sent by us also to the *Mail*, in explanation of certain remarks in the latter paper, and oblige

Yours, very truly,

SOUTTER & CO.

To the Editors of the *Mail*:

An editorial in your paper to-day, headed "Soutter & Co.," accompanied by an extract from WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, of New York, have attracted the attention of one of the members of the firm referred to, now in this city, and warrant the request that you will publish this note in the ensuing number of your paper.

It is due to ourselves to say that the article which you copy from Woodhull & Claflin's paper in regard to the connection of our house with the affairs of North Carolina, al-

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though as old as last November, has not been copied, as far as we know, in the papers of New York or North Carolina, and it has not been customary with the many respectable bankers, corporations and others who have been repeatedly assailed in that journal, to notice or answer its statements, or for the papers of New York or the country to predicate their information or accusations against character on its authority. It is the paper of the notorious women brokers of New York, and its statements are regarded as rather ridiculous than injurious. The article you copy was preceded by a note to our house from Madames Woodhull & Claflin, requesting us to visit them in regard to the affairs of the State of North Carolina, which note and invitation, it is needless to say, were unanswered and disregarded. In a few days their note was followed by an article threatening to implicate unfavorably certain unnamed bankers in the affairs of North Carolina, which was also disregarded, and then followed the article you are pleased to endorse and circulate, which has passed with like want of notice until the present time. It is your editorial approbation which gives it the dignity to be answered now, which we do by stating that so far as it relates to us it is untrue. The facts in regard to our agency for the State of North Carolina, altogether satisfactory to ourselves and to the public interested in investigating them, are compiled and partly printed in the proceedings of the present Conservative Legislature of the State and of its Committee of Settlement, constituted of able and upright men, conspicuous as lawyers and citizens in the period before the war, and who were connected with its deservedly high credit at that time. We had long ago relinquished the agency of the State when we could not lend ourselves to the course it pursued on financial questions. If you are disposed to assail character we assume that both your principle and sense of propriety will lead you to do so after consulting the best evidence rather than on the authority of the worst and most ignorant.

As a leader of public opinion in your State, you hastily accuse gentlemen of an infamous fraud in the management of the difficult and complicated affairs of another State, upon the evidence of Woodhull & Claflin, having, we kindly assume, little knowledge of the subject yourself and relying on them who have no information that is reliable, and perhaps no motive which you are capable of espousing. It is of more importance, however, that on this foundation you have based your accusations of our having done or intended some fraud against Alabama—just what you do not state.

The levity with which you have picked up and adopted the opinions of young women on questions of character and State policy, and parade them as proper and becoming policy and sentiment for State adoption here, relieves us of the obligation to feel indignant to answer comprehensively or in detail the statements resulting in our utter condemnation in the judgment of Madames Woodhull & Claflin and yourselves. If, however, we must be hopeless of convincing these ladies and ourselves, we will rest under your censure, but will say, if you permit, through you, to your readers, that the real interest we feel in the question of State credit is only the same interest which every thinking man in the State feels, viz.: one of character. We, with other associates, respectable in the business world, have circulated many of your State and of your State endorsed bonds. We, as well as you, are interested first in their integrity and then in their payment.

It gratifies us to see the caution of the State on the first point and its honorable intentions on the last, and the adoption of none of the plans on the subject, including that advocated by the *Mail*, will disappoint the conviction we have of the soundness of the State credit of Alabama.

We deem it more becoming to discuss our business character and relation with this subject with such committee or agents of the Government of Alabama as may be charged with that duty. To them we will show no reluctance or reservation—indeed, will aid them to the best of our ability. And, meantime, we will, with this explanation, hold ourselves excused from replying to the gossip of women, even if repeated in print or adopted as the foundation of judgment by its circulators.

—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

SOUTTER & CO.

## THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION AND OUR NEW MOVEMENT.

Ah, this is one of the vexed questions of our day, and, strange to say, although it looms up in various shapes and forms, at all seasons, yet no principle seems to be either agreed upon, or even advanced, whereon to found a theory as to what constitutes a justifiable or unjustifiable revolution. It continually enters into our foreign policy, as in the cases of Cuba and our claims against England. In the latter case it assumes the garb of premature recognition of the so-called Confederate States, inasmuch as, had their resistance to the authority of our Government been based upon the acknowledged and universal law of right, instant recognition would be no cause of complaint, as witness the late recognition of the French Republic by our Government. But we claim that it was not so based, hence the recognition of it, even to the amount of belligerency, becomes an offence not only against international morals, but one for which this Government is justified in demanding restitution in some form or other. Lord Palmerston stated that seven millions of people, with an organized government and army, were entitled to such recognition. This would make the principle appear to be merely a matter of the amount of population and their ability to maintain a fixed seat of government; but this test will not bear scrutinizing by precedent, which takes the place of written law in international law, hence the dogma is valueless. We hold the true principle to be this: Any people have a revolutionary right that suffer national oppression at the hands of their governing body, always providing said people have exhausted every constitutional and legal means within their power to remove said just grievances. It will be argued, "but every revolutionary body *thinks* it has a just cause of revolt." We answer that it matters not what they think, their convictions, if wrong, may be taken into consideration in mitigation of punishment, but cannot affect the question as to whether the *causes* of their revolution were in the *selves*

either right or wrong. The results are generally taken as a guide in after years, but at the outburst of an internecine war, outside nations have to practically decide as to whether they consider it as justifiable or not by the amount of countenance or discountenance which they accord to it. If they palpably err—as in the case of England during our conflict, wherein she abandoned all her own traditional principles and policy—then reparation must be eventually made to the injured Government, because the action they take in the premises increases the task of repressing the revolution by the facilities accorded to the revolutionists to maintain their resistance; for example, without a recognition of belligerency, the capture on the high seas of vessels would be an act of piracy, and no armed vessel of the unrecognized party could enter a neutral port; neither would a neutral vessel be entitled to any consideration if captured attempting to enter a closed port; the shipment of arms to a closed port would be likewise an offence. From this it is apparent that by unreasonable recognition of an internal revolt, the previously recognized Government may receive injury at the hands of a neutral. English jurists have held that the injured government have not only no redress but no cause of complaint. We hold differently. The very fact of a cause of complaint, a receipt of an injury, carries with it a demand for a method of reparation. And if it even be that the U. S. Government is the first to demand such, so be it; it is only one more instance in which our Government has reformed the evil practices and unjustifiable usages of the world. Where the international law, formed by European precedent, is just and founded on reason, it behooves us to acquiesce in and support it; but where it is not so, no matter how much it may be sanctioned by usage, we must stand boldly forth and reform it.

The rule we have promulgated of taking the justice of a cause and the exhaustion of every legal means of redress before resorting to force, when applied to any uprising or revolution of the past, will be found to accord with the verdict of mankind; for whatever passions or interests may sway governments for the time being, future generations bring the principles we have promulgated to bear as the standards whereby to measure the justice of each case.

Our Government is founded upon ideas comparatively new to the world, and not perhaps in harmony with the feudal prerogatives and notions of old and comparatively stagnant nations. We have risen; we progress by taking the lead in new and just ideas; our great men have always been innovators, startling the world of their day, but commanding the admiration of the future great minds of the world. It is just so with the new movement of the emancipation of women. It may be an innovation; it may startle the stupidly conservative, and hence incur their opposition. We expect this; it is one of the prices one has to pay for being a public teacher—a public enlightener. We therefore meet it as a matter of course, and, furthermore, as a proof that our doctrine is taking hold and root.

We do not justify our innovation, because it needs no justification. We do not act on the defensive, because ours is not a position sufficiently weak to require defence. No, we stand forth as champions of a new idea that is based on justice, common sense and morality, and we carry our ideas into the enemy's camp as a step in advance of the existing state of things. Our opponents are now on their defence and so far beaten as to begin to have foolishly alarming visions of what they imagine would happen if we carried our point (to use their own language). That is encouraging to us. We are pleased, gentlemen, that the shadows of coming events are sufficiently defined and developed to cause you to consider the results of our coming success. If you are needlessly alarmed and weave nonsensical visions of the results of our coming emancipation, we can afford to smile, well knowing that the day is near at hand when we can afford to overlook your past opposition and smile with you at the "foolish figure" you are now making. You, gentlemen, are fast on the road to conversion; the day of ridicule is past, the day of alarm has come, the day of our triumph is at hand. The great minds of the country are falling in line. Those who slept on unconcernedly are now ejaculating, "This is getting a serious matter." The halls of Congress have rung with our cry for justice, thousands are now reading the announcements of our campaign lectures; and in answer to the question now on every lip, "When will they stop?" we reply, "On the accomplishment of *Constitutional* equality."

And just as sure as those words are now staring you in the face on our announcements in the public places of this great city—so sure shall we triumph. There are no half-way measures in this matter. We intend to persevere and to conquer a full and complete victory. Let those who oppose "stand from under." To the weak of heart we say, be strong. To the reluctant we say, stand aside. To the faithful we say, be of good cheer. The light is dawning; day is breaking; the justice of our cause ensures its success. Millions who have stood unconcernedly by are now thinking. Thought means conversion to our principles. We have struck the chord that is vibrating in the hearts of our people, and as we look upon the sea of eager faces who throng our lecture-halls, we feel inspired with the conviction of approaching, fast approaching, victory, which we shall attain peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. But the force we shall use will be agitation. We shall invade by intellectuality, by force of reason, by making our voices heard throughout the length and breadth of these fair United States, and reverberate across the Atlan-

tic to distant shores. Right and might will be our motto. Right, the object we are seeking; might—that is, the might of reason and justice—the means to obtain this right. We are going to walk with you to the ballot box, expecting you to accompany us as you would to church; and if you fail to behave as on such an occasion, we are going to make enactments to enforce the observance of public decorum. You cannot stand in our way. You know this; you cannot depend upon the license of unrestrained men to carry corrupt men and measures when we are present. You know that, too. You do not fear that we shall win. You only fear the power of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the State that you are to lose.

Not that we wish to taunt you with the corruption that will soon be a matter of the past. No, we would have that rent in oblivion; we would say, "Oh! it is all gone now; never mind, let us walk side by side and forget it." In the hour of your regeneration we will stand, as it were, at the end of a long journey, wherein you took a wrong path, but both arriving safely at the end at last, we can let our new joy bury past errors; we shall not say "I told you so;" we shall not turn in triumph when the day is won; we shall help you gather up your wounded and bury your dead, letting our silence attest our sympathy; and if your voices falter as you say "forgive," ours will quiver as we reply you are forgiven. In that day we shall feel rewarded for all our labors, and proud that the flag of our country will at last cover and protect a people free, happy and contented.

## OPPRESSIVE MONOPOLIES.

The fruits of the concentration of capital into the hands of a few monopolists are now coming home to the people as we have warned them they would do; we are suffering from the very evils we have so often pointed out as the unavoidable consequence of the grasping of immense interests into the hands of vast corporations. Coal, which should be obtainable at \$5 a ton, is now \$12 to the retail consumer in this city, which is as it were within stone's throw of thousands of tons of it, the owners of which are anxious to put the same on our markets, but are prevented by the cupidity of combined coal-mine owners and railroad companies, who raise their rates for the freight of coal to a ruinously high figure in order to cast public opprobrium upon the miners by making it appear that a strike is the cause of the extortionate price of coal. The true secret lies just here: Railroad companies are also coal miners, and when their miners strike, in order to obtain a living rate of wages, these railroad coal mining companies raise their rates of freight, in order to prevent other mines from supplying the market.

We call upon Congress to take this matter in hand. We demand that companies incorporated as railroad companies be prevented by law from entering into and grasping other businesses. The power vested in their hands as the great highways—which should be a public benefit—becomes a public curse when used as a means of "cornering markets" at will. Gentlemen at Washington, do you see what we are coming to? do you see that the largest city in this Union is becoming merely a convenience for a few unscrupulous men to crush the people? do you mark in this coal swindle a finger of warning that points to the tendencies of much of our late legislation? do you wish to see in these United States the inauguration of a contention of classes? for you are working to that direct end. The mass of the people are beginning to murmur; the first undertone of a threat that will sweep away more than they as yet complain of is being now heard.

"At first it grumbles, then it swears, and then,  
Like David, throws smooth pebbles 'gainst a giant.  
At last it takes to weapons such as men  
Snatch when despair makes human hearts less pliant;  
Then comes the tug of war—'twill come again."

We point out to you once again the evils attendant upon the placing of facilities in the hands of these rapacious associations. We demand that legislation fixes the rate of transportation over railroads and canals, and forbids them from owning or carrying or other business, in order to prevent them from becoming a curse instead of a blessing to the people. We would avoid a struggle between classes by preventing any one class from possessing the power to oppress the general community.

It only needs a law of primogeniture now to place our people under a thralldom equal to the worst of European monarchies; all existing dividing lines will vanish before this new dividing one of capital *versus* the mass of the people. In addition to the regulation by law of the rate of railroad freights we demand free trade in coal. We cannot, we must not, we will not, stand silently by and see our population, in the midst of a bitterly severe winter, suffering all the miseries attendant upon a coal famine at the caprice of, and to satiate the greed of, a few vampires. Their almighty dollar must be taught to respect the mighty people.

Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and ere popular impatience merges into popular excesses, we demand that our public servants, both Congressional and State, take this matter in hand, and, by wise and timely legislation, save our country from the looming convulsion. We are no alarmists; we are only as Mr. Bright said in England on a similar occasion, "More willing to learn than others," and, in pointing out the threatening dangers of to-day, we are doing good public service. We are rapidly drifting into serious times; beware, then, in time. As President Grant once said: "I know of no method so effective to abolish a



bad law as its rigid enforcement." So we now say, we know of no method so sure of abolishing these monopoly evils as the suffering the people experience at their hands; but the danger lies in the fact that when the people are goaded to that point, which will band them together as a body against capital, an upheaval will occur that must derange all our business, depreciate government credit, paralyze trade, and commit irreparable injury to the entire country at large. The Elgar Thompsons must be taught that the people have rights that they are bound to respect, and it is better for them that they be so taught ere an outraged public, in their anger at oppression, take it into their heads that the Elgar Thompsons have no right which they (the people) are bound to respect; and it is to this latter era we are striding: the coal corner will lead to wheat and flour corners. For years our merchants have shipped grain to Europe, paying all costs of transportation, insurance, commissions, etc., and that grain reaches the consumer in England at a less cost than does the grain sold to the New York consumer. Can anything be more preposterous than this? Is there any one question of so much national importance as this one—of the extortion at the hands of monopolists? Of what import are funding bills, the appreciating the national credit, paying off the national debt, etc., when compared to this overshadowing question that beards every laborer at his own fire-side, gradually breeding a discontent that will shake the very foundations of our Government? The old States' Right question, now in its last struggles, is being fast replaced by the rights of the people to subsistence. Legislation, in accord with the principles and spirit of our Constitution, will remove these evils ere they assume a magnitude beyond easily effected legislation; and we call attention to them in the hope that our voice may avert the certain consequences attendant upon a continuation of the present unchecked license of oppressive monopolists.

#### THE COAL QUESTION.

The *Herald* and some very hasty people who jump at conclusions, are appealing to Congress to have the duty on coal abolished, so that the British coal of Nova Scotia can be landed in this city at a low price, and the Pennsylvania monopolies be taught a lesson.

Cannot the *Herald* see that there is no question of bituminous coal, only of anthracite: that our bituminous coal mines of Cumberland and Broad Top have not altered the prices of their coal, but stand ready to supply the markets at the usual price with any amount.

The British mines don't produce a pound of anthracite coal. Why, then, invite them to come into competition with our bituminous coal miners who have done no wrong, and who from Cumberland and Broad Top will to-day gladly furnish all the bituminous coal New York will take, at a cost not one cent higher than last fall.

Why punish these poor bituminous coal-men for the sin of the great anthracite monopolies whom they are separate entirely from, and hate as heartily as the people at large do?

No; this idea of the *Herald* is all wrong. The evil lies just where we pointed it out two months ago, in the granting by State legislatures of franchises permitting corporations to carry on two different occupations. Thus these great anthracite companies own mines, and mine coal, and also own railroads, and transport coal to market. When they want to break down other coal mines they simply do as they have just done—raise the price of freight, and under all circumstances, they look for profit from transportation, and not to mining—thus breaking down rival mines and becoming owners of them at low prices. There are plenty of anthracite mines which would be at work to-day did not the companies owning the lines of transportation resolutely prevent the passage of any products to market.

Let the State legislature pass a law forbidding railroad or canal companies to have any interest whatever in mines, and dis-franchising to that extent existing corporations, and also fixing a maximum rate of toll, common to all mine-owners on the line of transportation. Let them also forbid any mining company from owning or working more than so many collieries at a time, whether in fee or in lease on royalty. When this is done the public will not be much disturbed in the future, by the arrogance of these monopolists who, to take care of their own interests, don't hesitate to shut off private mines from market by advancing tolls from \$2 to \$7 at one time.

#### ADMIRAL PORTER'S VISITOR.

##### A GOOD STORY, ANYHOW.

We find somewhere or other this story, true or not.

The Chinese visiting etiquette is, that the rank of the caller is denoted by the size of his card. Thus the visiting card of a high mandarin would be an immense roll of paper nicely tied up.

Admiral Porter lately engaged a full-blooded Chinese servant, and Mrs. Porter immediately thereafter held a "reception," whether to commemorate the employment of the "yellow boy" or not is not known.

John Chinaman attended the door, and received with great disgust the small pasteboards of the visitors, and, evidently with an opinion of his own of the low condition of the Admiral's friends, pitched the cards into a basket, and,

with scant ceremony, showed their owners into the drawing-room.

But presently the groomsman called with a bill on a big piece of cream-colored paper. That card satisfied John. With deep reverence he received it. With low salaams he ushered the bearer not only into the drawing-room, but, with profound genuflections, to the dismay of the groomsman and horror of Mrs. Porter, clear up to the centre of the room, where that lady was receiving her distinguished guests; and then John, with another humble reverence, meekly retired, doubtless supposing that the owner of that card could be no less than the great "Ulysses."

Poor Mrs. Porter!

**RELIGION FROM A NEW QUARTER.**—Every Saturday afternoon, in a little saloon between Ann and Fulton streets, not far from Broadway, two gentlemen may be found sitting together in "close communion" over their glass of Loching-a, after various nodding of heads and taking of notes. The Rev. Mr. M——— having given Mr. W——— the tips or points, the latter duly dresses them up and they appear in one of the leading city papers in the garb of those Sunday religious articles that have lately been so much talked of. Loching-a is said to be all potent as an inspirator, and when a more than usually good article appears, it can safely be attributed to a more than ordinary abundance of Loching-a. We have heard of churches being converted to many peculiar uses, but to get up sermons in a basement liquor saloon is one step in advance of all our previous experience—next.

**ERRATA.**—In an article on "English Patriotism and What Makes It," in our last issue, several errors crept in, which its author desires should be noticed. In 5th line above the end of the 1st paragraph, read surpass for "compass." In 19th line of 2d paragraph, read navies for "novice;" in 29th line of same, read as for "and," and in 43d, read endeared for "endorsed." In 12th line of 2d column, read difficulty for "differently;" and in 22d line, read grievance for "grievances."

#### RUFUS HATCH'S CIRCULAR, No. 4.

Frauds in Railroad Management and Their Remedies.

#### MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The managers of railroads have a great many different ways of robbing the people. Commodore Vanderbilt does not build railroads, he buys them, doubles, by his waterings, their share capital, and doubles in the same way his profits—provided, always, he can make the people pay dividends on his watered stock. This is the scope of his wonderful genius as a railroad man. In the Chicago and Northwestern there was a different role.

Contractors and speculators (outsiders mainly), made the money here. They found pliant and subtle directors to take the shells and give them back the oyster. The public, unfortunately, has to pay for the shells the full price of the bivalve, in the increased charge upon whatever they eat, drink or wear. For every blunder, for every act of unfaithfulness or fraud, the people pay the penalty. It may be all the same to the parties building or owning a road whether it cost \$50,000 or \$100,000 per mile. To the public the difference is that between the amount of dividends paid on these sums.

The method with the Milwaukee and St. Paul managers has been different from those named. The money made here is by an inside "ring," who build and buy railroads, and sell them, at their own price, to the one they control. This is a safe and easy way, but contrasts poorly with the brilliant effrontery of Commodore Vanderbilt, who despises and defies public opinion. Everybody feels it to be a mean and sneaking thing for A B, as contractor, to sell his wares to A B, as railroad director, because the offender can so easily cover his trail that detection or punishment—removal from office, which is the penalty most feared, because it removes from opportunities to plunder—is impossible.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is a patchwork, made up of all kinds of material and taken in at prices which best suited its managers. What the several portions cost it is impossible to tell, as they are all lumped together in one mass. It is equally impossible to tell what the several pieces earn, or what they are worth. One of these, the McGregor and Yanceton line, which had a land grant of 1,536,000 acres, is now being built by a "ring," controlled by Milwaukee and St. Paul directors, and as fast as built turned over, without equipment, to this Company, minus the lands and at twice its cost. Already 126 miles have been built. The land that will in this way be secured to the "ring" will be worth, probably, \$10,000,000! The road is being built through a country almost destitute of population, and cannot, for a long time, pay much, if any, more than running expenses.

Another land-grant line, which now composes a portion of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, was the Minnesota Central. The land grant calls for 643,503 acres. This link was put into the consolidated company at the price demanded by the "ring" who built it, and after they had severed from it the lands, to be confiscated for their own benefit and use.

Another land-grant road which the Milwaukee and St. Paul Ring have got hold of, is the Hastings and Dacotah, which is entitled to a grant of 550,000 acres. Of this line, fifty miles are built. It is fair to presume that this road is to be built and put upon the Milwaukee and St. Paul in the same manner as have been the other land-grant lines already named.

Another, or the same, "ring" are building a direct line of road upon the banks of the Mississippi, from St. Paul to La Crosse, to be sold to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company when the rails are laid. This is a rival line to one already in operation, and belonging to the same Company. The two are parallel to each other, and will compete mainly for the same traffic. A third road, the West Wisconsin, now being built by another railroad company, will also be parallel to the two named. When completed, which it speedily will be, there will be three roads competing for a business only sufficient to support one.

Another magnificent operation, and in which vast genius for railroad-

ing was shown, was the leasing of the Western Union Railroad to the Milwaukee and St. Paul. The former was a thoroughly broken-down concern, never having paid a dollar, either in interest or dividends. By the last annual report of this Company, made for 1868, its share capital

was put down at \$1,367,000, its funded debt at \$1,000,000, and its floating debt at \$1,326,446. The gross and net earnings for four years after its opening were as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1865	\$293,347	\$17,438
1866	413,954	141,798
1867	773,073	126,430
1868	758,738	149,150

The net earnings for the four years averaged \$127,000 annually. But with these earnings the Company became each year all the more involved. It is not probable that a single dollar was earned that could be made applicable, either to interest or dividends. The road might literally be said to start from nowhere, and to run to nowhere. It was growing worse and worse every year, being ground to powder by the Chicago and Northwestern, and other rival lines. But this was just the field for a grand display of railroad skill. A portion of the Milwaukee and St. Paul ring bought up a controlling interest in its stock, and sold it to their Company—or, rather, exchanged stock for stock, to the amount of \$1,507,500, whereby said Company became possessed of this wonderful property. I believe that, as a part of the transaction, the bond-holders consented to reduce their bonds to \$1,500,000.

Upon this sum the Milwaukee and St. Paul is to pay at the rate of 7 per cent., \$345,000 annually. In addition, it pays dividends upon the stock issued in exchange for that of the Western Union, at the rate of 7 per cent., and amounting to \$15,525 annually. The total rental paid for the Western Union Road, assuming that the Milwaukee and St. Paul continues to pay dividends, amounts to \$345,525 annually; and all this for a property, the net earnings of which were not sufficient to keep the Company on its legs. But even with the net earnings claimed (of \$127,000), the annual balance against the Milwaukee and St. Paul, resulting from the transaction, amounts to \$218,517. No portion of the lines of the two roads came within twenty miles of each other. They ran, in fact, in opposite directions. Their eastern terminus, on Lake Michigan, were more than twenty miles apart; their western, on the Mississippi River, were 200 miles apart. The interests of the two Companies were neither mutual nor antagonistic. The St. Paul, as far as any benefit was to be derived, might as well have leased the Hoosac Tunnel or the road of the Boston, Hartford and Erie.

Is it to be wondered at that scrip dividends are the order of the day, with the Milwaukee and St. Paul, in spite of the boast of its directors in their report of 1869, that, "having completed their improvements and paid therefor from the earnings of the road for 1868, the policy of the directors in future will be to divide the net earnings in cash to the shareholders." The next dividend made was a proper commentary upon all these high-sounding but hollow promises. The net earnings of the Company, instead of being applied to cash dividends, have been, and must be need to sustain the worthless railway property which the managers of this Company have purchased and sold to it. When dividends are earned and paid in cash on the common stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, by the present management, the Millennium will not be far off.

By the declaration of dividends in stock all the losses resulting from misconduct and frauds are sought to be thrown upon the people in increased charges for transportation. The only way to meet and correct such abuses is by a law which shall, by the severest penalties, prohibit, altogether, scrip dividends. Those already declared by the Milwaukee and St. Paul amount to \$3,152,847—to pay 7 per cent. on what the people are to be taxed \$20,695 annually. To this fictitious capital is to be added the sum of \$15,750 of capital issued to the Western Union, making a total watered capital of \$4,760,347, in addition to that paid in the purchase of land-grant lines. I judge, however, that such dividends are about played out, even in the Milwaukee and St. Paul, as the last one of the kind caused a fall of some 10 per cent. in its stock. It was a transaction too barefaced for even a credulous public—it was a further watering of that which before had neither consistency nor color left.

The Company opened last year 100 miles of new road. It increased its share capital in the meantime \$5,238,009, and its funded debt \$1,050,932. The aggregate of these, for 1869, was \$24,664,213; for 1870 it was \$40,553,554. The increase was \$6,389,341, or nearly 20 per cent. The increase of earnings was from \$7,250,688 to \$7,420,061, or at the rate of a little over 2 per cent. This is the way watering works: Increase of capital, 20 per cent.; of earnings, 2 per cent. Nor is this the only way watering works. On those roads whose capital stock has been largely watered by the issue of additional stock and scrip dividends, everything is made subservient to the one necessity of securing sufficient net earnings to pay the promised 8 per cent. on these illegal issues. Not only are the charges of transportation advanced, but the expenses of the road are curtailed, and an economy practiced, profitable, no doubt, to the holders of the fraudulent stock, but perilous to the traveling public.

First-class men, unwilling to give their services at less than their fair market value, are replaced by ignorant and inferior workmen who contract to do double duty for half wages; a brakeman discharged here and a flagman there; passenger trains are permitted to make up lost time by running at full speed over drawbridges—no matter how dark and frosty the night—and to meet heavy freight trains while they are crossing the same structure. The worn-out running gear yields to the frost; an axle snaps; oil cars jump the track and block the way of a late and rapidly approaching express; there is no one to haul down the white signal light which proclaims all right; a fearful collision is the result—the oil is ignited and in turn fires the passenger cars; the bridge—a weak wooden structure unable to stand the weight and jar—gives way, and five and twenty roasting human beings are dashed on and under the ice that covers the river below. But these are unavoidable accidents. These companies keep as many employees as they can consistent with their dividend obligations, and as these obligations increase expensive safeguards must be dispensed with, even though a frightful increase of the dangers attending railway travel be the result.

Of all the varieties of fraud and mismanagement there is none so dangerous and fatal as for directors of railroads to engage in the construction or purchase of these works for the purpose of foisting them, at their own price upon those they control. The only question considered in such cases is the ability of the companies to take and pay for them. Now, no road should be built (except as a private enterprise) where there is not the promise of a fair return upon its cost. Where the parties building are responsible to themselves alone, for their blunders and losses, no others will be undertaken. Such as are built will be economically constructed and managed. But, where parties are relieved of all such responsibility utter disaster and ruin are the certain result. They never stop until compelled to do so by the poverty or bankruptcy of their victims. The "ring" in the Milwaukee and St. Paul are fast getting to the end of their tether. A few more additions of unproductive and competing lines, a few more dividends in scrip, and all will be up with this concern.

The diversion of land grants from the purposes for which they were made has already become a colossal evil, and should immediately engage the attention of Congress. There are three great lines in Iowa alone from which the land grants have been severed, to wit: That made to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad, of 1,422,109 acres; that made to the McGregor and Yanceton Railroad, of 1,536,000 acres; and that to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, of 1,228,163 acres. These grants included 4,184,270 acres—an area equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, or about 7,000 square miles. This immense domain is now held by absentees, on speculation—a most odious and injurious mode of holding our wild lands. All these three lines have been leased. The owners of the lands, consequently, have no motive but to get the most they can for their land grants, which have been wholly diverted from the objects for

which they were made. The same parties have realized immense sums from the construction of the roads. At 17 per acre for these lands they have an additional profit of nearly \$30,000,000 left. This vast sum is to be wrung from the sweat of the pioneer. In the meantime the roads must remain without traffic till the lands are sold and settled. The interests of the absentee owners and of the railroads are now wholly antagonistic.

Had the railroads held the lands they would have promoted their early settlement, and would, of necessity, have proved kind and beneficent landlords. The absentee are certain to prove most indifferent and selfish ones. Congress should immediately interpose in all such cases and forbid any further severance of the land grants from the lines to which they were made. Such a step, to be sure, is locking the stable door after all the best horses have been stolen. Where the grants have been misappropriated they should, in all cases, be resumed. There are many valuable grants undisposed of. Others may yet be made. All such grants should be the basis of all securities that may be issued for the purpose of building the roads. The mode of their sale and the prices to be paid, should be accurately defined, so that the grants, while they promote the construction of railroads, will, at the same time, advance the public welfare.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

**THE BLACK TULIP.** by Alexander Dumas, is the name of a novel published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, written by this renowned author. The works of Dumas enjoy a popularity such as no others can boast of. In skillfulness of arrangement, vivacity, sustained interest of narrative and inventive faculty no French author has ever rivaled him. The popularity of his novels, "The Count of Monte-Christo," "The Three Guardsmen," "Twenty Years After," "Bracegirdle, the Son of Athos," "The Memoirs of a Physician," "The Iron Mask," "The Queen's Necklace," "Six Years Later," "Andree De Taverny," "Love and Liberty" and others, have never been equaled. "The Black Tulip" is issued in a large octavo volume, with a portrait of the author on the cover; price, fifty cents, and is for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

**CHARLES O'MALLEY: THE IRISH DRAGON.** By Charles Lever. This is the first volume of a new, cheap, and popular edition of the works of this celebrated author, now in course of publication, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, which will undoubtedly have a very large sale, for Charles Lever has no rival in that free, manly, dashing style of sketching life, manners, and humorous incidents, to which he has devoted himself. His reputation is world-wide. The popularity of his novels, "Charles O'Malley," "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton," "Tom Burke," "Arthur O'Leary," "Knight of Gwynn," "Con Cregan," "Davenport Dunn," "Horace Templeton," and "A Rent in a Cloud," have never been exceeded. His works are full of genial humor, brilliant wit, and striking characters. "Charles O'Malley" is issued in a large octavo volume, with a portrait of the author on the cover, price seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price by them.

#### THREE MEN IN A POPULATION OF THREE MILLION INHABITANTS

ATTEMPT TO RUN NEW YORK SOCIETY AND NEW YORK CITY, AND TO THESE THREE MEN DO OUR MUNICIPALITIES BOW, DEMOCRATIC AS DO THESE REPRESENTATIVES PRETEND TO BE.

Now, these three men, agents of railroads, foreign capitalists, or deceivers of friends in their Wall-street operations, can drive from three to fifteen horses in New York city, and to these do these same deputies bow.

H. T. Helmbold, knowing this to be the case, and knowing that these men give large suppers to foreign representatives or those introduced by them, and large sums to have their suppers, &c., published, fearing that their principles, or that persons to whom they hold a false face, may discern that they occupy this false position, and that their status has or may quit them.

I. H. T. Helmbold, now protest, that if it be important for a man to support himself and meet his honest obligations, that the representatives of this municipality should sustain him, whether he drives one, five or more horses, or erects a pole, or is compelled to erect a pole, and append thereon certain flags.

I am free to admit that every man has peculiarities, some for yachts, others for fast horses, and mine may be the weakest. Yet I do not believe that had five or fifteen horses been driven by either of these three parties, that a deputy, and he a mere boy, would have dared to arrest or notify any of these three club-house men, or that a country ordinance had been violated, but, on the contrary, would have taken off his hat, and have allowed them to do as they pleased. In conclusion, Dr. H. T. Helmbold would like to know if *self-made men* are of any account in New York? If not, he is a freeholder elsewhere, and can quit New York city and live.

P. S.—Dr. H. T. Helmbold never intended, knowingly, to violate an ordinance, and he personally responds, and always respects notifications when received from principals or proper sources, and is willing to concede all rather than offend, and if he is allowed to remain in this city, rather than emigrate to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Washington, in any or either of which place he is a freeholder, and where he will be kindly greeted and shaken by the hand. Nothing would suit him better than to quit such "small-idea men" and places, and New York should not exult in being cosmopolitan any longer. These three men referred to may, in less than five years, take their hats off and be subservient to his will.

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 blighted 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 principles have the true idea of education. Among them may be mentioned the School for Young Ladies, at No. 15 East Twenty-fourth street, under the charge of Mesdames Millard & Carrier, whose advertisement appears in another column.

**THE NEW WORLD.**—A weekly newspaper devoted to temperance, universal suffrage and the emancipation of woman. Edited by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis and Miss Kate Stanton. Published in quarto-form by L. A. Carpenter, Providence, R. I. It will be the object of this paper to treat all subjects of vital interest to the American people with fairness and independence; and while its columns are open to the discussion of those great questions to which it is devoted, the editors reserve to themselves the right to be judged only by their editorials. Terms, available in advance. One copy to one address, \$2.00 per annum. Ten copies, 17.50. Twenty, 30.00. A liberal discount made to lodges and societies.

**BECK & CO., Hatters,** 160 Broadway, have recently added a new department to their old and regular business, consisting of a large stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods of the very best quality, and all of their own manufacture, from recent and choicest styles. These styles have been selected with great care from late importations, and will bear comparison with any offered in this city. Their shirt department is a specialty, being under the supervision of one of the most experienced artists in the city. Gentlemen may rely upon obtaining the best of everything. For Beebe & Co. neither make nor offer any second quality goods. The public will take notice that with the exception of Beebe & Co. all other first-class houses have removed up-town, which they have not found it necessary to do to retain their long-standing custom.

John Gault's Billiard Rooms, 69 and 71 Broadway, are the most popular resort of the denizens of Wall street and vicinity. "Phelan tables" and "pure drinks" are the attractions.

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.

There have been many attempts made to combine the usefulness of a sofa and 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.

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. Denton and N. Frank White.

**MUSICAL.**—The art of vocalization is the most important branch of the education of a singer; as a perfect enunciation is the main-spring of expression. Miss Anna Ballard, teacher of singing in Vassar College, and who sang at the Beethoven festival there, has published "fifteen vocalizes to give execution and equalize the voice." They will be found admirably adapted to the use of pupils, giving rare practice to the voice.

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 bad fits upon you if he can't fit you well.

"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 of 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 famous hotel, than which none in the world is more widely known.

For Photographs go to Hecker's in 14th street, between Broadway and University place. See advertisement in next number.

**HILMAN & 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.

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

**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

## 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 \$30,000 per mile of finished road, costing about \$40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 545 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, \$30,000 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 the 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 \$524 510 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 rom 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 \$214,555 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. Y rs 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.

**MAXWELL & CO.,**

**Bankers and Brokers,**

No. 11 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

**THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO IN-** form 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.

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.,**

54 PINE STREET.

**TANNER & CO.,**

11 WALL STREET

## JOHN J. CISCO & 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.

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.



A BEAUTIFUL

**SET OF TEETH,**

With plumpers to set out the cheeks and restore the face to its natural appearance. Movable plumpers adjusted to old sets, weighted Lower Sets, fillings of Gold, Amalgam, Bone, etc.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

With Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No extra charge when others are inserted.

SPLENDID SETS, \$10 to \$30.

**L. BERNHARD, No. 216 Sixth Avenue,** Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets east side.

# 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 collateral, 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 Loan negotiated.

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

Dividends and Coupons collected.

J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK.

# OSBORN & CAMMACK,

## BANKERS,

No. 34 BROAD STREET.

STOCKS, STATE BONDS, GOLD AND FEDERAL SECURITIES, bought and sold on Commission.

# KENDRICK & COMPANY,

## BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND ALL CLASSES OF RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

TOWN, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS of the Northern and Northwestern States largely dealt in. Orders promptly executed and information given, personally, by letter or by the wires. No. 9 New street. P. O. Box No. 2,910, New York.

SAM'L BARTON.

HENRY ALLEN.

# BARTON & ALLEN,

## BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 40 BROAD STREET.

Socks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

# RAILROAD IRON,

FOR SALE BY

## S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,

71 BROADWAY.

# PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

# CARL HECKER & CO.,

46 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,

Union Square,

New York.

CARL HECKER.

# MISS SIBIE O'HARA,

## Ladies' Hair Dresser

AND

# CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTER,

(Late with J. Hanney, of Baltimore.)

No. 1302 F STREET, 2d door from Thirteenth, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Braids, Curls and Fashionable Hair Work for Ladies constantly on hand.

# WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,

## Bankers and Brokers,

No. 44 BROAD STREET,  
New York.

# THE

## LOANERS' BANK

### OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)

"Continental Life" Building,

22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000  
Subject to increase to.....1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,  
A. F. WILMARTH, EDGAR F. BROWN,  
EDGAR W. CROWELL, ARCHIBALD M. BLISS,  
DORR RUSSELL.

This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES, and receives DEPOSITS.

Accounts of Bankers, Manufacturers and Merchants will receive special attention.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.

DORR RUSSELL, President.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

# JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh street,

On Monday, February 13,

will offer a splendid stock of

Housekeeping Linen Goods,

selected with great care for our retail trade, at extremely low prices.

Richardson's Irish Linens,

In every make and number, at gold prices.

Linen Sheetings.

10-4 Barnsley sheetings at 85c.

11-4 Barnsley Sheetings at 90c.

Several cases of very fine Sheetings,

2½ and 3 yards wide.

Damasks.

9-4 Bleached Barnsley Damask, \$1, from \$1 30.

9-4 and 10-4 Damask, new designs, in very fine Goods.

Also, a few pieces of

Richardson's 8-4 Striped Damasks.

A large lot of

Damask Table Cloths,

from two yards to six yards each, with

Naïkin en suite,

under gold cost.

Crash and Towelings.

Crash, from 9 cents per yard upward.

A large stock of Towels of every description,

from \$1 50 per dozen.

Blankets, Flannels, etc.

Our stock of Blankets, Flannels, Marseilles Quilts,

Counterpanes, etc., etc.,

we are selling out at great bargains.

Domestics.

An immense stock of Domestic Goods,

Shirtings and Sheetings,

in every well known brand,

at manufacturers' prices.

# JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh street,

Will open, on Monday, February 13,

A fresh assortment of

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES.

English Calicoes in a new shade of purple,

a specialty with us.

Tycoon Repe, Gingham, Delaines, etc.

Also, a large stock of American Prints,

in all the most popular makes,

at very low prices.

# SYPPER & CO.,

(Successors to D. Marley.)

No. 557 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Dealers in

MODERN AND ANTIQUE

# Furniture, Bronzes,

CHINA, ARTICLES OF VERTU.

Established 1806.

# FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.

YEAR 1870-71.

## BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

# YOUNG LADIES,

No. 18 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.

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FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST.—For West Philadelphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 5, 7, 9:20 P. M., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 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. train daily, and run through to Lynchburg without change. For the West, via Pennsylvania Railroad—9:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 9:30 A. M., and run through from New York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 7 P. M. daily, and run through to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt St., and Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway. ("Daily.") F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. November 1, 1870.

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SAM. GILL,

General Supt., Louisville, Ky.

HENRY STEFFE,

Gen. Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky.

SIDNEY B. JONES,

Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

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7:30 A. M.—For Easton.

12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Lititz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.

2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, etc.

3:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Belvidere.

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

5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.

6 P. M.—For Easton.

7 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:45 P. M.—For Easton.

9 P. M.—For Plainfield.

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

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

## FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays)—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West, without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg for Erie and the O. R. Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.

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

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R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

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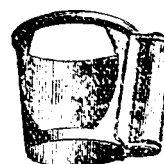
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These are a book wherein we all may read,  
And all should know who would in life succeed.  
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COMPACT, simple, durable, efficient!  
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est in currency, are invited to send to this office  
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investment.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,  
Pine Street, New York.

## CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC

notice is hereby given to the owner or owners,  
occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, im-  
proved 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 Stafford pavement in Seventh avenue,  
from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth street.
2. For laying Stafford pavement in Fifteenth street,  
from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
3. For laying Stafford pavement in Fifty-seventh  
street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue.
4. For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-ninth  
street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
5. For laying Belgian pavement in South street  
from Catharine to Montgomery street.
6. For laying Belgian pavement in Twenty-eighth  
street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue.
7. For laying Hamar wood pavement in Forty-sixth  
street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
8. For laying crosswalk at easterly intersection of  
Varick and King streets.
9. For laying crosswalk at northerly intersection of  
Varick and King streets.
10. For laying crosswalk at westerly intersection of  
Varick and King streets.
11. For laying crosswalk at southerly intersection of  
Varick and King streets.
12. For laying crosswalk corner Vandam and Varick  
streets.
13. For laying crosswalk at easterly intersection of  
One Hundred and Tenth street and First avenue.
14. For laying crosswalk at westerly intersection of  
One Hundred and Tenth street and First avenue.
15. For laying crosswalk at westerly intersection of  
One Hundred and Eleventh street and First avenue.
16. For laying crosswalk at easterly intersection of  
One Hundred and Eleventh street and First avenue.
17. For laying crosswalk at easterly intersection of  
One Hundred and Twelfth street and First avenue.
18. For laying crosswalk at westerly intersection of  
One Hundred and Twelfth street and First avenue.
19. For laying crosswalk at westerly intersection of  
One Hundred and Thirteenth street and First avenue.
20. For laying crosswalk at easterly intersection of  
One Hundred and Thirteenth street and First avenue.
21. For laying crosswalk opposite No. 1,160 Broad  
way.

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 Seventh avenue, from Fourteenth  
to Fifty-ninth street, to the extent of half the block  
on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Fifteenth street, from Seventh to  
Eighth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the  
intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Fifty-seventh street, from Lexing-  
ton to Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block  
on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Thirty-ninth street, from Seventh  
to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block on  
the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of South street, from Catharine to  
Montgomery street, to the extent of half the block on  
the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Twenty-eighth street, from Broad  
way to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block  
on the intersecting streets.
7. Both sides of Forty-sixth street, from Fourth to  
Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the  
intersecting streets.
8. The easterly side of Varick street, commencing  
at King street, and running easterly and southerly  
half the block therefrom.
9. The northerly side of King street, commencing  
at Varick street, and running northerly and westerly  
half the block therefrom.
10. The westerly side of Varick street, commencing  
at King street, and running northerly and southerly  
half the block therefrom.
11. The southerly side of King street, commencing  
at Varick street, and running easterly and westerly  
half the block therefrom.
12. Both sides of Vandam street, from Varick to  
Macdougal street, and the easterly side of Varick  
street, from Spring to Charlton street.
13. Both sides of One Hundred and Tenth street,  
commencing at First avenue, and running easterly  
half the block therefrom, and the easterly side of First  
avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hun-  
dred and Eleventh street.
14. Both sides of One Hundred and Tenth street,  
commencing at First avenue, and running westerly  
half the block therefrom, and the westerly side of First  
avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hun-  
dred and Eleventh street.
15. Both sides of One Hundred and Eleventh street,  
commencing at First avenue, and running westerly  
half the block therefrom, and the westerly side of  
First avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One  
Hundred and Twelfth street.
16. Both sides of One Hundred and Eleventh street,  
commencing at First avenue, and running easterly  
half the block therefrom, and the easterly side of First  
avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hun-  
dred and Twelfth street.
17. Both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth street,  
commencing at First avenue and running easterly half  
the block therefrom, and the easterly side of First  
avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hun-  
dred and Thirteenth street.
18. Both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth street,  
commencing at First avenue and running westerly  
half the block therefrom, and the westerly side of  
First avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh street  
to One Hundred and Thirteenth street.
19. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirteenth street,  
commencing at First avenue, and running westerly  
half the block therefrom, and the westerly side of  
First avenue, from One Hundred and Twelfth to  
One Hundred and Fourteenth street.
20. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirteenth  
street, commencing at First avenue, and running  
easterly half the block therefrom, and the easterly  
side of First avenue, from One Hundred and Twelfth  
to One Hundred and Fourteenth street.
21. Both sides of Broadway, from Twenty-seventh  
to Twenty-eighth street.

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, Chair-  
man 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, JAN. 18, 1871.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

people, which is not the fact, they furnish no reliable guide to the value of female ascerted life.

## THE ACTUARIES' TABLE AGAIN.

Hence it follows that the actuaries' table stands unimpeached as to the relative values of male and female ascerted life: and it is to the actuaries' table that I will address myself.

I conceive it a sufficient answer to the pretensions of this table as a safe guide for female life insurance in the United States to point out, first, the fact before alluded to, that it acts upon too limited data, and, particularly, upon too limited a number of female lives, to furnish a proper basis for female life insurance; and, second, the fact that its data relates to a country in which, among all the countries of modern progress, woman is most harshly subordinated to the will of man. The laws of primogeniture, the laws of descent, the laws concerning marriage and the lack of laws concerning divorce, the laws relating to the rights of married women which to-day prevail in England—to say nothing of the condition of affairs forty years ago, when this table was compiled—are a disgrace to any community of persons who owe their birth, their education and their support to the physical suffering, the tender solicitude and the anxious cares of women. The life of woman amid such circumstances and surrounded by the women of England, and particularly women of the insuring class, is happily no criterion by which to measure the life of an American woman. And I protest against its being regarded any longer in such a light.

It is a practice for college students, freed from the thralldom of mathematical studies, to solemnly bury the book of Euclid. I trust I shall live to see the day when the women of America, freed from the conjugal and social subordination reflected in the English actuaries' table, shall bury that table as solemnly as college students do the tabulated tortures of the Alexandrian sage.

Whatever the case may be in England, in this country there is little temptation and little opportunity for a man to kill his wife, either by poison or the slower but equally efficacious method of breaking her heart. For, mark you, this is the practical implication of the actuaries' table. Assassinate and brute husbands are in all countries; but here the woman has a social status which she has not in England, and she is better taken care of and better able to take care of herself. In England there are more women than men; while in this country there are more men than women. The latter are therefore scarcer, and they are valued in due proportion. It is, however, not only on this account, but on many other and higher accounts, familiar to man, that woman in America is much less subordinated to man than in England, and for these reasons her life is more secure.

So much for conjugal brutality. It does not and it cannot exist here to anything like the extent to which it may prevail in England. As to secret crime by poison, the opportunities which a woman has of secretly poisoning her husband, are a thousand times more numerous than a man has of poisoning his wife. And as to the pecuniary interest to commit these crimes, they cannot be stronger in a man upon the life of an insured woman than they are already in a woman upon the life of an insured man.

Happily these secret crimes are of rare occurrence in this country, and, whatever may be the case in England, as is inferred by our insurance men from the actuaries' table, they furnish, to the extent that they do occur, and for the reason just stated, a stronger argument against the expectation of male life than they do against that of female.

## A SMALL EXPERIENCE AND A GREAT PREJUDICE.

Here I might well rest my case.

The enemies to female life insurance mainly depend and must mainly depend, for there is no other plausible support for them, upon the evidence of the English actuaries' life table. Unless I much overrate the value of the considerations adduced, this support must now give away. But an old prejudice dies hard; and there remain still other, though much less plausible grounds, upon which the prejudice against female life insurance is made to stand.

The extra risk to female life during the child-bearing ages established by the actuaries' table is believed to be corroborated by the actual mortality of females in this country. It were an easy task to stifle this fanciful notion by showing that it has no support in any collection or tabulation of authenticated facts, and is due altogether to the prejudice established by the actuaries' table; but I prefer to meet it as presented and confute it with facts not only well authenticated, but facts brought home to our very doors—facts gathered from a careful digest of the mortality records of this city during the past five years.

## MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN NEW YORK.

The conditions relative to child-bearing are conceded on all hands to be more unfavorable in New York than anywhere else in this country. It is the largest city in this country, and it gives birth to numbers of illegitimate children, born of women whose usual residence is in the rural districts, but who come to the city to be confined, privately, and away from the prying eyes of village gossip. Others come here at that anxious juncture to avail themselves of the better or more conveniently located physicians which the city affords. Others again come into our hospitals and lying-in asylums to avail themselves of the proverbial bounty of this great metropolis. No woman living in the city and liable to be confined will go out of it; so that in the long run the city gains in infantile population more than its own proper gain. If maternity is a fatal complaint, the city should show a more than common mortality of women from the perils of child-birth.

New York, too, is noted for the facilities it affords for the commission of feticide. Quack doctors and abortionists are permitted to live here unmolested; to flaunt their signs in our most fashionable neighborhoods, and even to use the columns of public newspapers as the means of announcing their disgusting crimes to the public.

## FURTHER REASONS WHY NEW YORK SHOULD SHOW A LARGE MORTALITY FROM CAUSES CONNECTED WITH CHILD-BIRTH.

Furthermore, New York has the densest and the most indigent population in the United States. The Registrar of Vital Statistics of this city, under whose superintendence a thorough census of the tenement houses is made from time to time, states (Report 1869, p. 41) that one-half of the total population of the city lives in tenement houses. By a tenement house is meant "every house, building, or portion thereof which is occupied as the residence of more than three families living independently of another and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor or living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairway, yards, closets, etc., or some of them." In 1868 and 1869, together, there were, in all, 50,000 deaths in New York. Of this number, 36,000, or 72 per cent., occurred in tenement houses and public institutions, chiefly reported to by the tenement-house population, while but 14,000 deaths, or 28 per cent., occurred in private houses, hotels and boarding houses.

Let a woman be so unfortunate as to bear children in these dense abodes, shut out from the light and air, and reeking with filth and foul odors, and what are her chances of life? I say nothing of the child's chance. They are not the subject of the present discussion, and, if they were, they would not be worth speaking about, they are so small.

The results of tenement house mortality, as given by the accomplished physicians of the health department, are, however, so astounding as to cause me to hesitate about accepting them. There may be some error about 50 per cent. of the population living in

these houses. Yet, the reports affect to give the precise location of the houses, the number of tenants in each house, and the separate mortality of each, so that the evidence appears to be very strong.

However, one becomes better able to credit this extraordinary mortality—two and a half times that of the most favored class of the population—after he has read the following passage from the Registrar's tenth annual report:

"As the matter now stands, in some parts of the Sixth, Fourteenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, the living have very little more ground space than is appropriated to the dead."

## IMMIGRATION.

Finally, consider the foreign immigration into and through this city of from 200,000 to 300,000 persons a year. During the past year ended June 30 last there were 256,354 immigrant passengers landed at this port. Of this number there were 153,347 males and 103,006 females; and of persons between the ages of 15 and 40 years there were 107,466 males and 62,601 females. A larger proportion of the immigrants were females, and a larger proportion of the females mothers—mothers exposed to the slave ship horrors of a Liverpool packet ship, and the risk of mortality which might reasonably be supposed to flow from such circumstances. Of the 256,354 immigrants mentioned, 229 died upon voyage—18 males and 139 females. How many died afterward, from the perils of the voyage, we cannot tell. How many mothers died of Liverpool packets, whose deaths were falsely ascribed to miscarriage (miscarriage, in one sense, indeed) we are not informed; but we can readily imagine.

Under all these circumstances relating to the peculiarly unfavorable conditions of female life, permanent as well as transient, in New York, it is admitted that the mortality records of the city ought to show for females of the child-bearing ages the most frightful mortality conceivable.

## STATISTICS OF FEMALE MORTALITY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Now let us see what, in fact, this mortality is. I have here a digest (Appendix) compiled from the carefully inspected certificates of the deaths of 127,253 persons, the total number who died in this city during the quinquennial period ended with the 31st of December last. These statistics are based on data, which, I am advised, are "more nearly perfect than that of any other city in the world." (Dr. Russell's letter, Appendix). The burial permits are issued by the Bureau that records the certificate of death, and a burial is almost impossible without its knowledge. Failure to report is made a felony; so is the issue of a permit without a report; so is a burial without a permit. In short, those persons who fail to appear on the reports, except those of the victims of murders and feticide that remain undiscovered.

Now, then, of the 127,017 persons who died in this city in 1866-7-8-9 and '70, 68,000 were males and 59,000 females. Mark this extraordinary disproportion—68,000 males to 59,000 females. The aggregate population for the whole period of five years was 2,193,459 males and 2,288,794 females, as estimated in the tables appended. The average death-rate for males was 32 in a thousand of population, while that for females was but little over 26. (Appendix.)

Of the 59,000 females, 34,000 died before they were 20 years of age—that is, before the usual child-bearing period, and before the age at which insurance companies usually ever insure anybody, male or female. Of the remainder of the 59,000 there died 11,000 between the ages of 15 and the extreme end of life; so that the total number who died during the child-bearing age was but 14,000. Mark you, this was the total number of females who died during the age of 20 to 45, without respect to what they died of; whether it was child-bearing, or the pangs of single-blessedness; whether it was from quick doctors, tenement houses or Liverpool packets, from the sewing needle, from consumption, from broken hearts, or starvation.

Now, turn to the other side of the account and let us see how many men died during the same age. If 11,000 women, between 20 and 45, died in a city uncommonly filled with perils to maternity, how many men died during the same age? 10,000? 8,000? 5,000? Many less than women of course; the only question of interest is, how many less? Well, the death record says nearly 16,000 men—nearly 2,000 more men than women; and the death record is right; and it agrees with all other death records, except that of the few debilitated ladies who 40 years ago insured their lives in the London offices, upon the "recorded experience" of which the English actuaries' table is based.

## RISK OF MATERNITY.

Let us look at these mortality records still closer. In the nomenclature of the Board of Health, which follows that of Dr. Wm. Farr, now sanctioned by the generation of experience and the approbation of the learned world, the immediate causes of deaths connected with the phenomenon of maternity are arranged under the head of "Developmental, Order Two, of Woman." They are principally childbirth, puerperal metritis, puerperal convulsions, puerperal mania, miscarriage, abortion and phlegmasia-dolens. Under the same head (of "Developmental, Order Two, of Woman") are included, also, the comparatively few deaths that occur, as the result of chlorosis, from anæmia or debility, and from atrophy.

In order to ascertain what proportion of the fourteen thousand female deaths between the ages of twenty and forty-five resulted from causes in any way connected with maternity, I have only to sum up those who died from the specified causes mentioned. But let it be claimed that—and especially in cases of women who died because they were unwilling to become mothers—the true source of death may not always be communicated, even though the perils be the State prison. I am willing to ascribe to the perils of maternity all the deaths of females between the ages of twenty and forty-five arranged under the head of "Developmental," including not only those who died from the causes specified, but also those who died from a number of other complaints.

I find the whole number during the five years in question to be 746.

As, during the same period of time and the same ages of life, 331 women and 1,756 men, a majority of 1,425 men, died from violence—accidents, homicides and suicides—and the total number of males and females living at those ages was substantially equal, it follows that the so much dreaded perils to women of maternity are just half as great as the actual perils to men of being burnt, stabbed, poisoned, tired of life or struck by lightning!

## FALSE CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

I anticipate further objection. It has been asserted that the death certificates returned to the Board of Health by the physicians are not reliable as to the causes of mortality. I hear an eminent physician in the audience say, "That's so; coffin plates are engraved with a good many lies." I care not what may be the practice of individuals. I am now speaking of the profession generally, and I cannot credit the aspersions. I believe that no more honorable body of men exists than the physicians of this city, and I cannot believe them to be capable of such delinquency. Besides, the requirement of the law, and of the form of certificate, is definite and the penalty severe. But I will admit the allegation. Now, in what respect does it affect the subject under discussion? It is said that when women die from causes connected with maternity, the doctors, either from ignorance or design, charitable or criminal, curvy to causes of death not connected with maternity. Very good. These false causes of death are deemed to be, most likely, enteritis, peritonitis, metritis (not puerperal), metro-peritonitis (not puerperal), and uterine tumor. I have not had time to collate the statistics of deaths from these causes for the whole of the period under examination; but I have completed the work for the years 1868 and 1869. These statistics show

that 435 deaths occurred during the two years from these causes combined. Of these deaths 114 were male and 321 female, a majority of 207 female. As, during the same period, the combined deaths from sunstroke, the effects of heat and alcoholism, were 419—of which 108 were female and 310 male, a majority of 202 male—it follows that the risk of death to women from causes even possibly connected with maternity, is no greater than that to males from causes to which the latter are peculiarly and constantly exposed. (Appendix.)

## MORTALITY FROM INTemperance.

Indeed, if we took account of all the immediate causes of death resulting from that pernicious habit of intemperance, into which over-work has driven our best men, when formerly only our worst men indulged in it, the case would look still worse for the male expectant of life than it does much worse. I leave you to judge from the following brief statement:

Mr. Nelson, an eminent actuary of London, addressed a circular to physicians making very thorough inquiries concerning persons in the higher walks of life—who were in the habit, not of getting drunk, but merely of drinking. The replies to his circular cover 6,111 cases. Of these, according to the English life table, there ought to have died, during the period covered, 110 men. But there did die 357 men, or three times the normal proportion. The grouping of the immediate causes is very interesting. (Nelson, pp. 204 and 221.) Fifty per cent. were certified to have died of diseases of the head and digestive organs, the normal proportion of these deaths to all deaths, in all England, being 16 per cent., and among selected lives 30 per cent. Suppose we apply these results to the subjects under investigation, where would then stand the mortality relations between maturity and rum?

An eminent obstetrician lately told me that women were much less liable, not only to accident, but to death from any cause during the child-bearing age, than men, during the corresponding age; but, much as I respected his authority, and much as I felt predisposed to accept it, I could not believe it until the examination I gave to the mortality records of this city established it, as you have had it established beyond all and any kind of doubt.

## FEMALE AND MALE LIFE IN NEW YORK.

And now a word as to the general subject of the respective longevity of females and males in New York.

I will not trouble you with the details, but the mortality records of this city during the past five years—and I do not go further back, because previous to that time—the completeness of the records is open to suspicion, establish the fact, that the mortality of males is greater than that of females at nearly all ages—from birth to 20, from 20 to 45, and from 45 to the end of life. Separating those persons who died at 70 and over, from all the rest, the females preponderate—the most convincing of all proofs of their superior longevity.

## REAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

If we turn away from the absurdities which these well established facts expose and seek to know the real immediate causes of death among us, we shall find that it is not maternity, but consumption. I have not had time to arrange the very valuable mortality records of this city so as to determine the number and proportion of deaths from this cause as I could wish, namely, during the ages from 20 to 45, and among males and females respectively, and not from phthisis pulmonalis alone, but also from pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory organs combined. But one-third of all the deaths in England (after deducting the mortality of infancy) was estimated by Sir James Clark to have been caused by tubercular diseases. From one-third to one-sixth of all the deaths in all large towns in civilized countries are due also to this cause. According to the United States census of 1860, thirteen specified diseases of the respiratory organs took off nearly 29 per cent. of all the decedents to the United States during the previous year. According to the same authority they took off 31½ per cent. of all the decedents in this State. According to the New York State Census of 1865 they took off 34½ per cent. of all the decedents in the State, and 31 per cent. of all in the city of New York in 1864-5.

In every instance the mortality of females from these diseases of the throat and lungs—was greater than that of males—more particularly in adults between the ages of 20 and 45, though still more particularly between the ages of 20 and 25. (Appendix.)

## MATERNITY NOT A DISEASE.

Maternity is not a disease. In England, twenty years ago, when 10,000 living children were born, but forty-two mothers died in consequence. And as to those who, dreading the ills of maternity, fly to others they know not of, the evidence of our mortality records teaches us that their numbers and the consequences of their acts are, happily, much exaggerated in popular estimation.

## Debut of Miss Vienna Demorest at Chickering Hall.

A very charming and unique affair came off at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, that deserves something more than a passing notice. It was the occasion of the debut of Miss Vienna Demorest, the daughter of our well-known fellow-citizen and publisher, Mr. W. J. Demorest, a New York and a Brooklyn with great success, and her appearance in this city had been anticipated with pleasure and no little curiosity. Members of the press, musical artists and amateurs, and literary and fashionable people to the number of about two hundred and fifty—the capacity of the hall—were invited to welcome, hear and criticize the young lady. The audience was select, enthusiastic and eminently stylish, many elegant toilets being displayed. Miss Vienna, who is lovely and fresh as only a young girl can be, was faultlessly attired in a very rich, though simple, white silk, made and trimmed very becomingly. She was assisted in her entertainment by the Brothers Poznanski, who discoursed sweet music on their respective instruments; Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, who, notwithstanding a severe cold, sang very delightfully, and Mr. George W. Colby as conductor. The first piece Miss Demorest attempted, "I will extol Thee, O Lord," from "Eli," was hardly well selected, as it is extremely difficult, and needs great repose of manner to be rendered effectively; but she managed the intricacies of the score wonderfully, in spite of very evident nervousness. An encore was loudly demanded and a portion of the piece was repeated. "Come unto Him," from the "Messiah," was next in order, and was feelingly rendered, though we think Miss Demorest's forte is not, as yet, oratorio music. The Arditi waltz, and a very sweet ballad that followed for an encore, showed her voice to much greater advantage than the first two pieces, and she seemed perfectly at home in the ballad, arch and simple. Her voice is pure, sweet and high, and her execution smooth and sure. When time and practice have rounded and perfected her really fine organ we see no reason why she should not rank among our first artists, and we hope the promise she gives of future excellence will be realized. During the evening Miss D. was the recipient of very elegant floral favors, pre-eminently among which was a superb mammoth bouquet sent by the editors of *Our Society*. On one side of it appeared the lady's monogram in red and violet letters on a white ground, and on the opposite side a crimson star shone resplendent from a bed of white camellias—a heart and an anchor in red camellias were the devices on the remaining sides, and a crown, made of hyacinths, rose from the centre and completed the emblematic offering. The whole affair was managed with the utmost good taste and liberality. On entering the hall every lady was presented with a bouquet, and every gentleman with a very pretty

picture of Miss Demorest. Among those present we noticed the white haired philosopher of the Tribune, who looked placid and sublime; James Weill, the pianist; Mrs. Jenny Kumpson, who looked as happy and smiling as usual, and her handsome husband; Mrs. Jennie Jane Smith; Mrs. Clara Brinkerhoff, who was elegantly dressed in blue silk and point lace; Mrs. and Miss Smith, of the Grand Central Hotel; Mrs. Battery, the fashion editors of *Our Society*; Dr. J. B. Fuller Walker, who was faultlessly arrayed in evening dress; Mr. Geo. W. Howe, of the Lotus Club; Mr. Jas. H. Todd, of the Church Music Association; Mr. W. F. Williams, of the *Post*; Mr. J. O. Twitchell; Mr. Albert Weber, the popular pianoforte manufacturer, and many others well known in the musical, literary and fashionable world. At the conclusion of the concert a favored few were invited to the residence of Mr. Demorest, where the successful young cantatrice was presented to her numerous admirers, and was congratulated upon her artistic triumphs. She very sweetly and modestly replied, "I thank you, and only hope I deserve your praise." Miss D.'s manners are very pleasing and unaffected, and she has hosts of friends. A beautiful supper, presided over by Madame Demorest, who wore a very rich black velvet in her usual unapproachable style, was ready for the guests soon after their arrival, and it is needless to say that ample justice was awarded its many tempting items. The party did not adjourn until quite late, and every one went home, pleased and delighted with Mr., Madame and Miss Demorest.

LAND GRABBING.—Hon. George W. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, has made an estimate of the amount of Government land demanded by subsidy jobbers of the present Congress, in the principal bills that have passed or are now pending.

He enumerates twenty-three bills, which have passed the Senate, containing grants of 75,006,320 acres. Of these, two, the Oregon Branch Pacific Road, for 4,750,000, and the supplemental gift to the North Pacific Road of 11,000,000 acres, have also passed the House.

Besides these there are thirty-two bills pending in the Senate, with aggregate grants of 115,218,600 acres, the greater number of which it is supposed will be passed. Thus, it will be seen, that by means of fifty-five bills, it is proposed to rob the people of 189,224,920 acres of the public lands, for the sole benefit of private monopolies. This added to the amount heretofore donated to the various Pacific roads and other schemes, gives the enormous aggregate of over Four Hundred Millions acres, which have been diverted from public to private use—equal to about 640,000 square miles. "The subject is too immense to do justice to it."

## THE THEATRES.

## BOOTH'S.

"Richelieu" is still on the boards at this splendid theatre; it has been brought out in a manner reflecting credit upon the management. We consider Cardinal Richelieu one of Mr. Edwin Booth's finest impersonations. Mr. Lawrence Barrett appears to advantage as De Mauprat, displaying fine powers of acting in his sudden and earnest changes from foe to friend and friend to foe. Mr. Sheridan also shone to advantage as the traitor De Baradas; we would, however, advise him to speak a little less rapidly, so as to be more distinctly heard. Miss Pateman exhibits some fine natural acting as Julia De Mortimer. Great preparations are being made to bring out "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. Booth playing Benedict and Miss Pateman appearing as Beatrice. It is not intended to run this latter play long. As usual, other of Shakespeare's plays will be brought on the stage, as Othello, Hamlet, etc.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Miss Lizzie Kealey appears in the part formerly taken by Pauline Markham, otherwise there is no new feature to chronicle with regard to this theatre. Miss Kealey is a beautiful blonde of pleasing and engaging manners, and is appreciated by the frequenters of Niblo's. The "Crook" runs until the middle of April. The Philadelphiaans have a treat in store that they will not of, inasmuch as the entire company, scenery and all are to appear there in the Academy. "Richard III." succeeds the "Crook" at Niblo's.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Benefits are the order of the day at this theatre—this evening in favor of Mr. Varlet. "La Penelope" being the piece. "La Grand Duchesse," "Barbe Bleue" and "Les Brigands" are still holding full sway. "Les Georghiennes" will be brought out on the 6th, and, from the preparations going on, something more than usually attractive may be looked for. "Les Georghiennes" is probably Offenbach's best production in opera bouffe. The music is said to be fully equal to anything produced by this famous composer. The costumes are promised as more than usually gorgeous. It is a sign of the times of the day when opera bouffe can run for such a length of time as it has done at this theatre, with every prospect of continuing indefinitely.

A Chinese laundryman at Kansas City has got an editor there, who is a bachelor, down on him. The editor had his washing returned to him as follows: "They sent home with our washing yesterday a thing that branches off in two ways a little below the top, like a railroad junction, and has puckered fringe edged with 'tetter' on each end of the divide. We don't know what it is, and we're a poor, friendless man, with only our virtue, and none but villains would seek to injure that."

When we reflect on the condition of women and their relation to society, we cannot help perceiving the immense influence the manners and customs of all civilized nations. Men make laws, but women make manners, has long since become an adage, and if it is true that laws are ineffectual, where the manners and customs of a people are opposed to them, we shall see the high value we should set on female education.

An honest old darkey down South says: "Dey told us dar was pervisions in the Constitution for we cullud folks, but dat's a lie; dem pervisions didn't cum. Dis nigger ain't seed the fust mouthful."

Phebe Hauber, ninety-five years old, residing at Hornellsville, N. Y., has lived with her husband sixty-eight years, and counts up 145 living descendants.

The Antioch Ledger says Agnes Lewis, a girl of sixteen summers, has plowed one hundred acres on her father's ranch near Antioch, driving six horses attached to a three-gang plow.

Beecher's church has seventeen hundred and eighty-nine members, of whom twelve hundred and ten are females.

The champion "knight" of Vermont is Mrs. L. H. Orcutt, of South Barton, who knits, in nine hours, nine double mittens, men's size—one an hour.

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