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

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The United States, Canada and Europe.

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posure of the frauds and villainies which are practiced upon
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our expense.

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

VITAL INTEREST

TO THE

COMMON PEOPLE,

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

A FREE PAPER

FOR A FREE PEOPLE,

in which all sides of all subjects may be presented to the pub-
lic, we only reserving the right to make such editorial com-
ment 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY

THE LOGICAL RESULT OF THE

XIV. AND XV. AMENDMENTS,

WHICH NOT ONLY DECLARE WHO ARE CITIZENS, BUT
ALSO DEFINE THEIR RIGHTS. ONE OF WHICH IS

THE RIGHT TO VOTE, WITHOUT REGARD TO SEX.

The State Laws which Proscribed Women as
Voters were Repealed by the States when
they Ratified said Amendments.

There are no Existing Operative Laws which Proscribe
the Right of any Citizen to Vote.

THE PERFECTED FRUITS OF THE LATE WAR.

The Government of the United States is bound to Pro-
tect Its Citizen, Male and Female, in the
EXERCISE OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS IN THE PREMISES.

The time has now arrived when it becomes proper to
present the final and unanswerable proposition, which
cannot by any possibility be controverted, that the several
States which until recently assumed and exercised the right
of defining which of its citizens should exercise the right to
vote, have by their own voluntary act not only forever re-
pealed all such prohibitory laws, but also have forever
barred their re-enactment.

Of this I have been fully aware since the proclamation
by the President that the XV. Amendment had become a
part of the Organic Law of the country.

To bring the whole matter properly before the people I
published an address on the 2d of April last, in which I
announced myself a candidate for the Presidency in 1872,
and thus asserted the right of woman to occupy the high-
est office in the gift of the people.

After that address had had its legitimate effect in arous-
ing the press of the country to the realization that women
are a constituent part of the body politic, and to a discus-
sion in a much more general way than had ever been
before, I published my second address to the people, an-
nouncing that the XVI. Amendment was a dead letter,
and that the Constitution fully recognized the equality of
all citizens.

In this address the general bearings of the Constitution
were examined, and from the blending of its various parts
the conclusion was arrived at that no State could obtain
authority from it to deny the right to vote to any citizen.

I now take the final step, and show that the States them-
selves, by their legislative enactments, have removed the
only obstacle which until then had prevented women from
voting, and have forever debarred themselves from reced-
ing to its former position. It is as follows:

Suffrage, or the right to vote, is declared by the
XV. Article of Amendments to the Constitution to be
a RIGHT, not a privilege, of citizens of the United States.

A right of a citizen is inherent in the individual, of
which he cannot be deprived by any law of any State.

A privilege may be conferred upon the citizen of the
State, and by it may be taken away. This distinction is
made to show that to vote is not a privilege conferred by a
State upon its citizens, but a CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT of
every citizen of the United States, of which they cannot
be deprived. The language of the Constitution is most
singularly emphatic upon this point. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall
not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any

State on account of race, color, or previous condition of ser-
vitude.

It is thus forever proclaimed, in unmistakable terms,
that to vote is a right of citizens of the United States.

Were it an immunity, or even were it a privilege, to
vote, those who possess it could not be deprived of it by
any State, for the State is bound to protect every citizen
within its jurisdiction in the exercise thereof. It being
declared by the XV. Amendment that citizens of the
United States have the right to vote, the next step to
determine is, Who are citizens? This is also definitely,
though for the first time, determined by Article XIV. of
Amendments to the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

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

The next point of inquiry is, How is it that the State
laws which formerly did proscribe women and exclude
them from the exercise of suffrage, no longer do so? Sim-
ply and effectively by this fact, that, by the adoption of
the XV. Article of Amendments to the Constitution,
the States established, as the "SUPREME LAW OF THE
LAND," the fact that no person born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall
be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any
State, of the RIGHT TO VOTE.

Women are citizens of the United States; and the States,
themselves, by their own voluntary act, have established
the fact of their citizenship and confirmed their right to
vote, which, by such action, has become the supreme law
of the land, which supersedes, annuls and abrogates all
previous State laws inconsistent therewith or contraven-
ing the same. The XV. Article of Amendment to the
Constitution is as much a part of it as any originally
adopted; for Art. VI, 7, ¶ 2, says:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States
which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties
made, or which shall be made under the authority of the
United States, shall be THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND;
and the judges in EVERY State shall BE BOUND THEREBY;
anything in the Constitution or laws of ANY State TO THE
CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

The XV. Amendment was adopted by the several States
as a legislative enactment by their Legislatures, under Art.
V., which provides:

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

Since, therefore, all citizens have a RIGHT TO VOTE under
this act or participation by the Legislatures of the several
States, all State Laws which abridge the right are inoper-
ative, null and void, and the exclusion of women who are
citizens from the right to vote was repealed and must stand
repealed until the Legislatures of the several States shall
again pass an act positively excluding her. If we again
examine Art. XV. we shall see that this right shall not be
denied or abridged by the United States or any State on

ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVICE; it is left to be inferred that it might be on account of SEX, but this denial has not yet been attempted, nor could it be accomplished if it were, for here the XIV. Amendment again comes to our relief, saying, "That no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Again, the Constitution is assuredly a contract between States and citizens, and Sec. 10 Art. I, provides that no State shall pass any law impairing contracts.

Art. I, Sec. 4, ¶ 1, provides that:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators," while the judiciary of the United States has acquired complete jurisdiction over this matter by the authority of Art. III, Sec. 2, ¶ 1, which provides that: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

And for all these reasons, the State Legislatures having, by the adoption of the XV. Amendment, abrogated all previously existing, conflicting laws on the subject of suffrage, are now forever precluded by the XIV. Amendment from re-establishing any restriction to apply to women, whom the authorities of the United States, in their support of the Constitution, are in duty bound to protect in their right to vote.

Now, what was the fruit of the late war, which threw the entire nation into such convulsive throes, unless it is found in the XIV. and XV. Amendments to the Constitution, namely: that grand change in the fundamental laws which declares who are citizens and what are their rights, privileges and immunities, which cannot be abridged? Will any one pretend that these great enactments can be understood to mean less than the language thereof plainly conveys? Or will any one claim that the old, absurd State laws, which were sunk in oblivion by the adoption of these amendments to the Constitution, are still in force? Who will dare to say, in the face of these plainly worded amendments, which have such an unmistakable meaning, that the women of America shall not enjoy their emancipation as well as the black slave?

WOMEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE! It is the duty of the Government to see that they are not denied the right to exercise it.

That all women citizens may exercise the right of suffrage uniformly throughout the country without fear of interference, and with the perfect knowledge that they will be protected therein, it becomes the duty of Congress to so amend the General Election Laws as to instruct all officers of elections within the country to receive and count the votes of all citizens offering to vote, without regard to sex, who have complied with the general preliminary requirements. We say that this is the duty of Congress under that part of the Constitution which makes it obligatory upon Congress to make all laws which are necessary to carry out its provisions, one of which is the right of citizens to vote.

The General Election Law was, in reality, an act to enable the lately enfranchised colored citizens to vote. The Amendment is also required to enable the enfranchised women of the country to vote. If the first was a necessity, so too is the last a greater one, because it is believed that there is a still more insane opposition to the exercise of suffrage by women than there is against the negro, on the part of that portion of the Body Politic who lay claim to being the Conservators of Society, but who, in reality, are its fossilized representatives, who never move in the "march of time" except when so compelled.

In conclusion, we trust that the same nearly universal and well-merited respect for, and devotion to, the great fundamental and organic law of our country, which has ever filled the hearts of those whose privilege it has been to be citizens of this the most advanced in general civilization of any country in the world, will still continue to be the inspiration. Now that it speaks upon a subject it was previously silent upon, and declares who are citizens, and defines their rights, by the means of which we pass to the practice of a republican form of government in its deepest and broadest sense, it should become still dearer to us as the great embodiment of all that is worthy the name of Liberty, Equality and Justice.

Under the inspiration of such a devotion as can only flow from a perfected system of government, the people shall no longer be divided by party strife. Liberty, Equality and Justice being guaranteed to every citizen, all can unite, and together push rapidly, though safely, toward that position among the nations which the Common Order of the Universe indicates shall be ours to fill, thus demonstrating that we are, in deed as well as in name, a Christian country, by reducing to practice the essence of all Religion: the Common Brotherhood of the Human Race, as the legitimate sequence of the Common Fatherhood of God.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

CHRISTMAS FANCIES.

BY C. M. F.

No sunlight gilds the earth to-day,
No balm is on the morning's wing—
All brightness now hath passed away,
And faded all earth's rosiest things.
Lonely, lonely is the hour,
And lonely is my heart again,
Saddened like the thirsty flower
Yearning for the gentle rain.

When LILIAN's presence, day by day,
Doth bless me like a spirit charm—
When from her eye a genial ray,
Like vernal sunshine, soft and warm,
Doth shine around me—oh, what bliss,
What joy, what gladness fills my heart!
No other joy can equal this—
No other light such bliss impart.
Oh! she is precious to my sight—
More precious than the air of heaven,
Than sun, or moon, or morning light,
Or odors from the flowers at even.
Love for my LILIAN—earnest love—
Is all the life my senses know,
And when the sky is bright above,
And when the earth is bright below,
To me 'tis but the radiance thrown
From LILIAN's presence shining thus,
As stars of borrowed lustre own
A fount of light more luminous.

But LILIAN's thoughts are not of me—
She even knows not my love is hers;
Her heart is full of joy, and free
From passion's sway which deeply stirs.
Her smiles are not for me to-night,
But shine on others, brightly shine,
Whose love is like the ephemeral light
That glows around an earthly shrine.

And now my little cricket's voice
Is chirping forth his gladsome lays;
His notes are shrill, but they rejoice
My heart with thoughts of other days.
Back goes my spirit to the past,
And hovering over JUDEA's plains,
Doth feel the glow of radiance cast
Along her skies, while joyous strains—
Exultant peans rise along
Those pastoral vales, all blooming then,
And seraphim proclaim the song
Of "Peace on earth, good will to men."
Peace to the household and the hearth—
The burden of my cricket's lay—
Peace to denizens of earth—
Peace till the earth shall pass away.

Then sing, my little cricket, sing!
I love thy blithe companionship,
While mirth abroad is on the wing,
And laughter wreathes full many a lip.
I'll listen to thy joyous notes,
My little friend, and deem thy strains
Sweet as the melody that floats
At summer's eve along the plains,
When gentle zephyr, bird and bee
Unite in softest minstrelsy.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1870.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

EXQUISITES AND COMMONERS.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

Richard Monckton Milnes, "Our Good Richard," as Carlyle affectionately calls him in his *Life of Sterling*, is one of those charming writers of poetry who occasionally spring up from the aristocratic classes, and who, if they do not exactly take the world captive with their numbers, confer a high honor and intellectual distinction upon the order to which they belong. I by no means intend it should be inferred from this statement that the aristocracy, as a class, is deficient in intellectual ability and attainment. For it is notorious that they are the ruling class of England, and to a great extent the fashioners of its destiny. No man acquainted with English history, and the government of that country during the last two hundred and fifty years, will presume to say that there has been any lack of ability in the general administration of its affairs, either foreign or domestic. Mistakes have undoubtedly been made, some of which have been very calamitous in their character and results, but these are the mischances of all governments, and are necessities of the human intellect, which, not being omniscient, cannot always foresee remote causes or consequences, and anticipate events. Nor indeed would it in any wise be well, if it could. It would interfere, in that case, so radically with the scheme of Providence that it would, in many instances, arrest the agents, and in others checkmate the entire operations of that secret and divine power. It was a mistake, for example, to suppose that these American plantations could be held by a government founded upon injustice—that the people, because they had no standing army and no ships of war upon the brine, would therefore stand anything in the shape of tax or imposition from the mother-country. But on the other hand, it was a mistake which had already, and long, before, entered into the calculations of the Police of Providence and been provided for. It was a mistake which, although it sprang from the free will of the British Government, was predestined in the necessities of the heavenly government, and had to be committed. It was a mistake that gave America her inde-

pendence, and among other very minor things has brought the present writer and reader together. Thus we see, it is true, that there is a divinity doth shape our ends, rough hew them as we will. The English Government, and all ruling powers whatsoever, are no doubt sorry enough for what they regard at the time, and it may be forever afterward, as mistakes. But in reality there can be no such thing as a mistake in the public phenomena of mankind. We can all see that this is really true in the instance of some great historic example, such as those just specified; and if we had eyes that could penetrate far enough and deep enough, we might see it in every example, whether public or private. I often think what a roar of laughter there must be amongst the angels sometimes, as they behold us poor jackdaws strutting about in peacock's tails, and priding ourselves upon the plumage of performances with which, in reality, we have nothing at all to do. It is in the "voluntary" of a man to do a good deal, but not to command events. His business, indeed, is to work, making no haste, taking no rest—to work, and keep at it, without concerning himself overmuch about results—and beyond the bounds of a wise prudence, not at all. These will take care of themselves, or be taken care of. We do not know the measure of the power of the most trivial action. The falling of an apple gave us a new astronomical calculus, and furnishes us with an idea which, like a magnet, holds together all the worlds.

As for mistakes, therefore, we will consider them inevitable, and also indispensable—since the wisest are doomed to make them, and for arcane purposes. Apart from these, the Britishers have, on the whole, wielded their immense power over that far-famed and somewhat mythic domain which knows no sunset, with admirable wisdom and prudence. And the truth is that they, being the aristocracy of the country and the class which the people have, from immemorial time, been in the habit of looking up to as the governing class—born for government—the truth is, I say, that they have made it a science, and educated themselves to master it. We are all acquainted with the best names of that history—the grandees who have ruled the world! and of whom every honest man, whether a native born or not, is proud for the sake of the human race. But nature, who loves to keep an even balance and spoil the nonsense of class supremacy and prerogative, has taken good care also, to create, of fools among them, a very fair proportion. There was George the Third, who could not, for the life of him, tell how the apples got inside the dumplings; and there was one of his daughters, who, when the people cried for bread, wondered why they did not eat cheese-cakes. And as for my Lords Dundreary—well, there are not a few who go to that tune. But in common justice it must be said that theirs is the atmosphere of refinement, of culture, and of scholarship. They are the true appreciators of literature, of science and of the arts. They take a patriotic interest in public works, in manufactures, in mechanical performances, in engineering, and in what other departments, born of human industry, that the country contributes. It is in their halls that poets, and scholars, and authors are now hospitably received and honored; and, although the most refined propriety is observed among them—although one never hears loud talk or loud laughter, or any kind of buffoonery in their saloons—the conversation is always of the choicest, their manners are the sweetest, and their urbanity the most delightful—one could scarcely feel himself like a fish out water in their presence, because of these things; and because it is their art to suffuse happiness throughout the serene atmosphere of their society.

They are excellent judges, as I said, of literary performance, but they cannot tolerate any thing that is ultra and out of bounds. When Byron appeared, they read his poetry in secret, but could hardly be said to have received him in their saloons, except in the full blaze of his "sunburst," although he was of their order; and we all know how poor Shelly was hunted out of England. On the other hand, Sir Walter Scott was a great favorite, and had more friends than any man living in his time I suppose. It is an orderly order this of the aristocracy, the most obedient to the esthetic law of any and all the ranks and classes in that country. They are the Paragons of decorum, and their houses the paradise of taste. If a man is not quite easy in their society, they are quick to see it, and by a nameless grace and fascination of manners they enchant him for the time being into one of themselves.

I have had unusual opportunities for a commoner and poor man of letters to judge them. Be sure that the difference between sitting at their table and at that of vulgar rich people, is something very appreciable! I do not care much for what is called society any way; but nothing could induce me to visit at the house of your low rich people. They profane wealth and refinement, which are for goods and exaltations, not pompous show and insolence. I have heard of people whose very library was chosen for the gilt and the binding alone, not for the books; and the humbug who talked about his library with so much gravity, had never read a book in his life.

This is the kind of people under whose mahogany these legs of mine could never be got, no matter how dainty the viands, or how exquisite the wines. Some of these apes of their betters have a solemn knack of looking the intellect which they have not. It is their art of life, if by any chance they have any art at all, and is the only thing they can do. Coleridge tells us of a person of this ilk who came into his presence once at a rich man's dinner-table. What a respectable old humbug he was! Blue coat, buff waistcoat, white "hallelujah" round his throat, and black pants unexceptionable. Then his round, red face, and his powdered head!

Oh! thought Coleridge, here at last is a man with a head; the front of Jove himself! This man is unquestionably a philosopher. So he waited to hear the oracle open his mouth, which happened at the second course, when the waiter brought in a large dish-full of homely Norfolk dumplings. The eyes of the sage-looking man fairly watered over this *entree*, and rubbing his coarse, large hands together, with the ecstatic pleasure of an epicure, he exclaimed, "Them's the jockies for me!" and without more ado, fell to work at demolishing them with the vigor and the appetite of an ogre.

That, however, is comparatively a good story. The vulgar old Midas little thought he was sitting for his portrait, and that Coleridge, who was a real gentleman, would "show him up some spare half hour," and make a mock both of his wealth and his manners.

Let me say, however, that I have seen real born aristocrats—the fops, gamblers, blacklegs and exquisites of that order—quite as vulgar brutes as Coleridge's philosopher. Fellows, who wear rings on every finger, and affect the large Scotch patterns and colors in their vests, and wear freize pants instead of cloth, whose hair rolls down their shoulders, whose shirts are made off the same web, it might be as Joseph's coat of many colors, with a shawl round their necks and a large diamond pin in front of it, the only respectable thing about them; who go up street with a glass without a frame stuck into the hollows of their eyes, impudently quizzing every pretty girl they meet, and telling the ape that hangs in their arms (for they go in couples these animals) that she's "a dem fine guirl;" fellows that twist their moustaches and keep pulling their beards all the time like billy-goats; who, in speaking to a common man, hail him as "Hoy! you fella! come hither dem you!" who curse respectable tradesmen, their infinite and immeasurable superiors, and think they have a right to curse them because they buy their goods—as if buyer and seller were not quits! Verily, I have thought often whilst mine eyes were nauseated with these people, that some of nature's journeymen had made them, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably!

Once upon a time there was a musical party in the house of a lady of rank, who piqued herself upon such entertainments, and delighted to have celebrated people—any people of mark—about her. But she was excessively mean, and insolent to her interiors in rank—so much so, that some of the big singers refused to attend her soirees, although in order to induce them she offered, in one instance at least, to double their fees. But what did Herr Formes or Louisa Pyne or La Blanche or Sims Reeves care for her money? They point-blank refused her, and she was compelled to employ second-rate people. To one of these, indeed, hoping that he would sing for nothing in return for the compliment, she actually sent an invitation as guest. He had sung several times at her house before, and was an exquisite tenor. She owed him, however, his fee for the last service, and, thinking that this might prove a good opportunity for getting his money, he went. She had a son, the Hon. Augustus Edward Charles Albert Southampton Fitz-James George John Somebody—but never mind who—for this list of Christian names is long enough in all conscience for the nonce without my troubling you with the surname. This delicious swell—not a bad-hearted fellow, by the way, but an awful puppy—sat close to the instrument whilst the music and singing were in process, his back reclining against an ottoman draped in purple velvet, and his dainty limbs thrown over a chair of the like appointment, so that his shining patent-leather boots were visible up to the inlaid red morocco which descended from the top of them. He took an unaccountable fancy to the young artist-singer whom his mother had invited as guest, and did him the immense honor of directing his conversation chiefly to him during the singing, insisting upon it that he should be seated beside him on the ottoman. He was very noisy and very disagreeable to the singers, and pressed his criticisms upon their performances with unusual and unbecoming incivility. The young artist remonstrated with him, and assured him that those people had feelings.

"Have they, though?" he drawled. "Really! I should not have thought it. I supposed you singers could stand anything."

"There you are mistaken!" said the artist. "I actually saw Herr Formes knock a real young Lord down on the stage for insulting him in the presence of some ladies."

"You don't say so! How very unpleasant!" he replied.

"But I assure you it is true, and you will oblige me very much if you will not talk so loud."

"Oh!" he exclaimed with contempt. "Blast the people; they get paid for it, you know."

To cap the climax of this very pretty and edifying story, Lady —, the young man's mother, came up at that moment, and, seeing the artist, said:

"Oh! you here! Well, come, that's right; I want you to sing."

"But I did not come to sing, my Lady," he replied. "You did me the honor to invite me as guest, and here I am."

"Oh, yes! that's all very well, you know, Mr. —," she said; "but we understand that sort of thing, of course. I invited you on purpose, you know! So do sing; that's a good man. You're such a love of a singer, you know."

"But I'm in no humor to sing I assure your ladyship," he answered.

"Bah!" she exclaimed, turning up her nose. "Such people as you ought not to have any humor. Why don't you sing when you are asked, man?"

"Well," he said, "since your ladyship insists on it I will tell you. If you had wanted my services professionally, you would have invited me on the same terms as the rest of my friends; and as you did not, you must excuse me if I say I shall not sing."

"Well, now!" interrupted the sublime swell on the ottoman, "that's what I call dem cool! But I have it! A most bright thought, egad! I say, you-what-do-they-call-you? did she pay you for that last sing?" he asked, speaking to the artist.

"Can't say that she did," he replied, now vastly nettled and getting savage.

"No, nor is 'she' going to, as you have the insolence to call her, unless he sings now, as I request him," replied her ladyship, who overheard the talk.

"Oh!" said the swell, "I thought that was it. Come, Rosy, pay the fellow his money; blast him! He'll sing then; won't you, what do-they-call-you?"

But the artist did not remain to hear any more. He made a rush through the crowd of people for the door—many of whom must have heard the whole, or a good part, of the conversation—and vanished for good.

I assure you, however strange, unnatural and impossible this may appear, that it happened as I have related it—this whole scene! I knew the artist well, although he has long since abandoned singing as a profession. So you see that station and rank are no bar to brutality. I have thus balanced the values and demeanors of the two ends of aristocratic society, the top end and the fag end, as a matter of justice to it, and confess that I like my own Commoners the best. I believe that the bulk of the virtues and intellect of a nation lies in its middle classes—the professional, commercial and trading classes. We have no organic class distinction in this country, thank God! and I hope that we never shall have. Here we are all workers—the only aristocracy is that of talent; and even that is not classic—is a form and a theory, not an organization. I know that wealth wants to play the top Sawyer here, and disburse largely to effect its purpose; but so long as a man by his own labor can keep himself respectable, and by his own rectitude and the dignity which education confers in this happy country upon all—so long as he can by these means be, and get himself recognized as, a gentleman, I do not think there is much chance that mere vulgar wealth shall usurp the highest distinctions of society. If I were wealthy, loving this Republic as I do, I would try and set the good fashion of a beautiful democracy in social life, and create such a public opinion against the usurpations of mere wealth that it would be infamous and a crime to attempt them. I would open my drawing-rooms to all who were worthy and gifted, and loved literature, science and the arts. I would try to develop the peculiar talent, or talents, of every one of my guests, each in his turn. I would give them all something to do in the evening's programme, so that they should feel honored and not flattered. No matter for the dress of the person, provided he was clean, and whole, and of refined manners. I would not willingly entertain a boor, or one who looked as though he had never been washed since he was hatched! but for the rest, poverty should not hinder them. I would make democracy fashionable, instead of silk, satin and jewels. Fancy what could be done by drawing upon this vast resource! Here are poetry, lectures, music, readings, recitations, parlor dramas, conversations, debates, glee singing, solos, oratorios, and these infinitely varied. Public levees once a week in honor of man and democracy, instead of old clothes and Sartor Resartus.

Believe me, it only wants the Herr, Professor Teufelsdröckh, Professor of Society and Things in General, to accomplish all this! I put it forward as something more than a good joke—even as a possible good thing!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ADVANTAGES OF PAPER MONEY OVER SPECIE.

The following illustrations will show the different effects of a specie and a paper currency upon the prosperity of countries having materials for the formation of either. Suppose two fertile islands to exist, each containing a silver mine as productive as the average of those now worked. Two parties, of a hundred thousand settlers each, emigrate to these islands, taking with them implements of husbandry, a stock of cattle, merchandise, tools, etc., and provisions for a year, in procuring which they nearly exhaust their money. Arrived at their respective destinations, they locate their lands, etc., and each party begins to make exchanges among its members. The want of money is soon severely felt. The inhabitants of one island determine to have a metal currency and accordingly prepare to work their silver mine. One-fifth of the whole population, i. e., twenty thousand, are men capable of labor. Three thousand engage in working the mine, and, with their families, constitute a population of fifteen thousand, who consume the products of others. Suppose each man to earn or make half a dollar a day—total in a year, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum being exchanged by the miners for food, clothing, etc., goes into immediate circulation. It will require nearly three years to supply the money necessary for their internal exchanges, say twelve dollars for each inhabitant, i. e., one million two hundred thousand dollars; and during this period money must be very scarce. The shipment of any specie abroad to pay for goods will increase the want of money at home. Suppose the population to increase

three per cent.—that is, three thousand a year—they must continue to mine \$36,000 yearly to maintain the proportion of \$12 to each individual. The inhabitants of the other island determine not to work their silver mine, but to establish a paper currency and lend the money upon landed security. All have the opportunity to borrow to one-half the value of their productive land. This money costs nothing but the comparatively trifling labor of the paper and engraving. If a surplus be in circulation, its owner can at any time pay off a mortgage to the fund and stop the interest, or fund the money and receive interest.

The difference between the labor to mine and coin the silver money and the labor to make and engrave the paper money will be a clear saving to the island using the paper money, and all this difference of labor can be applied to the production of articles for export. The island using the paper money can export about as great an amount of products as the other island will coin in money. If the latter island require the products of the former, and exchange money for them, the former island will use the silver money for manufacturers or for export; it cannot need them for money. The island using the paper money would always have an abundance of money, so that every branch of industry can be carried on to the best advantage, and the property will be distributed to those whose labor shall earn it. But the business and productive industry of the island using coins will be constantly retarded for want of money, and the high and fluctuating rates of interest will inevitably concentrate the wealth of the island in the hands of a few capitalists, and leave the producers in poverty. The people of the island using the paper currency will be rich, virtuous and happy, while those using the silver money will be poor, wicked and miserable, because poverty and avarice will lead to crime. If the two islands, instead of trading with each other, maintain trade with other nations, it must be obvious that the one using the paper money will have a great advantage over the one using the silver money.

Suppose the same number of emigrants to settle on a third island, and borrow their whole currency of a foreign nation, say \$1,000,000 in gold, silver or paper money, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. If their imports equal their exports, and they be obliged to issue bonds every six months at eight per cent. to pay the interest, in fifty-three years the island will become indebted to foreign nations \$64,000,000, \$63,000,000 of which will be interest on the \$1,000,000 originally borrowed. The people must lose this amount in consequence of defective legislation. If the emigrants provide their own currency, instead of importing it, they will save the whole interest, beside having great advantages by the abundance of money.—*Extract from MSS. of a Successful Merchant of New York.*

DON'T STRIKE A MAN WHEN HE'S DOWN.

Oh! don't strike a man when he's down,
No! don't strike a man when he's down;
But lend him a hand
And help him to stand,
Oh, give him a chance,
Be kindly your glance,
Oh! don't cast him off with a frown;
For which of us know,
In the race here below,
How soon a hard blow
May lay us as low—
Oh! don't strike a man when he's down.

Oh! don't strike a man when he's down,
No! don't strike a man when he's down;
Don't stop to deride,
To scold or to chide,
But leap to his side,
His falling heart guide—
Oh! don't let a sinking man drown;
For who here can tell
How soon the rude swell
Of the tide may destroy
All his wealth and his joy,
And he finds himself sinking right down.

Oh! don't strike a man when he's down,
No! don't strike a man when he's down;
Far better be kind,
And try hard to find
Some chord that will bind
Him yet to his kind,
Raise hopes that have been so cast down;
A smile in your eye
Will match his deep sigh,
The grasp of your hand
His heart will expand,
And lift up a man when he's down.

Oh! don't strike a man when he's down,
No! don't strike a man when he's down;
No matter his fault,
Don't tarry nor halt,
Nor send him adrift,
But give him a lift,
His blessing your efforts will crown;
Tho'oot of "our set,"
Nor "respectable," yet
We must not forget
We are all in debt,
So help a man up when he's down

Oh! don't strike a man when he's down,
No! don't strike a man when he's down;
Tho' sorrow's away
From you to day,
To-morrow it may
Be thrown in your way,
So don't strike a man when he's down;
Let toadies pass by
With sneers in their eye;
Let bigness be sham'd,
But the Grand, the d—d
I won't strike a man when he's down.

WHAT IS MAN.—According to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts a man, fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, etc. He ate 79,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,000 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, namely, water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, etc., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 feet surface and 3 deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY IS POLITICAL EQUALITY.

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

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

1. "THAT ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE IN WHICH THEY RESIDE."

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

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

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

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

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

Children, their Rights, Privileges and true Relations to Society.

No. II.

Having in a previous number come to the deliberate conclusion that society is responsible for the character of the children which it rears to become constituent, responsible members of itself, it now becomes necessary to examine the conditions and circumstances through which they are compelled to attain to their responsibility, and to decide which, if any part thereof, is not in keeping with the logic of responsibility after majority.

In making this examination there can be no departure from the most inflexible applications of principles allowed. The clear, the full, the broadest generalizations and specializations must be maintained, while in immediate practice such approaches to the same will be advocated as are possible in present conditions.

It is the worst failing—it has always been the worst failing—of all advocates of reform based in principles, that they can see nothing but an immediate abandonment of all present customs and the full and complete adoption of all the legitimate deductions of these principles, which, though they may be abstractly correct and logically unavoidable, are, too widely separated from prevailing practices to admit of an instant transfer from the old to the new. The practical reformers are they, who, while keeping a steadfast hold of the full and broadest application of principles, instead of endeavoring to compel society to gain this by one leap, guide it toward it gradually. To society the process may be almost imperceptible or so nearly so that on arriving at the desired point it will not be conscious of the advance it has made. It is not without reason that the world calls all reformers in new fields "impracticables," and it is for just the reason which we have endeavored to point out.

Particular stress is laid upon this, that our own course may

not be deemed inconsistent. While we shall advocate the extent of all that should be, regarding the preparation of children to become active and useful members of society, we would have it distinctly understood that its practice must be measured by degrees. If we are hungry and cannot get a whole loaf of bread, it would be most foolish to starve when the half of it could have been had and our craving thus partially satisfied. So too is it with reform. If all that the latest analysis teaches cannot be arrived at immediately, the practice of a part should satisfy for the time.

It is scientifically true that the life which develops into the individual life never begins. That is to say there is no time in which it can be said life begins where there was no life. The structural unit of nucleated protoplasm, which forms the centre around which aggregation proceeds, contains a pulsating life before it takes up this process. As the character of the nerve stimuli which this is possessed of and which sustains this evidence of life, must depend upon the source from which it proceeds, it is first of all important that the condition of this source should be favorable to the new organism which it is to furnish the nucleus of. In other words and plainly, the condition of the parents at the time of conception, should be made a matter of prime importance, so that the life principle with which the new organism is to begin its growth should be of the highest order.

There are various evidences which have been collected from time to time by the medical profession which leave no doubt as to the importance of beginning life according to the strictest requirements of harmony.

Cases of partial and total idiocy have been traced to the beastly inebriation of parents at and previous to the time of conception. On the other extreme, some of the brightest intellects and the most noble and lovable characters the world has ever produced, owed their happy condition to the peculiarly happy circumstances under which they began life, much of the after portion of the growing process of which having been under unfavorable circumstances. Many mothers can trace the irritable and nervously-disagreeable condition of their children to their own condition at this time. It must therefore be allowed that the condition under which every child is generated has an important bearing upon the whole future life.

How important it is, then, that proper consideration should govern in this the beginning of life. It is surely a matter of sufficient moment to be reduced to a strictly scientific basis.

We are aware that these subjects are not only avoided, but are almost unanimously ignored by society; also, that society pretends to blush at the mention of them; and well it may blush, for the abortions of nature which it is continually turning upon the world to be its pests, its devils, its damnation and their own worst enemies, are sufficiently hideous to make all humanity blush with well-founded shame. We have no doubt that the noble dames of society, the mincing, supercilious, affected graduates of those hothouses of female depravity, boarding-schools, with all the ignorant and bigoted, will hold up their hands in holy horror to think that women should so degrade themselves as to attempt to discuss these subjects. But the time must come wherein they will not only be discussed, but must be understood and practiced according to the understanding—when a full knowledge of all that pertains to conception, fetal life, birth and growth to full manhood and womanhood, will be an important part of every child's education.

Virtue nor modesty does not consist in the avoidance, the ignoring, or ignorance of these most important things; but true virtue, true modesty and true general worth, consists, in part at least, of a complete knowledge and practice of them. It is full time that we have done with all the sham modesty and affected virtue with which humanity has been cursed already too long and unnecessarily. As has been said before, reformers are all working at the wrong end of the matter, foolishly, blindly, uselessly; they attempt to control effects, not to remedy causes. Such reformers never have and never will accomplish much except to set others thinking.

It is required, in this subject of the life of children, that we begin at the very root of the matter; and that lies in the condition of persons about to become parents. The mere matter of the observance of formula and customs of society are not, by a one thousandth part, as important as that is which shall decide the character of a future individualized human being. And just to this point, as we have said before, is where the Woman Question leads. It is the important question of the age, and it will rise to be thus acknowledged. All present humanity has a direct interest in it; and all future humanity demands of the present its right to the best life which it is possible to have under the best arrangement of present circumstances which can be formulated. And there are those who will not permit that their rights be much longer ignored. There will be "John the Baptists" preaching in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way," and humanity must and will heed them. Such is the prophecy of the present; and the present will do well to listen to its teachings.

The holy mission of fathers and mothers is the most sacred of all earthly duties, and to be able to faithfully and perfectly perform them, in a full knowledge of their importance, should be the ambition of every human being. Very much of the fashionable external nonsense, which forms so great a part of young ladies' education, might well be dispensed with, and they, instead, be instructed in their mission as the artists of humanity; artists no, merely in form and feature, but in that divine sense of intellect and soul.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly] ENFILADES.

Awake, Helios, shed at last thy ray
Upon the pollards of our to-day,
Which fold beneath their mantles of deceit,
A very locusts' of conceit.
Behold our Gotham under Mammon's reign,
Where imposture and corruption reign
The rule of virtue; Harpies wield the throng,
Cajoles, abuse the sleeping masses on.
See public office sold for influence,
And aptitude slave to incompetence;
Each bonds the common weal to his own end,
Position for himself and hissing friend,
While every varlet his own virtue sings,
And rolls at other cliques and other rings,
Till his admission makes them perfect, pass,
A model for the others, to be sure.
The muse who sang, when widdling satire's red,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God,"
Would in our day hear man transpire his rule—
An honest public officer's a fool;
The service of the State a vile pretense,
A stepping-stone to gaining competence;
A very speculation, root and branch,
Where those most unsuccessful loudly launch
Anathemas on those who plot and win,
While they turn round triumphantly and grin.
Their minions cheering lustily the while,
Because the "bosses" having made their "pile,"
Of course will place their devotees in power,
To help the public substance to devour.
Hear men proclaim each contract is a job,
And those who get them but supposed to rob;
A politician but another name
For plunderer beyond all sense of shame;
The court-house building a Pandora's box,
Secured by neither sense of shame, nor locks,
That spreads corruption like a vile disease,
From those who steal to those who hide for fees;
A court of justice reared in fraud alone,
Where speculation stamps each brick and stone.
Sure, impudence at last will reach its goal,
When Themis' statue shall surmount the whole,
And blindfold scales in hand aptly portray
The film of virtue dominant to-day
Above a semblance of the just and true;
Beneath a mass of cheating through and through.
Shall Judges dare to sit upon the bench
With bought injunctions, bartered orders, wrench
The course of justice to their client's ends,
Defying other courts to make amends;
Allied with mountebanks, alone intent
On shaping judgment to their parties bent;
A farce wherein the actors fully know
The way the jumping cat is sure to go.
Shame on such peccadilloes who defile
The ermine, prating purity the while.
The guardians of the law our eyes before,
With criminals make bargains to restore
A portion of their pillage, giving part
On shaping judgment to their parties bent;
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Is daily advertised beneath her nose
While she is slumbering in peaceful doze.
And shall vice daily stalk unchecked abroad?
None make complaint until his own ox is gored;
None lash the culprits, sweep their webs away,
Expose their doings to the eye of day:
While they have face to sin shall none dare write?
Help, Pegasus, to scathe them left and right.

J. R.

SOME UNDER-CURRENTS OF MODERN HISTORY.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

No. III.

Man-kind was very dear to the great heart of Lord Bacon, whose history has yet to be written, whose character has yet to be cleared from all aspersions, although in what way or manner we can do no more than faintly surmise. But of the fact itself, we have not the slightest doubt; and already we have to do honor to Mr. Hepworth Dixon for his generous memoir, which we accept in the meanwhile as an installment of historic justice done to the memory of a man whom we regard as the greatest and the noblest that ever lived in the tide of times. Would that we had time and space to show cause—excellent and heart cheering—for our faith! For why, indeed, should man, and the relief of the human estate, be so dear to the corrupt Lord Bacon of the lying histories? A man without pretence, hardly a gleam of selfishness anywhere in his record; whose long legal life is proved by Mr. Hepworth to be without a flaw or blot; without ostentation, extravagance or even ambition as a courtier; a man generous to a fault, a strict lover of justice, full and impartial; merciful, slow to anger, and incapable of vengeance. Such a man could never have been the greatest and the meanest of mankind.

These self-criminations and accusations—that personal history inscribed by his own hand, at the suggestion of the idiot king—to screen the king—are also to us a cipher writing one day to be explained to his honor.

In the meanwhile, why did he set himself so restlessly to work to make books for the good of men, to aid in the battle between right and wrong, justice and injustice, peoples versus kings and priests and despotic powers? It is true those who read the *Advancement of Learning* may say that there is nothing there but bare propositions and naked truths, about morals, religion and government; and some there may be also who are unable to discern how a true understanding of these things can help the battle of freedom between people and their rulers. But, as we have said, this battle has to be fought, and ever has been, in Protestant times, quite as much by the invisible swords of thought as by the visible swords of steel. Far more so in the English example, which as we have hastily tried to show, has been, more than half the time an invisible battle, only coming now and then for final adjustment to the bloody battlefield, then so glorious! For what more glorious sight can there be in this world than men fighting to the death for those truths without which life would be a perpetual death, inclosing hell's tortures beneath its ribs?

As a philosophical treatise maker also, Bacon was safe with King James, the pedant, who liked to be consulted in learned matters, and who could not see treason in a Latin garb. He read, if we remember rightly, the *Novum Organum* in proof sheets, as it went through the press, graciously granting leave to his great subject, then in banishment, to come to London for the purpose of hearing his criticism. Both these books are as full of Symbol writing as the Old Testament; only in the former it is a scientific language that is used, each word of which, appear where it may, is endowed with the same precise meaning and value, whilst in the latter it is chiefly allegorical. But at the close of his labors, when he had completed the third part of the *Instauratio*, Bacon confessed that his aphorisms and dry truths and deductions, applicable as they all were to life and conduct, and of infinite value when put into the life, whether of kings or subjects, were of no use at all as they stood without this. His aims were all practical—to raise and exalt the minds and condition of the people; and he tells us plainly that all this work would be so much labor lost unless they could be presented to the people in some form which should strike the eye as well as the ear, and manifest themselves in the actions of living diagrams—that so seen they may be treasured for individual services; and that by reforming individuals it might come to pass that the whole nation was reformed.

This was Bacon's proposal to do battle for his part, on behalf of humanity. He saw the country and he saw the king and the court. A dear, noble country, for which all its children would willingly die! A corrupt, profligate king the victim of unnatural vices and crimes against the human race, and against God, whose majesty he profaned so impiously by his miserable aping of its authority and power. A court to match its king—the very spawn of the abyssmal pit. Bacon's mouth was sealed so that he dared not speak for or against either party, and yet he must reach the people by and through those pictorial representations and living diagrams. But how? That was the question, discussed no doubt—now that the association of the wits of liberty was broken up through that Judas Iscariot of a Jesuit—at Bacon's own house, by stealth, and in dread secrecy. At last it was decided to reach them through the theatre; and Bacon announced in due time in the publication of the third

part of his great book that the fourth part was also complete, wherein these bare abstract truths were clothed with living garments, and spoke to the heart through the eye, as well as the ear.

Then appeared the great plays—some of which had long since been written—in Elizabeth's time; and now the chief members of the association could strike deadly blows at kingcraft, and show where the true sources of the power of a nation lay, and by continually lowering the pride and personality of kings through examples taken from Rome, and other ancient countries and times, and by bringing into a joint contact of suffering the high and the low, the rich and the poor; punishing evil kings and evil great men, and planting imperishable honors upon the brows of the virtuous monarch who aims only at his country's good—by these means we say compelling the people to see with the Yorkshireman's eyes in the song, and may be to sing also,

"I've seen a king in Tollymy fair
More like a king nor that chap there,
Right too-roo, too-roo-too."

And yet King James sat at the theatre and heard the play of Julius Cæsar! "*Quere, Deus vult perdere quere dementel*" was literally true in his case. God meant to destroy him; the red hand of Nemesis was already upon the throats of his sons; and King James had so far lost his senses, that he had not wit enough to discern that all this mighty clashing of the elements of life—this adjusting of rights and wrongs—was intended for him—was his Agrippa's mirror.

What the people learned from these great plays was soon manifest in history. They had learned to respect themselves—to insist upon their rights as subjects—to refuse Star-Chamber taxation, and all other modes of benevolences and ship money, except by the one sole authorized and constitutional mode of parliamentary voting. It took them some time to disregard the sacredness of a king, even when it was proven to be a profane mask by the lies of the "Sacred Majesty;" but they came to it at last. Charles I., educated like his father, only more severely, in the doctrines of kingly prerogative, had so profound a contempt for the people that he declared that he, as king, was not bound by any spoken word of his to them, in the shape of a promise! So he promised, and lied; lied and promised again. Then they said, "Away with this contraband of majesty! this mocker of human faith and God's truth. To the headsman with Charles the First!"

These were terribly severe lessons to learn, but they were all learned, more or less, at the theatre. Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Lear, King John and all the historical plays abound with examples in whose mouths such speeches are put as proved to be the death of absolutism, whilst they fostered the growth of a limited monarchy and prepared the way for the English Republic that is to be. If we would now see how wondrously the national mind of England had progressed and expanded since the Reformation, we must take a survey of the great field of ideas in all the departments of politics, literature, science, art and government as it existed at the instauration of the English Commonwealth. We have already seen the great darkness which covered the land at the time of the Reformation, when there was literally no "people" in the country—nothing but serfs struggling to become a people, fashioning themselves by a religious training to become also "the Voice of God." Now, within the short space of two centuries, there was not only a people but a nation. They had accepted Luther's definition of the Protestant Platform, and, with the exception of the Royalist party and their dependents, agricultural serfs, whom they drove to the Established Church like sheep to a penfold, they had cut themselves adrift from the State religion and set up their own conventicles in which to worship God, without let or hindrance from men. When we consider the innumerable sectaries which existed at this time, each with its own laws and government, we are lost in amazement at the tremendous agitation of the popular mind which these various institutions indicated and proved.

These Protestants had faithfully and fearlessly thought for themselves, and had become so refined in their thinkings that they split off from each other upon differences so small that it seemed almost like the splitting of hairs. But a great significance lay in that fact, nevertheless. They were not blind believers, but intelligent members of a common faith, divided only by metaphysical, theological or verbal distinctions and interpretations. Besides which, they could now nearly all read, and James' Bible was in everybody's hand that could afford to purchase it. Strange that a tyrant should have given his people a book confessedly from God, which bristled in every page with spears and swords wherewith to slay the ungodly oppressor! whose truths were destined to be the liberators of the nations and the destroyers of the tyrant! What a change had come over the people during the period that intervened between Henry VIII. and Oliver Cromwell! England really looks like a great camp of dissenters, besieging everywhere the Established Church, when we consider it at this time through the glass of history. Lollards had merged into Puritans; Puritans into Gospels, Quakers, Independents, Baptists, Millerites, Fifth Monarchy Men, Extreme Calvinists, and scores of others whose names have vanished from the record. A pretty considerable army for any tyrant to try to coerce! And yet the attempt was made, and had never indeed been given up. Elizabeth caused an act to be passed, making it punishable by fine and imprisonment, if any one of her subjects—conscience, notwithstanding, and Protestantism's leading canon to the contrary!—did not at-

tend the parish church once a month! And so remiss is tyranny in expunging from the national archives the record of its own violence and injustice, that to this day that law stands unrepealed upon the English statute book!

All in vain! God was with the English people, and the great battle of Liberty—civil and religious—had to be fought on that soil, as we have said before, and like to repeat, for the honor of the race whose lineage we are, and whose very blood, brain and heart are ours, thank God! For it is the conquering and just race—just always in the long run, however unjust its doings may appear in the first blush of their showing. Strange, too, how God-fearing men everywhere make grand fighters for liberty! how that hard, inexorable Calvinism, for example, has always been security for the liberties of mankind and trampled under the feet of its armies all the enemies that have appeared against it. Each sect existing at the time of the Commonwealth, with the exception of the Quakers, was the nucleus of a great fighting power, had fought itself free indeed to be a sect, against established law, against the power of the Church and the King and the police of the realm. Not one of them was a legal body, but there was so much fight in them that it was deemed better to let them alone, or to punish, occasionally, some individual member, rather than make a crusade against them.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—On another page will be found an article on "Marriage and Divorce," from *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, a paper which may be termed the organ of the infidel women who are leading the female howlers and shriekers. It may be that there are women who are carried away by the sophistries of the vile wretches who, under a guise of sympathy for woman's wrongs, are doing their utmost to destroy the faith of each sex in the other's goodness—who wish to destroy the sanctity which has surrounded the marriage relation since the beginning of the Christian era, and who, impure in thought themselves, if not so in act, are trying to elevate unlimited licentiousness into a virtue. The article under consideration unintentionally develops the schemes and aims of these unwomanly women. We hope that every one of the female readers of the *DISPATCH* will carefully read and thoughtfully ponder upon what must be the horrible state of society should the philosophy of the shriekers take the place of that taught by the Redeemer.—*New York Sunday Dispatch*.

The writer of the above is an unprincipled blackguard, without sufficient comprehension to understand what he reads, or, understanding, willfully perverts it; without sufficient capacity to distinguish between the freedom we teach and the debauchery society practices, or comprehending, seeks to blunt the shaft we hurl against distinctions of sex; without that regard for veracity which designates true manhood, or having, fears the unmasking will show too much which has been accounted manhood, to be the merest mockery and pretence on the part of "the sex;" without the honesty that renders even justice which such as he fear as the tyrant fears a growing liberty; and without that nobility of soul which distinguishes the human from the mere brute. We charge that he designedly states what is false, for he knows that this is not the organ of "the female howlers and shriekers," but that we have no affiliation with them; for he knows that instead of "attempting to destroy the faith of each sex in the other's goodness," we are unveiling the truth; for he knows that instead of destroying the sanctity of the marriage relations, we are dissecting the hypocrisy which wears the cloak of sanctity to hide its deformities; and, finally, we charge that he has made a positive statement regarding what he nor any human except ourselves, can by any possibility have knowledge of, and that, therefore, as an individual, he is beneath contempt, but that, as a journalist, it is our duty to hold him up to the public as a wilful perverter of facts which he cannot controvert.

Is it a "Daniel" who would come to judgment, or is it an Ass which brays?

For all this we cannot help commending the good sense which transfers to its columns an article upon so important a question as "Marriage and Divorce." We have not the slightest doubt but that all the readers of the *Dispatch* were fully as well entertained and better instructed by it than they usually are by such rehearsals of debauchery and licentiousness as frequently fill its columns. If he continue to instruct his readers in the difference between liberty and license, between freedom and debauchery, by transferring our articles upon the social questions to the columns of the *Dispatch*, we shall be compelled to admit that, with all his truckling to customs and forms which have long since lost their soul, he has a goodly stock of wisdom upon which he can draw when he feels so disposed, as well as the good sense to furnish food to his readers whose intellectual and social stomachs are not so fearfully dyspeptic as his must be to take to such sudden and terrible retchings as could alone produce the "vomit" we have departed from our usual practice to notice.

GRAIN PRODUCE OF THE WORLD.—The following statistics were compiled by S. B. Ruggles, connected with the United States Commission to the Paris exhibition.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Russia	1,378,437,500	Belgium	64,297,692
Finland and Poland	125,000,000	Switzerland	17,990,000
Germany	738,703,774	Portugal	29,573,967
France	710,669,279	Spain	120,000,000
Austria	486,920,000	Italy	187,346,957
Great Britain and Ireland	355,053,529	Greece	9,300,000
Sweden and Norway	62,000,000	Romania and Servia	157,000,000
Denmark	28,500,000	European Turkey	11,000,000
Holland	36,728,900	United States	1,221,028,458

The above estimate represents all cereals, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, etc., but does not include rice. The United States census for 1870 will undoubtedly carry our grain capacity up to or over 2,000,000,000 bushels.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

THE FOREST SUNSET.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

The sun is setting; down the glade
I see his brow of fire;
The forest trees, so dumb and grand,
In robes of funeral-sorrow stand,
To see their God expire,
And the night-winds sweep their trembling lyre.

The skies are draped in purple light.
His head rests on a cloud;
"O, leave us not!" the green leaves say,
"We have so loved you all the day!"
But he lies in his shroud,
And the old, old oaks they sigh aloud.

The sorrowing angels of the west,
Have laid his red corpse out;
And with him sinking down the sky,
Wailing, "Alas! why did you die!"
Night's curtain draw about,
And muffled shadows follow on their route.

O, aged oaks! O, mighty hearts!
I pray you groan not so!
O, birches! with disheveled hair,
And sea-surge voices of despair,
And weeping lorn and low,
Why do your eyes with tear-drops overflow?

He is not dead! He does but sleep!
He'll come again to you.
The night is here! Come kiss her cheek,
And kiss her eyes so pure and meek!
The star light rushes thro'
The lattice-work of heaven to love you, too.

Lift up your heads! the sweet, young moon
Is dancing o'er the grass;
Her smiles drop on you soft as light.
Up hearts! and dance with her to night;
You will not let her pass
Without one welcome, answering smile? Alas!

Ah, no! dear Sherwood friends, rejoice!
The great oaks shout again.
The birches weep no more, but wave
O'er all the forest monarchs brave,
Their arms without a stain,
And winds and woods are merry once again.

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

BY C. B. P.

No. V.—(Concluded.)

Hades was the engineer of Night, or the under world. He rode the black horse of St. John, with hell following with him, when Death sat upon the pale horse, in the decline of the evening gloaming. "What then is Demeter?" She is the earth, who was called the mother of all things, and more particularly the mother of the maiden (Koré) as per Mr. Cox. Probably the earth did not help the woman when those perished in the gainsaying of Koré. Though Kor was swallowed up with Dathan and Abiram, the earth afterward helped her by opening her mouth and swallowing up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth after her. The old legendary mysteries of the heaven and earth, as wrought into the various religions, were regarded by the people "as the history of events which had actually occurred." Eve, as the earth, was the mother of all living. It was in sorrow that the woman had to bring forth children; and Paul would only save the woman in childbearing. "What then is the sorrow of Demeter? the gloom which falls on the earth during the cheerless months of winter." She was the sorrowing mother, and also the sign of her who is called barren. When the sun is not yet in season for the marriage of the Lamb in his sign, he "saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come." The germ of the story is in the legends of all nations—as in "the land of light, where Phoebus Apollo is born. The word Eleusis means a coming or an approach, and would naturally be applied to the return of spring, after her absence during winter, and to the spot where the mother might be supposed to meet her child."

Wisdom, or the Virgin, was the mother of all, and justified her children, however promiscuously scattered about. Athena is a name for the Dawn, who is, in the Judean poems, Ahana and Dahana. How does this explain her springing from the forehead of her father? As Zeus was a name for the sky or heaven, so the Dawn was said to spring from the forehead of the sky; in other words, from the East. She would seem to fetch a compass to the Tritogeneia or third in the solar Alpha and Omega, though considerably submerged by him who "was and is and is to come." It was on the third day that there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there, but the hour was not quite yet for the bridegroom to come out of his chamber, or to turn the water into wine. The stocks of the ancient mysteries might be much watered, but it was only in the fulness of time that they were transmuted into wine, and so the good wine he kept till the Redeemer appears.

Aphrodite, like Eve at the fountain, or the mother at the waterpots, was "she who rises up, a name for the Dawn, as it rises from the sea in the East; and as the Dawn is the most lovely of the sights of nature, Aphrodite became naturally to the Greek the goddess of beauty and love." Although coming up from the sea, St. John does not, in one

aspect, count her in among his saints in pure linen, clean and white, but rather bedruggles her skirts in the horrible pit and miry clay, though decked in purple and scarlet. Nevertheless, John knew how to do her in the pure and white linen of the Lamb's wife; for where God was love, she was in the varied aspects of the mystic flame; most delicious where the dewy twilight lingers in love's young dream, but burning to lowest hell when going Balaamward, and perishing in the gainsaying of Koré. She was also called Urania and Pandemos, or the goddess of pure as well as gross and sensual love. This shows that the loveliness of the morning suggested the idea of tenderness and love, and that this idea passed into many shapes, according to the mind of the nations among whom these traditions came. The marriage festivals of these occasions furnished the funeral baked meats, for the hero slain from the foundation of the world. The Lord's Supper preceded his descent into hell, and all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven gathered themselves together to partake thereof—the supper of the great God, as he gathered all harvests into his garden with the wine of his kingdom. According as the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven were horoscoped latitudinally or longitudinally would be the birth, death and resurrection of him "who was, and is and is to come" within the many phases of the solar Alpha and Omega. His mother was the "great woman" so curiously transformable as Eve in Paradise—as her to whom the prophet turned in to eat bread—and at last from her scarlet estate hath made herself ready to be the wife of the Lamb in the New Jerusalem: "And to her it was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white." The Sun was he that "treadeth the wine press in the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God, having on vesture and on thigh, a name written King of kings and Lord of lords." As the King of glory, he was the chiefest among ten thousand saints. The heaven in its purity was his mother or the Virgin. As per Jeremiah, "The Lord hath trodden the Virgin, the daughter of Judea, in a wine press," the same wine press whence flowed the crucified blood of the Lamb; and the saints following him whithersoever he goeth, came out of the same great tribulation. But leaving their purple and scarlet robes of the early morn, they follow on to know the Lord in the white vesture of the clear-shining sun—washed white in his blood; for in his change from the red to the white, so should his saints be. "His head and hair were white like wool, and his eyes as a flame of fire. And his feet were like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace, and his voice was as the sound of many waters."

It was nature in her poetic role that supplied the materials for the Word, written with the finger of God. It was the poet who blended heaven and earth, and made each the counterpart of the other; and if fully initiated, or instructed into the kingdom of heaven, knew how the moral and spiritual was put in the parallelism of the physical, or how the natural and supernatural were twain, one flesh and spirit in all the fulness of the Godhead, or of the man born of the woman clothed with the sun.

"TIME AND LABOR."

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY
HON. JAMES D. REYMERT,
AT BREEVORT HALL.

(Continued.)

Grasping this chain of recollection we find man first, standing sublime, alone, the monarch of a world, with all things subordinate to him, and yet, of all things thus, the most dependent.

Quickly his soul calls for society—as lasting solitude is spiritual death. Society is formed, and with it all the woes and agonies which follow from friction of the passions and want of knowledge. Solitude required no knowledge. Society made knowledge necessary. Tradition, mystic tales and mythologic dreams fill up the long space wherein society emerged from its chaotic periods, until the lucid faith of Israel loomed up and cast the beams of hope immortal amidst the rubbish of hobgoblins, phantoms and poetic dreams, so as to scatter the shadows of moral doubt and fear, and teach men to look through nature up to nature's God, and to draw inspiration down from Heaven! Let us pass over the ages of the ancient world—they form in themselves so many fruitful subjects of speculation, that I fear to draw you into them to-night; let us give the mystic and the mythic periods their dreamy distance, and look at those events which stand in bold relief before us, and cast their long shadows over our own existence and the future of the world.

There is one word which comes most prominent before my mind, when I think of history, of human government and of man's existence. That word seems to have been the "*nervus rerum gerendarum*," the life-nerve of all that has conspired to blast human happiness; of all that has kept a cloud between the human soul and the sun of Paradise; and but for the potency of that, the struggles of the world, the agonies, disgrace, nor the ephemeral greatness of the conqueror would never had a record. "Oppression" is that word! It commenced with Cain; it has not ended yet. It forged the sword, it made the crown; it formed the armies, built the battlements, it reared the palace and it welded chains for slaves. It has filled history with spots of blood and marks of agony. All this it has done or caused it. Through the dim twilight of ages man could not compre-

hend the power planted in each individual the antidote preventive, the remedy against oppression; and when the gleanings of this thought came faintly over him it seemed like "boreas" or some phosphoric light, void of heat and comfort.

Yet this panacea was proclaimed from the housetops, on the mountains, in the valleys. Even far behind the days of history, the doctrine of "love one another," was inculcated but it was reserved for Christ, himself to teach us how to subject love to reason, and to subject reason again to the simple purity of supremest love to the Creator through enlightened faith. And yet upon this touchstone of divine philosophy did oppression wrack its utmost vengeance, and try to wipe out knowledge of this truth by the death of him who uttered it.

The ecstasies and joys of history have generally been expressed by exclamations, denoting some real or fancied relief from oppression; while sorrows and griefs have been borne without marked event until, in the very agony of grief, a depth of sorrow is reached that bursts forth in wild shrieks of despair, and rends the black veil of silence and scatters the shadows of departing hope by forced violent action; as if the souls of men, sunk into the deeper furrows of the yawning chasms of suffering, burst forth in such shrieks of anguish as to awaken to sympathy or agony, all who possess feelings for a suffering humanity, and scatter the bonds of thralldom for a season—and such are revolutions.

Even in these you seldom see but the wild passions of the strong, the bloody battles of cold, bad men, and the sufferings of the weak. Now look at Europe in its time of chivalry, tumult and pleasure; awakening to the progress of civilization, marching on through wars, explorations, disputations and discoveries. Hitherto the use of arms, even from the club of Cain, had been practised for the destruction of men, and the ingenuity of all the numerous mechanics, even from Vulcan, had been to edge and temper the metal so as to sweep before it all resistance to the advance of warriors for conquest of one nation or people by another.

Now, they undertake to concentrate one religion against another, and to make a grand [spiritual] idea subservient to politics. Such was the Crusades, and through it the rulers of Europe and Asia sacrificed blood and treasure beyond all calculation to satisfy their hate of one another; and so far had they forgotten the rules of "Love one another," that they sacrificed five millions of lives in a period of two hundred years of convulsive throes, that swelled and tossed the very framework of society upon a volcano of bigotry, fanaticism, and licensed religionism. And yet all they gained of their avowed object was the brief chance for a few warriors to weep crocodile tears in Palestine! The world experienced the great truth that spiritual ideas can never become enslaved to political interests. They will break forth in men's minds untrammelled, and will be heard like distant thunder breaking, even when strong Governments enact their prohibitions. Yet we like to ponder over the delightful and exciting events of the middle ages; the bold and the brave, superbly mounted and clad in steel, surrounded by his warriors, issuing from his castle. Read of those haughty dames encouraging the champions at the tilts and rewarding their valor with enchanted scarfs. Who does not delight in the description of a gorgeous tournament? The place for combat is encircled with sovereigns and barons and with all that rank and beauty had ennobled. The combatants, covered with shining armor, and only known by a device, defy danger to win the price of valor amid the shouts of the animated multitudes. We love to read these stories; they mark the time of the middle ages. It was a glittering epoch in the dawn of civilization—it was the springtime of refinement—it was when the principles which now agitate us were sending forth their tender shoots, when social development commenced, when the institutions which are now our pride and glory were springing up amid frost and storm. In short, it was the period when "labor," mental and physical, began to be organized and effective. For two centuries convulsive throes and agonies swelled and heaved the frame of society. It was a brilliant morning for the world, and the noxious vapors of long darkness, though a thousand years were vanishing before the rising sun of knowledge, labor and improvement. You observe the strife among principles, the clash of new interests, the rise of new powers, experiments, combined actions, and reforms; grand developments of passions and of powers, the conflict of faith and reason, aristocracy and democracy, monarchy and republicanism and commerce, manufacture and agriculture spring into new life. Science, arts and poetry search after elementary principles. Philosophy seeks for objects of investigation, adventurers undertake to explore new regions. There was a brilliancy of intellectual effort, a new energy of moral purpose, a vast expenditure of physical, moral and intellectual strength.

It was that point of time when was commenced the emancipation of the human intellect, when the people obtained a voice in their own affairs, when the germ of popular sovereignty commenced to spread, when the people first obtained a voice in legislative halls; when commenced the enfranchisement of slaves, and also of municipal freedom. It was the heaving up of the body of mankind, the waking from a long slumber, and the bastlings of insurrections and fermentations were like the stretchings and the yawnings of a giant after a long sleep. It was when the "Nobility of Labor" was founded in society, thought became active, jurisprudence established, universities founded, languages formed; the Bible translated, gunpowder, the com-

pass, and printing were invented. Civil liberty, that hitherto unknown light, beamed upon the world, eventually to shed warmth and happiness into the darkest recesses of tyranny and ignorance. Up to this period, since the dissolution of the Roman Empire, there had been no grand epoch in history; the seed of moral truth seemed all to have fallen on stony ground; vice had eaten up the vitals of society, and there seemed to be no material for civilization; all seemed to be hatred, tyranny and pride amongst the rulers; poverty and degradation amongst the people, wealth and comfort belonged to the aristocrat, and God seemed to have abandoned mankind to sink into its own putrid, primitive corruptions. Then came a storm which rekindled all the fires of energy, and shed into the enfeebled pride the warm heart-blood of Labor, Industry and Enterprise.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD!

The following quaint and beautiful verses have been attributed to the pen of Abraham Lincoln; but he was not their author, nor did he know their authorship. They struck a chord in his nature, and he was fond of repeating them to his friends on proper occasions. How typical—almost prophetic—of his tragic end is the last verse!

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud!
Like the swift-flying meteor—a fast-flying cloud—
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave—
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.
The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother, that infant's affection who proved;
The father, that mother and infant who blest—
Each, all are away to that dwelling of rest.
The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the king that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.
The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with the goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.
For we are the same that our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think,
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling—
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.
They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the scorner is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come,
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we mortals that now
Are treading the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling our transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.
Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear and the song and dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;—
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud!

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In a last it was argued that the chief aim and object of a republican form of government should be to secure equality to all its citizens; we add that wherein such a government pursues policy which does not tend to secure this, it is just so far from being republican government.

We lay down as an undeniable proposition, that the system of protection is a direct attack upon the equality of the citizens over whom it is instituted, and an indirect way which capital makes use of to compel labor to contribute to the support of the government. That this may be apparent it need but to be considered. Were there no duties levied upon importations, just so much more revenue would have to be derived from the people of the government to support itself, which amount would be in excess of the amount now gathered by other methods of taxation. All taxes are virtually levied upon property; not upon citizens, that is, say: citizens owning property have the taxes to pay, while those who are not possessed of property are not expected to contribute to the support of government. This is the logical direct taxation, against which the protectionists raise such a hue and cry. Is such a system just? Should the property of the country pay the taxes; or should its citizens pay? In the last, it would follow logically, that every citizen should bear the burden equally; that is, so much should be levied against each person regardless of the property condition. It would be the height of absurdity to attempt to advocate such a sense. It is simply impossible. Then it is the property of the country, no matter by whom possessed, which pays the direct taxes and therefore all other systems of taxation are not based in this proposition are methods to evade legitimate results, and are unjust and iniquitous means of compelling people possessing no property to bear the burdens which property should bear, and which, under the just system of direct taxation, it would be obliged to bear.

Let us examine into the practical workings of so called "Protection to Home Industries." Last year, as we stated a few weeks since, the government derived a million of dol-

lars from woolens, cottons, sugars, molasses, coffee and tea. Now, these are articles which are necessities to the common people. The poor laborer who toils month after month obtaining barely sufficient to provide his family with the necessities of life requires just as much of most of these goods as the millionaire does, and if he buy as good he must pay as much as he do, if he does not buy as good, he pays nearly the same advance caused by the levying of duties. Now, the practical result of this is, that the one million of dollars the government has received, it has levied upon the citizens per capita regardless of the principle of taxation. Those who have worn wollen and cotton goods, who have consumed sugar, molasses, coffee and tea, have been forced to pay to the government by this deceitful system of tariff for doing so, less than one half of whom would have been obliged thus to assist in maintaining the government had the amount been collected by direct taxation as it should have been under the rule that property, not individuals, pays the taxes.

A laborer's family consists on an average of, say five persons—a low estimate—himself, wife, two children, and an allowance of one for an aged person. His wages, also averaged, are say two dollars per day, or six hundred dollars per year. It requires all this to subsist his family, two-thirds of which sum is paid to clothe those and for the other specified articles. Thus of the six hundred dollars four hundred are required to purchase these things from which the government derives so much revenue. Suppose that this is derived at an average of twenty-five per cent. impost. The practical result is that the government taxes every laborer—the head of a family—one hundred dollars per annum.

Again we ask you, laborers of the country, what think you of a republican form of government which resorts to such iniquitous systems to filch from you, in order that you instead of your employers shall bear the burdens of government? Equality is the point at which the people should endeavor to arrive in government. Every individual should be positively upon an equal footing of rights and their exercise. Distinctions of all kinds which depend upon aught save the individuality of the person should continue to be removed until all shall be, not only equal before the law, but, what is of as supreme importance, equal behind the law.

It may be laid down as an axiom that all special and class legislation is the direct representation of tyranny or some of its modifications of inequality. All special legislation must be supplanted by General Legislation under which laws all necessary movements within the body politic can be organized in unity of interest and harmony of expression. This is made an absolute necessity by the iniquitous influences which are brought to bear in such force that nearly all legislation is virtually controlled thereby. Under general laws no such influence could operate. All movements would have to be conducted under the same rules from which equality can alone flow.

Under present systems our Legislatures and Congress are at the mercy of special interests, often merely local in character, before the advocacy of which the general interests of the country are compelled to languish for attention. All such influences can have but one effect, and that is to corrupt the heart and undermine the superstructure of government, which, before we shall be aware of its weakness, will topple and fall, crushing in its ruins the bright dream of liberty which sits enshrined within the patriotism and the virtue of our people.

WOMAN.

At the woman's suffrage meeting, corner Sixteenth street and Union Square, on Friday, the 16th December, the proceedings were enlivened by the introduction of a production of a much higher literary and artistic tone than is usual among these very earnest but somewhat angular partisans in the modern warfare of woman's rights.

Mrs. Frances E. R. Mackinley read, with a very fine effect, and a diction becoming the elegant of the essay, a discourse on "Woman."

The lady is herself a splendid specimen of the ideal beauty characteristic of American women, in whom the old Greek type is reappearing, at if to aid in realizing Pluto's dream of the Atlantida, now being actualized in this Western Continent.

The fair lecturer, no doubt unwittingly, described her own type in an eloquent tribute which she paid to the heroine of Poland, Appollonia Jagiello, "who," said Mrs. M., "at the early age of nineteen, took a valiant part in the numerous struggles of her unhappy country. The countenance of Jagiello, as it is described, has charmed me. She is a brunette, with large, dark eyes, and black abundant hair. Her face embodied the male and female elements of character, such as is ascribed to Garibaldi by the Italians, who say of his noble countenance that it is 'the face of a lion and the smile of a woman.'"

Mrs. Mackinley, in her lecture, proved herself to be possessed of as much intellectual capacity as of outward beauty. The philosophy of her subject was treated with a grasp of perception that displayed a depth of thought and keenness of intuition rare even among the most cultivated of her sex. Opening her discourse with that fine old fable of Plato about man and woman being originally one and afterwards divided by Jupiter, the two halves ever afterwards seeking each other. She used its symbolic meaning to enforce the true equality of the sexes.

"Women," she said, "are now resolving to take joint and

equal part in all efforts for the development of that common humanity of which each sex is one-half, and we the better half, as we are acknowledged in gallantry, though not in action."

"Woman," continued this new Aspasia, "is the type of nature and science. Man is the type of science alone. This queer distinction of sex is dependent upon laws as yet obscure. There are female souls in male persons and vice versa. Shakespeare conceived the feminine nature predominant in a male individual in the character of Hamlet. Christ also had all the female, as well as all the male attributes, and has, therefore, been accepted as the God of the Heart."

Mrs. M. went on to refute the purely male argument, used by the *Tribune* in one of its jejune essays, which would deprive women of their rights, on the ground of their incapacity to bear arms, by recounting, in glowing words, and with those heartfelt tones which summon the emotions, the story of many of the heroines of old who proved themselves amazons in fight. "The Queen's of combat," she exclaimed, "have been as many as the Kings, and the only less notorious because of their sex."

"The entire sex would to-day acknowledge no superiors in any department, had they received the same advantages of education, opportunity and circumstance."

She then quoted the following passages from a letter of Parker Pillsbury to her:

"If I have not read books, I have read man somewhat; and now, for three years and more, I have, as you know, been reading woman."

"And both are a study; a wonder! The Bible says: 'Great is the mystery of godliness.' So also is the mystery of manliness; and womanliness is the mystery of mysteries!"

"King Solomon said: 'One man among a thousand have I found; but a woman among a thousand have I not found.' He was blind and a fool as to women. Men he seemed to appreciate better. I also have found just about one man in a thousand. My man, however, was not Solomon, nor the like of him. Give woman equal opportunity, and my judgment is that two women to one man could be counted on with certainty. But caged canaries will never unfold into cherubim and seraphim. They will be angels only in plumage."

Mrs. M. continued her discourse by the citation of many instances of woman's supremacy in every field of exertion. We have space only to quote the following grandiloquent and truthful passage from her peroration:

"In that magnificent future, to which the hopes of all progressive souls are turned, women will develop, on a nobler and grander scale, those sweet sublimities of affection and infinite intuitions which to-day constitute her the potent magnet to the other sex. This prophecy, to the cold reason of man, would be regarded as a mistaken fancy. Towards its thorough appreciation he must be assisted by the possession of similar great faculties. No one questions that every great and good man owes his powers to his mother, and yet men continue to disparage the female intellect. The day of mere rigid scientific rationalism is passing away, and we are just in the dawn of the era when woman's whole harmonious nature will take the foremost rank.

"In the sublime mathematics of the ideal plan of creation, prefigured in numbers, man corresponds to the unit, and woman to the zero, which adds infinitude to the vulgar count of the numerical series."

After the close of the lecture, Mr. Herbert Bright, a good looking young gentleman, made some critical comments thereupon, justifying the proposition of Mrs. Mackinley that the mere male mind, in its cold reason, is incapable of apprehending the grander truths that are received through the emotional and intuitional faculties, that which Isaiah calls "open vision."

He doubted whether Joan of Arc, or many of those great women mentioned by Mrs. Mackinley, had ever existed, or whether their history was not fabulous. He contended that only through facts and scientific reasoning would the cause of woman be advanced, thus manifesting himself only a reasoning and not a receptive mind.

Professor Willcox, after gracefully complimenting the lecturer, made some very happy remarks on the best method to be pursued in bringing the cause of women before the public mind.

Mrs. Somerby was very earnest and eloquent in her appeals to women to exert themselves in the cause. She defended the position of the lecturer from the scientific imputations of Mr. Bright.

Mrs. Hallock also warmly endorsed the woman's side of humanity, as expressed by Mrs. Mackinley, and reiterated the statement that man, without the intuitions and emotions, was incapable of understanding women.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed unanimously, when the meeting adjourned till the ensuing Friday.

We hope that this is not the last time we shall hear from Mrs. Mackinley, who seems every way fitted to adorn and further any cause she may espouse. J. WEST NEVINS.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—It would be impossible to describe, in the brief limits of a single notice, the wonderful things we saw at the seance last night. The difficulty is, they are indescribable. Putting completely aside everything we had ever heard or dreamed of occult science or legerdemain, they surpassed them all. At times their wonderful achievements were almost appalling. This was particularly the case with the ghostly performance in the cabinet and the spiritual manifestations. It was all hidden—all dark; but none the less astonishing and entertaining. We venture the prediction that a visit to the "Hall" to-night will cause impressions which no triangle of necromancy ever occasioned before. It is simply surprising. No one should omit seeing the Brothers. It will be a matter of regret if you should. There will only be three more nights of them. —New Orleans Picayune.

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MR. SCHENCK'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

A Reminiscence of an Unsuccessful "Job."

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

The feelings which moved the memorable speech by a woman to King Philip of France are surely felt by us when we see the daily records of Congress. We wish, like that woman, that we might speak in thunder tones and "rouse from sleep" the nation's representatives. The commerce of the country is all but expiring, and Congress deliberates and deliberates, and shows the greatest faith in itself and in the nation. The wives of these men could point out to them instantly, in an authority beyond earthly criticism, that "faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone."

We want to see the faith of the national assembly in the nation exhibited by its works. If the country is rich, powerful and respected by other nations; if it has its full share of the manufactures and commerce of the world, if its commercial enterprise and integrity and the protection its flag gives to its citizens all over the globe, is to be believed in, we ask for Americans such tangible evidence of the facts as Great Britain affords to those who claim the rights and advantages of Englishmen.

We ask that the government shall establish and subsidize an American Steamship Company, in order that the flag of this country shall appear respectably on the ocean, its commerce be revived, and American engineers and seamen be made. We ask that the ships of the company shall be built solely in America, in order that our workingmen, whose representatives are to establish the corporation, shall have all the benefit to be derived from the work; that they shall be still more benefited by the impetus thus given generally to ship-building; that, by the establishment of iron ship "yards" on a large scale, our country shall not remain, as now, entirely destitute of means for national defence in case of foreign war; that, an opening shall be made for the consumption on the ocean of our coal, none of which is used by the many foreign transatlantic steamships coming to this port; that our blast furnaces and iron mines, and consequently our collieries, shall be started into activity, furnishing stable employment to our miners now out of work and destitute; and we take this opportunity to declare both the fact that the miners in Pennsylvania, with but a small, very small exception, and that produced by local causes, are not only not on a "strike," but are only too willing and anxious for labor, and to recall attention to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy that, with 7,000 miles of sea coast to guard, and 140,000,000 square miles to be cruised over, there are about forty naval vessels in commission! If the "public safety is the supreme law," that "public safety" is not to be put off until a sudden necessity causes the "law" to be so violently strained as to add a thousand times unnecessary cost to its maintenance.

Finally, we ask, and it is a part of the request without which all the rest is immaterial, and not worth asking or granting—that this American steamship line shall

be assured from any taint of dishonesty—from any association with "speculation." A dishonest corporation will never aid the country's commerce. It may tax its population, but will give no benefit in return. It may enrich gamblers and robbers, but it will demoralize the people, and turn them from honest productive industry to gamble in such stock bubbles as the "Pacific Mail," or to revive such schemes as the "Commercial Steamship Company," the Company whose operations—not to run ships or to build them—were so summarily checked by a former Postmaster-General.

We can afford no more "jobs"—speculative stocks—or corporate dishonesty. However much may have been made in originating such affairs as the "Atlantic Mail," by C. K. Garrison, Willis Gaylord or their associates, individually; however much may have been realized by "Jim Fisk" and his associates in the "Erie Scandal," or whatever colossal fortunes may have been secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, the whole nation, not to speak of unhappy shareholders, has suffered terribly, in commerce, in reputation, in the entire loss of all facilities abroad for procuring means for internal improvement, in exposure to the most humiliating slurs. It is but recently that an American insurance company announced the opening of an agency in England; whereat the London Times remarks: "It will be time to attend to announcements of this description when Messrs. Fisk and Gould shall have been removed from the Erie Company, and it can be shown to be no longer in the power of directors in New York, by means of hired judges, to plunder their foreign constituents at pleasure."

Do we want greater, or, we blush to say it, more deserved insults? Fisk and Gould may be so entrenched as not to be ousted from their stolen property, but the moral effect of a strong, conservative, thoroughly honest company, established by the Government of the United States, will be such that dishonesty and vice will cease from thriving, even in a community now perfectly fraud ridden, and will be frowned down, though owning a stolen railroad or an opera bouffe, or graduating from a successful career in "Atlantic Mail" to make an unsuccessful attempt on the Treasury of the United States, though the Postmaster General, by means of a dubious law.

That the ends we wish are to be attained the history of the English steamship companies conclusively establishes, but it is utterly impossible that they can be attained by the means heretofore proposed in this session of Congress. Does Mr. Breck, of Kentucky, by his "Resolution," mean that our workmen, now desperately struggling along in the condition of things created by "robber capitalists," that our infant iron ship building, just commencing, that all our Atlantic seaboard coal and iron interests, shall be at once dashed to the ground, in order that England may have that coveted opportunity to overwhelm this country with quickly built, cheap steamers or the patched up, worn out ones, now in multitudes lying idle in her ports, or even to return on our hands our, perhaps, good riddance of 774,000 tons of "wooden" shipping, "Alabama" transferred in our distress, from our flag to hers! and that thus foreign merchants located in New York may be gratified? Has the "Mediterranean and Oriental" steamship bill now before Congress anything to recommend it, in itself, or its associations? It has led for the last year or so, a curious steamship existence, occupied, according to its own advertisements, in "trading" off its own shares (representing what?) for almost anything that could be got—Southern securities, lands, or, perhaps, "Toodles' door plate!" A company in seeking for support should stand before the Government with clean hands, free from connection with other companies, or with Wall street speculators; with its stock books showing either not one dollar of stock issued, or not one dollar issued that is not represented by a tangible value belonging to the business the corporation was instituted to perform and to nothing else. Does Mr. Schenck, in introducing the bill for the "American and European Steamship Company," propose to unite all the worst features of those dangerous monopolies this nation has now so much reason to fear and hate, to all the most cunning points of "LAND GRABBING" schemes, and to parade this monster as his idea of what the American workingmen want? Does he suppose that the people desire to see a company, instituted for the sole ostensible purpose of ocean transportation, become thus the uncontrolled irresponsible owner, at a nominal price, of the nation's real estate? Does he want the country to see such a company, by a trick, securing its ships for nothing, receiving a large subsidy besides, and becoming on sea and shore a huge monopoly and a dangerous enemy to the Commonwealth, engrossing routes that ought to be divided amongst a number of companies—being made both a chartered ocean carrier and a chartered land proprietor—and in return for all this giving absolutely nothing unless it be the positive conviction that, sooner or later, a list of corporations, representing agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, rebel officers, tailors, grocers, housebuilders of Philadelphia, not a man of whom knows anything of foreign commerce, if successful in getting from Congress the unconstitutional anti-Republican privileges of a vast steamship monopoly, wandering "like the fool's eyes, to the end of the earth," with every facility for "smuggling" and actual provision for it will soon outdo the performances of Fisk and the Erie Railroad.

We have now a golden opportunity. We have the power—by a single measure well devised—of reviving our commerce and shipbuilding—of affording creditable resources to our naval protection—of aiding the cause of humanity

by providing, in at least one steamship line, against the heartless treatment of the immigrants who are to be our future citizens—of developing our mineral resources—employing our workmen—training our seamen—raising up an example of a corporation, single and honest in its practices, independent of those gathering plague spots on our national existence—"railroad monopolies"—submissive to law, and under the direct authority and inspection of the Government—by which good example other corporations for other purposes may ultimately have to be guided. And we are able to do all this in time to profit by the carrying of the great immigration which is to come to these shores from the desolated provinces of France and Germany. In consequence of short crops, Ireland sent here in one year half a million of immigrants. Famine follows war. When both are united we have a right to expect, and do expect, very soon, an immense European emigration. Is England again to reap the benefit of carrying it, whilst only such miserable schemes as those now before Congress are being discussed, as if no suitable one could be conceived?

One last word. Cotemporary journals have been noticing some difference of cost between the English immigrant steamers and the Cunard ships. Such a difference would not be remarkable here—where "rings" ornament Pacific mail vessels—but those financial tricks of paint and gilding and "inside prices" are not acted in England. Well, we will explain the difference. The Cunard steamers were built and equipped under the most stringent Government inspection; the others not so much so. Now, mark the practical test; count the accidents and the dreadful resultant loss of life, so constantly befalling immigrant steamships after running awhile—even in the comparatively short period the lines they belong to have been established; then look back through the long vista of years in which the "Cunarders" have been crossing the Atlantic, and try to find disasters! There is nothing like starting right and keeping so.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH JOB.

WHAT A FORMER SHAREHOLDER SAYS.

What Government is to Get and What it is to Pay.

HOW "WALL STREET" STOCKS ARE MANUFACTURED.

We lately gave some details concerning the new way of "unloading" stocks projected by the present owners (on margin?) of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and showed how this purely "FANCY" stock had advanced in quotation, under manipulations, for the purpose of selling the whole thing out to the Government. We showed how, for many months past, the highest price put upon the property by its real owners was but \$13,200,000, including working capital, "goodwill," in fact every available asset, and that, even at that price, no capitalists here regarded it as anything of a bargain. Yet the idea is now so fully entertained of asking the Government to pay *twelve million eight hundred thousand dollars in excess* of the price fixed by its owners! *Forty millions of dollars* all! The Union Pacific Railroad swindle, by which the Government was cheated out of twenty millions of dollars, and the community at large have been so horribly victimized in the depreciation of watered securities—the share of which, as we write this, have dropped to 12 per cent—did at least one good office in opening our first transcontinental road. The frauds of its builders press heavily on individual cases, but the good to the population at large has slightly atoned for all but the bad example. For this "Western Union" job there is no excuse, and there can be none. It is a fraud, pure, simple and naked, not a redeeming quality about it. Devoid of honesty, devoid of patriotism, devoid of common sense or even plausibility, it stands—the detected national pickpocket!

We do not desire to give details of the professional management of the company. It is scarcely necessary even to notice the comments of electricians on the incapability of its administration. With all that business part, and to show that if Government wants a telegraph system of its own it, at least, should not be misled in getting it, by giving \$40,000,000, or even \$1,000,000, for "WIRES ON POLES," extending a distance 53,000 miles.

A fair estimate for the equipment of 500 miles of land telegraph wire, excluding poles, would be, 500 miles of galvanized telegraph wire, House printing instruments, 4 lightning arresters, 20 batteries, 15,000 insulators, 12 pair of climbers, 12 pulleys, 500 feet office wire, 6 screw drivers, 4 bottles telegraph ink, 200 pounds of sulphuric acid, 300 pounds nitric acid, 12 axes, 12 hatchets, 12 hammers, 12 shovels, 6 crowbars, 200 pounds printing paper, 12 straps and vises. Add to this as liberal an allowance as fair could dictate for incidentals, transportation, poles, more instruments, and any different systems required, large companies, deduct from cost of labor the net profits from any portion as constructed, and yet, with this, it will be impossible to make the cost of 53,000 miles exceed, even with all the wires of the

"Western Union," one-tenth of the par of the company's capital stock!

A former shareholder writes to us that "skinning" has been the motto of the Company since its first organization in Rochester. We presume he means "watering," for surely, even Garrison and Gaylord's "Atlantic Mail," or the "Pacific Mail," whose shrinkage has at last caused nearly all faith in the ability or honesty of our corporations to disappear, never equaled the "watering" of this enterprise. Let us see. Its origin was, getting possession of the little "Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company." The capital stock was placed at \$360,000. The originators took the nominal capital at the rate of twenty-five cents in the dollar. Its first line of two wires, from Buffalo to Louisville, was bought for \$40,000 by the "ring," and turned into the Company for \$360,000, or about \$360 for each mile of wire! Operations were commenced for buying up other telegraph companies; line after line was purchased by the "ring" for merely nominal sums—sometimes not ten per cent. of their cost—and stock of the new Company was issued to the "ring" in fabulous sums for such purchases. Newspapers were subsidized, an excitement was engineered, until anyone who had a few dollars invested all in this "bubble." Extra dividends of watered stock were made, and the prices of the shares were carefully worked, until the knowing ones realised over 200 per share for next to nothing in intrinsic value. At last the capital stock of the Company, by absorptions of other enterprises and stock dividends, reached the sum of \$11,000,000, and then—\$11,000,000 of watered stock was added to it in one day!

Nor was this enough. The same processes continued until the capital stock has reached the enormous sum of forty millions of dollars. The originators have pocketed at least \$15,000,000 for really nothing paid in, and are probably now "disinterested parties." The Company has not been able to pay dividends on the immense number of shares, and, after borrowing money for dividends, these were first reduced and then passed altogether! nor is there a probability of the "Western Union" remaining anything but a "non-dividend bubble," for, naturally, its wires and poles ought by this time to show the same marks of depreciation that the shares do, and may need replacing, thus absorbing its earnings. But, leaving that out of the question, is not a beautiful and meritorious record presented by the "job" which now has the audacity—after robbing the community of its means by its worthless stock, that a few "capitalists" might be still more enriched—to present itself "red-handed" in Washington, and claim from the National Government the privilege of again robbing the people! In the face of facts like these we are gravely asked in the money articles of our city journals to believe "that bankruptcies and frauds and losses, so common now among the mercantile community, are caused by the financial policy of the Government, the enormous federal taxation and irredeemable paper issues." We shall choose to believe no such thing while these facts stare such a story brazenly out of countenance, telling that the law for a petty thief is not the law for a "robber capitalist"—that a swindler who performs just the same operation, on a larger scale, in Wall street, as does a miserable thimble-rigger on Coey Island, is to be rich, respected, applauded, while his prototype is sent to State Prison. Let any one go and talk with the mass of the people, the honest men—the working men—of the country. There he will hear no complaints of the Government paper money. They know and realize that a debt has been created for the salvation of the country, and no natural regrets at having to pay out their hard earnings to take care of that debt are allowed to break out in complaints. If any are made they are on the policy of the Government in not encouraging commerce more, and against the laws which somehow cannot catch the men who are, by their easy gains and false securities, debauching our young men and making the wages of honest labor, or the small results of productive manufactures or commerce, seem contemptible to the profits of "bubbles"—those Dead Sea apples which ought to bring us the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah if we have them longer with us.

OUR PET.

Since we declared to the world that we, like most human beings, have a "Pet," we have been the recipients of numerous congratulatory responses from various sources and parties, all of which speak in the strongest terms of commendation for the effort we are making to give the people a "free paper." We make the following extract from one of these, which came from a source entitling it to consideration, and which would carry great weight were we disposed to make use of his name for that purpose: "Permit me to say a word of your 'Pet,' but how shall I say a word that shall not seem like flattery of your darling. So far as I know myself I never speak a word of flattery at the expense of truth, not even to womankind; but I shall seem to be speaking rather strong if I say of your pet that, while yet in its cradle, it is the young Her-

cules strangling the serpents. At one step you are in the fore-front of newspaperdom and show a free press, not only in name but in deed; the representative of the fullest freedom in letting truth and falsehood grapple. More than any men you have shown yourselves worthy to lead, and I rejoice if anything I can do shall help you in your Herculean labors."

We quote this because the writer comprehends our design better than most do. It was our original intention, and still remains our purpose, to let "truth and falsehood grapple" in these columns, never fearing that the former will be overcome by the latter.

So few can comprehend that a paper can maintain such a position that we are the daily recipients of advice and caution as to the character of the articles we should admit or exclude. We do not pretend to personally indorse everything which appears in these columns over other's signature, but we do intend to deal our heaviest blows against such parts of the superstructure of society as are tottering with decay and corruption.

Sometimes communications may appear which conflict with our own expressions, without our criticism being entered up against them; but as a general thing we intend to present opposing arguments to everything we deem false to principles. Thus, with the advocacy of basic truths, we join the exposure and the tearing down of the old forms and customs which civilization has outgrown, and by so doing hope to see our infant Pet grow to be the Hercules of journals.

SAN DOMINGO.

ITS IMPORTANCE AS A NAVAL PORT.

Its Annexation the Policy of the United States.

The quaint old adage, "Cutting off your nose to spite your face," seems to be the faithful reflex of those who are determined, by the use of every means in their power, to delay, if not to prevent, the annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States.

The policy of the United States at this time should be that followed by older nations—viz., that of acquiring footholds in all parts of the world as bases of operations in seasons of hostilities. If the wishes of the people are consulted, the wisdom and sagacity of our ablest statesmen regarded—the prosperity of our country will not be sacrificed to the whims of a few "irresponsibles," who evidently cannot appreciate the advantage that San Domingo would give us as a maritime nation, and are apparently determined not to see them. Totally oblivious to the past, and persistently shutting their eyes to the future, they stand, like Red Cloud, uttering their whoops as a barrier to the progress of the age.

What, to such a class of people, is the ignominy of our Mercantile Marine which has been swept off the ocean for want of a single coaling station, and a base of operations in the West Indies? What to these is the disgrace of our cruisers being checked by every power, petty and great, that happens to have a port in the West Indies, at which piratical Alabamas might coal, and, with sixteen hours of advantage in time, start to destroy our shipping? What, to such people, wanting *amour patrie*, is it that every other nation, with any pretensions to maritime interests, has shaped its policy to the end of maintaining a naval station in the Caribbean Sea, to be used in time of need?

Should another war come upon us, or a foreign power assail us, we would blame ourselves for not having in a time of peace and prosperity prepared for war. Then would San Domingo loom up with larger proportions of importance than those with which it is now regarded. The neglect to have secured a naval station, when it could have been effected by annexation, will then be a source of national calamity. Then will we say, Oh! that we had listened to the sagacity of those whose pleadings we spurned and ridiculed, and whose wisdom we set at naught.

San Domingo is one of the most important of the West India Islands, and in every respect fitted to make it a first-class base of operations in time of war. And because this is sought to be brought about by the most sagacious of our statesmen, they, forsooth, are termed jobbers—measures for its annexation thwarted—"Grant's San Domingo job" it is sometimes named in print—and all but the true motives that lead to the measure sought, canvassed and criticized.

Yes, it is a job, and a very creditable one to those interested in its annexation, which the "anti-progressionists" cannot understand. Are we never to have a naval station in these waters? Are our cruisers to be everlastingly hampered by the regulations and annoyances of those whose interest it is to destroy our commerce? All the world is standing by in the meantime laughing in their sleeve at our mortification! Are we to remain the only maritime nation on the face of the globe not possessing a naval station in the West Indies? While other nations are struggling by force of arms to gain every inch of territory within their grasp that will strengthen their defensive position, are we alone to neglect the key to our own sea coast?

We are told *some one* is to benefit by the acquisition. We are perfectly aware of that. THE WHOLE UNITED STATES

is to be benefited. We are all personally interested in making and keeping ourselves secure. Is it not enough to have sustained a severe loss in shipping at the hands of buccanneries Alabamas, that never could have kept afloat one month in the face of the possession by us of a naval base in the West Indies.

A commission is projected to be sent out to examine and report upon the value of the acquisition. We have had enough of commissions to St. Domingo. Those desiring information on the subject can read the report submitted by Gen. (then Captain) McClellan, during President Pierce's administration and now on file at the Navy Department, and while there let them read the reports of the naval captains who cruised in the Caribbean Sea during the rebellion; and if that does not suffice it will at least demonstrate them as deficient in statesmanship as in an interest in the welfare of their country.

The object sought by the annexation of St. Domingo during and anterior to President Pierce's administration was what it is to-day, viz: the establishment of a naval station in the West Indies. The wisdom that pointed to it as a national necessity then, again appeals to intelligence, with the result of experience to augment it.

The proceedings on Tuesday relating to San Domingo are strongly suggestive of the idea that possessed a certain member in the English House of Parliament, who said—Mr. Spenser, "I smell a rat, and mean to nip him in the bud." It is meant, if possible, to lengthen our disgrace by insinuations of "jobbings." These are petty and mean resorts to defeat a good measure.

Are we to resign all pretensions to being a naval power, and forever to remain at the mercy of our rivals? Look at the vast amount of our trade with these Islands, and point out to us any nation in the world possessing so large a trade as far from a naval station of its own.

Prussia seizes Kiel, as the nucleus to form a marine; Russia threatens war to get possession of the Black Sea, because it commands a portion of her coast and trade. France cut the Suez Canal to command the Eastern trade. England holds Malta, Gibraltar, the Cape and the Windward Islands to protect herself and her commercial marine, and at the end of a war with France obtained Majorca and Minorca—as an indemnity—and facetiously known, therefore, as the "Indemnity Islands." These are other Mediterranean bases of operations.

All nations have taken the earliest opportunity to control strategic points, and shall we, from the eccentricities of "anti-progressionists," lose the golden opportunity to obtain peaceable possession of the key to the Gulf, that will eventually command ingress and egress to and from our canal when it is cut?

The coaling of the French fleet from English ports has been the cause of remonstrance from Prussia, and in consequence stopped by England. The same course would be pursued against the United States in the Caribbean Sea in case of hostilities; and our damage from this would prove proportionately greater, because the tendency of modern naval architecture is in the direction of heavy armoured and engined ships, that consume more fuel, and have, in consequence, less carrying capacity. Hence we would be driven to all manners of expedients and complications, and have the liberty and usefulness of our naval marine impaired.

What broad national objection do the fatuous "objectionists" offer to our possessing *Samana Bay* as a national safeguard?

We have not yet heard or read one. Reasons, so said to be, have been advanced, but they are unworthy of statesmen. Every man and woman should have the national honor at heart. The Bay of Samana is an absolute necessity to us, to place us at least on a footing with European nations in waters that command and lock up our own coast.

We repeat the question, are we to remain the only maritime nation on the face of the globe not possessing a naval station in the West Indies, when of all things it is the most needed there? Let every one interested give the subject the consideration it merits, and surely before the adjournment of Congress for festivities they will pass the bill of annexation and go home rejoicing in their increased strength and security.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

ANOTHER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Caution to "Traders" in Real Estate.

The Manhattan Engraving Company Mexican Bonds.

An apt illustration of those "mysteries and histories" of life insurance we have so often commented on, and which have been so extremely beneficial to—*officers and agents*, is now presented in the result of an investigation made into the affairs of a very pretentious institution having its office in the Messrs. Turner Bros.' Building, and displaying remarkably large signs bearing the name "GREAT WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY." The report of the company's assets is amusing. It owes \$26,120 more than it has any thing to pay with—that is to say, its capital stock—its shares—have melted suddenly away! They have gone where the soap-bubble of "the

West Shore" Railroad bonds went. But, if the company's liabilities for shares are included in the debits, then it is \$141,200 worse off than nothing at all! \$83,570 is charged for commissions to agents! Of its whole credits \$229,760 is cash in hands of agents, and this is the largest credit it has; the next largest being \$122,643 in premium notes; the next \$107,000 loans on stocks, and the next \$53,000 loaned on its own policies. Its debits are principally the amount needed to re-insure its risks, say \$506,000—\$20,850 of claims—and its capital stock. A nice exhibition truly!

If the State Superintendent of Insurance would make examinations of some other companies and then let the Attorney General move to place them in the hands of receivers, some shameful impositions would be ended and widows and orphans would be better protected by the sound companies remaining, even though "agents and officers" no longer amassed fortunes at their expense.

As Life Insurance is conducted, insurers simply mortgage themselves for the balance of their natural lives to support in ease the hangers on to some institution, flourishing under a guise of philanthropy covering impudence, and which takes very good care to make its premiums sufficiently high to cover not only risks but, what it mocks its patrons by calling, EXPENSES. Where the "expenses" happen to overrun the calculations we have simply the results now shown in the "Great Western."

The announcement of an *other watered issue of stock*—this time by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, payable in Morris and Essex stock—not only creates a very uneasy feeling, as people are beginning to wonder when this *watering* is to stop or whether it will go on until a Noah's flood sweeps away the Stock Exchange; but it also brings to our recollection a fact not generally known of how seriously small owners of a certain kind of real estate are being affected by three of those "monopolies" which are ruining the country. The "Pennsylvania," "Delaware and Hudson," and "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western," seem, by their course, to have deliberately resolved to hold, in one way or the other, all the desirable coal lands which they can reach to. They transport to market only the products of their own mines—leased or otherwise; will give no facilities over the great lines of transportation they control to other owners, and, to depress adjoining estates, seek no profit from mining, but entirely from transportation, thus ruining individual owners or operators, whose properties must then fall into the clutches of overgrown corporations. This is only another example of the folly of granting corporate rights too hastily, or in such a way as to enable one company to monopolize different branches of business, and crush private rights and enterprise. The Companies may say they act in strict legality. That we do not doubt; but where does a State find its justification in giving existence to a machine which, with the "brute force of its millions," thus swings from one industry to another, trampling the fortunes and spirits of citizens? If these Companies were confined strictly to mining, their neighbors could prosper. If they were confined strictly to transportation, the regions they extend to would be benefited. But when they can say to themselves, we will own mines, and the railroads to them, and do whichever business we please, and how we please; and what we choose to lose in one thing, in order to *kill off competition*, we will make up in another, so that private persons cannot interfere with us. Where is the public benefited by, or even safe from, the great privileges they have thus given?

The market for city real estate is still falling, and very properly so, too. Prices have not reached down to anything like their intrinsic value yet. Not only are "lots" very much higher than they should be, but the cost of building a year from now will be very much less. Whilst the many foreclosure suits going on will bring about forced sales in the spring, which will approach nearer a correct value, and lead things to a basis on which, in spite of all the efforts of auctioneers and speculators, people will find it possible to exist, if only something can be done to put an end to the excessive taxation on city real estate, which makes it, even at half the cost of the quotations of last spring, the most undesirable possible property to hold. This taxation in Brooklyn we have already referred to; property there is unsaleable. Staten Island bids fair before long to get into the same predicament.

The conditions of the real estate market being thus, holders who cannot sell out have taken to "exchanges," a system in which one or the other party is sure to have the worst of it, and which offers a fine field for swindlers. It certainly is better for the owner of a property to have that than *nothing at all*, which is just where it is the object of harpers to place him. We have heard of offers having been made of the "Manhattan Engraving Company Mexican Bonds." We again caution parties against them. We have fully exposed them heretofore. They have been officially pronounced frauds; and any one knowing the circumstances, and offering such securities (?) to parties ignorant of them, either through suppression of facts or misrepresentation, is liable, under the criminal law of this State, and should be prosecuted by the District Attorney.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION LAW AND HOW IT WORKS.

BY PALMETTO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15, 1876.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

The famous election law in South Carolina, by means of which the Scott ring have just re-elected their own officers, was prepared for that purpose by themselves at the last session of the General Assembly. It was approved by Governor Scott on the 1st of March last.

A glance at its provisions will show its character, and the facts developed at the late elections fully show that it works well. Let us take the Act itself to explain the several pertinent provisions:

1. That "the general elections shall be held on the third Wednesday in October." The third Wednesday this year was on the 19th.

2. "That, for the purpose of carrying on such election, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, at least sixty days prior to such election, to appoint in and for each county three Commissioners of Elections, whose duty it shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appoint three Managers of Elections for each election precinct of the county for which they shall respectively be appointed."

3. Of the ballot-boxes it is provided that "each box shall be provided with a sufficient lock, and shall be locked before the opening of the poll and the keys retained by the Commissioners, and shall not be opened during the election."

4. "At the close of the election, and within three days after the day thereof, the chairman of the Board of Managers, or one of them, who may be designated by the board, shall deliver to the Commissioners of Elections the poll list and boxes containing the ballots."

5. That the Commissioners of Elections "shall meet in some convenient place at the county seat on the Tuesday next following the election . . . and proceed to count the votes of the county, and shall make such statements thereof as the nature of the election shall require within ten days of the time of their first meeting as a Board of County Canvassers, and shall transmit to the Board of State Canvassers any protest and all papers relating to the election."

6. That "the Secretary of State shall appoint a meeting of State Canvassers, to be held at his office, or some convenient place, on or before the 10th day of November next after such general election, for the purpose of canvassing the votes of all officers voted for at such election."

7. That the State canvassers shall consist of: "The Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, Attorney-General, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector-General, and the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Representatives, four of whom shall be a sufficient number to form a Board."

8. These State canvassers, or any four of them, are authorized to canvass all the votes, to declare the results; and "they shall have power to decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise, when the power to do so does not, by the Constitution, reside in some other body."

This is the law, relieved of its details and much verbiage.

In the elections recently held in this State the times fell as follows: (1). The elections on Wednesday the 19th of October. (2). The Board of Managers held the boxes until the 22d—three days—when they handed them over to the County Commissioners, who kept the boxes until they met as Board of County Commissioners—three days more—on the 25th. (3). The Boards of County Commissioners kept the ballots, counting them from day to day until the 4th of November—ten days more—when they were required to mail their returns to the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller-General residing at Columbia. (4). And finally the State canvassers met on the 10th of November—seven days more—to canvass and count up the results. I am informed, however, that the State canvassers met on the 7th, but the 10th is the day appointed by law.

The whole time from the day of voting until the elections were declared is about three weeks. The law allows from the 19th of October until the 10th of November—twenty-two days.

Now, let us examine into the operation of this law as regards the persons employed in carrying it out. The several steps are these: (1). The Governor appoints thirty-one Commissioners of Elections. In almost every instance Governor Scott appointed a notorious partisan tool of his own, many of whom were themselves candidates for office at this election, not one of the opposite politics, and very few men of irreproachable character. (2). These thirty-one Commissioners appointed ninety-

three Managers, their tools and underlings, many also being candidates for the Legislature and county offices.

The first chance for fraud is in stuffing the ballot-boxes with votes by the Commissioners before the election began. This appears to have been done in some cases; but it is impossible to prove that the stuffing was not done at a later stage in the game, there being, as we shall see, several other chances.

The second chance for fraud was in illegal voting.

The third chance for fraud was while the boxes remained as they did for three days, in the hands of the managers.

The fourth chance for fraud was during the time the boxes were in the hands of the Commissioners, which was from the 22d October until the 4th of November—thirteen days. This was the grand chance; and well did they improve it. The protests of Mr. C. C. Bowen in the second, and Mr. I. K. McKissick in the fourth Congressional districts (the defeated candidates—the former Republican and the latter Democratic) will force the facts upon the attention of the country at large. A few facts may be mentioned here as illustrative of the way things went, and of how successfully Dr. Scott and his ring have used their unique legislation. In Newberry County the voting population is hardly 3,600, and of these at least 400 did not vote in this election; and yet 4,560 were counted out in this election. In Orangeburg County, in several of the ballot-boxes there were found more votes than the poll-lists called for. The same in Barnwell, Beaufort, Chester and Spartanburg, and perhaps in many others. At Blackville, in Barnwell County, the Election Commissioners were all candidates; and in this county the Commissioners refused to allow witnesses at their counting and did the work with closed doors.

The fact is, and here everybody knows and realizes it, the Scott ring determined before the election to "count in" their own men wherever it should become necessary; and it is perfectly patent that they have done so. Elsewhere it is incredible, and naturally so, but can be abundantly proven.

It may be asked, Why, then, do we not contest the elections? The answer is plain: The Ring in power decides the contest; that is, the *ins* vote upon the qualifications of members. Why not apply to the courts for redress? Because the judges and juries are the creatures of the *ins*. What our courts and juries are may be seen in what the Chief Constable of the State, John B. Hubbard, of New York, said a short time before the meeting of the General Assembly. Constable Hubbard said that if he could find a true judge and jury in South Carolina, he could send the State Treasurer, Niles G. Parker, of Massachusetts, to the Penitentiary before six months.

With such courts, what remedy have we against the infamous tyranny of the Scott administration in South Carolina?

In the Second Congressional District the candidates were Bowen and De Large, both Republicans, the Governor favoring De Large. It was known and confidently asserted, before the election, by leaders of the Scott ring, that Bowen was to be counted out. He was counted out. It can be proven—and Bowen will probably do it in his protest before Congress—that at Blackville (Barnwell County) there were less than six (giving all doubtful ones to him) votes polled for De Large, and yet the count showed 102 for De Large.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN HONEST OPPONENT.

The *Republican*, of Binghamton, N. Y., contains an article criticising us, which differs considerably from the majority of such articles in this, that it takes issue and differs with our opinions regarding Marriage and Divorce, without resorting to abuse and the calling of bad names. We respect any opponent who will oppose argument by argument, but deem beneath our contempt all who meet argument with abuse, which, while it cannot injure us, renders them incompetent for self-respect.

It seems very strange to us that so few people have any solid confidence in the principles of freedom, over which so much fuss and noise are made. Liberty, to most, seems to mean license, and freedom, debauchery. So far as the *Republican* goes, it deals only with circumstances, and gives its opinions upon them. It differs from our manner of treating all subjects by so doing. We set first about to find the underlying principles which should operate in certain directions we are looking; having found which, we proceed to apply them to existing circumstances, and to measure them thereby. In this question of marriage, as advocated by us, we are free to acknowledge that woman will be compelled to assume an individual responsibility she has so far stood aloof from, and that this must be, else any change for mere freedom will be "her chief loss." It would operate precisely as freedom to the slaves of the South did. They were taken care of for their labor. Woman—pardon us, wives—are also taken care of for the services they render. The extension of freedom to them, or rather the taking away of the common idea that they are created to be taken care of, will compel them to at least be prepared to always take care of themselves; and this is the argument those use who would

not exchange present conditions for freedom and the individual independence it must make necessary. We have yet to learn that any of the people who advocated freedom for the negro now deprecate his condition, which compels him to look to himself for support, or that they call his condition an inferior one to what he occupied.

It is the opinion of the *Republicans* that a revision of the marital relations would lead to loose and inconsiderate connections. We would ask the *Republicans* a question: Suppose all laws for the collection of debts were annulled, would you make hasty and inconsiderate loans? For our part, we should only be much the more cautious about whom we credited, and so, too, would you. The same rule of logic applies to woman. If all marriage laws were annulled, woman would be much more cautious with whom she contracted alliances than she is now, for the very reason that she would not want to be a "leavings of a man." This is a deduction based on the logic of human actions. If there is no law to protect the individual, the individual will take care that he is protected.

It is too true that "society recognizes distinctions which the laws can never counteract," and one of these distinctions the *Republicans* quotes from us: "That the wife has liberty within limits; the husband has license outside of all limits." Not by the law is this granted, but society grants it. Suppose that every wife whose husband has broken his vows to her should seek a divorce, and could obtain it, what proportion of marriages would remain valid? She has this remedy; but the husband has too many opportunities of pursuing his license beyond the probability of being overtaken in it to cause him much fear. So woman submits, rather than resist, because to resist and obtain a separation is to throw her upon her own resources; hence she is the slave, and no simple statement of "legal rights" or "equality before the law" can blunt the assertion.

But equality before the law she has not! How can she be equal before the law with man, when he has made the law and denied her the right of a voice therein? Such an equality as this, smacks so strongly of despotism that it would be hard to distinguish it from despotism, were woman's voice allowed utterance.

Why do not some of these "equality men," who are continually prating about it when it is simply a myth, attempt to answer our arguments that woman is now enfranchised under the Constitution of the United States, the constitutions of the States to the contrary notwithstanding? Talk of the possibility of social and legal equality, when political equality is denied! That is adding insult to injury. Such argumentation should be addressed to the condemned felon about freedom; to the inebriate about temperance; to the prostitute and the libertine about purity, and to the savage about civilization. Heaven knows, they all need it, but not more than woman does social and legal equality.

We have studied this subject long and earnestly; have made a great deal of investigation, and have been close observers of things which are continually transpiring, and we give it as our deliberate, unbiassed judgment, derived from these experiences, that society could be no worse were all marriage laws annulled to-morrow, we fully believe it would begin to grow better, whereas now it is not growing better, but worse, according to the standard of the world.

Out of the temporary chaos there would arise a diviner and purer atmosphere than mortals have yet dreamed of. If the tiller of the soil desire to reclaim a piece of land grown to weeds, he turns up the roots to the sun and air, and straightway a new and better growth begins. So, too, would it be in this social field of weeds. Their roots want airing and sunning, and unless our conclusions are far-fetched, the annulling of marriage laws would ripen conditions in high places which the general people never dream of. We know whereof we speak. We will close this already too long rejoinder by asking of those who are denying the application for more freedom in the relations of the sexes whether it is the respect people have for the law, or that they have for themselves, which holds them to the maintenance of continuous marital connections?

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

I must confess to considerable entertainment from the perusal of the communication of "Felix Yellenik," called forth by my previous article. It is quite evident that there is something more in it than a simple desire to combat the arguments I used; but whatever that may have been, I trust it satisfied its promoters.

Will "F. Y." please inform your readers, myself included, plainly and to the point, whether anything which does not give equal privileges to the citizens of a country is or is not inimical to the maintenance of a Republican form of government? I examined his article attentively, and must confess that I could not find that he had even attempted to answer my introductory proposition, which involves this question of equality, which is the fundamental proposition of all Republican Governments, and no argument "F. Y." can offer can make the people see it differently. I usually begin writing by making a fundamental proposition, and in my argument am guided by it. "F. Y." says my arguments are "slightly ambiguous," hanging "mainly on his statement that the equality of all citizens cannot be maintained under its operations—one portion of the citizens being compelled to contribute to the support of another portion." Is

that ambiguous? And is it not true? "F. Y." did not say it is not. Also, will "F. Y." please point out the "rambling and irrelevant dissertation" made to support it. Also, where I made use of any terms resembling "gross and reprehensible injustice." He further says I made a statement with the most "charming ingenuousness," and admits it is literally true, but then goes on to show that it will not do to act upon the truth. That is to say, knowing that the principle is correct, it will not do to practice under it.

I think "F. Y." has mistaken his calling. He would make an excellent person to grant absolution for sin, for he could easily "recognize the utter impossibility" of a person confining himself to a "continuous policy" when that policy is in accordance with the "literal truth." We would suggest to "F. Y." to use the term principle to represent truths and to apply that of "policy" to such lines of action as are in antagonism with principles, which course would relieve his writing from the charge of ambiguity, and himself from being misunderstood.

Again, "F. Y." began his article in such a manner as to lead your readers to think he was going to answer mine; but I charge him that he has not by a single line done so, and that all he offered was both "rambling and irrelevant" to my introductory proposition, having admitted the truth of which he could not well set about to combat the truth. But what he did attempt to do was to make as good a show as he could in favor of the policy of protection. If I am any judge, he made a very poor success. I think I could have offered a much better argument for protection than it was.

But he says that the reason "the home manufacturer cannot compete successfully with the foreign producer is obvious to the most unthinking mind, which is simply 'that the materials cost more, and the cost of labor is greater than elsewhere.'" If this was the bottom of the matter it would not require a Baconian intellect to perceive it. But he is arguing for protection by the results of protection; that is to say, because a certain line of policy has brought about a certain condition of things, that policy must perforce be continued to maintain that condition, utterly regardless of its justice.

I have in vain attempted to discover what "F. Y." was endeavoring to arrive at by his fourth paragraph. It seems to me like an argument for Free Trade. I should certainly have thought it so had it appeared in any other connection. He says, in substance, that under Free Trade the laborer could afford to work for less wages, but that if the employer reduced his wages so as to leave him profit, then he could not get any laborers, as the demand for laborers would be greater than the supply. It follows, then, legitimately too, that when the manufacturer reduces his wages too low, his laborers leave him and go to other industries which do not need protection and which would exist where it could not, which is just what I claim, and not only claim that it would be so but assert that it should. But "F. Y.'s" paradoxes do not close with the above. He continues: That "the loss which would ensue to the government by the repeal of import duties would have to be made up by laying additional taxes on the already overtaxed citizens." Are we to infer from this that "F. Y." thinks foreigners pay the duties levied on our importations, and that it does not come from our "already well taxed citizens?" Is this ignorance or stupidity? It seems to us that if the amount of duties levied on importations which fall on the people most unequally, and consequently unjustly, were levied evenly upon the taxable property of the country, it would be less onerous to the people than the manner in which it is now collected. The \$100,000,000 revenue derived from wools, cottons, sugar, molasses, coffee and tea last year were paid mostly by the laboring classes, because these articles are consumed about equally by all classes, and they, in common with property holders, were obliged to pay the increased price, and just to that extent is protection a trick of capitalists to wring the hard earnings of the laborers to support the government, which should be done by themselves. The larger part of the wages a laborer receives he is obliged to expend for these very articles; and then Protectionists talk of protecting home industries. It would be much more consistent to denominate it a system robbing the laborer of his hire. It is cheating the people by a *jeu de esprit*.

But my article is already too lengthy for the limited space you can allow for this subject. I must therefore defer further rejoinder for another time, for I am not yet done with the "consistencies" of Felix Yellenik. B.

"THE ERIE SCANDAL."

WHAT IS SAID OF FISK'S LAWYERS.

A NICE "TAMMANY" DEMOCRAT.

The peculiarity of their connection with Fisk is that it was not formed when he was an obscure scoundrel, whose character and conduct it was still permissible to be mistaken about. It was formed when his villainies were better proved and far more notorious than those of most of the inmates of the penitentiary, and has been continued in the face of the church and the world for years after they had become a national scandal, and a danger to the national credit. His position, it must be remembered, is not that of a criminal who is pursued by justice, and who, therefore, calls on a lawyer to see that on his trial the machinery of justice works fairly. It is that of a man actively engaged in cheating, and who calls on his lawyer to stand sentinel while he is packing

up his plunder, and cajole the policeman into looking the other way, or letting him carry it off in peace. We have, however, one more point to make against "these abominable principles and this more abominable avowal of them," and we make it the last, because it is the strongest of all, and we challenge the members of Henry Ward Beecher's church to stand round, their hands on the Gospels, while we put it. It is this: Granting that the broadest statement ever made as to the duty of counsel in the matter of taking retainers from all comers, be correct, the worst man, in the worst times, who has ever claimed complete license for counsel in this matter has done so on the assumption that the Judges were pure, and that no matter what case an unscrupulous lawyer brought into Court, he would not be able to secure from the Bench anything but what the law allowed. We dare the most evil-minded explorer of the records of forensic rapacity to deny this. The most immoral theory ever set up with regard to the duties of counsel has been saved from the worst taint by the hypothesis on which it has always rested, that justice reigned in the Courts. Now the shame and scandal, of the connection of Messrs. Field & Shearman with Fisk Jr., and the resulting shame and scandal of Mr. Shearman's connection with Henry Ward Beecher's church, is that not only do they take a general retainer from a professional swindler, but they go with him before Judges whom they know he has corrupted, and who they know gives them, not whatever the law allows them, but whatever they choose to ask for, and give it without more concealment or hesitation than a butcher would show in selling a leg of mutton. If it had been possible, therefore, for them to find shelter under the base and bad plea of a counsel's irresponsibility for the character of his cases, this corruption of the Judges before whom they practice, which both of them in better days have exposed, would have driven them into "the pelting of that pitiless storm" of public indignation which we are glad to believe is rapidly rising against them, and which will convert Fisk's money into dross in their pockets. For there is no man who believes that the Church of Christ should be a house of prayer; no man who believes that judicial purity is the anchor of public morality; no man who believes that, in the honesty of the ancient and honorable profession to which they belong, lies one of the best encouragements to public spirit; no man who believes that the morality of the next generation will largely depend, not so much on what it learns in schools, as on the examples set it by the conspicuous men of our times—but must look on these lawyers both as great and grievous offenders against the society in which they live.—*Times*.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

WINTER.

BY JULIETTE T. BURTON.

Hark! winter is on us, I hear the wild rush
Of his snow-coated charger, he's in with a gush,
Every vestige of greenness is licked by his tongue,
And icicles from his bald eyelids are hung.

Shut fast the wide door and exclude the chill air,
Muffle closely with list every cranny and seam,
Robe softly in fables the feet of the "fair,"
Fresh pile up the coals 'till they ruddily gleam.

Fold down the rich damasks that daintily grace,
The fostering couch made of rare eider down,
That the favored may line in kind slumber's embrace,
Untouched by the terrors of grim winter's frown.

Lean close o'er the hearth and awaken to life,
Pale embers to warm the cold form of a child,
Who shrinks from the season its rigor and strife,
And looks to his mother, eyes hungry and wild.

Spread the torn rug on the hard earthen floor,
For the poor frozen boy, and the angels will weep,
That such is the fare of the famishing poor,
When winter finds not the red gold in its sweep.

HARBORING HUSBANDS.—It has just been decided, by the Superior Court in Cincinnati, that a wife has a vested right in her husband's society and companionship, and can maintain an action for damages for the loss thereof. It appears that the husband had an adopted daughter who was married, and, gradually, he absented himself from his own house until, at last, he resided permanently with these people. The wife brought suit against her husband and the other two for damages for the loss of his company and society. Upon demurrer, the Court ruled that the action would not lie as against her husband, but her right of action against those who drew away and harbored her husband was indisputable. Persons will, therefore, take notice that, if they harbor husbands, they are liable to the wives for damages.

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

LYNDENVILLE, N. Y.

GEO. L. CLARK.

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

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Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

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DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

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Supt. German Department,

230 Grand Street, New York.

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE

HERCULES

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

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

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

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

Dividends and Coupons collected.

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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.

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ROOMS,

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IN THE

UNITED STATES.

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684 BROADWAY,
Corner Great Jones Street.

The Cheapest Place in the City.



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

D. R. LISTER, ASTROLOGER,
For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
227 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals, enclosed in a sealed envelope with the TITLE OF THE WORK, and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon (ALSO THE NUMBER OF THE WORK AS IN THE ADVERTISEMENT), will be received at this office until MONDAY, December 27, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the following works:

1. For paving Thirty-first street, between Second and East River, with Belgian pavement.
2. For paving Fifty-third street, between Tenth and Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.
3. For paving Forty-fifth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, with Belgian pavement.
4. For paving Tenth street, between Madisong and Greenwich streets, with Belgian pavement.
5. For paving Eighty-sixth street, between Third and East River, with Belgian pavement.
6. For paving Thirty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
7. For paving Twenty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
8. For paving Thirty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
9. For paving Forty-third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, with Nineteen pavement.
10. For paving Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with Nineteen pavement.
11. For sewer in First avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branches, and in Second avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Seventy-third streets.
12. For sewer in Eighty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, in Ninety-first street, between Second and Fourth avenues, with branches.
13. For regutting, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Ninety street, between Fifth avenue and East River.
14. For regutting, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-third street, between First avenue and East River.
15. For regutting, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth street, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson River.
16. For regutting, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Madison avenue (Sec. 2) between Ninety-ninth and 100th streets.
17. For regutting, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighth avenue (Sec. 2) between 100th and 101st streets.
18. For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

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

WILLIAM M. TWINE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
New York, November 24, 1870.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.

YEAR 1870-71.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

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YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

For particulars, send for Circular.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,
9 University place, New York, Dec. 1, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

of the New York Medical University will be held at the Office, No. 9 University place, New York City, on Thursday, December 31, 1870, for the purpose of taking advantage of the twentieth and twenty-first sections of "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical, agricultural, horticultural, medical or curative, mercantile or commercial purposes."

A full attendance is desired.

By order.

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F. J. THOMPSON,

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CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
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It is the Healthiest, Lightest, Softest, most
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Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
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Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
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PUREST, MOST ELASTIC, MOST DUR-
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CHICKERING & SONS,

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WERE AWARDED THE

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

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

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

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

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

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

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

Patent Upright Pianos,

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

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

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are beyond human aid Dr. Spear will not deceive you.
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be cured by other physicians are respectfully invited
to call on Dr. Spear.

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

November 1, 1870.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

On MONDAY, December 19,

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

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

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

Fine Empress Cloths, from 50c. upward.

French Merinos, in all shades, from 7c.

Satin du Chene reduced to 25c.

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

French satin faced Serges,

of superior quality at reduced prices.

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

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

American Prints,

best brands, from 7c. to 12½c.

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

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

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

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Will offer

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

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

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

Sealskin Cloaks, at \$65.

Black Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at equally low prices.

Children's Cloaks,

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Infants' Wardrobes,

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

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Ladies' Underclothing of all kinds,

Night-Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Shirts, Corsets,

Covers, etc.,

In Stock or made to order.

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We will offer

A large Assortment of

Hudson Bay and Alaska Sable Sets, Mink and Ermine

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A large Invoice of

Russia Sable Fur, just opened.

Alaska Furs by the yard, for Trimming.

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Will open

On MONDAY, December 19,

10 cases of Llana Shawls,

purchased at panic prices.

Great Bargains in

Real Point, Applique, Guipure and Valenciennes

Laces.

An elegant assortment of

Black Thread, Real Point and Point Applique

Barbes, Coiffures, etc.,

below gold cost.

A large assortment of

Valenciennes Sets, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, etc.,

in elegant Paris made fancy boxes,

suitable for Christmas Presents,

at less than importers' prices.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, Neckties,

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In great variety,

and at

extremely low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

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Will open,

On MONDAY, December 19,

A large importation of

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Merino Undergarments for gentlemen's, ladies' and

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Forming the largest and most complete assortment

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Ladies' and Gents' Silk Undergarments in great

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This pure Brandy has now an established reputa-
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G. Pohle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State
Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely
grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

California Wines and

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This is not a quack medicine; on the contrary it is
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of one of our most successful physicians, since de-
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Let all who are afflicted with these painful diseases
resort at once to this remedy. Why should you suffer
when relief is at hand? And remember that a cure is
guaranteed in all cases.

Certificates of remarkable cures to be seen at the
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HIS OWN PRINTING.

No more valuable means of advertising can be employed, and no greater convenience can be added to any business office than one of these Presses and a few dollars' worth of Type. No more useful, entertaining or instructive present could be made to any boy or girl. Most lads of fourteen could with one of them easily do all the printing required in his father's business.

A clerk in every business house in the country should have one. He could readily do all his employer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profitably employ his leisure time.

The Presses are unsurpassed for a VILLAGE NEWSPAPER and JOB OFFICE.

Prices of Presses—\$15, \$30, \$32, \$50. Send for full descriptive illustrated circular, with testimonials from all parts of the country, and specimens of plain and colored printing done on the press, and specimen sheets of types, cuts, etc., to

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BOSTON, MASS.

Dealer in every description of Printing Materials;

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ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars. Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chicago.

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

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, 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, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:45, 12:00 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays)—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West, without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg for Erie and the O. Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.
5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D., L. and W. R. R. for Scranton.

Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh every evening.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.; at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 525 Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels.

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Samana and S. Domingo City.

The United States mail steamer

TYBEE,

Captain E. A. DELANEY,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, once every month for the above ports.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

No. 39 FOURTH AVENUE

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

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses. Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses. Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms. Elder Down, Plume, Cretonne, etc. Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows. Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam, and relieved of all disagreeable odor. Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.



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

AN UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FACIALIS often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands is every part of the country gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves, and restoring the falling strength.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.
One Package. - - - \$1 00 - Postage 6 cents.
Six Packages. - - - \$5 00 - " 27 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.



RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 CENTS.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD ROOMS.

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

69 & 71 BROADWAY,

(Nearly opposite Wall St.)

Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the

Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers.

The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines, Brandies and Cigars.

Wholesale Store—71 BROADWAY.

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"THE BLEES".

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Sewing Machine

Challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion.

Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

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BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO.,

362 BROADWAY, New York.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
AT MERRELL'S
(Late Cummings),

Piano Waterrooms, No. 8 Union Square.

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

M. M. MERRELL, late Cummings,
No. 4 Union Square.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame A. A. Binns,

773 BROADWAY,

Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stewart's.

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

REMEMBER,

OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

MADAME DURBROW,

MODES,

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,

30 East Eighteenth Street,

One door from Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame Webb

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

No. 773 BROADWAY, N. Y.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart's),

Where she intends carrying on the above business in all its branches.

DRESSES made in the latest and most fashionable styles, on shortest notice. Special attention paid to mourning suits.

MISS E. HARRISON,

FASHIONABLE

Dress and Cloak Making,

212 WEST TWELFTH ST.,

BETWEEN FOURTH STREET AND GREENWICH AVENUE.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of 623 Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

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

870, BROADWAY

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

Mrs. J. B. Paige's

NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE,

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

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

For circulars, address Mrs. J. B. PAIGE, with stamp, 14 Chauncey Street, or at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, 277 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., or Thos. C. Lombard, at office of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., 44 Broad Street, New York.

Mrs. J. E. Holden's

MAGASIN DE MODES,

639 SIXTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-seventh street, New York.

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

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

GUNERIUS GABRIELSON,

FLORIST,

821 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF TWELFTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

Choice Flowers always on Hand.

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

BEEBE & COMPANY, HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



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

HATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

BEST FAMILY SOAP.

Liberal Inducements TO PURCHASERS.

A Plan Deserving the Attention of Every Family.

THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and transacting its business through the Agency of DANFORTH BROTHERS, at 40 MURRAY STREET, New York City. It offers to the public its **GOLD MEDAL SOAP**, in boxes of 40 lbs., at \$5 a box, and gives purchasers an opportunity for dividends on each box—the dividends ranging from \$5 to \$25 000. On each 10,000 boxes sold, and as soon as each 10,000 shall be sold, there will be \$27 cash dividends made, varying from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to \$2,500. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$22,500—viz., **A BROWN STONE HOUSE**, in Brooklyn (the Deed of which has been left with the Safe Deposit Company, 146 and 148 Broadway), in trust for the purchaser of the fortunate box, and the balance in cash dividends, from \$5 to \$1,000 each. There will be

\$45 000 DIVIDED TO PURCHASERS. in 1,635 Serial Dividends, and 866 Final Dividends, making 2,501 dividends in all. Purchasers of this

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

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

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

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

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR.

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

PURCHASE AT ONCE.

DANFORTH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND TOILET SOAPS,

GENERAL AGENTS

MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY,

40 MURRAY STREET,

NEW YORK.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

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

TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Complexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. Use each.

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 bottle. Send promptly on receipt of price. Room, 562 Broadway, New York.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES AND DELIGHTS.

WHAT TO BUY AND WHERE TO BUY IT.

The holiday season, so full of tempting beauties on every side and a corresponding desire and will to spend money, is in its glory now, and a maze of bewilderment and doubt comes over even the brightest intellects, when trying to solve the question "where shall we go to buy the best, prettiest and cheapest?" for the latter item is important in many cases, and, when it is not, the ruling passion of the fair sex to make a bargain is always prominent. Now the grand desideratum is to find a place combining all these advantages, and we know of none in the city so admirably adapted to the wants and tastes of the entire community, let them be extravagant, moderate, useful or ornamental, as the elegant store of James McCreery & Co.

To give some idea of the vast resources of this establishment we will briefly mention a few of the many elegant, rare and beautiful articles shown us during an afternoon's ramble among the goods and counters under the kind and polite escort of Mr. Jackson, to whom we owe many thanks.

EVENING DRESSES

In great variety and richness of detail were displayed to our admiring gaze and their special points of excellence explained by Miss Milligan, who is the elaborate modiste and designer of the establishment. A black velvet with a train two yards and a half long, trimmed with gold colored satin, ostrich plumes, point applique and roses, was considered cheap at \$450, and if we had been told \$1,000 we should still have marveled, not at the price, but that any sum could pay for the thought and care bestowed upon it, independent of the materials, which were of the costliest description. Another eminently stylish evening dress was a flame colored silk, to be worn over white satin. The train, looped up on the sides with white satin sashes and geranium flowers and leaves, was trimmed with pinked ruffles of silk, with white illusion falls between, headed with tiny silk bows. The satin skirt was ruffled with silk and illusion to form an apron front, and the corsage was finished with a bertha of illusion, satin and geraniums.

This superb dress is to be worn on New Year's Day and one other occasion only! A white, heavily ribbed silk next claimed our attention. The front was puffed illusion over white satin, elaborately trimmed with satin folds, marabout feathers, Duchess blond and pond lilies that successfully rivaled nature. The train was made with revers trimmed with satin on one side and bunches of pond lilies on the other, running half round the skirt, leaving the plain side free to throw over the arm. This lovely raiment can be bought for \$400, and is a genuine bargain. Soft, white illusions, puffed, or made with five or six skirts, caught up with bouquets or leaves and falling vines, are in demand. These tasteful dresses do duty on our best society damsels just once. We wonder what becomes of all the gorgeous dresses discarded by our fashionable dames, as it is considered hopelessly vulgar to appear in the same dress more than twice! In

WALKING SUITS

we saw one of heavy "London smoke" silk—a new color here—trimmed with bands of velvet and a loose puff on the three front breadths, and a plaited ruffle with velvet facings and bands on the back. An over-dress and a Nilsson jacket, trimmed to match, completed this dusky costume, which was elegant in every particular. We saw many handsome suits within the reach of ordinary mortals' pockets, made of serge, satine and reps, costing from \$40 to \$80. A bewildering array of

SWISS DRESSES

and over-skirts in very unique styles were shown us by Miss Nangle, who originates all the fine effects in this department, which includes ladies' under clothing, from the costly bridal set down to every-day wear, and also baby dresses and slippers and baby baskets of the most fairy-like make and design. Those latter range from \$7 to \$30, fully furnished, and are as desirable for a Christmas gift, where they are needed, as anything in the known world. From the sublime attitude of illusion, Swiss and baby linen, we descended to the first floor and the realities of life, but so suggestive of comfort were the soft, warm fur, handsome shawls, dress-goods, etc., we were quite reconciled to leaving the upper regions where we would have lingered. We saw sealskin sacsques, with tippets and muffs; pure white ermines innocent of the little black and yellow tips so highly prized in days gone by; comfortable looking and economical gray coney sets for \$18—something new and very desirable; sealskin collars and muffs trimmed with ermine and ermine trimmed with sealskin—lovely gifts for children; Russian sables, from \$100 to \$400 the set; mink from \$30 to \$100; astrakhans in every variety, and others, beautiful enough, but quite too numerous to mention. Long boas have quite taken the place of collars, even in expensive furs. Elegant sleigh and carriage robes—just the thing for a lady to give to her husband, lover, father or brother—in opossum, lynx and black bear skins may be procured for the moderate sum of \$15, \$35 and \$45 respectively. These are lined with warm, high colors and are very inviting and suggestive of good and cosy times "on the road."

Dress-goods in every known and many unknown varieties are displayed to the gift-buying public, and in EVENING SILKS we were shown some of the most perfect and delicate shades the ingenuity of man can devise. Nile green, cool and delicious, apricot and tea rose, coral, flame, mauve and blues in every shade are only a few of the fabrics on which we cast our loving and longing eyes. These range from \$5 to \$6 50 a yard. One of the richest patterns shown us was a brocaded satin in mauve and white stripes about two inches wide each; the mauve stripe was plain, heavy satin and the white had a delicate, high-colored vine on it, as though some miniature flowers

had been dropped there. This dainty bit of dress-goods, in the piece, costs \$150.

BLACK SILKS

of the Bonnet, Bellon and Gourd Croizant make are a specialty here, at from \$2 50 to \$4 a yard. We next strayed to the region of

LACES, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, and were lost in wonder and delight. Exquisite sets in linen, with Valenciennes or patent lace trimmings, are the rage and can be bought for \$4 and \$5, or as high as \$10. Real black thread shawls and flouncers, point applique in lovely designs, and natty little embroidered linen sets attract visitors. Handsome boxes with six or twelve hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies or gentlemen are to be had at from \$3 50 to \$8, and are enormous bargains; they are always acceptable presents. Initialed handkerchiefs at \$3 50 for six, box and all, are selling rapidly.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES

of every description suitable for gentlemen's day or evening wear are a prominent feature here, and present great inducements to ladies in search of gifts for their lords and masters or somebody nearer and dearer. The "Lord Stanley"—that sounds so aristocratic—still prevails in scarfs and is very dressy in delicate colors with gloves to match, for weddings and general parties. Two-button kids, for gentlemen, are a novelty and considered the thing, but we think that only the young man who parts his blonde locks in the middle and powders them, will be found guilty of the enormity of wearing two-button kids.

It is a pleasure to visit a store where every one is so polite and attentive as here, and the impulse to buy is quite irresistible. The handsome and courteous Mr. Schofield is everywhere at all times, looking after the interests and welfare of his customers, and making himself generally agreeable.

GARSTANG GRANGE. A Novel of English Society. By T. Adolphus Trollope. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Daily Press, says of it: "For a considerable time the novels and romances written by T. Adolphus Trollope were Italian in locality and subject. Very good works of their class these are; particularly Gemma, Beppo, the Conscript, Marietta, Leonora Cassaloni and Dream Numbers, of which Peterson & Brothers have published an uniform edition. But Mr. T. A. Trollope's more recent works are English, and now that his brother Anthony has ceased to write tales of society in dull cathedral towns, it seems to us that he is eclipsed by Adolphus. Of one thing we are sure: Anthony Trollope, with all his facility, talent and popularity, has never written such a work as 'Garstang Grange,' Adolphus Trollope's new novel, which is published this day by Messrs. Peterson. It is a novel of English society, and has a stern energy of passion, contrasted with natural and sometimes pathetic tenderness, which scarcely any other living author could have half so well presented in a story. The locality, for the most part, is in the extreme west of England—say, in Cornwall or South Devon. The plot—which is well sustained, rising at the last to high effects, natural though sensational—is chiefly limited to the fortunes of two families—a peer with only one child, a fair daughter, and the Garstangs of Garstang Grange; whom the daughter weds and how she has been wooed, with other details, finely wrought into the texture of a well-conceived and well-executed story, can best be ascertained by reference to the book itself. Garstang Grange is a very superior story, with strange but not improbable characters and incidents. It ought to create a marked sensation in the vast circle of novel readers."

A MAN IN THE RIVER.—On Tuesday, in company with several representatives of the press, we had the pleasure of witnessing, from the Battery, an interesting trial of a new patent waterproof dress and life preserver. It is the invention of Mr. S. C. Merriam, of Iowa, and is intended to enable a person to sustain himself in the water indefinitely. It is not perhaps generally known that most persons who are drowned, first become helpless from the chilling effect of the water; and in Mr. Merriam's patent the importance of this fact has not been overlooked. The dress is in two portions, which are securely joined at the waist, so as to be water tight. The entire person is covered except a sufficient space to allow the eyes, nose and mouth to remain exposed. The dress is of rubber, and contains seven distinct air-tight compartments, which are inflated by means of rubber tubes connecting with them. Its weight is seventeen pounds, and it has a floating capacity of 330 pounds. The trial above mentioned was perfectly successful. In two minutes Mr. Merriam adjusted the dress, without removing any of his clothing, watch, matches or money, and entered the water. He floated easily on the surface, and readily propelled himself through the water, at the rate of two miles an hour, by using his hands only. On reaching terra firma again, he divested himself of the dress; and we found his clothing perfectly free from moisture, and his flesh warmer than our own. We also examined a novel rubber bag, capable of holding thirty or forty pounds of food, a supply of water, and a flagstaff nine feet high, with flag. This is also to be inflated, and can then be sustained in the water without effort. The whole contrivance is admirably adapted for gentlemen who do not object to a slight outlay in order to attain positive security against drowning, and any line of steamers adopting them would certainly add materially to its business.

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

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—For Pimples, Eruptions, Black Heads, Flesh Worms, or Grubs and blotched disfigurements on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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

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

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

A distinguished man is reported to have recently said, in conversation with a watering-place belle, that when he married her "did not want to marry a woman that knew too much! After he had been engaged in mental labor or speech-making all day, when he came home at night he didn't want his wife to talk to him; but while he rested himself, she was to fan off the flies."

It would not do for this man to have a wife with sense enough to know how to vote. He should remove to some country where slavery is tolerated, and be forced to have a black wife.

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

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.

Notwithstanding the unwarrantable duties levied on imported teas, the United States Tea Company, by their immense importations and sales, are enabled to offer the public A 1 pure teas at very reasonable prices. The establishment of such vast companies in specific lines of trade is one of the specialties of this fast young age; but in none of them are the beneficial results more apparent than in this of tea. This company extend every facility and accommodation to all customers.

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

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

The Dining Rooms of Nash & Fuller, 39, 40 and 41 Park row and 147, 149 and 151 Nassau street, are becoming the resort of all business men in that vicinity. These gentlemen know just how to provide for and wait upon their customers. Everything the market affords in season is always at hand. There is never any vexatious delays caused by sending out to enable them to fill orders.

Besides these perfect arrangements for food, they have not neglected a due regard for "drink." Pure liquors and wines of all kinds, to meet the desires of all are a specialty at this place.

In short, all the inducements of a first-class restaurant are to be found at Messrs. Nash & Fuller.

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

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

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The eminent authoress of this wonderful book, in speaking of Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co's pianos, says: "I am not versed in the technical language wherein the fine points of an instrument are set down, but I am told by those who understand these matters, that the peculiar depth and volume of tone given by these pianos is owing to certain patented improvements in the style of making,—such as the suspension bridge and steel bar;—leaving these things to artists, I can only notice effects, and say, that, for the quantity of effect I have indicated, these pianos surpass any that I have heard in France or Germany. A large assortment may be seen at No. 927 Chestnut street, Philadelphia."

JUST OUT.—Addresses by Thomas Gales Forster, the distinguished Spiritualistic speaker. Young & Davis, 137 Broadway, room 13, have reported *verbatim*, and published in handsome pamphlet shape, the addresses of this eloquent speaker. They are remarkable for strength of reasoning and piquancy of illustration; besides which, they content themselves with demonstrating the philosophy of the faith of the spiritualists, without decrying the religious tenets of other denominations. They are not merely applicable to the dates of publication, but are, by their purity and power, invested with a character for permanency which will cause them to be always regarded as among the freshest and most vigorous arguments in favor of the faith which they sustain. Should these pamphlets meet popular favor and remunerative demand, other equally able and characteristic addresses by the same speaker will be presented in the same shape.

DR. HELMBOLD DINES THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Both sides of Lighthouse street, from Canal to West street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets
2. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets
3. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets
4. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue
5. Both sides of Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A
6. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue
7. The property bounded by Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, Second avenue, and the East River, and the property bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and Second and Third avenues
8. Both sides of Water street, between James and Oliver streets; both sides of Monroe street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; both sides of Pitt street, between Broome and Delancey streets; both sides of Clinton street, between Grand and Division streets; both sides of Grand street, between Ridge and Columbia streets; both sides of Mangin and Goerck streets, between Grand and Broome streets; both sides of Goerck street, between Stanton and Houston streets; both sides of Manhattan lane, between Houston and Third streets; both sides of Avenue B, between Third and Fourth and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets

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

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, November 30, 1870.