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PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!

BREAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

VOL 2-Na 9. WHOLE Na 35.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1871.

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The Lagic of Severeignty 1.

Lanor and Capita. (Pactry);
Strictures on Raskin's Lecture absorve the University of Oxford
Bible in the Role of the Glot of the Matter, or the Role of the Glot of the Capital of a San-Vater.

Alternate of the Rebellion—Exploit of a San-Vater.

Acknowledgments; Proc Trade va.

Acknowledgments; A Last Effort of the Western Union Tolegraph of the Relation to Society; Tempostom Poetry.

Manney and Carrency

The Ideal (Poetry): "Time and Lakor;" The Drams of the Clouds of Lookout Mountain etc.

6 Winor Editorials 111

Mison-inneous. 16

TO

NEWSMEN AND POSTMASTERS THROUGHOUT

### The United States, Canada and Europe.

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

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er, when amounting to fifty dollars and upward, by express, at our expense.

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

TO THE COMMON PEOPLE. and will sever be allied to any political or other party. It

will, in the brondest sense, he A PREE PAPER

FOR A PREE PEOPLE

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

Here, then, is a free platform upon which THE REPUBLICAN AND THE DEMOCRAT. THE RADICAL AND THE CONSERVATIVE, THE CHRISTIAN AND THE INPIDEL.

THE BOMAN CA HOLIC AND THE PROTESTANT, THE JEW AND THE PAGAN, AND THE MATERIALIST AND THE SPIRITUALIST

MAT MEET IN A COMMON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD, which we believe comes from the fact that GOD IS THE FATHER OF THEM ALL.

### THE LOGIC OF SOVEREIGNTY.

THE CONSTITUTION THE SOVEREIGN WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

SEX A COMPONENT PART OF BACE AND COLOR.

THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS THE POSITION.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY.

To the Hon, the Juliciary Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, having most respectfully memorialized Congress for the passage of such laws as in its wisdom shall seem necessary and proper to carry into effect the rights vested by the Constitution of the United States in the citizens to vote, without regard to sex, begs leave to submit to your honorable body the following, in favor of her prayer in said Memorial, which has been referred to your Committee:

The public law of the world is founded upon the conceded fact that sovereignty cannot be forfeited or renounced. The sovereign power of this country is perpetual in the politically-organized people of the United States, and can neither be relinquished nor abandoned by any portion of them. The people in this Republic who confer sovereignty are its citizens; in a monarchy the people are the subjects of sovereignty. All citizens of a republic by rightful act or implication confer sovereign power. All people of a monarchy are subjects who exist under its supreme shield and enjoy its immunities.

The subject of a monarch takes municipal immunities from the sovereign as a granious favor; but the woman citizen of this country has the inalienable "sovereign" right of self-government in her own proper pers n. Those who look upon woman's status by the dim light of the common law, which unfolded itself under the feudal and military institutions that establish right upon physical power, cannot find any analogy in the status of the woman citizen of this country, where the broad suruhine of our Constitution has enfranchised all.

As sovereignty cannot be forfeited, relinquished or and privileges.

One portion of citizens have no power to deprive another portion of rights and privileges such as are possensed and exercised by themselves. The male citizen has no more right to deprive the semale citizen of the free public, political expression of opinion than the female citizen has to deprive the male citizen thereof

The sovereign will of the people is expressed in our written Constitution, which is the surreme law of the land. The Constitution makes no distinction of mx. The Constitution defines a woman born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction the reof to be a citizen. It recognizes the right of citizens to vote. It declares that the right of citizens of the United States to rote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any htate on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Women, white and black, belong to races, although to

account of race. All people included in the term race have the right to vote, unless otherwise prohibited.

Women of all races are white, black or some intermediate color. Color comprises all people, of all races and both sexes. The right to vote cannot be denied on account of color. All people included in the term color have the right to vote, unless otherwise prohibited.

With the right to vote sex has nothing to do. Race and color include all people of both sexes. All people of both sexes have the right to vote, unless prohibited by special limiting terms less compreh nsive than race or color. No such limiting terms exist in the Constitution.

Women, white and black, have from time immemorial grouned under what is properly termed in the Constitution " previous condition of servitude."

Women are the equals of men before the law, and are equal in all their rights as citizens.

Women are debarred from voting in some parts of the United States, although they are allowed to exercise that right elsewhere.

Women were formerly permitted to vote in places where they are now debarred therefrom.

The Naturalization Laws of the United States expressly provide for the naturalization of women.

But the right to vote has only lately been distinctly declared by the Constitution to be inalienable, under three distinct conditions—in all of which woman is distinctly embraced.

The citizen who is taxed should also have a voice in the subject-matter of taxation. "No taxation without representation" is a right which was fundamentally established at the very birth of our country's independence; and by what ethics does any free government impose taxes on women, without giving them a voice upon the subject or a participation in the public declaration as to how and by whom these taxes shall be applied for common public use?

Women are free to own and to contro! property, separate and apart from males, and they are held responsible in their own proper persons, in every particular, as well as men, in and out of court.

Women have the same inalienable right to life. liberty and the persuit of happiness that men have. Why have they not this right, politically, as well as men?

Women constitute a majority of the people of this country—they hold wast portions of the nation's wealth and pay a proportionate share of the taxer. abandoned, those from whom it flows—the citizens—are They are intrusted with the most holy duties equal in conferring the power and should be equal in the and the most vital responsibilities of exciety: they enjoyment of its benefits and in the exercise of its righ a bear, rear and educate men; they train and mould their characters; they inspire the noviest impulses in men; they often hold the accumulated fortunes of a man's life for the mfety of the family and as guardians of the intenta, and yet they are debarred from uttering the openion, by public vote, as to the management by public private of these interests; they are the secret counsellors, the best advisers, the most devoted aids in the most trying periods of men's lives, and yet men shrink from trusting them in the common questions of ordinary politics. Men trust women in the market, in the slop, on the highway and the railroad, and in all other public places and amendiars, but when they propose to carry a slip of paper with a name upon it to the polls, they fear them. Nevertheless, as extizens women have the right to vote; they are part and parcel of that great element in which the sovereign power of the land had both; and it is by marpatica cuty that men debut them from their right to vote. The American nation, in its march onward and opward, cannot publicly different races. A race of people comprises all the people, choke the intellectual and political activity of half its mais and female. The right to vote cannot be denied on i citizens by narrow statutes. The will of the entire people

is the true basis of republican government, and a free expression of that will by the public vote of all citizens, without distinctions of race, color, occupation or sex, is the only means by which that will can be ascertained. As the world has advanced in civi ization and culture; as mind has risen in its dominion over matter; as the principle of justice and moral right has gained sway and merely physically organized power has yielded thereto; as the might of right has supplant d the right of might so have the rights of women become more fully recognized, and that recognition is the result of the development of the minds of men which th ough the ages she has polished, and thereby heightened the lustre of civilization.

It was reserved for our great country to recognize by constitutional enactment that political equality of all citizens which religion, affection and common sense should have long since accorded; it was reserved for America to sweep away the mist of prejudice and ignorance, and that chivalric condescension of a darker age, for, in the language of Holy Writ, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand, let us therefore cast off the work of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light. Let us walk honestly as in the

It may be argued against the proposition that there still remains upon the statute book of some States the word "male" to an exclusion, but as the Constitution in its paramount character can only be read by the light of the established principle, its lex Ser pt + est; and as the su ) ject of sex is not mentioned and the Constitution is not limited either in terms or by necessary implication in the general rights of citizens to vote this right cannot be limited on account of anything in the spirit of inferior er previous enactments up in a subject which is not mentioned in the supreme law. A different construction would destroy a vested right in a portion of the citizens, and this no legislature has a right to do without compensation, and nothing can compensate a citizen for the loss of his or her suffrage-its value is equal to the value of life. Neither can it be presumed that women are to be kept from the polls as a mere police regulation. It is to be hoped, at least, that police regulations in their case nee ! not be very active. The effect of the amendments to the Constitution must be to annul the power over this subject in the States, whether past, present or future, which is contrary to the amendments. The amendments will even arrest the action of the Supreme Court in cases pending before it prior to the adoption of the amendment, and operate as an absolute prohibition to the exercise of any other jurisdiction than merely to dismiss the suit.

5 Dall., 382; 6 Wheaton, 405; 9 Id., 868; 3d Circ., Pa., 1832.

And if the restrictions contained in the constitution as to color, race or servitude, were designed to limit the State governments in reference to their own citizens, and were intended to operate also as restrictions on the federal power, and to prevent interference with the rights of the States and their citizens, how then can the States restrict citizens of the United States in the exercise of rights not mentioned in any restrictive clause in reference to actions on the part of those citizens having reference solely to the necessary functions of the General Government, such as the election of representatives and senators to Congress, whose election the Constitution expressly gives Congress the power to regulate!

S. C., 1847: Fox vs. Ohio, 5 Howard, 410.

Your memorialist complains of the existence of State laws, and prays Congress, by appropriate legislation, to declare them, as they are, annulled, and to give vitality to the Constitution under its power to make and alter the regulations of the States contravening the same.

It may be argued in opposition that the Courts have power, and should declare upon this subject.

The Supreme Court has the power, and it would be its duty to so declare the law; but the Court will not do so unless a determination of such point as shall arise make it necessary to the determination of a controversy, and hence a case must be presented in which there can be no rational doubt. All this would subject the aggrieved parties to much dilatory, expensive and needless litigation, which your nremorialist prays your honorable body to dispense with by appropriate legislation, as there can be no purpose in special arguments "ad inconvenients," enlarging or contracting the import of the language of the Constitution.

Therefore, Believing firmly in the right of citizens to freely approach those in whose hands their destiny is placed, under the Providence of God, your memorialist has frankly, but humbly, appealed to you, and prays that the wisdom of Congress may be moved to action in this matter for the benefit and the increased happiness of our beloved country.

Most respectfully submitted,

VICTORIA C. WOODHILL.

Dat d New York, January 2, 1871.

[For Woodhull & Claffin's Weskly.] LABOR AND CAPITAL: A DISCOURSE.

BY J. ROSE.

[CONTINUED ]

CAPITAL .- The sim of all, by any, every means, Is wealth; and after all you say, it seems To me the both's alike for me or you : Chess, for journelf and having chosen, do L ave me to peace; upon its very face Tis clear you cannot occupy my place; Such of y ur class as stride above the rest, And shew themselves of fertile brain possessed. Do oft become the very middle men That you make such complaint of, and when You rail at them you know that you yourself Would do the same if it would gain you wealth

LABOR. - What I would do does not affect the case; The principle's the same whatever place I occupy, that principle is this: All int directed labor is amire, The system wrong that makes it a disgrace To use my labor in its proper place; My task's the most unpleasant you will grant, Men only take to labor when they can't Avoid it, then their friends commiscrate Their great misfortune, present fallen state, And they who dined and wined at their expense While they could roll in gaudy affluence Would scarcely recognize them any more, And if they called would keep them at the door. You go to business in the morn at ten. Return agein at four or five P. M.; At church I flud you in the foremost seat, When home I find you in the cleanest street, All duly sprinkled, and all duly swept, The paving in the neatest order kept, In theatr a I always find you there Eneconsed, of course, in the orchestra chair, No matter where I look or where I go, You take the lead and I must sink below Your level. Comfort, cleanliness, respect For you; for me, contumely and neglect.

CAPITAL.-Good heavens, forbear this rabid dialogue, The ravings of a carping demagogue, I pay for all I have, and if I choose To buy such comforts, would you them refuse ! The privilege extends as well to you As me; pray tell, what would you have me do? The laws apply with equal force to both. To help you forward I am nothing loth, And as to misdirected labor, pray How can I more than you prevent its sway? If people hap to fall in their estate And then are shunned by those they knew of late, How make you me delinquent or to blame? Your very fellows often do the same.

> -A carping demagogne, because, forsooth, I tell you plainly what you know is truth, You answer that you pay for all you buy, Of conrec you do, and shall I tell you why? Because exchanging goods that I have made Is so remunerative, so well paid, That you can every whim or wish appeare, And still retain enough to grant you case; I would not wish one pleasure to withhold, Nor would deny your comfort or your gold, In truth I'm pleased at your prosperity, But should not also some extend to me. Come, tell me frankly, do you think I fare Commensurate with you, and is my share Of recompense proportionate to yours? For my complaint have I not ample cause All luxuries are open, I agree, Alike to be procured by you or me, And yet to me the simplest are a myth For lack of means to purchase them wherewith. I do not make complaint that they are there, I simply claim that I should get my share; What would I have you do? A simple thing : Reward me so that my exertions bring, With ordinary care, sufficient pay To keep me when my vigor's passed away. How dare you say the laws have equal force When magistrates, without the least remors Imprisoned simple bricklayers, because, According to some obsolute old laws All combinations, by whoever made Supposed to clog the intercourse of trade, Are criminal? The rules the men applied For years were acquierced in, nor denied As right, until at last the judges beiched This law by which the laborer must be squelched; Yet brokers, bulls and bears meet every day And bellow back and forth in fierce affray, Bonds, shares, stock, scrip, certificates are sold, And "corners" planned for "bulling," The winning gamblers bolsteronsiy glad, The frantic lovers sometimes going mad While lawful commerce stands confused, surprised, Her proper channels almost paralyzed. The while the laws of course are quite forgot In ellence pigeon-holed and left to rot Till some trade combination shall arise, When laws and jails are dangled to its eyes. I hold you not responsible at all For middle men, I merely wish to call Your notice to this fact, "They get the spoil Who then evade their share of unful toil; Again, if here or there by glant stroke Of fortune some poor man discards the yoke Of labor, you will warmly shake his hand A light him in your set to take his stand-Your equal. Why? to solve I do not care, The simple, obving, staring fact is there. That wealth alone is social standing's gauge,

And labor is downtrodden in our age. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Strictures on Ruskin's Lectures before the University cf Oxford

JAN. 14, 1871.

BY JANUARY SE RLE

Mr. Ruskin, in his lectures on Art, recently delivered before the University of Oxford, assumes the oracle upon this subject, and speaks like one who has an authentic mission to the world and a genuine message to proclaim to it. Those who have watched the public career of this extraordinary man extending over considerably more than a quarter of a century, observing with what ce thusbastic devotion, persistency and courage he has labored in the domain of Art; with what religious faithfulness he has followed in its divine footsteps; with what a no le and unselfish idolatry he has worshiped it-enthroned upon the stars of God, and surrounded by all Heaven's colossal hosts of sublimity and beauty in form and color, in spirituality and intelligence-who have read the history of the revelation which art has made to his spirit in the beautiful scriptures which are known by his name, and have seen how earnestly, and with what a great sincerity he has endeavored to refine and exalt men by the truths which he proclaims in his holy gospel of beauty, so fresh and dewy, so radiant with the new life and its immorality of ineffable, unspeakable glory-we say that those who have watched him laboring in this domain, worshiping at this shrine, for the generous purpose of doing good to ankind by teaching them how to make their own lives beautiful, and to weave the forms, harmonies and the flowing graces, and all the fair concords of color into the coarsest and vulg trest, as well as the most chaste, rare an I costly materials-from clay and wood, and iron up to copper, gold and silver—that the utensils of the household as well as the house itself in its design and ornamentation, might reflect the soul of man in all his surroundings, and nature herself be finally brought to bear the impress of his individuality through this All-Creative Art—which, not only asserts itself as witness to the emancipation of the human spirit from the aboriginal thralldom of matter and attests its spirituality and its immortal essence, but clothes the universe with the living garments of his renewed life and genius-those, therefore, we say, who have been thus observant of thes high matters in the career of Mr. Ruskin, will be the last persons to deny his right to assume the oracle upon all matters connected with art, or to deny his right to be man's supreme-if not infdible-teacher of its myteries in this our day and generation.

Nor shall we demur to his assumption of this honor, or ever come to think that his teachings can in any wise be invalidated by the sorrowful conclusion at which he arrives in the course of lectures that he delivered before another university not long ago-namely, that his whole life had been a grand mistake; that he had spent it to no purpose, and that, looking back upon it, it lay there, weltering in the beautiful sunlight of God, a desolate and dreary waste. Since the patriarch Jacob uttered those heart-breaking words, "Three score years and ten has thy servant lived, and he has not known one happy day," these of Ruskin in the lectures alluded to are the most pathetic, the most touching and the most sorrowful. He mourns over the decay of faith in man; over the terrible and appalling atheism of Art, as a consequence of this dire vastation of the human spirit in its holiest attributes and offices. He was in the mad divorce of Religion and Art the death of the latter, and the privative isolation of the former. For there can be no such thing as Art, whether in painting, sculpture, architecture, literature or music, unless a deep abiding faith in the integrities of the Universe, and in the Maker thereof-a great reposing trust, a profound reverence—as "seeing Him who is invisible," "and believing in Him through his wondrous works of unsearchable wisdom"-there can be no such thing as art, we say, unless these things be at the bottom of it, and are the source of its inspiration. Science has blotted God out of the kingdones of His own creation, or at least, this is what the Possitive Scientists claim for it as its mightiest Hercules, Ishor of the Nineteenth century. It is an idiot's claim, the claim of a one-eyed Polyphemus, that can only see what lies straight before it, and thinks that its small field of vision comprehends the immensities of all being and creation. It is a childish picking up of pebbles and shells on the sea shore—the shore of the Eternal Sea, which no man has ever navigated, which no man ever will navigate and live. Science in itself is the noblest of all intellectual realizations. It is the great solvent of all structures, vital and inanimate. It reduces solids into liquids and gases, and finally pushes the tenucities of matter into intenacities, almost to immateriality, and calls them forces, and at last a force. 'Tis a great triumph and the discovery of the conservation and correlation of forces is one of the supremest honors won by the hunan intellect. But to call the last force God, or to give out as authorisative that Huxley has found God in the protoplasm of a vile stinging nettle is the most comic d and degrading of all known blasphemics, and a libel upon science.

And because Ruskin saw these tendencies of the modern science toward atheism, and the in witable uprearing of a ghastly skeleton, with one cycless socket in the mildle of its forehead, as a substitute for God-that all the bright rainbows of his hope burst into promiseuous rains of color around his great, strong, passion ite heart, and he fell into his sublime despair. If science kills religion and putsout the spiritual eyes of the soul, so that it can no longer r alize in sty vital way the Fatherhood of God-the hope of heaven and

the belief in immortality-if the Infinite to flow into the be deal and a brutal materialism Ruskin may well despair. If te anything but the true gos modern gospel thereof. He l It has luftuenced the mass of into time and eternity-how granite-hearted worshipers of their moral correspondences their progress is like a cow's the mud and filth by the W lowest wretches in the foules

For the truth is broad and dition of man upon earth to-c beyond the region of matterour fine scientists cannot cut ble in their crucibles—is hoc an illusion of the superstiti stripped the universe of all t ty and glory, without which The human imagination itse rageous claims to speak for b Hence, says Mr. Ruskin, the radical change in man, I interpretations of sciencerevelations from heaven to present an inscrutible), pu tain, will be the exaltation being regarded as revelatio to the conceit and vain-glo whom Mr. Ruskin savs: " have chiefly to guard again minute though correct disc all that seems to you to ha the interesting yourselves t scientific minds, which, in be compared to nothing so in the pinel of a picture b conceive them as tasting v with repugnance of the cunlooked-for and undesira of the action of molecular

We can see by th's pass sciousness lies the accurse degradation through the f teachers of science," and insane doctrine of the " no chance for art in this death dealing, too profan and faith to make art pose men to build up a nation trained to nobleness, he start their art life upon blown and in glorious pe

If, however, Mr. R tskit that his life had been a ! and high purpose were v he had to offer were n artists, and that his exalt had produced was too g in rule instances well k have these later teaching not that he retracts who he herein gives us new t before us in battle arra thoroughly earnest thou and progress which the and which are destined tion that is to be. He : even in its tenderest al the achievement thereof through its innate instin those intellectual discer independent existence. I man when it converts the uses the realistic power matical statements absol they can be only proba demonstrate as certaint sic conception of Pan, a a genuine portrait of the sincerities, is to assume a bilities of painting so to it with the form and fe it and when by the comme and obscene image is suc. of religious faith, we hav and man debased and de pleasant subject to conter

No matter how clevwronglit out, so long at this universe is not the good and true thing be in grous terling, a holiuces o be the base work of all beautiful and subline r what leart but the exp tru'h and reality of pate step higher than this, and soul to interpret the 4 natural For we may :

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For Counting the same or repeating the moral con-The of this open early well. Wither a race there and for in the region of major-seasoner claims to exist that oue fine mientale gannos car vir a tibele antrea se perse rangiwe eric from a control at an a francisco decam, ce and the of the vigerations much. Hence, seience has Miles and the entire rese of all the attributes of beauty, militarty and given wo continued are not postry and exist. The laman magnation hart a ont under the oan by its outregions the properties and find and man upon the earth. There eight Mr. fermitte, were mint was a complete total and ruftell tange in many in his fellet and in his final in conceptance of actence—which aut must be regarded as retendent from heaven to a tractic a meavenly of also at priscation insert Ties, outpess—the end whereat, the serwill wille the excitation and apprices of man, instead of reing regarded as reveniment of the hitoratory, and ministers to the concert and vain they of the manipulator, concerning whom Mr knowin early: " That which you -students of arthere well in greet executive consists in the overvalning of matte long, correct theovery the groundless denial of all first seems to you to have been groundlessly affirmed; and the interesting y worselves too earlounly in the progress of some ment of the universe, can be compared to modifing so accurately as to the worstworms he he prince of a picture by some great painter, if we may exceive mem as testing with discrimination of the wood and " To prignance of the enfor and declaring that even this anicone for and under rathe combination is a normal result of the activities moveether three."

We can see by th's passe g: how deep in this man's conscionmens in the accuracy her of man's other fall and moral degradation through the faine grapel-or devilagell of " some tractions of mirrors," and especially of those who publish the manne decirine of the "molecular forces." Hence, there is no chance for art in thin generation or thin age. It is too dearn dealing, too it have and void of holiness, purity, love and faith to make art promitte. It will take a new age and new men to brild up a national art-or any art; men who are texined to nobleness, honor, virtue and religion, and who wart the rart life upon the basis of these attributes, fullblown and in glorious perfection within them.

If, however, Mr. E sikin made as ead by his announcement that his life had been a failure, and that all his enthusiasm and high purpose were wasted, inasmuch as the instructions he had to offer were not acceptible teachings to practical artists, and that his exalta ion of the only great artist the age had produced was two great for him to find disciples, except m rare instances well known—if all this made us sad, we have these later teachings as a cheering set off against them. not that he restracts what he had before stated, but because he herein given us new and beautiful lessons in art, and sets before no in battle array some of the grande t and most thoroughly earnest thoughts in the interest of human liberty and progr as which the culture of the age has contributed, and which are destined to become the leaders of the civilization that is to be. He sets at naught the old superstition even in its tend-rest alliances with art, unless the aim and the achievement thereof be the exaltation of the human spirit through its innate instincts for heavity, and its obedience to those intellectual discernments which recognize it as an independent existence. Superatition degrades art and debases man when it converts the impossible to the possible—when it naea the realiatic power of art to render historical or dogmatical statements absolute, when in the nature of things they can be only probabilities, which no mathematics can demonstrate as certainties. To take, for example, the classic conception of Pan, and paint him upon the canvas as a genuine portrait of the Christian Devil, is to work in in sincerities, is to assume an impossibility, and compel the mobilities of painting to to represent the plagiarism as to invest it with the form and festures of a possible and actual Devil: and when by the commands of superstitition, this monstrous and obscene image is sacredly believed in, as a part and parcel of religious faith, we have a consummation of art degraded and man debased and demoralized, which is by no means a pleasant subject to contemplate.

No matter how eleverly a given work of art may be wronght out, so long as it is insincere it is immoral; and this universe is not the work of immoralities, nor can any good and true thing he immoral. A high and heautiful religrounteeling, a holinean of life and a pority of purpose, must be the base work of all art whatsoever and wheresoever, if beautiful and sublime results are to be accomplished. For what hart but the expression in form and color of the trn'h and reality of nature? We may, perhaps, go even a step higher than this, and say it is the supreme effort of the soul to interpret the divine as well as the heautiful in nature! For we may repose absolutely in this faith as a holds to all things that are ancient sacred and venerable, cloth- gave it, and submit it without comments.

The efficient value thereof exists the areas spiritual wield. on long the hone is the pursues, the deman of the prett, and ships in may were terrour. He knows of course that this now the demonstrated resulty of the girlingolders whereof  $+\Omega$  material forms and substitutes, all attendances unimate at cthings manimate, we see shows and increspondences. There se to flower, for weed, for darnet, for magnificens ecuitination of vonifind enemery, of cloud-land - invienus land an Courted in presiding in to be in one of his line aunhunta of enthromiam over the impassion of glory of the firmamentto ecoraty seasonge describer moon and scare nor an other creatures in the grog amme of infilite emistence. thus is use the illustrated fable thus expressed of the divine mind and his spiritual kingdom.

Nucrea has undorficedly her favorites mentally selected from the mat of inviocers men to perform her -acred work and these are they who give to usual the immortal examplease arm. With these nigh priests of the sean that there are no summer performances, but all the seems are allke productive and the harveschones of a beautiful and golden lenieuge. No man ean play at acr, or at life, or an anguing.

> Miking an haste, Taking an rest, Roar Sudilling Thy God given Best

This is the divine admonition to all men in these modern times, which, of al. others that ever were, are serious, solemn eachest working times.

The artist too, of all men, perhaps, except the man of letters, must bring to his divine employment all the wealth of enture, noth intellectual and moral, which he can gather trom the eternal stores and granufes of learning. H. must he a great believer, a devout lover, and a buly worshipper of truth in all he geometries. He must be a seer and revealer aphyax and Cosmon, with his sout-side always open to the infinite. Forever on the alert, no form nor voice, no sound nor harmony, no evanescent. Egist nor dreamy slaulow, nor wild wonder of color, for harmonies nor contrasts assat esespe his all-seeing eye and all-hearing esr. He must represent Providence to his art, remembering the Execution symhal as given in the Treatise of Providence preserved by Sy nesins in the miscellanies of Plotinus—the symbol of the Two Pairs of Eyes, upper and under; the upper being open always when the under are shut, and the under open when the upper are closed.

And he shall be a good man, with a great heart of love and a tender conscience of integrity, and a sweet behavior of righteoneness for his moral life; not a vain boaster, not a proud Pharisee, who knows everything, can do everything. and is everything. Such a man can have no roots in time or eternity, but is all bubble and burst, vanishing finally into the empty inane. To believe rightly and with intelligence at the compulsion of proofs irrefutable, is the first condition of healthy spiritual production; while, on the other hand, ignorant belief is the brutal Thug of the soul, always lying in wait for its life, and by the evil influences which it engenders destroying the lives of all that it reaches. Pride, indeed, of any sort is the enemy of all good in man. It is satanic. and shots out every beautiful and blessed indience from the soul's sanctuary. Mr. Riskin almonishes his students to guard against the fatalest darkness of the two opposite prides -the pride of faith, which imagines that the Daity can be defined by its convictions; and the pride of science, which imagines that the energy of the Deity can be explained by its analysis.

In this proposition Mr. Ruskin indicates precisely the two great rocks upon which man, sailing in the arrogance of selfishness over the shallow waters of life, must infullibly split unless there come to him out of the pitying heavens the pure angels of God's mercy, with voices of timely warning, to effect his rescue. And touching this pride of faith Mr. Ruskin has no mercy for it, because "it invests every evil passion of our nature with the aspect of an angel of light, and enables the self-love, which might otherwise have been put to wholesome shame, and the cruck carelessness of the ruin of our fellow-men, which might otherwise have been warmed into human love, or at least checked by human intelligence, to congeal themselves into the mortal intellectual disease of imagining that myriads of the inhabitants of the world for four thousand years have been left to wander and perish, many of them everlastingly, in order that, in fullness of time, divine truth might be preached sufficiently to ourselves." The "pride of science" reso ves itself into the pride of the intellect, which challenges God Himself, questions His wisdom, doubts His truth and claims His omnipotence. Mr. Ruskin warns his auditors to shun both these prides, to be modest in their thoughts, because all our thoughts are but degrees of darkness. What, indeed, can we know at the best? The brassy walls of the Finite shut down upon our grandest efforts and hinder us from the infinite attainments. The wise man compares what he is actual y capable of achieving with the immeasurable empire of thought and work which he has no faculty for grasping, or for so much as conceiving, and he bows before the imin stable and eternal law of his nature in its relation to the universe, and confesses that he is but a weed upon the wall.

But neither does Mr. Ruskin intend by his criticals to deprive men of all faith because he denounce faith in its pride and selfishness. It is the infernal not the supernal aspect of it that he battles with; for while the one kills the other makes alive, and keeps the holy fires continually burning upon the soul's altars. Religion is its most vital element, and it

ing them while the inspirations and is netherings of orange and the policy of a most fragrant worth promiting to the forest astead of the enemy of the human race typerbarging through is influences the houndaries of thought, hope and immortility and opening to to man all the kingdoms of the invishie world us his final hermage. A very liferent seet of hith to that which piled the green figures around the notice bems of the marges of history, who Renner and Sardiner, hose high priests of its materi and malice, tanning their mining victims amides the raying fames of their fineral gre! Zuskin is the high in density and in the religion of good vorks. I at he is not for the pride of faith nor the pride of sience; and he says to his heavers, his art-students; "I very earnessly warm you a sinst allowing elther of these forms of egotism to interfere with your judgment or practice that. On the one hand you must not allow the expression of your own favorite religious feelings, for any pur leulin form of arr. to modify your judgment of its absolute ner - nor allow the art itself to become an illeritimate means of deepening and confirming your convintions, by realizing to your eyes what you dinity conceived with the min-as if the greater clearness of the image were a strenger proof of its trith. On the other hand, you must not allow your scientific habit of trusting nothing but what you have ascertained, to prevent you from appendialaz—it at least endesirar to analify vourselves to appreciate - the while it the aighest faculty of the Litman mind, ha imaginar or - when is is tailing in the prosence of thangs to a country or bear with oy any other power." In other words, to check the imaginarias and constitutes will be reizing the triba of which they alone are completely because they walls - too ignly the scientific inverse, which attaches to the invertigaion of Berond Couses

Now in all these preparatory statements and warnings, suggrations and advices, we discorer presently relatives not show itself at first on the surface, that Ruskin's object is not only to clear away the reliable of ignorance and lasticity which has so long clang to art like Hurk harmones to a wife bottom, preventing its free entire and on ignored nongress out also to clear away the projettle and fless principles which have hitherto obstruc el and commed the hymne mind in its conceptions of the natural character and reprirements of art, and introducing in the stead of these the est experience and the highest wisdom of the most callvared living professors of it; that thus there are the a sort of conservation and correlation of the two torces, so-called, of man's mind and ords revolutions. Ho makes a thorough thingor it in these art expositions, and exhauses the whole mine of art's wealth. The relations of art to man, to man's life, to the universe and to the spiritual world, he shows with more or less with charmes, power and besuty of ex-throughout these i charme. We mark with pleasure a We mark with pleasure who ating almost to a buly joy, how he insists to the very apon goodness, miřítv and self a critice in man as the primal necessities of all excellence in arr.

[TO BE CONTINU D.]

### A HERDINE OF THE REBELLION-EXPLOITS OF A NON-VOIER.

The Pittsburg (P.r.) Chronicle of the 17th of Deermber gives the following touching story of a lady who gave her services in defence of the Union while thous not of her able-b died fellow-citizens remained at home to do the

Yesterday there arrived in the city a woman who tells a startling and romantic story. She claims to have well-authenticated papers to support her story, and refers confidentify to distinguished unlitary men who, she says, are acquainted with the tacts of her case.

Briefly, the story sue te'le is this: She was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, by the death of her mother. Fais left her without a relative in the world. The mother, on her death bed, left hir in the care of an old ind an woman, who at once removed with her to S. Paul, Minresota. There, after a few years, the Indian woman died, and the girl was 1:st alone in the world. It the curse of time she was married, and lived with her husband at St Paul until the war broke out. Then the husband enlisted in the l'birteenth Missouri Cava'ry Regiment. Sue said he was the only human being on earth who cared for her, or for whom she cared, and she ressived to accompany him. cordingly, she says, with this consent, she donned masculine cothing and joined the same company with her husband. All through her connection with the company, he at tes, no one but her hisband and the captain knew of her sex. She served in the ranks until the battle of Stone River, wen ber husband was killed and she wound din the leg. With this wound she was kept for a considerable time in the hospital, and when partially recovered was discharged from the service. She did not leave t e army, however, but entered the secret service as a -py. She crossed the lines as a deserter from the Union army. She succeeded in getas a deserter from the Union army. She succeeded in getting all the information she wanted, and then she got hold of a suit of female clothing, in which she attemp ed to leave the rebel lines, but was captured and seatenced to be ling as a spy. Sie says she was pliced unler a tto, and the rope placed around her neck, but for some reason the execution was postponed and she was taken to Tullahoma. re, after a few days, she was recastured by our own men. After this she quitted the serret service and dressed in the proper clothing of hersex. She entered for a time on hospital duty as a nurse Sae worked at this for a time and then re-turned to St Paul. Here she married a second time, her husband being a discharged soldie, from an Illinois regiment, who had been discharged on account of his failing eyesight. Eventually he became entirely blind. At the close of the war, the womin says, she was admitted to the Grand Army of the Rapublic. Some two years are she took her husband to New York to place bim under the care of an The treatment has availed tothing. ominent optician. ho vever, and now she is trying to raise some money to take him home and support them during the winter. As we have said, she arrived here yesterday on that mission, and was here this morning. We have given her story as she berself Women are Citizens of the United States and of the that of mind, as individualized in the human.

State in which They Reside, and as Citizens have

Equal Political Rights with Men. Human mind consists of all grades of connections and refinement, from the mere brutal to

### KELP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

- 1. "That all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereop, are citizens of the United States and of the 
  State in which they reside; and that no state 
  shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge 
  the privileges or immunities of citizens of the 
  united states."
- 2. "That citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."
- 3. That as the women citizens of Wyoming do possess the "QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR ELECTORS OF THE MOST NUMEROUS BRANCH OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE," 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.
- 4. "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.
- 5. Women, white and black, belong to races; although to different races. A race of people comprises all the people, male and female. The right to vote cannot be denied on account of race. All people included in the term race have the right to vote, unless otherwise prohibited.
- 6. Women of all races are white, black or some intermediate color. Color comprises all people, of all races and both sexes. The right to vote cannot be denied on account of c lor. All the people included in the term color have the right to vote, unless otherwise prohibited.
- 7. With the right to vote sex has nothing to do. Race and color include all people of both sexes. All people of both sexes have the right to vote, unless prohibited by special limiting terms less comprehensive than race or color. No such limiting terms exist in the Constitution.
- 8 That women are the equals of men before the law: that they are, equally with men, amenable to the law, and that they, equally with men, contribute to the support of the law, but, nevertheless, men debar them from having any voice in the law. "No taxation without representation" was the principle upon which our fathers fought the Revolution, and yet their sons compel women to submit to the same arbitrary rule.
- 9. "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 Relation to Scorety.

No. IV.

If there is one thing in the whole round of individualized life which should be considered more important than any other, or even all the rest, it is the individualized ex-

stence of the human. If life be analyzed with the view to discover the ultimate purposes of creation as represented by the part this planet fills in the solar system, it will be found that no higher evolution is possible than

Human mind consists of all grades of comprehensiveness and refinement, from the mere brutal to the angelic. The best aim a human being can entertain is to attain the highest perfection in intellect, morals and in spirituality. The best endowment a human being can have is such an organization as will admit of and render easy the acquisition and evolvement of these beauties of the inner life. Mere physical beauty and perfection, although a thing more to be desired than all other material things, carnot compare with that richer endowment of interior beauty. A beautiful fiend is the most sorrowful sight the world can contemplate, next to which is an angelic soul resident in a material deformity.

Material evolution has ultimated in the production of the human form, and it is made male and female, not by mere chance, but that further, greater and nobler ends may be gained. These ends are arrived at through the union of the sexes and by their reproducing their kind. The grandest purpose of human life, then, must be the reproduction of the most perfect specimens of their kind, and this is the logical d duction to which all sensible, reasoning persons must arrive. If this be so, then nothing should be held so important as a perfect understanding of the laws which control all things which are involved in the processes of nature relating to reproduction.

Instead of this being a subject to be tabooed, ignored or ridiculed, it should be raised to the one standing first in importance over all other subjects for general discussion, both verbal and written. The entire practice of the world is in direct opposition to this proposition. Reproduction, instead of being made the chief aim of life, is about the only part of it which is left to "luck and chance." Teach, read, study everything else, but this is too delicate a subject to admit attention; everybody should show their wisdom, sense and breeding by a studied avoidance of it, has been and still is the practice. Thanks to the spirit of progress which is abroad in the world, this stapidity, this ignorance, this vulgarity, aye, this brutality. is declining and the age of reason and common sense is advancing to occupy their place. Nevertheless, it is ground which must yet be appro ched carefully and surveyed but partially, in order to insure countenance from those who should give it attention. And this is why we have endeavored to show the importance and the necessity of it at such length

The New York Tribune asserts that the cause of half the vice among us is the ignorance of parents of the fact that certain nervous and cerebral diseases transmitted from themselves tend to make of their children from their birth criminals or drunkards, and that only incessant and skilful care can avert the danger. The editor then goes on to philosophize in this way:

"A man may drink moderately but steadily all his life, with no apparent harm to himself, but his daughters become nervous wrecks, his sons epileptics, libertines, or incurable drunkards, the hereditary tendency to crime having its pathology and unvaried laws, precisely as scrofula, consumption, or any other purely physical disease. These are stale truths to medical men, but the majority of parents, even those of average intelligence, are either ignorant or wickedly regardless of them. There will be chance of ridding our jails and almshouses of half their tenants when our people are brought to treat drunkenness as a disease of the stomach and blood as well as of the soul, to meet it with common sense and a physician, as well as with threats of eternal damnation, and to remove gin-shops and gin-sellers for the same reason that they would stag-is pointed out in the training of children—the system of cramming, hot house forcing of their brains, induced partly by the unhealthy, feverish ambition and struggle that mark every phase of our society, and partly for the short time allowed for education. The simplest physical laws that regulate the use and abuse of the brain are utterly disregarded by educated parents. To gratify a mother's silly vanity during a boy's school days, many a man is made incompetent and useless. If the boy shows any sign of unnatural ambition or power, instead of regarding it as a symptom of an unhealthy condition of the blood vessels or other cerebral disease, and treating it according, it is a cepted as an evidence of genius, and the inflamed brain is taxed to the uttermost, until it gives way exhausted."

When a paper, which so religiously ostracizes so much which is involved in the principles of general reform, as the *Tribune* does, comes so near to the "root of the matter," it may be seriously considered whether the time has not arrived in which to speak directly to the point. If these effects follow from the causes cited what is the remedy? All who will stop a moment and calmly consider the situation will agree with the *Tribune*, and go still further to say that many other vices not mentioned by it

are attributable to the same sources. The question for the reformer, then, is not how much of the so-called evil of the world has its origin behind the individual enacting it, but the vital question is, How shall this damnation be made to cease?

One thing is certain, that if parents continue to produce children under these circumstances the effects will continue. The remedy, then, is twofol!: first, and mainly, to prevent, as much as possible, the union of persons addicted to these false practices; second, to endeavor to reform those who are united.

A positive assertion is here made. No two persons have the right to produce a human life and irremediably entail upon it such a load of physics! and mental hell as the Tribune cites; and if they do they should be held accountable to society for the evils resulting therefrom. It is the merest sham of justice to punish the drunkard for the sins of his or her parents. It is the most superficial nonsense and the purest malice to curse the bad fruit which grows in your orchard because you do not take care of the trees; but it is not more so than it is to curse and punish children for the crime of their parents. From whatever attitude this question is viewed it cannot fail to become obvious that society is working at the wrong end of the dilemma to regenerate the world. Regeneration must continue indefinitely. But give proper attention to generation and the end is half accomplished from that time.

We come back, then, to the original proposition, that society is itself directly accountable for the ills with which it is affected, and that it should be held accountable to the children it produces and turns loose into itself rather than that they should be made accountable to society for their shortcomings. And this is the inevitable logic of common sense, and is supported by the analysis of all facts.

[For Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly.]
THE TEMPTATION.

BY JANUARY SEARLE.

Neath the shadows of the trees, The moony shadows of the trees, Waving in the moony breeze, All alone I sat and thought Of the things my life had brought.

Calm the landscape lay around, Calm and still it lay around, Save that the woods anon did sound With the night bird's gushing song Borne the starry air along.

And as I gazed and mused the while. Sadly gazed and mused the while, Two spirits sought me with their guile; The one was fiery, dark and grim. The other fair as segaphim.

Unto me the former spoke, Half whispers were the words he spoke, But they seemed my heart to choke; Whispers dry as flery rust, Choking all my heart to dust.

- "Thy life has brought thee naugh'," he said,
  "But pain and sorrow—naught," he said,
  "And thon art living with the dead;
  All is empty as the wind,
  Rise and cast thy life behind."
- "Alas!" I answered, " truth is thine, I live with death and truth is thine, The moon upon a grave doth shine; My grave, my living grave, and I Had better quench my life and die."
- "Aye! quench thy life, for death is naught. But silence," said he, "death is naught But dreamless rest from pain and thought; And life itself is but a dream, And nothing is as it doth seem."
- "Nothing is, I know it well,
  As it doth seem, I know it well;
  But is there neither heaven nor hell?
  And will the grave my soul destroy,
  And let me rest from all annoy?"
- "There is no heaven nor hell," he said,
  "No God, nor heaven, nor hell," he said;
  "The grave is but a dreamless bed
  Where thou shalt rest forever more

Senseless, soulless, ever more.'

And these words, "forever more,"
These cold, dark words, "forever more,"
Dropped down upon my cold heart's core
Like dark mold dropped on coffined clay,
When "dust to dust" the priest doth say.

My heart went out and all was dark, And nothing saw I—all was dark; My soul was withered to a spark Flickering, in its pallid fire, Flickering, ready to expire.

And there I sat, the moon above, The starry night, and moon above; The night-bird singing to his love— Dark I sat and well-nigh dead, Ready for that dreamless bed.

Dark, and ready, vaulted round; With thick-ribbed darkness, vaulted round; My limbs in icy irons bound,

... ... gam **and dra**m الحج والهاسيمة فنحوا يسيد

The grans — ut and rest is th THE PART SHOWS OF THE PARTY And mad tupo and tuni despair And gent uses a regist to the

for I language to due. Lanched the life I would not By

and you thry the earth Arveed you live at through the earth Roid he. " and read the my stary back Water has a the wand mirks about Bre re sersegh so It to lend.

What do noters's correte cor Tall me what there exceeds my But that she with life doth play. Making a bloody brildey Of such one marked, emiliar day

In the soil and oir sad one. buil and air and boundiess are In water-drops and leafy tree. M Bloom of locusing worlds there be, Mend and tell me what you see

- They consisted owners and tary. Name and one specifier lare: In pra-point worlds and sparks of air. Whilet meneters gorged upon their lair. Midel bloody sens around them glare

Nhe le a fury la Cognier. Mailefores tury in disguise ; Love beams to her bestooms eyes, But her love all life destroys. And the rel does when life dies

She is benevolent and good. Betarolest and very good; I hear the priest say in his bood, Whilet she shriets for home and blood. Im lag evil more than good."

Then the dark and lared form, The spirit's dark and lared form. Stand before me like a starm Thunder-laden, lightning-charged. Vastly lemning, hate-surcharged!

And he terpred into a cup. Poured late a golden cup. " Polem ?" hade me drink it up, Drink it to the dregs and die, From the life I could not fly.

Poured it with his hurning hand, Had it with his burning hand : "Deink !" he said, " wilt them withstand The draught that ends thy life and thee? Drink t and dis sternally !

Like a corpse galvanic-stricken, A dead corpes galvanic-stricken, Up it shot and seized the bowl. Saizad, and I could not control.

Heizad and gripped it with a grasp, Orlm as death that gripping grasp, Maized that person of the sap. Which the spirit dark did pour, To quench my life forever more !

"Drink! and die!" with londer voice. "Drink!" he cried, with louder voice, Malice ringing its rejoice At the triumph he had gained O'er my spirit, souk and stained.

And I raised that golden cup, To my lips that golden cap. And the potent hubbled up In globes of fire, like flery even, Bubbling, gloating o'er their prize.

Another moment and the doors Which I had sought, the fatal doors, Had wrapped me to its fatal gloom; But the dear God I had foreworn. Took pity on my soul forlorn.

Took pity on my dying soul. My trambling, flickering, dying soul. 'Onlinet the dirk and demon ghoul; Sent that other spirit fair. To rouse me from my dark despair.

" Man (" he enid. " undying man ! Unmanly and undying man i Know you not the righteous plan Of the God that made us all. That on demon help you call ?

" Damon help ! that helps to death ; Helps with Hes and helps to death ! Birangling out the mortal breath, Strangling with the anakes of hell, That with them thy soul may dwell?

with might and moto for the group with more by and make. ومحه شب الحال المحالية فيها mag ir **harens**e 17 110 ga.

Mast there eyes to one the dark Crateta symm to may the dark, Stony, storing, still and stark, And no sudar-ores to tire The light beyond it streaming three

" Date all men " is energy. All some of more the charge is given. To sink below or rice to beaven Will thou sink in covard mood, Sink, and purion in any blood?

Wilt then with or wilt them over? Take thy choice to sink or war: The choice will thine be never more. Never Bever, hever more! The choice y'd thing be pever more?

And these words like flatter of fire Smrta my weal like fames of fire! Riefng, said I, " Demon! Liar! Demon, lying tempter- go! Back to bell thy iles I throw.

"Back to thee, and back to bell, All the agreement hack to bell. For now I know thee, know thee well. Once more 'menth God's own beaven I stand, Saved by God's Almighty hand.

" Never more will I repine, O, never more to doubt incline, The warrow, pain and wee be take ! Never more shall darkness sit On my soul the Land of it!

" These shall be my cross of Christ, These my thorny erons of Christ! And my soul shall be pits tryst, With my Saviour at this tree, On my hill of Calvary.

" But this trust shall be for praise. Love profound and highest praise. That he hath redemed my days. Snatched my woul from death and given Me to dwell with him in beaven."

### MONEY AND CURRENCY.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAYLIN'S WEEKLY:

I have constantly advocated the diguse of specie as currency, or the representative of other things, believing, as you do, that all the labor involved in the production of gold and silver for this purpose is wasted.

I have often expressed, and still entertain the opinion that there is more idle coin in the Bank of England than the whole world really needs, and that we of all others should avoid the waste, and discourage by every possible means such a needless extravagance as our present system requires.

But I have never yet been able to discover any mode by which we could effect our transactions un terstandingly without referring to some standard of value which has a cost measured by labor, and all experience seems to have no more scientific relation to than a cord of wood has. The proved that gold and silver possess the qualities which fit them for this use. They cannot be obtained without labor, and they are eminently useful, and therefore desirable for certain purposes; so that they have a commercial value independent of legislation, which can only say in what form they shall be used as money.

It is claimed that Congress can, under the constitution, coin money, and fix the value of the same. Congress can and should see that there is a standard fixed by which we can make our contracts for the payment of money, and this standard should never be changed without providing for the consequences. But it can never make a half dollar worth as much as a whole one, nor make paper serve as money, except so far as when due, it will pay and purchase upon the same terms. The power of paper or any form of currency is contingent upon the disposition and ability of the promissor. But the purchasing power of coin, or of gold and silver in any form, is absolute and universal, not because legislation has so decided, but because they cost labor, and are useful as merchandise to exchange for other things among all nations, civilized or savage.

In my judgment, we must have either gold or silver, though not necessarily in the form of coin, for that presupposes its use as currency, to which we object.

Let us suppose that in the case used for illustration on the third page of your last number, the parties had been sufficlently well informed to step the production of silver for coinage, after having determined by experience how much labor the production involved, and then made all their paper to promise a service or value to the holder, equal to the

quantity of silver mentioned in the contract. This is practically the result now all over the world; for, notwithstanding the great and unnecessory use of coin as currency, the amount of that and bank notes together is not more than five per cent of all our transactions which are effected mainly by checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other forms of commercial paper, all which, when due, promise specie as much as bank notes, which are themselves not money, but checks of the cashler, countersigned by the president.

All paper when matured is currency, but not money.

All paper when matured is currency, but not money.

Gold and silver are not only money, but can be used as obliged to our correspondent for bringing up currency, though, as we perfectly agree, they should not be has in this most important question of money.

ر و بورود رو <mark>به دار به دو او و دو و دور و دور</mark> we me and, if lost, dissent our we make give so much, while paper, coming but in the may be compression, and and compression control wealth at a The court from of a previous of a fr thereal correspond on The bear the change its present of water for the section for y of the or maker consistentials which rule it value a recourse intert. There is no value in the paper as yet use Consed States Treasurer congretal iss I a come norm having the sound more than \$16,990 amounted for recent parties where presented for recent

We ran his respect much advisu in our frances while there men persons in it to men or parties who believe in keeping one han tred midwes of it yild on hand, and permitting at the same time the cirru ation of seven handred mil unis id increase milities delle within they call money and estiment, through it a last mether of time.

Our true princy word, he to place the legal tenders and national book tors on inverse; provide for convering them into a considered debt with interest quarterly in London; repeal to London; repe the carrency contracts now existing under it; repeal the Notional Benking set, and substitute one providing for free making and the have of notes upon the single condition that ample security be supplied that they shall be equal to specie at the great commercial centres, so that not only all people in their private transactions, but equally the agents of be Government, could use them safely in place of coin, and permit them to go to pay our delet and stop interest.

I repeat that there is more gold in the Bank of England than the whole world needs in coin, provided, of course, we are supplied with a legitimate truly national free banking system, which shall give us just the right kind and quantity of paper, coating nothing, but having always the same power

Bonros, Dec. 25, 1870.

We have been so accustoned to think of gold as money instead of as a product, that it is the most difficult thing imaginable regarding this question to look at it with an analytic eye. When we think of discarding gold as a standard of values we fail to see the logical result of it; it must not be forgotten that if gold be dethroned as the money god, that it will be just as valuable to us as it has been, and that it will be just as much sought as a product as it has been as money, while the country will have its money beside. So that the result will be that the business exchanges of the country will virtually be facilitated by the total amount of the currency in circulation, and the country enriched to the legitimate extent thereof.

Another consideration which has a great and direct bearing upon this question is, that the science of wealth is not understood. It has been the practice to consider a person wealthy; a city or a State increasing in wealth as the price in the number of dollars which they possess increases. This is an utter fallacy; a deception. To illustrate: A barrel of flour will do just so much toward supporting life, it matters not if it cost a dollar or a hundred dollars. The actual, the absolute value, then, of anything and everything is not the number of dollars it will bring, but the actual amount of material good it can promote. Hence, the labor which is given to the production of gold is not wasted. A currency which truly represents that which alone is wealth, and that is labor, is the nearest possible approach to the principle of money. Money, whether it be gold or paper, or whatever it might be, could not support life a day; it can neither be eaten, dran't nor worn; but labor can and does produce that which is enten, drank and worn, and I ence it is that labor is the only capital a country or a people has, and whatever may be formulated as money to represent it that is the best money which comes nearest being a perfect representation of it.

Wealth, then, is not in the dollars and cents, but the quantity of products possessed, which a gold or silver dollar has gold of the world cannot stand for its wealth, neither is it its wealth, but such a representative as would stand for it is money, or the repr sentative of wealth. A dollar does not necessarily require to be qualified by the word gold. A paper or a wooden dollar would have just as much significance as a gold dollar; but to be sure, we have not had the necessary experience to teach us that anything is money but gold, and, to use a vulgar phrase, "That's what's the matter."

We do need a method by which to affect our transactions understandingly, and that method can only be a standard which shall measure and be measured by all labor, and not by that portion of it which produces gold. Why should this portion of labor more than any other portion be made to stand for all other? Has not a bushel of wheat real value everywhere on the face of the earth as well as gold, and has not a vard of cloth value also? Nor can legislation c: ange the real value of either the wheat or the cloth; it cannot enact that a year's labor shall produce more or less than it naturally will. It may provide so that it shall cost more or less in the number of gold dollars, but with a currency which stood for labor it could produce no such constant changes as has always been the bane not only of trade, but of production.

Congress may make a dollar worth as little as a half dollar, but there is one thing Congress cannot do, and that is to make a half burrel of flour feed as many people as a whole barrel, and it is for this very reason that everything which labor produces has a purchasing or exchanging power which cannot be affected by legislation; and hence it also is that the total of labor should be the basis of a money stand ird.

This will be pursued next week, and we are extremely obliged to our correspondent for bringing up the points he

ET E G. HOLLAND.

Seek per in forms of solid Sec. Xir is estition is lore. Not yet in evaluat work or act. The wings by which ye som-

End we the son of nature's laws Waste our court in a mark We mark in that chaincage, par For Ly , not thus implied.

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"TIME AND LIBOR"

A LECTURE DELIVERED IN

HON JAMES D. RETHERT, AT RESTOOM HALE.

MATLE ED.

No minus Ber Schreit der nildige tie murmen The O.4 While surfs in the true was all penalifed instituums: ile Des Veille mini ling ausust stille elaside mine. The On Wall channel to make my the New World free. Therefore the tenence of enterpresentations. The are of remain-That I like which come, and with he when he's which does mentes in time the leve of a summer come unuscramm. स्टाहरूको ोतुः प्राच्य जन र जनसङ्ख्यानीति देशतः ३ <sup>क</sup> वृष्टीसीत स्वृहेर्यकाः।

Einem inem de die derenbyment prives as einer steil einer ibe gerrieus Austein, 20-2 positioni vania est alie Istice liev Live the manifold to the old Man have all those who me and and market and a real of the control of the confidence of the and A del to be times with which they have a common these. The unumure countred he that is permited liberty and us docal to home the mornish ranked much do alone Der dere mich so allema, die einem Alemen er eine beilde tibe anamme refincien fin etande in to "in fine fine" e v e mont f nd non-communication in communication and that more closes that great the This is not This is the incient of publical Bloom. I Thems . The time high that the a Hard in this greatest become

American sommer in expense where have increased the time of the social manage. The this how a grant worker. Link क्षी का केला के प्रमाणकार विकास केला है। किया क्षेत्र का का विकासिक अन्यान के स्थानिक के से किए के सामानिक करते हैं। कि साम न्यूक्त of marks and come-may those it what, we would went Angre mit gald all—une fort dern et eine Court in der unte SAME OF LANDS

We have a history "proportioned to the figing hour, where extrocs moments wing their flight;" a history which all men seem to wish to pass through as rapidly as possible, and yet they complain of its attentions. The boy longs to be a man: the man of business longs to make his fortune, then his fame, then his ease. The girl longs to be a woman, perhaps a mether. The politician wishes to blot out that time which separates him from power. And thus we pa the and thevel through time, as if it was a country filled with wilds and empty wastes, which we could only herry over that we might reach those settlements or camps which. like imprinary posts, are scattered up and down the path of Fie. and from which

> "The present joys we doubly mate By looking back with pleasure to the past."

How him is the measuret harrying through time! As we can only realize time by events, so we can only obtain our idea of the value thereof by what is second slished within certain priods. Thus, when we sleep soundly, without dreaming, we have no perception of time, or the length of it during sheep, and from the moment we leave off to think rill the moment we again commence to think it seems no

So it is with men who have but few objects of the aght. They fix their throughts so intently on a few subjects that they take but butle serice of the many ever to around them. They are absorbed, and their minds revolve around the same went of contemplation. They let step out of their accounts a good pair of distribution, and think time abouter than it is: or, is other words, they "lose time." But, on the other hand, by employing our throughts on miny sub- equals in excent, one biasel with variety and beauty, that justs, or by east-staining a qui k succession of thoughts and to be seen from the point of the ball and hattle search dear, we increase our estimate of since and realize more of ridge longing up above the little hamles of Chartenones. ir, and hence different men have different conceptions of known as Loskont Munitain. the extent of the name portion of direction.

resplies Malecumete. It is will that the Angel Gabriel rook, valleys smiling in luxuriance between, and invers flushing Maloumnet our of his bei to give him a signt of all things, like silver ribbons, all lie glerming under a faming hour. in the seven heavens, in Paradras and in hell; all of which ern sum in the golden first of suases with the revision. the prophet took a distinct view of and after having held, finited clouds and turngame-blue sky above; at desy eng nines; throward renderences with God he was brought back; when the deesening thad we are beginning to choose the unin so his bed. Nov, all this was some in so short a space. Vast expanse below; or under a brillian; more, it is best. of time than Rahammer on his return found his bed still, tiful, beautiful always, beyond the power of weeks to be wirm, and he could't an earthen pitcher in its fall, before the water was all spile, which wis oppose at the very moment. Matchless scenery, the most avoid ros drawn of sometime when the angel we're lifth up! This is indeed "multam in and shadow, mist and cloud, in elemental war with wind teren." et a celes ial emp de temp.

We will not comment upon these fables but timply in w intention to the fact that we ear extend our time beyond is marrial dimensions by different application to our pursuits, for the hours of the wife man are leng hered by the militration of his ideas, while those of the fiel are store med by blind infrirence in his punious. The nume of the ing of esameniality and that happy good in one which wise man is long, because he distinguishes every hour by medil or cultaing thoughts. The time of the faler is also disquent were the expursions we made, in parties of two hing, because he does not know what to do with it. The and threes or more, to the various points of interest : for one is always enjoying in, while the other is always wishing our stay on the mountain lasted several days longer than SEVET.

He well-break is the reunspect of the to the man who has corva eld in knowledge and windom to that of the mia vibi has reive sid in hencence and forly! The latter is The tie owner of a harren country that file the one with the pumpers of wakel hills and deserts, unpendatentes and injustible: while the figurer behales a sparious landseize divided into desirabil prefere, green mendant und rairful fields. He can servedy cast has eye on a stirre more poned my risk in solver to secure that complete solunds but is not covered with some beautiful plant or flower.

An Italian p'inlosopher expressed in lie motre. Time is ny evale"—ia estale which will always abordisaily repay the Liber of entracey : her victions mis, weethless.

nuce a proper use of the oresect and to find a c KEIG BOOK t the funce. Resilies has shear and a definition of un the year of those three periods. When we turn our eye in library, then it is the merillection of your crusimes and vinces vince have marked the parks of princes and the anniming of the everyt. It is the distor outlerings of his markly, under the irm heel of arrightent institutions which lead to be were the guest observe the present and under on realities for time to come. The formetime of the lare cirewell and one old mer-les has said his tale. He points in in visit year and his long finger reaches for THE THE ECONOMIC

Life the well, then, and have see no more instany written be the minut of movement. Les this land of our, he a tene missionary among marious, security by presence and by ex-व्यापूर्वतः विभावत्रेत्वः अवस्थिति अस्त्रात्यः के स्वात्युक्तित् अति अस्याकः तः Consider some the barrious of histograms by the run of all progress of krenchens of the are unt schweis, exiled by The Committee of the Court Militer of all minige or most our enter ria unit minery that may fill up line energed. milion. Them history shall report the time when man's with the lie merens by a few medicals when much with shall at what at the richment factor: when the him in the multiple of his sometime incidence; when rings wis borble stall be emalest, and the opposite and destroyer that had elevel which now elected every moment. It was ermane Termedis:

> That went, numbered six we use fellow Of firmes up Jolevy fron-Mades ries inche sensuire The jump memor numbers had Man by thought and men by home.

Catalog eggs rights to resident In a max's excending many. There are from each There are the mand stad star There are for the tack high arplings. There are cocurs on the hills God, who counts by mete-Love and prespens you and me. Town A? Trade discussion. Are She bubbles in the sea " Tolking men " alone are believe Of a netwee weeks and form Third lesisons to president. Fed and facusard on the out Time " was states from the feeble, For the case of Boys! Is; a; White the your man a serraged for Totaly lifted up his voice. Track and justice we sterned Born with invellences and light; becret wrongs dust never pemper, While there is a sunsay right God. Whose exerty salverer to elaplage Sinks - Opper As the periodice in the one

THE DRAMA OF THE CLOUDS ON LUCKOTT MCUSTAIN.

BY MES. EXCLY VERDERT RATTEY.

I have seen most of the noted morning views of the Usited States west of the Missimippi, and are one of them

This view is beautiful at all times. At high more, when To illustrate, but us take a piece of the history of the the magnificent array of mountains piled on mountains, ection. But go at survive if you would wi need aniel this and hence that ever thrilled the human and with a sense of the sublime and the bear iful

Our midenmmer beliese fieres Britis had stamped his from head" amed all this wonderns beauty. I visited Londons Mauritain with a pirty of gay and happy pleasure society.

Among our company there wented to reign a general halmake the cities charm of main a group junca. Many and we had an impaced, so miniming did we file our sucroundings, so pure and errelacating the mountain bowers.

Some hied to the waterfull some to the care, some or Leonard Spring, and others to the Point. But a ly a lev ones in time to see the marks from that spor. Aft who did however, beaught back wanteson recourse of the sampe. where and beautiful display they had witnessed.

O course I determined to see it, but intentionally postnecessary to some minds for the perfect or joyment of mail

One night, hearing no orders given his "the ponies by day hein." I simped our quietly and cold Hou to have my pany as the door and call me before day." The arise was Emeny three brief glammer as time and events, the past. facility elegal, and before draw the less sening I ind he present and the figure is with we sendy in seder to sediment my adject and was at the point above. Hipping come my saddle I secured my pomy so a secting. It was mite erld. Me us mils elevation, even in milimumer sie temperature is very chill at \$25 light. So, unthinking the handet-shaw. I had besughs and weapping myself is its finds I tank my seas on the everyone mer and where the country favor.

How sweet is that indescribable calm, minuted with honor expension, that file the mind of the early race. 11 was सीलात. कारण चील बीसामार समागर्ग वर्ष हामहोतातु कारता वर गंत secretaria intiling of a steen-bell or that he amount made up of all somals in manner. But is drylight horsest. dress from one and then from mother leafy errors units event, has surrough belonging the presence of the numerous leadnessed and estern who were soon as well forth their mann

Lianz roomey minutes after my actival I smild begin to रीस्तानक्षांस्त्रं कोर्नुस्ताव सार्थं कीर्यात क गोलक वर्ष चील गास्ट स्टाब्सक dender me

I seemed sensed on an immense cliff, narry immired fest Lieve in icean of hist pro-coming to the location on everywhe. Li semed appled, but, in great waves, just like the near only they were muramises, and asseming the marises. Here mil viene, the runt expanse was detail with him befinnts. the ways of the inchest mountains piersing through the gur when that Generalite men write with dinney shading int the lowerest varying that of one color, many of with mider and findly, in a before the min much on over it, it is tune a siene at meisen guld, dusted over with infine at in JUNEAU ...

Li the moment when the smis first beams keeped only

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quickly back to the hotel.

the highest peaks the scene became one of appearably has six.

Inde di stan imp upen that high, lonely cliff, it was bard to

real to that I was not in snother world, a real m of cloudland

and shad v, recipied with winged congeners of every variety

of pinmage, iron the jetty feather of the great valture, to

the beiling plames of the blue-jars, redhirds a disclowers

oles, or the solvener and softened dress of the morking-birds

Suidenly the while variculated ocean bolow me seemed

agniated, waving and beeding. The voltures, like great

which the great fate, wheeling wabove and now only the

surface. The incumerable birds bevering over it, now dip

ped beneath, and anon pierced up through its golden glory,

But not long doll to a part of the wondrous display last

the only once dies mira her sandyed gumente nee:

"The pear! d r bv, argest a d amber, are now thrown

neeless by ." The a sefm at breaks into flying cloud masses

under the rive of the son, "dappling the landscape o'er,"

with fiving shallows b neath them. Now white as snow,

and silvered in the full blaze of the sun, they move, like

things of life and thought, some with slow and solemn mo-

tion, others fiving like swift messengers, casting their far.

tastic shadons on the sea of hills and mountains rapidly un-

Now they break into still smaller masses and scarf-like

wreathes, which, usum ng every variety of form, fly, like

white-wineed angels, before the morning breezes. Now one

curls, like a lace scirf, around the shoulders of this blue

hill, while another drops, like a bridal veil, over the head of

that high p-ak. Now two from opposite directions meet,

join hands and sail away on sleeping wings, far, far, among

All this wondrons phantasms goria and fairy transferma-

tion scene had been enacted in less than thirty minutes. I

stood like one entranced. B-neath me rolled the blue wa-

ters of the Tennessee, washing the base of the vast mono-

tain mass where I stood, the steamboats and rafts on its sur-

face reduced to the proportions of toys. It wound, like a

belt of Fauld steel, through the whole of the illimitable

prospect before me, diminishing gradually to a thread of

Slowly I turned and left the point. Fain would I have

lingered there alone all day. But the keen mountain air had

done its wirk, and the strong necessity for breakfast re-

minded me I was buman. Little "Whitefoot," too, began

to whiney, and paw impatiently. So, mounting, I galloped

The impression which this wendrous display made upon

my mind was similar, in one respect, to that of my first visit

to Niagara. For days after I left the Falls, above all other

sounds, right and day, there seemed ringing in my waking

or dreaming ear, the sound of the great Cataract. So for

days and weeks after leaving Lookout Mountain. I had only

to close my eyes, and before my mental vision rose the pan-

orama of the wierd, cloud phantom scene I had witnessed.

Nay, to the present day, it frequently rises, amid all other

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

the Old Mythologies

BY C. B. P.

No. VI - CONCLUDED.

How aptly the Son of Man fills the pattern of Phæbus

Apollo! As per Mr. Cox, "He is called Son of Zene, because

the San, like Athena, or the dawn, springs to the morning

from the sky; and Son of Leto, because the night, as going

before his rising, may be considered as the mother of the

Sup." Phæbes was born in the bright land, whence the

nectar and ambrosia, as the milk and honey in the Holy

Land of Jewry "These legends must be sought in the

"Lycia is a word which, like Delos, means the Land of

Light, and reappears in the Latin words-lux, light; lurco,

to shine; and lu-na, or luna, the moon. Oftygia is the land

of the quail, which was said to be the earliest bird of

spring; hence the quail land, because a name for the East,

We find this qual-land in connection with the dewy and

frosty manna in Israel. A wind from the Lord fetches the

quails, which are rather difficult to chew, not being so

spiritual as the dewy manna with its milk and honey from

the pure white land. These quails might fly, in the midst

of heaven, to the supper of the great God, but they should

beautiful Cloud Land," where abode the Shekinah.

memories. "A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

silver where it was first seen in the dim distance.

filing the clear morning air with their ecstatic m duly,

TJ0Z

bow abod in strength, and he fights like hell in St. John's

where the sun rises."

Revelations against the great snake. So the Son of Man, or the sun of heaven, is ambiguously son to gran absolution for sin," leaving the reader to infer | King Bill for apoleon, when his time shall come.

great dragon or snake which appears in all solar legends"

As the man of war in Jewry and Almighty his name his

born gue up to Jerusalem and returns into Galiler, and waxes string in spirit from the mild and gentle light of the newly-rases sun. The Essenes, or first Christians, greeted the tiging and as the One who " was, and is, and is to come." being the "Strength of Israel" in the solar legen to So Apollo, with his star of the east, "filled the beavens with the brightness of his glory. Then, having kindled on his altar the undying fire be taught the Cretaus the sacred rates of his worship, and charged them to deal truly and righteensly with all who came with their offerings to his

MALCIERTY. - As the rays of Helice penetrate all space and spy out all hidden things, the idea of wisdom was early connected with the name of the San-God. Thus Apollo is said o know the mind of Zens more intimately tuan any other of the gods, and although he ma impart many secrets there are others which he must never reveal." I have many

thing to say unto you but you cannot hear them now. "Ne ther knoweth any man the Fither, save the Sou and to whomsever the Son will reveal." As the sun was said to toil for the children of men, so "my Father hitherto works and I work." The san toiling for the children of men and taking away their sins, could well declare, in wisdom's rame, " Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Judan, the betrayer, was

that same old serpent which deceiveth the whole world. That Max Muller and Mr. Cox have laid held of the taproot of the old theologies taeze can be no doubt, and this is the most essential work to be done; but there is so much of collateral nature in trank, branches and leaves, sustaining much fruit of knowledge, which they have not exten to become as gods, that they seem not to see that the substratum of the Indo-Europea mythologies, is none the less basic for the Semitic as well; for the root of the matter is of that universal Tree of Life whose branches grew into every kingdom of heaven, so that the birds of the air lodged therein. It shaded all the mysteries, and was on earth as it is in beaven. It had a physiology that blended with the solar and astro-spiritual worship-the physical or natural, the foundation thereof, and the spiritual in every manifestation in accordance therewith. I titiation was the mode whereby one became instructed into the Kingd on of heaven and personification, or deification of the spirit of vature in whole or in part, made the totality of the Godhead. Of this the Sun was the most visible presence of creative power, and the air his spirit or breath, breathing life into all toings. On this basis test the Hebrew and Christian scrip-

tures, blended with the various spiritualisms of their times In a note to Dr. Oliver's "History of Initiations," it is said that St. John used the machinery of the Persian initiatious for the role of his vision. But the Persian role rested upon the common ground-work of all the antient religious, the manifestation of the spirit, or the living God in all nature's realms, earth, sea, air, the sun an! heaven. The stars were his tenth usand saints, his angels, his spirits, his ministers of flaming file as created out of himself, and therefore the sons of God, among whom was Satan, walking to and fro and up and down the earth. The ancient initiates into one religion would pass readily into another by their common Freemasonry or mystic tie. Kephalos, the head of the Sun, or his angel, could speak with a loud voice, to such as had

ears to hear, and in the congregation of the Lard, the Phalhe rite of circumcision bespoke the covenant with God. Se even to this day Freem isonry can have no Proscrustean bed for the various religious of the world, but all must meet upon a common level as brethren in the Godhead. Even the "Heathen Chinee," if duly signed and sealed, may be a dear brother in the Lord upon the Masonic

### plane of doing the Word.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN: In replying to the last article written by the volatile and ingenious Mr. B., on the above subject, I wish it distinctly understood that I do so, simply with a desire to disprove his fallacious theories, and to prove, by irrefutable fac's, that a high "protective tariff" is essential to the well-being

and prosperity of all classes of citizens of our country. When I took up the gauntlet so defiantly thrown down by Mr. B., I did so with the impression, however erroneous it may have been, that his sole desire was to have a truthfol and strictly relevant argument on the merits and demerits both of "Free Trade" and "Protection." In vie v of this I was extremely surprised to find Mr. B. indulging in insignificant and unintelligible twaddle about the rejustice done by "protection" to the laboring classes of the United States. After confessing to "considerable entertainment" from the perusal of my former article, he proceeds to delight his readers by some magnificent "ground and lotty tumbling" to regard to what he is pleased to term his "fundamental proposition." He says that I admitted a certain statement to be true, and then went on to show that it would not do to act upon the truth. What I nid say was substantially this, "that although a protective tariff on foreign importations enhanced the price of the home-mate article, it would be detrimental to the interests of our laborers, to remove said tariff. This is undealable, and we look in vain through Mr. B's ingenious though assure by not instructive article

for some refutation or explanation of this fac: Mr. B. has evidently a keen appreciation (1) of the fitness of things. He says that I would make "an excellent perthat he is emmently fit to receive such absolution. We would respectfully suggest to Mr B. to confine himself in the future strictly to argument, and leave the public to decide between us. It is exceedingly unbecoming and undignified in Mr. B. attempting to occupy a dual character. that of judge and advocate at one and the same time.

As Mr. B does not attempt to deny that "Protection" is, for the time being, necessary to the prosperity of our conntry. I take it for granted that his only objection to it is its alleged antagonism (1) to the equality of all citizans. This is one of the many absurd theories by which Free Traders defend their policy. I main ain that a policy which ultimately tends to benefit all classes is innately the only basis upon which equality can rest. Mr B's "Baconian" intel-

lect does not perceive this, although it is no indisputed fact. The special object of " Free Trade " is to secure low prices for everything, and this necessitates low wages for all classes of artistus and laborers. Now, I contend that in this free and enlightened country, low wages tends to sap the self respect of our America claborers, and, thereby, leads to the demoralization of American society. The artisan who receives a salary of \$2,500 or \$3,000 a-year, teels himself more on an equal footing with the rich merchant than he would if he received \$500 or \$1,000, although be could purchase as much for the latter amount as he could for the former. This is not the case in Europe. The mechanic in the Old World feels kimself more oppressed, and is, therefore, not able to realize that he is as good a man as the rich merchant. This explains why European society is not

affected by the extremely low prices prevalent there. But Mr. B. gropes further " in the ways that are dark." He says that he considered my fourth paragraph a "Free Trade" argument, and then sets about refuting 81'd argument. This is extremely ladicrous, and shows that Mr. B's "Free Trade" fanaticism has got the botter of his discrimination. He calls my arguments paradoxical, thereby admitting that, although seemingly absurd, they are yet true Let Mr B calm his excited nerves, and he will preven his

asiaine" qualities from appearing in public discussion. It is to be regretted that the space you can allow for this important subject is limited, and, as I have already taken up

the share allotted to it. I must conclude. Respectfully, FELIX YELLENIK.

Tirade is one thing. Argument is something quite different. An examination of another's propositions and arguments is always legitimate: but to state that another's arguments are fallacious and then not to attempt to prove

them so is not legitimate nor prefitable. We have thoroughly examined the correspondence referred to, since the receipt of the above, and without any prejudice we must concede that "B" has confined himself

more strictly to the question than F. Y. has. We have not been shown what "B's" "fallacious theories" are, nor have we discovered the "ground and lofty tumbling"

mentioned. Nor can so-called "facts" be accepted as such unless proven to be facts: the mere assertion that this or that is thus and so is no proof. We must confess that we think F. Y. has more assertion than proof. Outside of the opinion given by "B" that F. Y. "would make an excellent person, etc.," we fail to see that he has not confined himself to argument. "B" did not say that for the time being protectior was necessary to the prosperity of our country; if we understand "B," he virtually says that as present business is predicated upon the higher prices of protection, that an immediate step to Free Trade would carry ruin where a gradual process in the direction of Free Trade would admit of such

an adjustment of values as need not necessarily do injury to anv. A plain proposition of principle can not justly be called an

absurd theory, and it is as yet a mooted point whether protection is the best policy for all classes. We do not consider the reference made to "B" in the next to the closing paragraph of the above to come within our limits of admission, but we permit it to appear and shall also

allow "B" to reply if he see fit once more. After which all discussion upon this point must be confined strictly to argument, which we shall be glad to give space to at all times.

The order issued by the King of Prussia to his soldiers on the 6th of December last is full of bomi-ast, often of fury, and mostly signifying nothing. To wit, he says that the French have often outnumbered the Prussian soldiers. but that the latter have always gobbled them up notwithstanding; and that the Lostile armies which approached on every side to raise the siege of Paris have been driven back howling to their intrenchments-and His Majesty instances Metz as a signal Prussian victory. We know how vastly superior the French soldiers have always been compared with the Prussians in point of numbers, and we all remember how a certain French General gave up his command because he did not see the patriotic fun of pitting one Frenchman against three Prussians, and could get no accession to his own troops to enable him to meet the Prussians upon anything like an equal footing. And so much for the numerical superiority of French over the Prussians. As for the Metz victory, it was simply a Bazaine villainy. Bazaine sold the city and the army to

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### WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To one and all of the papers, which are pouring in to us from all parts of the country, we return sincerest thanks for the very complimentary notices given of "Our Pet."

We value these as an evidence of a real growth of a love of principle in the minds of the people, in contradistinction to a cringing policy, which prostitutes the truth the heart knows, to the supposed demands of customs and

We have always spoken through these columns fearlessly in the advocacy of what we feel to be the right and the truth, and shall ever continue so to do.

That this course has the general appreciation of the Press we know, although some prominent representatives of it are afraid to acknowledge it to their readers.

Again we say, Thanks for the encouragement given us in our endeavor to establish a paper above the level of time-serving journalism.

### A LAST EFFORT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HORACE GREELEY PUT FORWARD AS NEGOTIATOR.

At the commencement of this session of Congress the operators in "Western Union" shares felt tolerably certain of their ability to induce the United States Government to take these securities off their hands at par. The coolness which premeditated such a scheme has only been equaled by the resolution with which these men have fought to have it successful. The prize was worth the effort. A watered stock having an intrinsic value of perissue of the 31st December last, in a long history which we then gave of the company, was to be palmed off for the stupendous sum of FORTY millions! And this great fraud was to be practiced on a tax-burdened people that gamblers and speculators might unload a stock which they had so watered and abused as to make it a drug in the market in consequence of this very watering.

We all know what a practical fraud any such thing as leaving the question of the value of the shares to an "arbitrat on," which would commence with a preconceived notion of forty millions of dollars in the "plan," would be. We can, therefore, appreciate a new move of the interested parties in inducing Horace Greeley to go to Washington, Government for \$30,000,000, or, if that did not suit, would leave the sum to arbitration ! \$80,000,000 !! Almost as impudent as the \$40,000,000, when the shares of the concern are now quoted at but forty four per cent., and are kept as high as this figure by manipulations, after having been about thirty per cent all summer. Forty-four per cent. on the shares only makes the entire fancy value put on the whole property, so kindly offered at \$30,000,000, something over \$17,000,000!

igh visionary son climes, is too housest a man and too though a thinker to be a safe embas sache for such as the cat. The Hearth says that after do livering the message he blurily told the President that he did not favor the idea of the Government managing the telegraph business of the country, that it would be better to all a it to remain in the hands of a private company, that it might, like the Post Office, not be self-sustaining, and become a burden on the Public Treasury. In addition to this he feared it might lead to "centralization," which be oppraid.

It Horace Greeley used these expressions he proved by be would never be a willing partner in the infamous scheme to deplete the United States treasury for the benefit of the in these days. present holders of the Western Union Telegraph bubble stock, who, unable to unload it in any other way are now trying to saddle it on the working people of the country by a sale to their representatives in the Federal capital.

should serve as a caution to our Government in buying this Western Union affair at any price at all-far more so at such absurd figures as are being suggested. The Government of Great Britain has finally sold its property, the Alexandria and Malta Telegraph-which cost it a few years since twenty-one hundred thousand do'lars; and it has succeeded in getting for it just one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars!

### THE ST. CLOUD SECRETS.

The private diepatches, telegrams, letters and notes to Napoleon just before the war, from his wide-spread ministers, consuls and officers of state, both at home and abroad, which were found by the Prussians at St. Cloud and published last week in the Herald, are the most astounding examples of suicidal policy and deliberate deception, also, of an emperor by his ministers, which are to be found in human records. The history of the Franco-Prussian war could not be written in the absence of those amazing documents, and they determine who would war under pretense of not wanting, and how France finally bullied Prussia into the very fight that Prussia herself wanted, more even than France wanted.

### THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COM-PANY.

Very apropos to the thorough exposure of this project which we made last week, comes the report of the detection of extensive smuggling operations, involving a loss to the Government of thousands upon thousands of dollars. In examining again the impudent requests of the American and European Company by the light of the new evidence presented in the history of these revenue frauds the complete adaptation of the company's asked-for privileges to the carrying on, on a more gigantic scale, of the same species of smuggling, is really startling.

If the single cargo of a small coasting schooner can, by the connivance of detectives and surveyors of the Custom House, cheat the United States out of \$30,000 of duties in gold-if, in the space of five months, a few small coasters have been able to defraud the Government out of \$200,000 in duties, with the complicity of its own officers and in a way almost impossible to detect-what might be expected from the cunningly got up scheme of the steamship company? The whole plan and every detail of its devised by the projectors of the company, and for which Congressional sanction is so cooly invoked, is the bitterest satire that could be written or acted on the supposed inability of legislators in this country to legislate properly on haps not five millions of dollars, rated by its owners pub- | commercial matters. A body of men, knowing nothing of licly at not over thirteen millions, as we have shown in our and not engaged in, foreign commerce, petition in fact, if not in so many words, for a close monopoly of it, for all scale—for power to rum any rivals in either branch of its operations, and to drive off all private merchants - for an enormous mail subsidy and total independence of the Postmaster-General - and, lastly, as a compensation, we preand at the same time an instrument to keep the charges to sume, for the origination of such a scheme, a gift of lands, the community for telegraph messages unreasonably high worth thirty-two millions of dollars, coupled with the shallow mockery of promising to pay for them a fourth of their value at the end of a five years' credit! Not only is this a bald fraud, but the giving away of the public lands to corporations is an outrage anyhow. What was the object of the clause in the Constitution of the United States disavowing rights of primogeniture? Simply to avoid the evils of overgrown, entailed estates to our body poliopening on us a Pandora's box of ills!

### NEW PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO SOUTHERN INVESTORS

The insecurity of investments made in the shares or bonds of any trunk railroad running through and opening a new country has been exemplified over and over again in the history of railroad speculation. Whatever such a road may ultimately be, successful or unsuccessful, it must await the slow development of trade and settlement along its line before it has a chance even for success. That much is certain; and while this development is taking place the property most generally ruins its first owners and then ever so honest and proper, a most unlikely circumstance

The Union Pacific Railroad ought to have been an exception to this rule, because it was the sole trans-continental road, and the recipient of millions of money in aid from the Government and of nearly twenty five millions of There is a late English transaction in telegraphs which acres of public lands, yet in the first year after its building comes a crash in all its securities—the payment of interest is considered doubtful-its land grant bonds sell for but 55 per cent., its income bonds at 32 per cent., and its shares at 10 per cent.; and, to add to the disaster, the Government will be likely to step in and hold the lands as a guarantee for the payment of some \$8,000,000 it has advanced as interest on bonds issued for the company's account.

> If this rule is then so surely settled as to include even a company like the Union Pacific, starting under such auspices of material aid from the Government, not only in lands but in actual cash, how certainly it will include other roads to the Pacific relying only on land grants and those private means which it can pick up here and there and day by day, by the sale of bonds to p rsons with more money than wit, need scarcely be explained.

We are led to make these remarks from a knowledge that great efforts have been made by certain parties interested in Western railroads, or projected "Pacific" roads, to create a market for "securities" throughout the South, after having completely failed in doing so in England and on the Continent. They hope that the profits made by raising cotton will be diverted from investment in the South and taken to these roads. It would be an unwise act in Southerners not to rather apply their means to their own local affairs which need them, but still more unwise to invest their capital for the benefit of Northern bankers, speculators or road-builders, where it wil almost certainly be lost, in whole or in part. Such shares or bonds of an urfinished road are not allowed to be dealt in at the Stock Exchange. There is therefore no market ready in case the holder wishes to realize. There is, in fact, no criterion of any marketable value beyond the mere ipse dix t of some banker, whose interest it is to sell, for there are no quotations; and in case of any accident or delay in the work the "securities," so-called, would be and remain altogether unsalable, and practically worth little more than waste paper, for their delusive and only basis would then be on wild lands, waiting the completion of the road before being even accessible!

We shall soon lay before our readers some data on these subjects which will be interesting, and convincing of the correctness of our advice; meantime we earnestly caution them against such investments. Let them keep out of experiments to be made on their means for the benefit of shoddy bankers in this city, and only place their money where, when they want it again, they can have a reasonable expectation of finding it. Can private bankers dealing in "land grant" railroads, which render them liable to be forced to use balances, deposited with them, in way as to eventually lock up indefinitely these funds, the privileges to "smuggle," as a corporation, on a large should they be unsuccessful in selling the railroad securities to outsiders, offer in the few millions of dollars made by them during the war, and one-half of which is perhaps now wasted, a safer guarantee to private accounts than did the old United States Bank with its paid-up capital of \$35,000,000? And yet that bank was ruined by entering in cotton bills, and railroad "jobs" of small amount compared to present inflations.

THE Parisians, notwithstanding the wonderful series of misfortunes which have befallen them, are plucky to the last, and if they perish at all it will be with Prussian bullets in their hearts. It is said that they are abandoning the outermost forts of the city's defences in order to conand there tell the President of the United States that the tic In this way the great hereditary landed estates of centrate their power and hurl it all the more effectually Western Union Telegraph Company would sell out to the England have no parallel in this country and their evils against the beseigers. But the citizens are not satisfied to and oppression are alike unknown here. But against the see a soldier idle. They insist upon it that Trochu shall distinctly-expressed advice and opinious of the fathers of make an overwhelming sortic against the enemy, and drive the country—the framers of the Constitution—we are list him as Falstaff says, "like a lot of bitch's pups, sixteen tening to projects for creating the very worst kind of to the litter," into the Seine and into the Rhine. "What heredilary landed estates, and giving them to perpetual are soldiers for," they ask, "but to fight? They are traincorporations that never die, and, bad as this may seem, in ed to it and paid for it, sacre mon dieu! why don't they do this particular case it is even worse, for the question is to it, and keep doing it all the time?" The citizens being give these lands to this company as a recompense for- such importunate patriots we shall doubtless hear more thunder bye and bye.

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JAN, 14, 1871.

### AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

ENGLAND'S POLICY-PRIVATE IRON SHIP-YARDS-THE FAILURE OF CANADIAN SHIP-BUILDING.

Rumors have been circulated, during the recess of Congress, that an early attempt will be made to revive American ship-building interests, and that assistance and Government patronage will, after the policy which the practical experience of Great Britain has so thoroughly rindicated, be given to private "yards." There are certainly few subjects which can appeal more directly for attention than the present state of our naval and commercial feets. General Hovey, lately Minister to Peru, in a communication to the State Department says: "Peru has unquestionably, the finest navy on the western coast of South America, and that fact alone, in my opinion, has compelled a peace with her sister republics." This is a sentence very pregnant with meaning, for in it we see that a powerful navy is not only a protection in war, but makes war, with its terrible demands on commerce, treasure and lite, improbable. It will take but a few moments of reflection to cause an admission, however, that the creation of an efficient navy is, in these days, more intimately connected with the protection and care of private ship-yards than would appear at first sight. The requirements of ship-building have so entirely changed within the past ten years, that while in former times no private ship-yards could compete in its appointments and facilities with a Government yard -at present a Government yard does not possess, and, it possessing, could not possibly use with any reasonable economy the facilities of a first-class private yard. Besides all this, the Government yard would be dependent for m ter al upon branches of industry, coal and ore mining blast furnaces, etc., which in all their requirements of capital, skilled mechanics, miners, transportation and adminis tration, could on'y be induced to exist by the e-countegement and demand from preads words. It would therefore be better, on the face of the thing, to do away with Government yards, except for repairs, and develop in every possible way private works. This again leads to other considerations. There are no first-class private y rds in the United States, nor are there likely to be until our Government does as Great Britain did, and aids greatly in their establishment. The capital required is very large-too large to be aggregated from private means, except by the active cooperation of Government; and were it even so aggregated without that co-operation the necessary Government inspection which did so much in the commencement for England's marine, would be wanting and its absence would seriously affect and retard the practical results of endeavors to re-establish American commerce. Here in New York we have lately had testimony bearing on this matter in the facts connected with four small iron coastwise steamers, the production of "yards," which in England would be fifth rate, but here are certainly considered superior to any "yards" we have. Well, one of these new steamers has her butt ends fistinal with a single row of ricels! She is not fit to go to sea at all, and yet is running on an exposed ocean route. The other three ships all broke down at ser nourly of the same time.

It it a mistake to suppose that the tinancial measures of the Government or the "tariff" are the causes of the depression in American ship building. The troubles lies much deeper. An entire change has taken place in the craft itself, and it is now the head of a long train of industries ramifying through the country, all of which require to-day its stimulus for their prosperity. Formerly timber was cut, a rait was made and floated to the ship-builder; now the colliery, with its invested capital, skilled management and miners, the iron-ore banks, the blast furnaces, the rolling mills, railroads, the highest attainments in engineering, chemistry, geology, perm ment investment of vast sums of money for various purposes-all must come in before the ship builder is thought of, and when he is he finds he needs a very different skill, very different assistance, very much more scientific acquirements and vastly more capital than in other days. Great Britain promptly recognized all these things and wisely established private yards with public aid and under rigid Government inspection. In this way she developed her resources, last year producing 107.427.557 tons of coal, worth at the pit-mouth \$134,384,410, and 11,508,525 tons of iron-ore, valued at \$18,633,800; the total value of her crude mineral products. including coal, being \$232,248,455. She established her commerce, her iron merchant ships are seen in every part of the world, she encouraged her manufactures, she has private ship-yards employing 5,000 men each, building vessels for every country, and she has economically built and kept to a proper standard a navy of 586 vessels, 269 of which are now in commission in all parts of the globe. These are principally as follows: 14 armor-plated iron | We say it knows no sex, no color, and no condition.

screus. 9 da, wooden screus, 4 do, turret screus, 1 do, ram twin screw, 2 do. turret twin screws, 1 do. corvette twin serew, I do, double turret twin serew, 2 iron serew woodcased corvettes, 11 iron serew troop ships, 4 armor-plated twin screw ships, 5 iron screw storeships, 2 armor plated screw sloops, 2 do corvettes, 1 iron screw frigate, 8 armorplated iron ganboats, 2 twin screw tugs, 23 paddle-whee tugs, I iron screw floating factory, 5 iron paddle boats, 4 iron floating batteries, I tank provision ship. 2 screw tank iron ships, 39 serew ships, 58 sailing ships, 30 serew sloops, 20 screw corvettes, 28 screw frigates, 15 screw gunboats, 17 twin screw composite gunboats, 2 screw block ships, 4 screw surveying vessels, 1 screw and paddle ship, 5 paddle yachts, 7 paddle sloops, 11 paddle ships, 1 screw and paddle storeship, 11 twin screw gunboats, 3 vessels, 19 ships now building.

Now in order to prove that facts bear out our assertion, was involved neither in the tariff nor in any supposed financial difficulties arising from the Government currency, but waited solely upon the inauguration of such wise measures as those by which England in ten years has built up her great iron ship yards, we have only to point to the present condition of ship-building in a country possessing timber, cheap labor, skilled ship-carpenters, exemption, almost, from taxation, and Free Irade. Here are conditions upon which "quasi" revenue reformers predicate great things. The country is Canada. See how her ship-building has progressed-backward. At Quebec, in 1858, there were 43 vessels built, 48,039 tons, averaging 1,117 tons each. In 1854, 44 vessels, 49,951 tons, averaging 1,0214 tons each. In 1863 there were 63 vessels of 54,287 tons, averaging 862 tons. In 1864 about the same. In 1867, 16 vessels, averaging 939 tons. In 1868, 34 vessels, averaging i 697 tons. In 1869, 80 vessels averaging only 496 tons. In 1870, 18 vessels, averaging 604 tons. There is now nothing . doing there. The ship-carpenters are idle or going into other business, and the trade is entirely dying out. There is not the least prospect for any improvement in it.

There is another reason not often thought of why government should act wisely and liberally and promptly in establishing and supporting private yards on the Atlantic coast. This reason is found in the rapid increase of our Pacific Empire: not only is it desirable that government inspected American built ships should have the carrying Boston, has at last been unsatisfactorily accounted for. The of the great trade which is opening on the Pacific coast, our Pacific fishing, mining and agricultural interests, but States, growing as rapidly as those on the Pacific will very soon have the power and will to cause such support of the company. The shareholders did not see it in the to be given, but not on the Atlantic wast. This is a contingency, political, commercial and industrial, which it is well to think of. We do not object to such aid, when in the fullness of time it is needed, going to the West coast, but when the Atlantic scaboard requires encouragement it also should have it and it requires it now.

Non-Voter offers a ballot.

Inspector-We cannot take your vote, madam.

Non-Voter-Why not? I can read and write, and undertand pertectly the political issues involved in this election. pay city and county; ssessments and internal revenue taxes. I keep a store, buy and sell goods, sign checks, and give reccipts.

Inspector-We know all that, madam, but we cannot take

our vote. Exit Non-Voter.

Voter appears, and offers a ballot,

Inspector-What is your name. Voter-I dunno, massa. Tse sometimes called Ole Jo, but

nost allers Ole Cuss. Inspector-What is your age?

Voter-Look a-vere, massa, I'so jes a hundred.

Inspector-Where was you born? Voter-Golly, I dunno dat. My ole massa said I wasn't

oorn at all, but dat I jes cum yer on a flat boat. Inspector—Take his ballot.

PROGRESS-Mrs. Clara H. Nash has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by the appreciative citizens of Columbia Falls. Washington County, Maine. Mrs. Nash is thoroughly versed in jurisprudence, and is a partner in the practice of law with her husband, F. C. Nash, Esq., at Columbia Falls. Mrs. Nash is a non-voter.

THE NEGATIVES OF THE CONSTITUTION-Somebody said the Constitution knew no North, no South, no East, no West

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

The "Home"-"Lycoming "-"Formers and Mechanics"," and other Companies.

CONTINUED SATISFACTORY FALL IN REAL ESTATE PRICES.

We had occasion many weeks ago to refer to the extravagant commissions paid to its agents by the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, and we very plainly stated what must be an ultimate result to such foolishness added to the low rates in competition for risks. That result has now come. The Home Insurance Company 1 as "exploded," and the usual examination, which is always made when too late to be of any benefit, reveals exactly what might have been paddle despatch vessels, 1 do, surveying vessel, 1 do, expected by any one conversant with the present incite confrigate, 1 do, distilling ship, 56 serew gun oats, 113 dition of insurance matters. The outstanding risks of the harbor service ships, 25 coastguard cruisers, 32 do. watch company are enormous. Its capital has completely disappeared, and its liabilities, of course, must remain unliquidated. How the company has been conducted may be that a solution of this question of ship-building industry inferred from the facts that the actual assets are but a small percentage of these heretofore stated to exist! Bills receivable for nearly \$40,000 yield less than \$7,000. \$162,000 in the hands of agents dwindle to but \$54,000. Losses are said to be claimed under policies not recorded in the company's registers, and the losses so far entered are double the estimate. As a matter of course there are rumors also of an over issue of stock, though that can hardly make any practical difference, for a'l the shares are under such a showing absolutely worthless; and most likely all debts, losses, or otherwise, owing by the company will not bring any percentage at all.

The Great Western Life Insurance Company, of which we spoke last week, is finally in the undisputed possession of a receiver; and, after a series of "Pickwickian" speeches in court, which read like a page from Dickens, and in which some of the most remarkable statements were made with the intention of completely whitewashing the managers of the late concern, they have been allowed, to use the expression of their counsel, to "willdings to the honorable retirement of private life;" and as they had, before this, been unsuccessful in a fire insurance company, it is to be hored they will remain there so far as insurance matters are con-

All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company of this city were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company on the 28th December, 1870.

The long time which has been occupied in winding-up the affairs of the Dorchester Fire Insurance Company, of treasurer of the institution, in whose charge matters were coastwise and to the almost illimitable markets of the far left, concluded to consider himself as the undertaker, and to Pacific and Indian Oceans, and waiting on the products of | be remunerated for burying the corpse. He took his own way to get this remuncration, and appears to have devoted the assets to paying himself a salary, and buying the stock same light, and have " cone for that Hathen Chinee."

We twice lately referred to the Lycoming Matual Fire Insurance Company. Its agent found considerable fault, naturally, at such comments as we had to make, and called upon us, offering, as evidence of our mistaken notions, the circumstance of the company's having been admitted to do business in Massachusetts after its examination by the Insurance Commissioners. We are always ready to recufy an A VOTER AND NON VOTER-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, error we may commit, though we must say we have never TAKE NOTICE.—Two Constitutional "persons" offered their i yet seen reason to change any opinion on insurance we have ballots at the recent election in M con, Georgia. We give advanced, and in this case an investigation only confirmed the conversation as it occurred between each person and the us in our belief. That the Lycoming Company, even in its own native Keystone State, does not enjoy the credit which its agent would willingly have us admit it does, the following extract from an article published in the " Legal Ovinion," of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, clearly intimates:

"Our particular objection to mutual fire insurance companies is THE INEFFICIENCY of the securities they present for the adjustment of losses. If every note the company held against policy holders was the first lien against the latter's real estate, the securities would be just as good as those presented by any first class stock company in the country. But the case is very different, nearly one third of the policies are issued on personal property owned by parties who are perfeetly irresponsible, and from whom, if sued on their notes, a sufficient sum could not be collected to pay the costs of the suit, while the policies issued on buildings are held by another large class who is property is overwhelmed with judgments and mortgages and from whom if suit was brought, nothing could be collected. We ask, therefore, of what value are the notes of such policy holders? How supremely ridiculous it is for a mutual fire insurance company to present these notes as a part of its assetts. The "Lycoming" hold the private notes of 19,070 persons to secure the payment of \$42,154,470,-64 at risk. It would be an interesting, but instructive, labor to examine the dockets and find how much of the propcrty of these 19,070 policy holders is already covered with mortgages and judgments, and how much more might be covered before the company's notes are sued out and become a lien upon the property left unencumbered. The total liabilities of the company for losses and borrowed money on the 8th of July, 1870, as published by its officers, were \$69.976.93 to meet, which the company has not a single dollar or CASH IN ITS TREASURY, but depends on the mere promissory notes of several hundred policy holders. Unfortunately, how-

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ever, for the Company, the policy holders are now alarmed at HIGH ASSESMENTS and refuse to pay. The Company brings suit and obtains judgment, whereupon policy holders in VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE have appealed their cases thus postponing the matter to an indefinite period, and meantime policy holders who have suffered fire losses must wait for their money."

Now, what does the agent think of this statement, direct from the capital of the State in which the Company holds its corporate existence? He may claim the Company to be good and that these notes will yet be collected. It may be all as he says. We don't take the trouble to even consider that ar gument-what we say is, that whatever under the name of insurance does not provide for PROMPT, immediate, full in demnity under the policy, in case of loss, is a prostitution of the name of insurance, an evasion of the substance, a delusion and a snare, breaking the very essence of the contract which is to put the holder of the policy just where he stood before, and in an immediate condition to proceed with his business. This is the view which public policy and private right alike take of the question and we commend its consideration to the "Lycoming" people.

It is stated that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insur ance Company, the concern which tried so hard to do a "co operative" business-and we guess any other kind of business it could get hold of-then amalgamated with the "Peabody' under peruliar circumstances, has had to resort to pay ing its employees in its own notes or due bills, sold at a large discount. A company which cannot meet its own office expenses is not the very best in the world to fulfill promises of insurance mid for the benefit of "wilows and orphans." I the Superinten lent of Insurance at Albany would pay a like visit of inspection to the "Farmers' and Mechanics'," the "American Popular," or the "Merchants'" as that he has lately paid to the "Great Western," he might decide some questions the community are interested in having solved.

Of general insurance news we learn that two new companies are projected in Texas. One a life company with the enor nous capital of ten thousand dollars (!)—the other to do a general insurance and banking business. There is abundant foom and profit for the list, if properly managed. The North American Life, of New York, is said to be negotiating for the risks of the English Life, of London, and from Bulti more we hear of a new fire company with a pretended capital of \$1,000,000, and still owing for its office furniture! The experience of our merchants with the "United States" and other Bultimore companies will probably warn them in this

Considerable anxiety is beginning to be expressed about loans out on bond and mortgage. This class of securities is principally held by saving banks, insurance companies and retired capitalists. The very large number of foreclosure suits and the continued fall in value of real estate are attracting attention, and, to others than those directly interested, are a source of pleasure, for the extravagant prices heretofore de manded have been outrages on the population of the city. The daily quotations of real estate prove that this evil is slowly but surely correcting itself. Unlike other kinds of property, real estate is expensive to keep, and speculators in taking it and holding it at prices which sensible prople would not look at, have, for once, overreached themselves and assumed a load of tax and interest charges they are but too glad to back out from. Prices, although still exceedingly high, are bagatelles to what they have been, and the difficulty of making sales is constantly increasing. With the spring there will not only be many foreclosure sales but a large amount of suburban property will be thrown on the market, so that prices promise to be kept down permanently.

We, last week, spoke of the sale of a house in Twenty-third street; a recent sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of a fourstory, brown stone front house and lot, 24x103, in Fourteenth street, shows that the same depreciation in fancy value steadily holds it own. This last-named house was sold on 30th December for \$20,000.

One of the local causes of the dislike to Staten Island real estate—the lack of proper water—is likely to be an additional reason for a decline of value in Westchester County. It appears that the great bulk of the water in the Croton River is furnished by lakes in Putnam County, all leased to the Croton Aqueduct Department. These lakes have had their outlets graded by the engineers some feet below their natural level. They now scarcely overflow a hogshead an hour The brooks, streams and wells have become dry and onehalf the value of Putnam County is being destroyed. The miasma from the exposed mud in the lakes has caused chil s and malarial fevers never known before there. The wells are principally above the lake level, and are thus drained while the river absorbs the underground currents and springs, and throughout its course as it furnishes the Aqueduct supply, it does so by depriving the country it passes through. At Croton Falls is the commencement of Westchester County, and at Purdys, Sing Sing, Bedford, East Chester, Westehester, Mamaronack, Rye, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, two-thirds of the wells are exhausted and the county population is becoming much troubled.

KING WILLIAM gave a reception on the 3d inst. in the pulace of Versailles, to the officers of the German army, in honor of the new year. He told them that he had not done all he wanted to do, and all he meant to do, inasmuch as there were great obstacles in the way which had to be overcome before he could sent himself on the throne of the Napoleons, and cry "Quol erat demonstrandum!"

### GREAT FIGHT ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

### BEECHER VERSUS LIVERMORE

N. Y. HERALD AS BOTTLE-HOLDER.

The Herald reported, in one of its issues of last week, that there had just been what it calls in "ring" classics, a "tussle' in Boston "between Miss Catherine Beecher and Mrs Livermore, both women of strong minds, on the question of Woman Suffrage." Our gallant contemporary, who always goes in for a good fight, and isn't at all particular whether the combatants be men, women or dogs, gets up an un wonted amount of enthusiasm over this rather small affair of the "tussle," and backs the "Beecher," who comes of a long line of fighting ancestors, and is the sister of her brother Henry, who wears the belt as champion of the shoulder hitters in all the "wit encounters" of these pugilistic times It is true that the "Livermore" has also a splendid record and is well trained with plenty of science in her fists, and that she has won many a battle by square fighting, and was never known to come the "Beecher" dodge of getting dowr in a fight to escape a settler on the frontispiece; and, indeed. that she is altogether of a longer reach than her antagonist, and a more liberal dispenser of her scientific favors at the scratch; quite as brave also, and of a generosity amounting to chivalry, which, in the politics of the ring, is deemed a great fault. Upon the whole, however, they were pretty well neglected; and having thus introduced them in a blaze of 'ring" eloquence, following the Herald's key-note in this respect, we will now say good bye to all that sort of thing, and address ourselves in sober and carnest language to the debate and its issue.

The Herald makes no secret of its own personal sympathies in the matter. It takes up with the common-sense view of the question, which is nonsense stuck about by authority and high-sounding names-the veriest "tinkling of brass" in all sensible ears-just to give it a fictitious weight and currency, with the mob of respectable fogies who don't like to be meddled with in their opinions-very conservative old fogies who hate all revolutionary doctrines and say of women as blunt Sir Samuel Romilly said of the reformers of England in his day: "What do these dissatisfied beggars want? I am well enough content with things as they are, and if they don't like the country, d-n them! let them leave it." So the Herald becomes the partisan of Miss Beecher and common sense, and insists upon it that the position of women is America shall remain as it now is and ever has been-neither better nor worse. The El Dorado of civilization no doubt is this immutable and eternal position of our very happy women! "How can they be better off?" asks the self satisfied, self-complaisant Miss Beecher! "Almighty Joves that they are !" echoes the flippant Herald, with something very like a lickspittles mincing intonation in his voice, "how can they be better off?" and all their "strenuous supporters' outside,

Thunder it afar, Up to the Morning Star. Old fools catch the sound: Bellow it around, And deaths-heads answer from their winding shroud,

Back to Miss Beecher who Herald's it aloud.

"The genius of the Beecher was on the right side of the question," says the Herald, but this is calculating without the host, and we demur to the reckoning. Once upon a time the genius of the Beechers was always upon the right side of the question; but in this instance—the most momentous that it ever undertook to deal with-it is not only not on the right but tectotally on the wrong side.

The Beecher genius is in its dotage, and pipes its shrill treble down the wind to try and make believe that it is still masculine; whereas it is brave and manly no more, truthful and eloquent no more, the defender no more of right against wrong-if this female sample of it be its best showing-but totters impotent and emasculate to its final dissolution.

We all know what woman's true position is in the world. how gradually thanks the Livermore the Anthonys and Lucretia Motts and, farther back, the Mary Wolstencrafts and Mary Shelleys and Fanny Wrights-how gradually she has emerged from the downright barbarism of her condition in the feudal times, when she was a mere beast of burden, or animal to breed from, and has become that wondrous half of the modern civilization, with which the other half-just beginning to wake up to her claims and rights as an integral part of the social fabric-don't know what to do. Miss Beecher and the Herald say, "Let her be as she is!" She has no rights as a woman that man is bound to respect. She comes to us, from the days of Cedric the Saxon, with Garth's brass collar around her neck, and her name inscribed upon it as Cedric's born thrall Her husband sells her by law-which, to the everlasting disgrace of mankind, still exists-tied to a halter in the public market-place; and only yesterday, one of our noblest women, with hundreds of thousands of dollars at her command, was sold by her husband to another woman and his debts were paid with the proceeds of her villainous degradation.

Woman owns immense property in this country, and pays her taxes like any other man. She is in all respects as much of a citizen as man is, and yet he deprives her of the right to

and the Herald indorse the injustice, and call upon God in put His scal upon it and make the wrong respectable.

Is it not time to put an end to this anomaly in human to ciety? If the Catherine Beechers who now clog the wheel, of progress, and stand forth as the enemies of their sex, and therefore of the huma : race, doing their utmost to cemen the chains of their degradation, giving to man the same power over them as he possesses over his horses and dog, and other chattel property, if we say they consider this to be their mission, and they are satisfied to be the pupper of man's caprice-the playthings of his passion-the wretched serfs of his supreme power and authority, and prefer to be voted for in the simplest concerns of life, and dawdled upon his knees after the manner of courtesans, and the rest of the pretty sinners of that ilk, instead of being exalted to the true place of their honor and dignity in the State by the recognition of just and equal law, if such be their will and pleasure -well, we all remember the above quoted words of Si Samuel Romilly, and with a mighty emphasis, even mon mighty and crushing than that which he u ed upon his occa. sion, because more terribly in carnest, we repeat them, and say: Let these miserable women traitors to women remain in that old condition of woman's servitude, dishonor and degradation; let them as wives be the slaves of their husbands, a they swore to be at the altar; let man rule over them as he always has done, with a rod of iron; let her be compelled, to now, to beg for pin money of her husband, and be refused; let her beseech him to permit her to par a visit to her special friends, and be obliged to haz gle with him as with a Jew for the odd coppers to buy refreshments on the journey, and to go without them, if, indeed, it should please his majesty to let be go at all; let all the unrepealed laws to her injury be dragged from their dirty hiding-places, and put into active open. tion against her liberty and happiness, and there are plenty of such; let her see bad men elected to enact bad laws for the ruin of trade and commerce-for the crippling of free thought and free speech, while she has no power, in any legal way, either to protest against the outrage or presently to elect good men in the place of such; let these wageno war against women's rights, we say-these Miss Beecher we men especially-if they prefer to remain under the bondige which we have indicated above, let them remain universit by all means, and lick the dirt from the naked lect of their oppressors; but do not let them interfere with that grand and sublime majority of noble women who prefer freedom and the full rights of American citizenship to any other social position-to any pyramids of dollars, and to all the insure flattery of the pimps of existing society, who tell her how beautiful she is, what fine eyes she possesses, knowing also how to use them, and that "she is a queen among the gold" She answers: "A hundred times rather let me be the equal among men! The chaste wife of one husband, the mother of true, just and noble citizens!"

The Herald says, with an impertinence only equalled by its stupidity and its covert immorality, that " what a woman could do to advance her position by obtaining the phyllege of voting, she can do as well now by exercising her irresistble influences upon men who have votes." But it hardly follows, otherwise then as a non-sequitor, that because Bully can play the deuce with Brag by planting a pair of blows with his fists between his two eyes, without any knowledge whatever of science-it does not follow we say that, he won't do the mischief quite as effectually with a knowledge of the 'science." Besides which the question is not now and never was whether woman could promote her interest better by the exercise of her "irresistible influence upon men who have votes"-then by the exercise of the franchise in her own right; this is not the question, but is a mere ducking under and dodging of it. The real question is whether she has or has not the right to vote. If she has-and we feel absolute ly sure that this right is accorded to her and to all "persons" citizens of the United States-it is a downright ins It to ber understanding to suppose that she can be exjoled out of it by such blarney as that of her "irresistible influence." Be cause the man who edits the Herald could edit it quite as well without pay as with pay, is that any reason why this editorial laborer should go without his hire? Not a bit of it

Besides which, the Herald knows that women never willerercise any lasting influence 'over "those who have votes" until she is a voter herself. If those who have votes listen to her now-a-days it is not because she has wrongs to right, but very often, and perhaps in the majority of cases, because she has favors to confer. The Herald is well posted in this amorous diplomacy, as the whole tenor of its article proves. It is a low and vile pandering to the owest teelings and vanities of a woman's nature. She is to exercise a licentious influence over man by her winning smiles and her beauty-not by the superiority of her moral nature and the cunning of her intelect. This is what the Herald is driving at and this is the low animal standing which is his ideal of woman proper. It is the very thing we have been fighting against all our live A true woman will always have a legitimate and beautiful influence over man, and the higher her development the higher and nobler will this influence be. But it will never be directed against his manliness to induce him to vote as she pleases, or as some miserable politician wants her to in duce him to vote. It will be used to strengthen ha virtue and integrity as a voter, not to undermine these noblest attributes of his character. But, after all, we have nothing to do in this argument with her personal influence vote in protection of her own interests; and Miss Beecher one way or another. Give her the political influence of

It is bad enough immoral influence him out of his vo ceries to forswea upon the Koran: than the better hi to degrade her se something too m the world overin monarchial Beecher for ver she pretend to position? The she would redu to vote, and us wheedle their ence" aforessi aims at? Her but one const the Fourteen tion-a right eventually redeeper degra of it into s destruction

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voter and she will fall into her place, and her vote for good will outweich all the evil voting in the land, and soon secur for us a government worthy of a great and a free people.

It is bad enough, however, for the Herald to advocate this immoral influence of women over min in order to wheedle him out of his vote, and compel him by her beautiful sorceries to forswear herself upon his citizenship, like a Jew upon the Koran; but for Miss Beecher, a woman, and more than the better half of a preacher of the gospel to thus turn to degrade her sex, it is simply damnable! There has been something too much of this influence in political affairs all the world over-in Republican "White Houses" as well as in monarchial courts. Is it not possible to drive Miss Brecher for very shame out of her unholy position? Why does she want to make courtezans of her entire sex? Does she pretend to shrink from such a representation of her position? Then, if this be not the true condition to which she would reduce women by depriving them of their RIGHT to rote, and using them instead, as base wheedlers of men to wheedle their votes out of them by the "irresistible influence" aforestid, we should like to know what it is that she aims at? Her whole argument, like the Herald's, will bear but one construction. She seeks in it and by it to deprive woman of her legal right to vote, which is secured to her by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Corstitution-a right which would ennoble both men and women and eventually regenerate the entire nation-and aims at the still deeper degratation of her sex by converting every member of it into a blandishing Nell Gwynne, for the common destruction both of men and women in this country.

THE LAST RELIC OF BARBARISM-The political inequality existing between men and women. Why should it remain?

DEATH OF THE CANER'S MOTHER.—The mother of Preston S. Brooks, the man who caned Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber, some years ago, died last week in South Carolina. The caner himself died before the war.

A HEROINE OF THE WAR .- We publish in another part of our paper a scrap of the history of our rebellion, which shows what women can do, and how valuable sometimes are their services This is not an isolated case by any means. Hundreds, we might say thousands, of female non-voters were in the armies of the North, rendering valuable services to the cause of the Union. Read the account, Senator Sumner: read it, all you national legislators. You will find in it food

### THE TRAITOR BAZAINE'S AFOLOGY.

Bazaine, the greatest traitor of modern times, who sold his country and his army to the enemy with which his country was fighting and his army was pretending to fight-this man has been forced to write an apology for his Metz treachery. By this he proves that he was, after the fall of the Emperor, a mere trickster, who offered, and, as we all know, sold to Prussia his magnificent army, designedly for the ruin of the de ficto French Government and for the final service of the French Emperor, when it should please King William and Bismarck to reinstate him upon his throne.

ACCORDIN I the correspondents of the English jour. nals the resources of Paris are by no means exhausted, either in food or in powder and shot. The men, too, are in "tiptop" condition, and what is sa'd to the contrary is only a part of the accustomed lies and misrepresentations of the Prussians and their paid blowers. Let the reader ask himself, if the Parisians are in so disastrous a condition as they have been represented to be, why it is, with all the combustible materials which are known to be in their bowels, that they don't burst up and go into annihilation? What is the reason, also, that King William, who is so anxious to crush the French nationality, don't begin his threatened bombardment of the city, if it really be so weak, incapable and easily to be overthrown? The truth is that there are, according to the always well-informed Pall Mall Gazette, provisions abundant in Paris for all the people for three months yet to come, and plenty of ammunition; and there is great

### A NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.

Whatever the name of the man may be-the storekeeper we mean-who has lately arrested and imprisoned so many first-class ladies on charges of petty stealing, 'tis certain that he will gain nothing to have it pronounced any more by just and good citizens. Eurostratus set fire to the Temple of Diana that he might make his name immortal. But a law was passed which enacted the death penalty against any one who should ever name the man's name thereafter. So, if this man be content to render his name infamous, provided that he can only advertise his store, he has certainly succeeded in both instances, for the store is so widely advertised through the infamy of the owner's name, in connections with the transactions alluded to, that not a lady has been seen inside its walls since the last honest woman was arrested there and thrown into prison as a thief.

THE LAST NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Last New Year's Day was the cheeriest and happiest that our citizens of New York have celebrated for many years. The weather, although not so sunny and beautiful as we could have wished it, was, on the whole, propitious and from morning to night the streets were alive with rehicles, crowded with young, middle-aged and old men who were all bound on jolly visitations to homes and ladies that were very dear to them.

'Tis a beautiful custom, and all the more delightful and inspiring because it is free from formality and the re straints which society imposes upon all ordinary introductions. We were much pleased to notice, also, that the visitings of young gentlemen to the younger ladies of the households were unaccompanied by those "unfortunate munifestations of conviviality," as Teufelsdrock calls them, which have been but too common in previous years There was less dissipation, too, among the populace than is usual on these occasions; and at 6 o'clock in the evening, walking from Wall street to the ferry, we saw but two fellows "crowned and drunken" during the route, and these but very feeble imitators of Bacchus in his highest glory. May all that end soon, and temperance and happiness and love reign on the earth forever!

### THE NATHAN MURDERER FOUND.

What are all the newspapers-the great leading journals of this, the true Metropolis of the United States-what are they all doing that they can afford to keep silence while the grandest criminal discovery that has ever been made in any age or country is the most prominent topic of the popular conversation? Can any one, who understands what circumstantial evidence is, read the Count Johannes brilliant memoir of Young and of the almost undoubted murderer of Mr. Nathan, and of his compelling of him to acknowledge that he knew, not only who the murderer was, but how, and why, the murder was committed, and what poor old Nathan's last words were before the fatal blow from the "dog" came crushing down upon hi brain-can any one, we ask, read this fine piece of lega rhetoric and logical acumen and not be convinced of its truth, and that the noble Count has at last got the "right pig by the ear?" Such obtusity as this would imply doe not exist, we feel quite sure, in New York journalism Why, then, do not the great journalists take up the sub ject, and help the Count by strengthening his hands with encouragem nt and sympathy? It is a concern of man kind, and not of a person or persons, or of a party o:

If the Army of the Loire be annihilated as we are told i is by the not very truth telling wires, how is it that the in telligence is not confirmed by the Prussians? So great a dis aster as this would be to Paris-which means France-would be joyfully thundered by them into Trochu's ears, because i would be the most terrible and tremendous news that he could possibly receive, inasmuch as the Army of the Loire was his chief outside hope. But the Prussians are silent; and the French Gen. Ducrot is also very quiet, and undemonstrative All which argues well for France. True, the Army in ques tion has been beaten, but it is still on its legs and in full force and has not been much hurt in any of its armaments. It was defeated from a cause that can be easily remedied-namely bad generalship. Put an efficent soldier at the head of this army and it will yet astonish the Prussians and re deem the honor of France.

A DREADFUL railway accident occurred yesterday, 3d inst., on the iron bridge over the Noncornah Creek, about ten miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Reilroad, said to be occasioned by the breaking of an axic of the front passenger car. Two cars, the forward and second, were hurled over the bridge into the river below. catching fire on the way and smashing to pieces by the fall. Strange to say, the rear cars were not injured at all; and what is quite as strange the locomotive and tender got over one white man, named Davis, was seriously injured. The conductor, named Peter Kirby, though terribly burned himself, baving had a stove thrown upon his chest, managed to get free, and then set to work to help the poor negroes. who were being literally roasted alive in the burning carriages. He deserves the highest honor for his bravery and humanity.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES .- I can inform any one interested of hundr ds 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 1 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. GEO. L. CLARK. LYNDENVILLE, N. Y.

If a Man Die Will He Live Again?

BY JULIETTE T. BURTON.

JOB ASKED .- " If a man die will he live again"? And the question is still reverberant, whilst every intellicent creature awaits the answer. The theme must be one of vital interest as long as the tenacious cog or ever revolving

ixle of desire controls the machinery of men's minds. When thought no longer expires, when reason clases, the soul rests contented, there will be no repetition of Job's interrogation, but so far, man realizes a want, finds that he does not get his quota, his abilities have not had a fair test, he thirsts still forknowledge, has craving for human affection, his own power to love is not exhausted, when he arrives at the summit of perfectness in art, science or moral beauty, he finds that he has achieved but a beginning. He knows that the avenues of learning are too long the fields of virtue too broad, the mantle of love too capacious, and his own capublities too extensive, for a lifetime of three score years and ten to fit and finish. Then life is so good, so enjoyable, so beautiful, that he is loth to give it up, and he cries to the author of it to teach him if there is not another side beyond the river of death, where he may take up the severed threads of existence and go on weaving the woof of his life.

Theory may be coleur de rose, swift tongued, may split emotion in sweet harpings of pathos, may kindle zeal into hot fires of passion, yet fail to feed the mind, hungry and thirsty for truth. It is the conserve, the dessert. The real meat and drink of a soul in the crisis of suspense must be fact. Fact is a giant, which gives bone and sinew to its adherents and ark of rest, a book whose teachings is infallible, a house whose summ't reaches heaven and never falls.

"If a man die will he live again?" Who? what? which? answers this question? Humanity awaits the solution of the important problem of its future.

Does the religion predicated upon that thesis the ideal faith, twine conviction with knowledge, shows man a hereafter? In the crisis evolved by the great dissolvent death, when the lread angel holds over the receding vital flui I this last suffoating fold, does faith bring its substance in tangible entity, and lay itself bare before the actual sight? If it does, then, the problem is solved; but if supposition alone stands as a test with its shadowy form, and man makes no sign except to the text "I hope, I believe that I shall live again," theh are we unsatisfied; the question remains unanswered.

Human affection is the great permeating principle that harmonizes human existence; it is the most potent incentive -longest lived and holiest. All things else sink into insignificance when we weigh against them the importance of the preservation of the ones dearest to us, and in the rending of such ties by cruel death. Who has not realized that the words uttered by tenderest sympathy has failed to effect crenity, has left all gaping the bleeding wound of separation which no theory that has ever touched man's ear can cure. Fact alone could serve to turn the doubtful paraphrase, "She liveth" into a reasonable function. Sight, touch, hearing, ire the organs through which consolation may be best ap-

Sight is better than report; and man's mind is so constitued that evidence through his own senses alone can convince his reason. The entertainment that Abraham used to give to angels is said to be revived in this unfolding era; but men are often just as blind as was Abraham. The idea tself, in the abstract, is poetical and beautiful. The real philosophy of the advent of spirits, who were once sentient bodies as we are, is worth the effort of a search. If one will to to its root they will find whether or not, as is asserted' that analogous fibres point its existences in reasonable science as old as the creation of sentient beings. If spirits issume their familiar shapes, and our little children, passed iway years ago, can touch their lips to ours; if we can feel he caress of a dear mother; if, through the organism of another, our friends can send messages, whose tenor is confilential-known only between two in life; if, under certain conditions, hands and faces of a wife, a husband, may appear n aura, the mysterious spirit dialect may reach our ears, or or a tiny pencil point write before our eyes, without contact with mortal hands, the names of those departed—is it not worth while to look to it for the answer to the question, "If I die shall I live again?"

If spirits come back to us we have only to obey St. Paul's inwithout any damage. Two colored men were killed, and junction to "Try them to prove them." The Catholics recognize heir common appearance in our midst, their ability to move ponderable substances, to communicate and show their forms -but aver that they are evil. According to St. Paul this can be obviated by refusing to entertain such as through their signs or language prove themselves to be lying spirits signs or language prove themserves to be lying spirits. One should call and accommodate only the beautiful individual characters who were in human form and relation nearly associated with them. Evil cannot for long prevail. Good is the stronger power and must overcome. Thees-ophy itself would fail in its design it it allowed the continued working of evil influences in our midst. As "every man standeth or falieth to himselt" in behalf of the solution of the individual soul's future, is it not better for each one to take the liberty of searching a matter, however untashionable or obscure, from which the truth may be adduced? Free thought is man's birthright, and investigation his prerogative. Nature is vast. Nothing never was; something always was. Intuition is strong and wise, and reaches farther than any prescribed tenet or order; and wee to the restretions of form or fashion which would crush its most beautiful feature—an appetite for knowledge of its own immortality.

Who is there that breathes that will not, in the chambers of his mind, agitate into thrilling volubility the question, "If I die will my soul live again?"

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### HERCULES

### MUTUAL

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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.

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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 lo cation, 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.

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The Chronicle, of Chicago, Illinois, of data November 3, 1870, says: "The Hercules Lift 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 ( 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."

a tho with every Department their of pro-

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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 stock holders. 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 addi ional 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 3 most brilliant success."

al Estate Journal & "The stockholder LIFE ASSURANT on Saturday k a President, insai when their choice in

It was also ordered e the capital stock : itional \$28,000 ws aid by the old stock ald not have selected for the position w n than Mr. Reymer lawyer, Mr. Reymen rge experience as a w prominent as on ie Court of Commoz most extensive a young Company

gentleman of great known in financial un of the Finance sed that the original pribed for the add th the advantage of reclisposition among their lives, there is my is destined to 1

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THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY,

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

NEARLY 200 MILES

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

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

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

Third, The franchise of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches to be built, and an inde pendent ferry across the Hudson River, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these

bonds in addition to that afforded by the main line.

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

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

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LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 1,255 Broadway, Corner of Thirty-first street, New York,

(Opposite Grand Hotel and Clifford House.) BOYS' AND YOUTHA

BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

JAN. 14, 1871 NEW

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PHARMACY, 218 Broadway, Herald Building

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1871 NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. 1871

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

BEST AMERICAN DELAINES.

and to facilitate sales.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTUS.

In all Shades, at 50 Cents.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, SATIN DU CHENE, ENGLISH SERGES, EPING-LINES, &c., &c.,

BEST AMERICAN PRINTS,

New Styles, from 7 to 1232 Cents. Forming the Cheapest and Most Attractive Stock of Dress Goods to be found in the City.

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100 Pieces of

At 87 1/2 Cents per Yard—Value at \$1 75.
A Full Line of VERY RICH PLAIN SILKS, DARK CLOTH COLORS,

24-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

VERY HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS.

At \$2 50, \$5\$75 and \$3 00. An Immen & Reduction in Rich Fancy Silks. RICH SILKS AND SATINS,

In all Shades,

SUITABLE FOR

TAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET, OFFER

Great Bargains

FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Ladies' Walking Suits at one-half the cost.

Sealskin Cloaks at \$60. Children's Cloaks, Walking Coats, Dresses and Suits, at less than cost. Infants' Trimmed and Embroidered Cloaks, Embroi-dered Flanuel Skirts and Merino Shawls.

Slipe, Robes, Skirts, Hats and Caps, &c. Infants' Toilet Baskets.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING At the following Low Prices:

Tucked Skirts	\$1	00
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Chemises 75 cts. and	\$1	25
Drawers	.\$1	00
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JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET, Will make Large Additions to their ELEGANT STOCK OF FURS, for

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

and Mink.

Alaska Trimming by the Yard. Customers and Strangers are invited to examine.

JA ES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, At \$3 75, 4 0, \$5 and \$10. REAL POINT LACE SETS, Fron \$:0 to \$14.

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REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS, At \$4, \$5 50 to \$30.

BLACK THREAD, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,

The above Goods are in Elegant Paris-made Fancy Boxes, suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.



CERTAIN AND Speedy Cure Neuralgia MERVOUS DISEASES. Its Effocts are

Magical. An UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FACE Lis often effecting a perfect cure in a single day to form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its won-orful power. Even in the saverest cases of Chronic entaglis affecting the entire asstem, its use for awdays affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely that to make a complete and nermanent cure. I tew days anords the most astonishing relief, and rarely lails 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 south the tortured nerves, and restoring the failing strength. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One Package. - - \$1 00 - Postage 6 cents Six Packages. - \$5 00 - 27 "

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



RECOMMENDED BY PRYSICIANS. BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all Druggists at 20 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place.
NEW YORK.

THE

STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD ROOMS

Seven first-class Phelan Tubles.

69 & 71 BROADWAY,

(Nearly opposite Wall St.) Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the

Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers. The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines, Brandies and Cigars.

Wholesale Store-71 BROADWAY. JOHN GAULT.

"THE BLEES".



## Sewing Machine

Challenges tre world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion.
Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

MANUFACTURED BY BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO.,

362 BROADWAY, New York.

PIANOS! PIANOS! CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

AT MERRELL'S [Late Cummings],

Piano Warerooms, No. 8 Union Square. A large stock, including Pianos of the best Makers, for rule cheap for cash, or to rent. Money paid for rent applied to purchase. Repairing done well and promptly. Call and examine before deciding elsewhere.

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

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of the late Firm of A. BININGER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT WINES,

LIQUORS, &C., No. 39 Broad Street,

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DANIEL SANFORD,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES & LIQUORS. No. 47 MURRAY STREET,

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JAMES DALY. PHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

 ${f COAL}$  :

Best Lehigh, Locust Mountain, Red Ash. &c., &c.
Also WOOD, in the Stick, or Sawed and Split.

43 West 30th Street, N. Y.

(Opposite Wood's Museum.) Yard, 520 and 522 West 21st Street. Cargoes and part Cargoes of Coal or Wood at the lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders by mail solicited.

PROGNOSTIC ASTRONOMY:

PROGNOSTIC ASTRONOMY:

ASTRO-PHRENOLOGY,

as practiced by Dr. L. D. and Mrs. S. D. BOUGHTON.

491 Broome street, New York City.

To know by stone, to judge the turns of fate,

Is greater than to fill the seats of State;

The ruling stars above, by secret laws,

Determite Fortune in her second cause.

These are a book wherein we all may read,

And all should know who would in life succeed,

What correspondent siess in man dieplay

Itis future actions—point his devious way:—

Thus, in the heavens, his future fate to learn,

The present, past and future to discern,

Correct his steps, improve the hours of life,

And, shunning error, live devoid of strife.

Any five questions in letter, enclosing two dollars,

promptly attended to. Terms of consultation from

\$1 to \$5, according to importance. Nativities writer

from \$5 apward. Phrenological examinations, verbal

\$1; with chart, \$2.

United States Proprietary Medicine Company, Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio, New York Office, 18 Dey street. THE GREAT ENGLISH TONIC,

LONDON ROYAL NECTAR GIN.

A pure and unsurpassed Diuretic Stimulant, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic; prepared expressly for Medicinal and Domestic use.

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS, PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.

WAYNE'S DIURETIC ELIXER OF BUCHU, JU-NIPER AND ACETATE OF POTASH.

OLD CATAWBA BRANDY, CATAWBA WINE AND CHOICE LIQUORS. GILMORE, VAUGHAN & HIELD,

No. 18 Dey street, New York. DR. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, 25 Lowell street, Boston

For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to

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 Teach-

ers 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, 27 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., or Thos. C. Lombard, at office of Woodhull, Claffin & 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 CHILDPEN'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. To Choice Flowers always on Hand.

OLBY WRINGERS! Best and Cheapest! OMPOSED of indestructible materials! OMPACT, simple, durable, efficient! OMPARE is with any other machine! OLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

BEEBE & COMPANY. HATTERS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

R. TERRY. IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

'S & FURS. 19 UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK.  ${f A}\,{f G}{f R}{f E}{f A}{f T}\,{f O}{f F}{f E}{f R}\,!!$ 

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELO-DEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, Chickering's Sons included, at extremely low prices, for Cash, During 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 emoves Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cent

NEURALGIA CURE needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price oom, 683 Broadway, New York.

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PUERTA PLATA, Samana and S. Domingo City.

The United States mail steamer

TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANEY,

or the above ports. For Freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.

MENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERsey.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty street; connects at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its onnections, forming a direct tine to Pittsburgh and he West without change of cars.

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, once every month

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST. Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chiago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.

Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chi-SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 10, 1870-Leave New York as fol-

Commencing May 10, 2000
Cows:
5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Villiamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tukhanock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Baston, Allentown, Mauch hunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Cphrata, Litiz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.
2 r. M.—For Easton, Allentown, etc.
3:30 r. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Belvidere.
4:30 r. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 p. M.—For Somerville.

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 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, :00, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 0:45, 12:00 P. M.
FOR THE WEST.

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 out one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg or Eric and the O'! Regions. Connects at Somerville or Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudenurg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsurg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.
5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, bethl.hem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittength, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittength, Chicago and Cincinnation Jersey. City to Pittength, Chicago and Cincinnation Jersey. Foot of Liberty treet, N. Y.; at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 234, 371, 326 troadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent. H. P. Baldwin, Gen. 1 ass. Agent.

### James McCreery & Co., WILL OFFER a fresh assertment of the AT 12 'S CENTS. CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS.

WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SEPARATE COUNT ERS IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIN AND CHENE DRESS GOODS, From 20 Cents per Yard upward.

Great Reduction in SCOTCH AND ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, From 3:5 Cente.

FRENCH MERINOS, at 75 Cents.

At equally Attractive Prices.

RICH STEIPED SILKS,

100 Pieces of At \$1:5 and \$1 37%.

At \$2 00. RICH GOURD CROIZAT BLACK GROS GRAINS,

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION DRESSES.

Black Astrakhan Cloaks at \$20 and \$25, worth \$40 and \$50.

Children's Fur Sets, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Ladies' Sets in Russia Sable, Ermine, Alaska Sable,

WILL OFEER An Elegant Assortment of

REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS,

At less than Gold Cost.

A SAFE

when tried.

But what surprises me most is your hostility to (fire) insurance. It would be desirable that your state should take insurance besiness into its own hands, but until it does there is no employment of capitral that conduces more to the best interests of mankind than when it is employed in enabling people to provide beforehand against the unforseen accidents of life—a provision which most people have not the means of making with certainty. It is a mode of taxing the fortunate for the relief of the unfortunate, with this advantage, that those who pay the tax are greatly benefited by relief from anxiety about the future. I am, dear sir, yours, very sincerely.

J. S. Mill.

when as Managers.—The Parliament of Great Britain is still in doubt whether married women ong at to be allowed to own property: whether, in fact, a woman who, so long as she remains animarried, ma, own and manage preperty as freely as a man, she illy on marriage, forfeit this right. One of the drille: arguments used against the "Married Women's Property Bill," in the Honse of Lords, lately, was Lord Westbury's, who remarked that a wife might receive a legacy of a lundred thousand dollars, and might, if this bill became a law, expend it on a diamoid necklace, "instead of employing it for the general comfert and maintenance of the household."

The Spectator remarks on this, that, as a matter of business, she could hardly do better than buy diamonds, which, it seems, are rapidly increasing in value; but it adds, very justly; "We will admit what Lord Westbury means, that it would be a selfsh investment—and what then? Do we prevent selfish investment—and what then? The wear of the household; or is he precluded from "dropping" it on a horse race, or expending it at Poole's? The capacity of extravagance in the sexes is at least equal, and why is the woman alone to be punished for it by a sentence of confiscation?"

But more can and ought to be said. The capacity for conomy is greater with women than with men. Wherever women are trusted to manage affairs involving the expenditure of money for useful purposes, they are found to be more economical than men. Ask any mechanic who takes his weekly wageshome to his wife and makes her the treasurer, and he will tell you that the wife is a far better manager than he would be. Many men in every community owe their prosperity to the good a mangement of their wives; and few men who have tried it have ever regretted making their wives, in the fulless sense, the partners in their business, and the controllers of all their expenditures.

It

ment, even it in large and wealthy noushold, knowthat a woman will make the allowance for family expenses go much further than a man could.

While the English are still debating whether it is
still sale to trust married women with property, in
this country it is becoming a enstom of business mento set aport a sum of money for their wives, and letthem keep separate bank accounts; and whoever has
tried this has found an astonishing development of
prudence and skilful management in women, who,
before, appeared to have no capacity for business.

We hear much of the extrawagance of women; but,
as a rule, men spend far more money on luxuries than
women; and if any man thinks his wife extravagant
or careless in money matters, we advise him to divide his income with her, give her a bank account,
and let her manage her household affairs, he giving
advice when asked. He will presently discover in
his wife an amount of tact, care, judgment, fore
thought and skil' in management which will greatly
increase his admiration for her, and the exercise of
wich qualities in an independent way will make her
life happler, and largely increase her usefulness as member of society and as an educator of her children.

Escharge. of society and as un educator of her children. -Exchange.

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.

A. Raymond.

Of all things in which parents should take interest none is of so great impo tance as that of education. In selecting schools sufficient deliberation is seldom had. The whole inture 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 adspitation to circumstances. The instincts of childhood are always pure and true. They should never be stunted and blear d by an unreasomable carbing. They should simply he directed so as to avoid the quicksands and shouls which certain predispositions might drift them toward. True education is not so much the stuffing process as it is, he weeding or eliminating process, by which the whole mental strength may be exerted in producing a mind capable of the highest and noblest purposes of life. Most of our boarding schools teach those things which relate too palpaby 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 mentained 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.

Prof. Hunley and the Bible.—I can give you the most emphatic assurance that he does not hate the Bible. Like myself, he rather loves and rever ences the grand old book. I once heard him say, in regard to the education of his own children, that if nobody else could be found to do it, he would teach them the Bible himself. In a competitive examination upon the Scriptures, canonical and uncanonical. I would back Mr. Hunley against nine-tenths of the clergy. I say uncanonical, because he has also the Apocrypha at his tingers' ends. I never heard a heartier Amen! than I did from him in response to some pas-age in the baptismal service at the christening of one of his boys. He had no notion that should tell you this; and bear well in mind that I do not mention it to hamboozle or hoodwink you into the notion that either of us has any sempathy with the current theological notions regarding either the Bible or the baptismal service. I mention it to illustrate to you that large-heartedness and fre dom from bigotry which, even now, enable Mr. Huxley to feel and respond to much that is noble and beautiful in the creed of his youth.—[Dr. Tyndall in London News.]

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

Nothing marks the character of a man more dis-tinctly than his dress. It is not neces-ary that a per-son should have a two handred 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 much of the material worn as it does in the style of its make up. Few people are adapted to conduct a steady-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 basevercome 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 stis everybody to whom he sells. If you want to be "fitted" instead of "sold," go to standolph'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 A1 pure teas at very reasonable prices. The establishment of such vast companies in specific lines of trade is one of the specialties of this last young age; but in none of them are the beneficial results more apprent than in this of tea. This companies in the special teas of the special teas of the sale processes and the sale processes are the sale processes. results more apparent than in this of tea pany extend every facility and accommodation to all

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

HIS VIEWS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.
The following latter from 2 Starts All War and the second of the control of the political on the control of the control of the control of the control of the political on the control of the political on the control of the political on which I agree or differ with your control of the political on which I agree or differ with your control of the politic on which I agree of the which you can be a politic of the politic on which I agree or differ with your control of the politic on which I agree of the which you can be a politic of the politic on which I agree of the which you can be a politic of the politic on which I agree or differ with your control of the politic on which I agree of the which you can be a politic of the politic o DR. HELMBOLD DINES THE PRESS.

The remowne Dr. Helmhold last night paid a fellowing compliment to the memory through which his wonderfal medicines have been heralded to the world, by giving a dinner to the Press at Willard's Hotel, among those 12 not were Colonel Charles Cornwall.

J. R. Young, New York Sandard; Colonel Jones (P.W. Millon, W. W. Barr, and J. R. McKee, New York Ascardard; Colonel Jones (P.W. Millon, W. W. Barr, and J. R. McKee, New York Sandard; Colonel Jones (P.W. Millon, W. W. Barr, and J. R. McKee, New York Sandard; Colonel Jones (P.W. Millon, W. W. Barris, Boston Journal; T. B. Gonery, E. Gillon, Esq. Colonel Thomas B. Florence, St. day Gazette; O. K. Harris, Boston Journal; T. B. Connery, R. M. W. B. Shaw, New York Commer, R. Millon, W. B. Shaw, New York Commer, R. Millon, P. D. Cone, Philadelphia Ledger; J. R. Noal, Alfa Colondar; W. B. Shaw, New York Commer and Millon and Pith accuracy (P. D. Cone, Philadelphia Ledger; J. R. Noal, Alfa Colondar; W. B. Shaw, New York Commer and Colondar; W. B. Shaw, New York Commer and Millon and Pith accuracy (P. 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 place in New York city. The clibles were of the best, sapplied 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 artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artistic of the board had been fairly disbursed, the artis

Copeland and others, the company adjourned, with three cheers for Dr. Helmbold, and with the hope that the strength of his wonderful Buchu may never grow less-N. Y. Star.

The Dining Rooms of Nash & Fuller, 39, 47 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.

any vexations 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 There have been many attempts made to combine the usefulness of a sofu 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 sofu and also possess all the convenience and comfort of the best bed. All the difficulties, however, have at last been overcome in the combined Sofu Bed, manufactured by WM. S. HUMPAREYS. 634 Broadway, who presents the public with an article of furniture which no critic could detect was anything more than a sofu when closed, and which no one would ever suppose could be converted into a sofu when in its bed form, and yet the conversion is made instantaneously. It is the desideratum long sought but never before attained.

Just Out.—Addresses by Thomas Gales Forster the distinguished Spiritualistic speaker. Young & Daris, No. 137 Broedway, 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 ioustration; besides which, they content themselges with demonstrating the philo-ophy of the taith of the spiritualists, without decrying the religions 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 Leshest and most vigorous arguments in layer 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.

"WILLARD's," at Washington, is still the favorite "WILLARD'S," at Washington, is still the favorite resort of all who visit the explail. 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 & Gauciner. 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 farfamed hotel, than which none in the world is more widely known.

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

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

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.

C RPORATION NOTICE - PUBLIC

7. The south side of Ruigers sup, between water and South streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth street, between Third and Flith avenues.
9. Both sides of Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block

on intersecting street.

10. Both sides of Forty-third street, between Madison and Third avenues, to the extent of half the block

son and Third avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

11. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Serenth and Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

12. Both sides of Cliff street, hetween John and Frankfort streets to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

13. Both sides of Fifty first street, between Second avenue and East River, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

14. Both sides of Eightieth street, between Eleventh avenue and the Public Drive.

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

EIGHARD TWEED. this notice.

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

OFFICE BOARD OF Assessors, | New York, Dec. 30, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, oc-cupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands affected thereby, that he fol-lowing Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for ex-amination by all persons interested, viz.:

t. For laying Belgian pavement in Laight street from Canal to West street

1. For laying Belgian pavement in Laight 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 flacging Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

5. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.

6. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.

7. For building outlet-sewer in Sixty-second street and East River, and in Avenne A. between Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, with branches.

8. For building sewers in Water, Monroe, Pitt, Clinton, Grand, Mangin and Goerck streets, Manbattan lane, and Avenue B.

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

1. Both sides of Laight 'street, from Canal to West street, to the ce tent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington

secting 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 rides of Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue to the extent of half the block on the

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 Mangiand Goerck streets, between Grand and Broome streets; both sides of Goerck street, between Stanton and Houston streets; both sides of Manattan 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, Chuirman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 18 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

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

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

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