For The Tribune.

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.

No. IX.] BY E. OAKES SMITH.

Though we shall raise a great storm, and though Antichrist tear away the woman from us, yet *the Virgin* must continue with us, because we are married to her: let every one take his own, and then I shall have that which is mine.—*Jacob Behmen.*

There is always in every human breast this uncontaminated essence, wedded to the soul I would believe, its pure, fresh, unfelled element, more or less powerful in its assertion; a mere germ in some, in others a full vital existence, casting an ethereal veil over the whole being, and presenting that mimosa sensitiveness by which it shrinks from obtrusion. Reverencing its own sanctity, it admits and justifies also all that is hallowed in the relations of another. This entireness of being is a thing that all should assert, whether as man or woman, and hence, much that I have said in urging the needs of womanhood, may apply equally well to the other sex, "let each claim his own and then I shall have that which is mine."

Men have as yet reached only a tithe of their rights—they are but partially acquainted either with their own needs or the true dignities of manhood. How very few of them dare to stand up in the face of God and each other, and assert in the language of the great Apostle, "all things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient"—feeling and knowing the vastness of the thought involved, and having that great and generous nature by which the *whole* that its laws of being demand, is all that the fullest humanity is capable of receiving, yet acknowledging this, is careful for the narrower laws of others, who might be injured through his freedom!

Yes, it is most true that the other sex need a prouder and more courageous self-exertion, and when they shall reach this, their sense of justice will be deepened, and they will aid us in the sacredness of our being. They accuse us, and justly too, of a love of gossip, of petty detraction, and mean curiosity; but do these charges hold good in our case only? Look at our newspapers, each one the reflex of the narrow prejudices and foolish private opinions of its editors—as far removed from the truth, and of as little consequence in a thorough and universal standard as it is possible to conceive; bearing about the same proportion to the whole as a mouse-hole in the staircase of St. Peter's bears to its entire vast and harmonious architecture. Examine our newspaper columns—see how readily they absorb the current gossip of the day, how greedily they seize upon a divorce and luxuriate in its painful details; how the many crimes of poor, oppressed, outraged and blinded humanity find a ready credence and circulation; how the meanest and most loathsome curiosity is ministered to, and then judge between us and them, and say whether our peccadilloes in this way be not harmless compared with those of the other sex. It is not enough to say "It sells; the public like this, and will have it," for this not only makes the case stronger, but spreads the evil.

Take, for instance, one case in hand—the revolting and unmanly curiosity in regard to the details of a divorce. I take this in preference to any other, because it involves the interests of my sex. Now, any one with a mind delicately constituted I will not say, but in the least broad cast, in the least just, shrinks from such knowledge. It is not an external or commercial wrong involved, one that can be met upon open and acknowledged grounds; but every one, no matter how obtuse in nature, feels instinctively that laws and questions, internal as well as of external import, are involved, that flit before the anatomical knife of public opinion. He feels an instinctive and shuddering recoil as these things are flouted before the public eye, unless he is degraded by a coarse, vulgar life, requiring this aliment, or cursed with a morbid and unmanly curiosity. Deny it as we will, the relation between the sexes, bringing the souls of two of God's creatures into companionship, is in all cases most sacred to a pure eye. God himself the framer of their spirits, and the parties concerned, are to be judge. (I am talking abstractedly now; I am not on the ground of marriage or any of its contingencies.) They enter the symbolic holy of holies, and he or she who would remove the veil, profanes the temple of God, and if evils are involved, that soul must have lost much of its pureness of modesty that can willingly make these a subject for gossip, either in a newspaper or elsewhere; and to say that our sex do this exclusively, when the other has the hardihood to put it in print and aid in vitiating public taste by the details, is a most unjust and cruel aspersion. That a morbid curiosity exists in regard to these subjects, I will not deny, and in yielding the point, I do so with sorrowful regrets at the blindness which it involves. It seems to me that a mind capable of reverence must draw the veil between his own soul and that of another where any circumstance may have revealed to him the sacredness of the candle of the Lord burning before the altar, or, in less figurative words, its internal life, that state nearest to God and furthest removed from the eyes of the world.

Yet the contrary, I admit, is the case; men, who talk so much about the deference due to our sex, who would seem to raise us to the seventh heaven of folly and imbecility, by their adulation and blandishments, to sooner find one of the number incapable of bearing this foolish exposure, grown giddy by this false estimation, than they turn round, and in the social circle and public prints blazon the sad story till the cheek burns with shame, and the heart aches for very pity. And women, weak and imitative women, join in the fell pursuit, or aid in the diabolical mirth, till angels might weep over their perverted nature. Talk as we will, sigh and exclaim as we will, and say, mat! poor human nature! it is not human—it is fiendish, impish, brutal. God never made his creatures to rejoice over these mistakes in life. Our humanity recoils from these things, and a great and beautiful voice cries to us from the bottom of our hearts, to love one another out of a pure love, and to be kind-hearted one toward another. It is not human to drag the soul's history thus out to profane eyes, and make it the jest, the bye-word and mockery of the base and the unlearned in life's heavy and mysterious experiences. Our best nature is shocked, and the wings of our spirit veil our coarser vision. The contrary is akin to that perversion found among the lower creations—that insane propensity by which the wild beast, finding one of its fellows disabled by disease or wounds, falls upon it and tears it in pieces—not that it designs cruelty, but suffering is an element foreign to its nature—it is the voice of something beyond its comprehension. Its own nature is freedom and joy, and exultant vitality, but here is a brother gifted with a new experience—his eyes looking forth, lighted with a strange and unknown fire—it bewilders, it maddens him—his instincts are outraged—it has no faculties to comprehend, and, in the wildness of its perverted curiosity, it falls upon the victim and it perishes in the struggle. Thus Jesus died by the blind zeal of those who thought to do God service, who, out of devotion to the letter, crucified the incarnate Truth of our humanity. If thus perished, who was without fault, his followers, though following him afar off, can expect nothing better.

There may be great discrepancy of views, in the world, but who shall say that this or that man is not obedient to the laws of his being? What is it to me that my neighbor's views are not in accordance with mine in any one aspect of life? I trust in God he is in harmony with himself, and so long as he violates none of my rights and none of society, he is a sacred person to me. If, by any inadvertency, a loop-hole of a curtain might reveal to me his whole interior economy, I would close my eyes from the view. I wish to learn nothing, not that I am indifferent to his well-being, but because I reverence his humanity, and its peculiar laws do not concern me.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

In return, I ask what every human being has a right to claim of another? The same kind of tolerance, and where this is allowed, infinitely less evil will exist. I should be ashamed to care whether my neighbor ate beefsteak and onions, or beefsteak alone, unless, indeed, he were to bring the odor into my room to share the freshness of my rose and geraniums. Then I would say, "Eat the onions if so be they are needful to you, but I am not in affinity therewith, and do not bring them to me." And with this exception, I would leave him to his beefsteak and onions, with the same indulgence as I might claim for my orange and dry biscuit, my rose and geranium, my singing bird, or uncouth terrapin. Now, while all admit that a curiosity that finds its aliment though this low and petty channel, is to the last degree contemptible, still the man and woman who will sit and gravely discuss the question whether Mr. and Mrs. A are harmonious in their marriage relation, and whether such and such parties have made themselves amenable to scandal, are not only tolerated, but even welcomed in society, just in proportion as they can give piquancy to their contemptible disclosures, whether by conversation or public journals.

On this ground, if no other, women should assert their claim to emancipation from their present circumscribed sphere, that they may nobly sustain each other, and learn that loyalty which now scarcely exists among us, but to the honor of men is a sentiment of vital import with them. It is for the interest of the imbecile of the other sex to foster the imbecility of ours; they lead the way in heaping contempt upon the more nobly endowed of ours; they are not ashamed to contribute their arts to lower the life of one of our number, to plunge her into shame and misery, but they are the first to insist that their wives and daughters shall be foremost in affixing the stigma upon her; they are not above advocating one set of opinions at home, and going abroad and acting from a far different theory; they will take a newspaper for themselves, and gloat over its infamous disclosures, and provide their wives and daughters with one of a different stamp (as they should do—God forbid that they should help to corrupt the well-springs of life at the family altar), but this other paper is often so utterly weak and twaddling that it affords no just scope to thought, and is patronized because it is safe. Look into our family papers, as they are called, and see the mere draining of material that is thought sufficient for the sex—how utterly mean and vapid they are, and see if the evil they do by narrowing be not greater than their supposed conservativeness.

It certainly is better and nobler that a human being should be allowed the full power that God has imparted, than to hold it like a Chinese foot in swaddling bands, lest by some possibility it might go astray, for that power will fret and press its bonds till space be afforded it either for good or evil. It is the compression that does the injury. The most free are the most bound—bound by the laws of the Great God, who knoweth what manner of spirits we are of. He who made us, who imparted to us our mysterious life, gave to every passion its conservative check, and over and above all while a joy was infused into every faculty in its healthful play, gave also the pang to wait upon the violation of its laws. Justice, then, to *ourselves* is what we ask, and in asking this a deeper and holier human justice awaits the world. Neither man nor woman is made so that it is well to be alone, and when mutual justice becomes the great law of being, then, and then only, harmony will be the result. Then the lion will lie down with the lamb, and the sting shall be taken from whatever is noxious, and the dragon of restrictive and retributive law loosen its folds upon human society.

Women are ridiculed for asserting the rights which belong to them as God's creatures. To me it seems that she who fails to do this is false to her trust, she is

"The base Judean, who threw
A pearl away worth more than all his throne."

She who sits down in passive discontent, who is willing to be servile only because she is garlanded with flowers, who sees a great good before her and fails to take it up, lest its burden should be heavy, deserves our contempt; but she who hears the voice of God in her own soul, and hearing, obeys, is the anointed of the Lord to a beautiful mission reverenced in the heart of humanity, however scourned by the passing voice. In all this assertion of individual rights I cannot, for the life of me, see how one single beautiful shade of womanhood is to disappear. I do not see how the voice is to be less gentle, and Cordelia like, I do not see how the lovely ministrations of mother, sister, wife, daughter, are to be any less tender or engaging; on the contrary, it does seem to me, that each and all would become invested with a breadth, and sacredness, and harmony, now scarcely dreamed of, because each would be the free-will offering of a spirit in harmony with itself, whose whole needs were justly recognized, and who would thence see clearly the needs of another; who reverencing its own nature, relies upon it, trusting in its truth and fullness, would thence be better able to appreciate every aspect of another's and deal most sacredly and justly by it.

I fear in my great solicitude upon this point I may have overlaid my subject and therefore have weakened its force; for so truly noble, so God-like and beautiful does the creation of God in ourselves seem to me, that I plead anxiously for its integrity. I would help remove the odium cast upon humanity from the pulpit and the press. I long to see my own sex side by side with men in every great work, and free to see the light when his vision is dimmed with the dust of his chariot-wheels in the mighty race in which he is engaged.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

NORTHERN GOLD DIGGINGS.—The *Skowhegan Press* says: Last week we stated that we had received a specimen of gold dug from a stream in Moscow. We have since been shown another specimen, taken from the same place, by Mr. James Whorff of Madison, weighing 15 grains, and worth about 83 cents. We are informed by Mr. Hussy, the stage driver, that some 16 more pieces about the size of kernels of wheat, were taken out on Saturday morning last. There can be no doubt of the fact that gold has been found in our country, whether of sufficient quantity to make it an object in working the mines can only be determined when the water shall fall sufficiently to allow of a more thorough examination. Many are already flocking to the new found "Eldorado," and ere long the question will be finally settled. In the meantime we shall keep our readers fully posted up on this exciting topic.

The *Bath*, Maine, *Tribune* of the 5th inst. has the following:

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN MAINE.—Probably not less than two hundred men have started this week, and are ready to start next Monday, for the gold mines of the North. A company of a dozen men, from Gardiner, passed up the river this morning. Companies are filling out here and in Augusta to start next week. We are informed, upon good authority, that gold has been recently found in the streams that rise on the east side of the hight of land and flow east into the west branch of the Penobscot. The head of these streams is in the vicinity of the head waters of the streams that flow west into the Chaudiere. No doubt exists of the presence of gold in the streams that flow into Moose river, emptying into Moosehead Lake. The whole country around the tributaries of the west branch of the Penobscot and Moose rivers, is mountainous, and similar in many respects to the mining regions in other countries. We do not wish to favor the excitement on this subject further than the truth will warrant. One fact is undisputed—that gold has been for about two years obtained in this region. The discoveries were deemed of sufficient importance to cause a geological survey of the Chaudiere river by the Provincial Government of Canada. Since that survey the Government has quietly carried on mining operations.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—Late St. John, (N. B.) papers state that the subject of the European and North American Railway occupies much attention, and the bright prospects which have heretofore encouraged the friends of that work seem, for the present, to have become suddenly obscured. The New Brunswickers refuse to sanction the proposed arrangement for them, in common with the other provinces, to guaranty the interest of the means required to build the portions of the road which lie beyond their own borders. A convention of delegates from the different provincial governments assembles at Montreal in a few days, for the purposes of considering the matter.

It is stated that Hon. Mr. Uniacke, of Halifax, has resigned his office as a member of the Executive Committee which was appointed at Portland last July. Mr. Uniacke is Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CHICAGO.—On Monday, 2d inst., Deputy Marshal Barker arrested in Chicago, Ill., a young colored man, calling himself Moses Johnson, upon a warrant issued at the instance of a person professing to act as the agent of the claimant, who resides in Missouri. He was taken at once to the U. S. Court Room, but on account of the prisoner not being provided with counsel the examination was postponed. The *Tribune* states that Johnson has resided in the city a considerable time, and says he came from Canada. The examination before the Commissioner on the following morning proceeded without disorder. The military, however, were called out to the aid of the Marshal, to stand ready in case of emergency. The case was not decided on the 3d.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—Captain Soule, of the bark General Taylor, which arrived at Salem on Monday, reports from Sierra Leone, that on the 19th April, H. B. M. brig Penguin, captured at sea an Eastern built brig with 400 slaves on board, and 200 had died. The brig had no papers or name, and the officers refused to furnish any. She was taken into Sierra Leone on the 23d March. On April 8th, an hermaphrodite brig, Baltimore built, without papers or name, with slave decks, &c., was taken in a small bay at the southeast of Sierra Leone. The crew of the captured vessel, afterward mutinied, and were lodged in jail. The vessels were to be broken up and sold. [Salem Freeman.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.—Hon. Franklin Dexter and other leading citizens of Boston have issued a Card, in which they express their belief that Lysander Spooner, by the establishment of his private mails, and by the publication of his argument against the constitutionality of all laws prohibiting private mails, was the most efficient agent in effecting the reduction of postage; and being informed that Mr. Spooner, by his efforts to establish that constitutional principle, became involved in debt, which he is yet unable to discharge, they recommend that a public contribution be made to compensate him for his services and losses in effecting Cheap Postage.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MACKINAW.—A telegraphic despatch, received here last evening, announces the loss of the schooner Mackinaw, Captain McKnight, ten miles below Cleveland, on Wednesday night. She was run into by the propeller Princeton, and sunk, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat which she took in at Cleveland, and was bound to Oswego. The Mackinaw was owned by Messrs. Penfield, Lyon & Co., of this City, and Captain McKnight, and was insured for $3,000, in the Buffalo Mutual. The wheat was also insured, we understand—one-half in the same Company, and the other half at the office of the North-Western. [Oswego Times.

THE LOCUSTS.—The *Hagerstown* (Md.) *News* says that several persons in that place have been stung by locusts in the past week. It says: "In each case the parties were stung in the hand, which became much swollen and somewhat painful. The parties were also, in each case, of such an age as to preclude the possibility of a mistake as to what it was by which they were stung."

FIRE AT WOONSOCKET.—We learn from Mr. Walker, of Ross's Express, that a dwelling house in Woonsocket, belonging to H. Allen, of Providence, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A house, belonging to W. J. Butler, was injured, and an outhouse attached to the same estate. Some other houses were injured. The entire loss was $6,000. [Providence Journal, 7th.

THE CROPS.—The *Catoctin* (Md.) *Whig* says: "Throughout all Middleton valley we have the most cheering accounts of the crops—the Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., never before looked so promising for an abundant yield as at the present season."—The *Frederick Citizen* says: "Not within our recollection has the Wheat crop at this season promised so fine a yield in this county."

FOR LIBERIA.—The *Colonization Herald* says that arrangements are made to send a vessel from Baltimore with emigrants, on the 1st of July, at furthest—perhaps by the 20th June—depending somewhat upon the arrival of the Liberia Packet, which is daily expected. Public notice will be given, through the daily papers, as soon as the day is fixed upon.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. Timothy Ives, State Senator from the Potter District, has resigned his seat, and will accept an appointment on the Portage Railroad, tendered him by the Canal Commissioners.

COTTON MILL BURNED.—The large Cotton mill at Centre Falls, Washington county, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst. It contained forty looms, and was owned by N. K. Ostley, of New-York. Only a few pieces of cloth and a half a dozen beams of yarn were saved. It was partially insured.

HEAVY BREACH OF PROMISE VERDICT.—At Providence, on the 5th inst., a Jury in the Court of Common Pleas assessed $1,800 damages upon one Thomas Wood, for trifling with the affections of Mary Curran, in refusing to marry her after he had promised so to do.

JAIL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Fairfield County jail, in the town of Fairfield, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday noon. There were three prisoners in jail at the time, one of which took advantage of the excitement and escaped. The amount of loss to the county we have not learned. [Hart Times.

☞ The number of Emigrants who arrived at the ports of New-Orleans and Lafayette, during the week ending May 31, was 1,155. Among them were 227 Frenchmen, 300 Germans, and 628 Irish.

☞ Mr. DAVID G. BRIGHT, father of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator from Indiana, died at Madison on the 25th ult., in the 77th year of his age.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Church Matters.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, Friday, June 6, 1851.

A rumor is current this morning, which if correct will account for the extraordinary conduct of the leader of the Tory opposition in seconding the address in answer to the speech from the throne. It is that the Government intend to create a berth for Sir Allen McNab, by creating a Board of Commissioners for the management of Railways, of which he is to be Chairman, at a salary of between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. The rumor comes to me through a channel that ought to be warrant for its correctness; and Sir Allan's conduct during the session has been precisely like that of a man bought up. He has not made a single speech in opposition to the Government, although he is the acknowledged leader of the old Tory faction—the most violent in the house.

It is a long time since there was a session of Parliament in Canada in which there was so little debating as in the present. For these three weeks there has scarcely been any thing deserving the name of a debate. This arises partly from the fact that there is no organized opposition in the House: Papineau, Perry, and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron being absent. Very little political passion is exhibited, and from present appearances it does not seem very likely that any considerable breeze will be got up during the session. But squalls seldom give much warning of their approach.

A petition was presented the other day for a charter to enable a company to construct a Railroad from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and to be allowed to purchase lands along the line, sixty miles in width, at the price for which Government purchased them from the Indians. This movement has probably some connection with Mr. Whitney's visit to England. If it has been correctly reported, that the Imperial Government are desirous to facilitate this project, it is quite probable that it will have been in correspondence with this Government on the subject, and in that case some preliminary action in the matter would be necessary this session. That Canada could build such a work, or even incur the responsibility of it, is of course preposterous to suppose; but should England desire a nearer road to her Eastern possessions and to China, it is a natural supposition that she should wish that *the* Railroad to the Pacific, which will undoubtedly be made somewhere, should run through British territory.

Mr. Mackenzie continues his calls for information about the Court of Chancery, Rectories, Clergy Reserves, the Revenue Expediture, Public Debt, and other subjects of interest. One day last week the Executive showed how much it dislikes these motions; for four of the Ministers fell upon him, three of them exhibiting the worst possible temper. He turned upon and gave them a castigation, which they will not forget for sometime; doing the thing in such good humor as to put the house in a very merry mood at the expense of the Ministers. The proceedings, in Parliament, of Mackenzie, have become the theme of every private circle, and the daily topic of newspaper discussion; and it is not surprising that he receives something like an equal amount of praise and abuse, seeing that the official faction are exceedingly annoyed at him, and the Tories can hardly have any love for one who, more than any other, assisted to destroy the official dominancy they formerly enjoyed.

On Wednesday the House adjourned at 5 o'clock, P. M., to take "breakfast" with the Governor-General; a novel breakfast hour certainly, but the proceedings came nigh being continued till breakfast time next morning. Last Session the House passed a temperance bill unanimosly, but the "breakfast" proceedings, which consisted of eating, drinking, dancing, and fireworks, were not got over without giving evidence that several of the members were no teetotalers. Lord Elgin is a great judge of human nature; he knows how to put the House into good humor, a condition of temper which it is highly important they should bring to the discussion of the dispatches about reducing the Governor-General's salary, a proposition which has been adroitly connected with the threatened withdrawal of troops, that the Province can very well spare.

Last night the House was engaged in discussing a motion of Hon. Mr. Bouton for leave to introduce a bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament. Such a proposition was naturally distasteful to the Executive, by whose whim the whole matter is now managed. It had evidently been preconcerted that the Speaker should take upon himself the responsibility of refusing the introduction of the measure, and he accordingly declared the motion out of order, on the ground that the proposed bill would contravene the provisions of the Act of Union, which forms the Provincial Constitution. In vain did the mover contend that this was a question not of order but of law, involving the construction of an act of the Imperial Parliament, that it could not be out of order; not could it be illegal if it contained a suspending clause providing that it should not take effect till the portion of the Union Act with which it might clash was repealed by the Imperial Legislature, or if the Governor General reserved it for the Royal Assent. The Speaker persisted in declaring it a question of order; and deciding that the motion was out of order, Mr. Bouton appealed to the House, which sustained the Speaker's decision by a vote of 37 to 21.

A platform discussion is to come off in the Courthouse at Simcoe on the 25th inst. on the subject of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, between six Church of England Clergymen and six Voluntaries. Ten thousand copies of the proceedings are to be published for distribution in England.

Some sections of the secular press of this Province are becoming strangely tinged with religious fanaticism, real or affected, for which the "papal aggression" is made the pretext. On the other hand, a "Catholic Defense Association" has been hatched in Montreal, by which a complimentary address has been passed to Cardinal Wiseman, and a collection to the amount of some $260 taken up. If these discussions be continued it is easy to forcese that they will result in those disastrous consequences which have wrought so much misery in Ireland. L. C.

Public Debt of Canada.

Toronto Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 3.

The Earl of Elgin has sent down to the Legislative Assembly statements in detail relative to the Public Debt of the Canadas, as it stood on the 31st of January last, as follows:

The debt amounted to.....$18,040,875
The annual interest payable thereon to.... 877,674

Of the debt, $14,843,700 are payable in England, also the interest thereon; $3,206,175 are payable in Canada.

$7,300,000 were borrowed at 4 per cent. $5,931,500 at 5 per cent. $4,818,015 at 6 per cent.

There are, in addition to the above debt, $732,690 borrowed for various purposes, chiefly on the credit of Canada, and for which its Government is responsible, making together a debt of $18,782,565, on which $921,035 of annual interest is payable. The Province also guarantees 5 per cent. dividends to the stockholders on certain Railways.

ROGER SHERMAN.

Post-Office—New-York.

OFFICE Week days, from 7½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.
HOURS 7 Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12½ to 1½ P. M.
TIME OF CLOSING THE MAILS.
On Sundays all the Mails close at 4½ o'clock, P. M.
No Eastern Mail on Sundays.
NORTH MAILS, for Albany, Buffalo, the West, and the Canadas, and offices in Western New-York, by Steamboat, close at 4 P. M.
MAILS FOR BUFFALO, and the intermediate offices on the line of the Erie Canal, for ALBANY, and intermediate offices in Hudson River, by Steamboat, daily, closes at 3½ P. M.
HUDSON RIVER WAY MAILS, by Railroad, including all offices between this and Albany, daily, closes at 4 P. M.
ERIE R. R. MAIL, daily, closes at 3½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
SOUTH MAILS, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, New-Orleans, and for Wheeling and the Western Cities, closes daily at 3½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
MAILS for offices on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, closes daily at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
MAILS FOR KEYPORT, FREEHOLD, and other offices in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, close daily at 3½ P. M.
EAST MAIL, for Boston, (via New-Haven R. R.) Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, and all offices on the line between New-York and New-Haven, close daily, at 3½ A. M.
SECOND MAIL FOR BOSTON, Portland, Worcester, Springfield and Hartford, (via New-Haven R. R.) closes at 11½ P. M.
EXTRA MAILS FOR NEW-HAVEN and the intermediate offices, closes at 3½ P. M.
MAILS for offices on Housatonic and Naugatuck R. R. close daily at 3½ A. M.
BOSTON MAIL, and for the Eastern States, including the British Provinces, (via Steamboat to Stonington,) close daily at 4 P. M.
NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH, by Steamboat, close daily at 3½ P. M.
HARLEM R. R. MAILS to Dover, close at 3½ A. M.
LONG ISLAND MAILS close daily at 3½ A. M.
STATEN ISLAND MAILS close at 9 A. M.
BROOKLYN, L. I., MAILS close at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WILLIAMSBURGH MAILS close at 3½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FINANCIAL.

WILMINGTON and MANCHESTER RAILROAD—$300,000 seven per cent. MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the subscribers until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July next, for three hundred thousand dollars of the first and only Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, principal and interest redeemable in the City of New-York; the principal on the 1st June, 1866.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with coupons payable at the Merchants' Bank, New-York, on the 1st December and 1st June in each year, convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holders.

They are issued under acts of the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, secured by a Mortgage, or Deed of Trust, to Edward Sandford, Esq., of New-York, in trust for the holders of the Bonds.

The Deed of Trust covers the entire line of the Road completed and to be completed from Wilmington, in N. C., to Manchester, in S. C., a distance of 162 miles, costing, when completed with a heavy T rail and equipped, $1,500,000. The extraordinary adaptedness of the country to the construction of a railway accounts for this low cost.

The Trustee is empowered, in case of 60 days' default in payment of principal or interest, to take possession of the entire line of Road, with its equipments, stations, income, franchises, &c., the same to sell at his discretion to the highest bidder for cash, to pay arrears of principal or interest.

The whole amount of bonds authorized to be issued by vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose in April last, and an order of the Railroad Board, is $600,000 to raise means to pay the remainder of the iron rails and equipments, only $300,000 of which are now offered for sale.

The Company will owe no other debt when the road is completed.

This road will prove an important link in the great chain of railroads from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to New-Orleans, connecting at Wilmington with the Raleigh and Wilmington Railway, now in successful operation, at Manchester with the great South Carolina Railroad leading from Charleston in the direction of Montgomery, Alabama, now in the receipt of near a million of dollars annually from its business; will avoid the present disagreeable sea voyage from Wilmington to Charleston, shorten the travel to New Orleans one day's time, facilitate the mails, and will bring the South in more immediate and direct communication with the North.

The position of this Road, its connections North and South, its easy grades, (none over thirty feet to the mile,) freedom from curves, and cheap construction, is such as to put it beyond the competition of any other line of road, for the immense inland travel between the North and New-Orleans.

The greater part of this Road traverses the most populous and fertile portions of South Carolina, producing cotton, corn, &c. in great abundance. Its local business alone will support it handsomely.

The census of 1850 shows that the district of country which will be tributary to this Road, and descending on it for transportation to market, produced in that several thousand bales of cotton, of an average weight each of 450 lbs.

The Company has one million of available stock subscribed, most of which has been paid in and applied to construction, to which can be added at any time at the option of the Company, $300,000, subscribed by the State of North-Carolina on certain conditions.

It is estimated that the net annual profits will reach 12 per cent. per annum.

About one-half of the entire line has been graded and bridged, the cross-ties being in the course of delivery, and will be ready for the iron rails immediately.

The entire line is under contract for grading and bridging and in a forward state toward completion.

Six thousand two hundred tuns iron rails, T pattern, have been purchased and are in the course of delivery.

About $70,000 has already been expended in construction, including payment for the rails purchased.

It is expected that about 30 miles from Manchester East will be completed and in operation in the Fall of this year, and the entire line to Wilmington early next year.

The management of this Road is in highly respectable and competent hands. No work in the South undertaken or projected meets with more public favor than this.

For further and more particular information we refer to a printed "Exhibit" giving full details of the Road and its affairs, which contains a Map of the line with its many connections, copies of the Bond and Mortgage, opinion of Counsel, &c., prepared by Gen. W. W. Harllee, President of the Company, which may be obtained on application at the office of the Company at Wilmington, N. C., or of the undersigned by mail or otherwise, with any other information desired.

We deem the security a desirable one. The States of North and South Carolina, and the various corporations chartered within their limits, which have been borrowers of money, have uniformly and under the most adverse circumstances promptly met their pecuniary engagements. Public sentiment in those States has always taken high ground in regard to punctual fulfilment of public and private pecuniary obligations.

The $300,000 will be disposed of absolutely and without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sealed proposals, for any amount not less than $1,000, will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 o'clock on the 19th of July proximo.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st., New-York, endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR W. & MANCHESTER RAILROAD BONDS."

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to pay twenty per cent. upon the amount awarded to them upon being notified of the acceptance of their bids, and the remainder in equal amounts on the first days of September, October, November and December next, but any parties will be at liberty to pay in full at once if desired. Interest will commence from the day of payment.

je9 1d|12 WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st.

Panama Railroad Company.

$900,000 SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, convertible into Stock within five years.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of this Company, 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until the 14th day of June next, for any sum not exceeding Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, of the first and only bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, payable on the first day of July, 1866.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1851, with interest, at seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in the city of New-York, and are convertible into stock at any time before the first day of July, 1856. They are issued in pursuance of the last act of incorporation of the Company, passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, section fifth, as follows:

"The said corporation may borrow from time to time such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to complete said road, and for the other purposes authorized by this act, in the whole not exceeding the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and may issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed; and are hereby authorized to mortgage any part of their corporate property and privileges to secure the payment of such bonds. And the said Directors may confer on the holder of any bond they may issue, for any money so borrowed, the right to convert the principal due thereon into stock of the said corporation at any time not exceeding five years from the date of said bond, under such regulations as the Directors may see fit to adopt, and for such purpose, the said corporation are authorized to increase its capital stock to the amount so borrowed, whenever the persons, or any of them, to whom such money is due, shall elect to convert the same into stock."

One million of Dollars of the Capital Stock of the Company has been subscribed, and more than $900,000 actually paid in.

The section of Railroad from Navy Bay to Gorgona, 27 miles, it is believed, will be completed by the 1st of September next.

Twenty miles will be in operation in July.

The section between Gorgona and Panama, 19 miles, has been surveyed and located, and part of the rails are already in Panama. It is for this section that the money for the Bonds is required.

Any of the present Stockholders making proposals as above, will be entitled to take, at par, Bonds to the extent of their Stock respectively, and the amounts not thus taken will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder; but no offers below par will be considered.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to pay twenty per cent. upon the amount awarded to them on the 1st day of July, and the remainder in instalments of twenty per cent. every two months thereafter.

Bonds will be issued when required for payments made beyond the first instalment; but every party will be at liberty to pay in full at once. Interest will commence from the time of payment.

The Company reserves the right, in case of default in payment of the instalments, to resell the bonds, at the risk and expense of the party making default.

This Company, by grant from the Republic of New-Granada, possesses very liberal rights and immunities; and among others the exclusive privilege of establishing and continuing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, forty-nine years from the completion of the road; during which period the Government binds itself not to permit "any other carriage road, macadamized or of plank, or of any other class, which may serve for the use of wheel-carriages, between the two Oceans, across the Isthmus of Panama; nor to permit any person or persons, without the consent of the Railroad Company, to make any canal across the said Isthmus."

No road now exists superior to a mule path. *The neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama is guaranteed by the Government of the United States.*

No taxes or contributions of any kind can be imposed on the road by the Government of New-Granada, nor upon passengers, nor any duties on property of any kind, transported across the Isthmus upon the road.

Any further information required may be obtained at the office of the Company.—New-York, 20th May, 1851.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, President.
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary. my21 2w1*

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bonds. The Coupons for interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the 16th instant will be paid on presentation at the BANK of COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after that day. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS,
June 6, 1851. (1718) Treasurer.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, will be paid upon the Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at the office, 63 Wall-st., on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and until the 1st of July, 1851. New-York, June 1, 1851.
je3 6t NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

OFFICE for PATENTS, 5 Wall-st.—Patents for INVENTIONS procured in all parts of Europe, the Canadas, Cuba, the Brazils, and in the United States. "The Patent Laws of all Nations" can be obtained at the office. 1 vol. 8vo. 266 pp. Price $1.
my26 1t JOSEPH P. PIERSON.

ROCKY-BAR MINING CO'S Office for the Sale and Transfer of Stock at 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st., two doors from Wall-st. P. D. MICKLER, President. my21 1t

$150,000 TO LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on productive Real Estate, in this city or Brooklyn. Sums of $5,000, and upwards, will be loaned at 6 per cent interest on city property. Apply to S. S. Broad, 11 Wall-st. in the Croton Water Office basement. N. B.—Capitalists, who have money to invest on mortgage, can always find safe investments, free from all expense, by calling as above. je4 1m*

METROPOLITAN BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the THIRD INSTALLMENT of 25 per cent on the Capital Stock of the Metropolitan Bank will be payable on Thursday, 26th day of June next, at their Banking Room, 54 Wall-st. Per order of the Board of Directors. I. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
New-York, May 19, 1851. my19 2w

TO DEALERS in STOCKS, BONDS, &c.—LOST, on Monday, May 26, in or near Hartford, Conn., No. 176 of the $500 INCOME BONDS of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, dated October 1, 1850, payable October 1, 1851, signed by Cyrus Prentice, President, and having coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, New-York. Authority and direction are hereby given to any one to whom said bond may be offered, to detain the same for the purpose of testing the right of ownership, giving immediate notice to J. R. WOODBRIDGE, Broker, 21 State-st., Hartford, Conn., by whom such information will be liberally rewarded. je6 1w*

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY.—$500,000 Additional Stock.—The business of the Farmers' Bank and its several branches having been found to demand a material increase of its capital stock, the Board of Directors of the principal Bank at Frankfort now offer *Five Thousand Shares of this highly productive and desirable stock at par.*

ON THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE, FROM 12 TO 1½ O'CLOCK, subscriptions will be received by the undersigned, at the Banking House of the OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, 43 WALL-ST.

The shares are ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. The Farmers' Bank was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, at the session of 1848-'50 in pursuance of reports from the Committee on Banks of the Senate and House of Representatives, setting forth the insufficiency of the Banking Capital of the State as limited for a period of near twenty years past, to the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Louisville.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky was, therefore, incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000.

About $700,000 of the stock was subscribed in Kentucky, and in the City of Cincinnati, upon which the Bank has been transacting a highly successful business since last Fall.—The large amounts of safe and productive paper drawn upon shipments of hemp, bale rope, bagging, tobacco, produce, live stock, &c., vastly exceeding the ability of the Bank, with its present means to purchase, render this proposed increase of capital an unusually safe and lucrative investment, for capitalists, while the extensive agricultural, commercial and manuf