Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—VISION OF THE DEAD. Mr. C. W. Couldock's 50th night. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON—ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE. THIS EVENING—RICHARD III. Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe. Matinee at 1 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING—M. Blitz, the Illusionist—THE HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY. Mr. J. B. Mactimon, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinee at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. First week of W. Cooke, trick clown, Kittina Eddie and Mlle. De Berg. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE, No. 720 Broadway.—BELISARIO, TAMING THE BUTTERFLY, etc.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—DREAMS OF DELUSION. Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Miss Kate Santon. THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—PANTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL, with TWO POPULAR PIECES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS—ANATOMICAL COLLECTION. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS AFTERNOON—ARTIST OF FLORENCE—RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN. THIS EVENING—RICHARD III.—MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL. Mr. Charles Dillon, Miss Kate Reignolds.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON—PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, at 3 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON—FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF MR. WEHLI. THIS EVENING—MR. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIS AFTERNOON—FRENCH OPERA. THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. THIS EVENING—TOMB-AL-CA-ZAR. CROQUE POULE. LES PREMIERS AMOUR.

Business Notices.

STARR & MARCUS,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 82 John-st., N. Y.,
Respectfully inform the public that they have added to their stock of rich JEWELRY and SILVERWARE a superb assortment of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVER-PLATED WARE.
This ware is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and is declared to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingham, Dixon of Sheffield, or Christofle of Paris. In quality of metal and plating, variety of elegant designs and finish, we command it to a favorable consideration.
To prevent imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thus:
GORHAM MFG CO
We cherish a laudable pride in being the introducers of these goods, as they meet a want long felt by persons of refined taste, to whose good opinion and patronage we are indebted.
These goods we claim are in perfect harmony with the beautiful arts which we have aimed to embody in all our productions of jewelry as well as silverware.

HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 619 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Have made an arrangement with the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Providence, For a full supply of the CELEBRATED GORHAM PLATED WARE.
GORHAM MFG CO GORHAM MFG CO
Which they offer at as low prices as any other house in the country. Also, a full assortment of SOLID SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

SPIEGEL EISEN,
Produced from the ore Franklinite or Crystallized Iron, wherever found, in which the combination of Iron, manganese, &c., make that peculiar metal which is harder than the burglar's drill, is covered by the patent of Herring & Floyd, when used as
PROTECTORS FROM BURGLARS,
and no Bank Safe or Safe Deposit Vault is secure without it. "Steel Safes," "Clad Iron Safes" and "Case Hardened Safes," have had their day; each have been robbed by burglars, and the best security now known against drilling is
SPIEGEL EISEN,
found only in our new Patent BANKERS' SAFES, which, when made of proper thickness, is the best resistant to a Burglar's drill ever manufactured.
The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that Burglars are fully up to the times, and that, not only many banks and Banking-Houses are looking up their securities behind false protectors, but that it remains for a Banker to say how much security they will have—their safety depending entirely upon the price they pay. A cheap Safe gives but little protection, and the best always proves in the end to be the cheapest.
Our new Patent Bankers' Safe combines all the well-known resistants to a burglar's tools, with the addition of the
SPIEGEL EISEN,
which is found only in the ore of Franklinite, and in but few other localities of the globe. Call and examine for yourselves.
THE MANHATTAN BANK, THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
THE FIRST NATIONAL, THE CENTRAL NATIONAL,
THE NINTH NATIONAL, BROWN, BROS. & CO.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., FISK & HATCH,
WISHLOW, LANIER & CO.,
and many other Banks and Bankers use it, and it is manufactured solely by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
for Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. It is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
a new and beautiful Perfume.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Price $1 per bottle, each.
T. W. WRIGHT & CO., No. 100 Liberty-st., N. Y.

THE AMUSING HISTORY OF
THE GREATEST RASCAL IN NEW-YORK,"
is begun in the January number of
WAVERLY NOTIONS.
Now ready. Price 15 cents. Sold by all newsmen.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY,
and FINE FANCY GOODS—of our own importation.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world; Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous; the only perfect dye—black or brown. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine signed WM. A. BATCHELOR. All Druggists and Perfumers.

FOR MARKING LINEN, &C.—CLARK'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE PENCIL, patented 1858-1866. For sale at wholesale by Cutter, Tower & Co., Willy Walduck, J. J. Merritt, Olney & Pratt, and other dealers. At retail by Stationers and Druggists. Manufactured by THE INDELIBLE PENCIL CO., Northampton, Mass.

FLORENCE
Reversible Feed Lockstitch
SEWING-MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

USE HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP,
32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

PILES, PILES, and all affections of the Bowels, permanently cured by Specific Remedies, at DR. A. UPHAM'S Medical Office, No. 39 East Fourth-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and Druggists.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH!!
DR. CRAM'S DENTOPHILE.
The perfection in Dental Chemistry. It combines the properties of all good Dentifrices known. Price, 25 and 50 cts.
CRAM & SON, No. 30 Platt-st., and sold by all Druggists.

HERNIA, VARICOCELE, and GENERAL DEFORMITIES specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 251 Fulton-st. Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Spinal and Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MASSE.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent postage paid on receipt of ten cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of ten cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.—Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face called Moth Patches or Freckles, should use PERRY'S CELEBRATED MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION; it is infallible. Prepared by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

SEVERE COUGHS AND COLDS are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will as promptly cure them.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean; strengthens the weakest hair and promotes its growth. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,608 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medal) of Maryland Institute, Oct. 31, 1866; also at N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINE, for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

THE GRAND SECRET.
The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is best to do? Reason teaches the answer:
BUILD UP YOUR MAN.
Brace him up as you would brace up a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency
WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics
AND ALL WILL BE WELL.
Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold everywhere.—[N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 27, 1866.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The best place to buy superior OVERCOATS of every texture, style and make. Also, Dress and Business Suits, ready made or to order. FURNISHING GOODS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., at F. B. BALDWIN'S, No. 70 and 72 Bowery; the largest assortment in the city and prices less.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Broome-st.,
Having Enlarged their Store by Extending it through to Mercer-st., have added
SILVER PLATED WARE
to their Large Stock of
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We desire Especial Attention to a Large Assortment of NEW CHINA DINING SETS.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH can be estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

CATARRH.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases a neglected Cold, which can be relieved by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service.

HEADS THAT REBEL
Against the rules of Taste and Beauty, in their color or in the loss of all their color, may be changed in a few moments to any
BEAUTIFUL SHADE,
By a single application of
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Factory No. 6 Astor House.
The rapidity of its operation, perfect safety, permanent healthful effect, and the exceeding depth and richness of the hues it imparts, distinguish this preparation from all other Dyes in use in this country or in Europe.

DIABETES! DECAY OF THE KIDNEYS! Several prominent men have recently died of this Disease. Our obsolete physicians could not cure them. Nature's Sovereign Remedials from plants, supply a Positive Cure for this and all Kidney Diseases. Explanatory Circular one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. E. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

VAN DEVENTER'S KALERGON FOR THE HAIR is fast taking the place of all other preparations for the hair. IT IS NOT A DYE; restores gray hair to its natural color; eradicates dandruff; prevents the hair falling out. Prepared by JOHN VAN DEVENTER, No. 302 Greenwich-st.

THEY ARE ALL THERE.—Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Hood, Muff or Gloves, that will not be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The cheapest and only genuine Meerschaum is bought at RUTH'S MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY, No. 415 Broome-st.

A. MACMILLAN, SOLE AGENT FOR
NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES,
No. 575 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale and retail. Season tickets for Fifth-ave. Skating Park for sale here.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. B. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A SURE PILE CURE.
DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT.
Positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROBAINS, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

BOILER FEEDER—BOND'S PATENT.—If you want to get steady steam and save fuel, send for a circular to R. H. KELTY, No. 561 West Twelfth-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—"Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."—["Judges' Decision" at the "Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.

POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New-York, near Fourth-st., MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTURERS. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

☞ *The notices of the Books of the Week appear on the sixth page to-day, together with a communication upon Chromo-Lithography; on the second page will be found a letter from the Architects of New-York to the Chairman of the New Capitol Commission, the Civil and Criminal Court Reports, and the Markets.*

A dispatch from Chicago states that the Democracy of Michigan will soon officially pronounce in favor of unrestricted suffrage in all the States.

The Equal Rights Association have commenced a series of meetings in Westchester County, for the purpose of agitating a State Constitutional Convention in the interest of Women's Rights. At the meeting held on Thanksgiving day at South Salem this principle was ably argued by letters of Senator Benjamin Wade and Mrs. Maria Child, and speeches of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

That Rebel lawlessness is by no means extinct in Missouri is demonstrated again in Platte City, where bushwhacking has literally taken the place of justice. A Radical Judge-elect having opened Court therein, his displaced opponent, a fossil disloyalist, immediately set up a court of his own. The Radical clerk refusing to obey his orders, the Judge seems to have called in a jury of bushwhackers. The clerk happily escaped with his life, but the bushwhackers were at latest report in undisturbed possession of the muddy founts of justice.

Acting upon the charge of Judge Lott as to the bribery of conventions and electors, the Grand Jury of Kings County have summoned before them the members of the Convention which nominated Mr. Demas Barnes, Congressman-elect. This is done with a view to thoroughly ventilate the charge that this suspected Convention was in any part bribed to reject a worthy nominee, and select a less worthy one. The jury's action is obviously singular, but it is to be admired. If every judge administered as good a caution as Judge Lott, and suspected politics could be visited with an honest grand jury, we should feel more assured of the stability of the public virtue.

While the guest of the Union League, Senator Fessenden took occasion to say, in reply to a speech of greeting, that he did not see what particular right the President had to a practical policy of his own on a subject so clearly within the province of Congress as that of intervention or non-intervention in the affairs of Mexico. If the President's Mexican policy means the arrest of unarmed individuals, guilty of no crime, for attempting to visit their native country; or, if it means an intervention by which the United States and Mexico are alike to be sold, in order to pay off an illegal debt, we agree with Mr. Fessenden. The President will be more shrewd, we hope, than to gamble in Mexican stock, and win, in behalf of a foreign sharper, and out of the pockets of this people, all that he had staked on our own destruction and lost in our triumph.

The attempt to lay a railroad track in Pearl-st., contrary to all right, and to the obstruction of public travel, has been defeated by the action of the police. But is the matter to end here? Or may any Corporation, having a moderate audacity, take possession of our streets after the manner of the Broadway and Pearl-st. track-layers? A pickpocket or a burglar is punished. Are the men who violently seize on public rights, as even burglars dare not do, to be treated to privileges?

THE DESTITUTION OF THE SOUTH.

The war alone is not sufficient reason for the ruin of Southern industry; the sudden substitution of free labor for Slavery does not explain it wholly. These are, unquestionably, causes of widely-extended depression, but the inactivity of the Southern people has a deeper root.

In every State there is great suffering, especially in the country districts. In Alabama, the discontinuance of Government rations, ordered to take effect September 30, was considered a proclamation of starvation, and, at the earnest appeal of Gov. Patton, was rescinded. Gen. Swayne was authorized to purchase supplies for distribution, to the value of $120,000, in three months. The Commissioner for the Destitute gave it as his opinion that Alabama this year has not raised half enough grain to feed the people of the State. In Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana, the crops have equally failed, and the destitution is probably greater than in Alabama. Gov. Orr's message shows that South Carolina has not been more fortunate than the other States: the whole South is threatened with a Winter of famine, and thousands of persons, black and white, famish in this land of plenty. "Never," says Gov. Orr, "in the history of the State, has a Legislature assembled under less favorable auspices to provide for the wants of an impoverished and disheartened constituency." He tells us the grain crop is alarmingly small, the population is emigrating in search of bread, and the most important portion of his message is that which urges the Legislature to form some plan for feeding the hungry people. Even the cotton crop of the South is insufficient to exchange for sufficient grain, and how can it borrow money when it cannot even pay its current debts?

It is sad that such should be the condition of the South, the garden of North America, where the fruit trees blossom while the frost is on our hills, where Nature is the ally and not the enemy of the laborer. The war exhausted the South it is true, yet in 1865 her condition was better than it is now. The abolition of Slavery changed the terms upon which the negro worked, yet it should not have made material difference in the efficiency of his labor. Two years the South has had to reform her system, and the failure of her leaders to do this is the chief moral reason for her present destitution. Gov. Orr may vainly include the "intolerance of our conquerors" in his catalogue of grievances, for these conquerors have fed the vanquished in every State, and Gov. Worth may as idly recommend the distribution of the freedmen through the North, as a universal remedy, when it is notorious that every Southern State is dependent on the negroes for support, and when even the Rebel Texas papers, without an exception that we have seen, insist that the introduction of more negro labor into the State can alone prevent its agricultural ruin. We print to-day the fact that an effort is being made to induce the dissatisfied negroes of South Carolina to emigrate to Texas. The cotton worm has done its work; but man can do more evil than the insect.

"We must stimulate our white population to go earnestly to work, and let them see that labor is honorable and idleness reprehensible." These are Gov. Orr's words, and they indicate one of the chief causes of Southern poverty—the indolence of the whites. The curse, which ages have made a blessing, has come at last to the lords of the land, and they must learn to take their part in the unending toil of the twelve hundred millions of the world. The indolence of the freedmen is an old story, but we do not believe it. The negro can work, as the past prosperity of the Southern planters proves, and the threat of the whip is not so potent with any laborer as the assurance of reward. This assurance the South has not given to the negroes. She has treated freedmen as serfs, and cannot complain that they went to a fruitless task with reluctance. We have ample facts to show that on every plantation where the laborers were paid—not promised—fair wages, there was no lack of workmen and good work. But the Labor Laws of the Southern States have crushed labor, and helped the worm and flood to do their fatal work. While these laws remain unrepealed the South can hope for no prosperity. That there are natural and unavoidable causes of this dreadful destitution we know; but the moral and political evils can be remedied. It is easy to blame, and it may seem harsh to a suffering people; yet in this case it would be unjust not to attempt to arouse the Southern people to a proper sense of their duty. In the meanwhile we hope that Congress will consider the propriety of restoring to the Freedmen's Bureau the power to relieve the starving wretches for whom the Southern States are unable to provide.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

Following the depression of defeat that seized the hearts of the Rebel citizens of the South, came arrogant and overreaching confidence, based on the old dogma that by cotton the South controlled the world. In the Autumn of 1865, the declaration that "the world must have cotton, and the South alone can supply it," was as frequently and emphatically repeated as during the Winter of 1860 and the Spring of 1861, when the assumption of British intervention was based on the prediction of a cotton famine in Manchester. The rush of speculators from all parts of the world into the Southern States to gather up the cotton that had escaped the destruction of the Rebellion, the leasing of plantations by Northern men, the influx of capital and supplies into all of the Southern cities, the offers of factors to advance means to planters to make crops, and the anxiety of the freedmen to labor, combined to inspire the belief that notwithstanding his poverty and defeat the cotton-planter still ruled the nations and commanded their finances.

In the Spring of 1865, the disheartened, demoralized planters offered to sell plantations for from $5 to $20 per acre that before the war would have commanded from $50 to $120 per acre; but in the Winter of the same year, encouraged by the events of the Summer and Fall, they advanced their prices to $25 and $50, and many who had been exceedingly anxious to sell at any price, however low, subsequently refused to sell for any reasonable consideration.

When the planting season opened, the whole region of the cotton-growing zone was big with hopeful efforts, and it was confidently predicted that in defiance of the disorganization of the labor and the poverty of the planters, nearly a full average crop of cotton would be produced.

Millions of capital were invested in the purchase of stock and supplies, laborers were employed at high rates, plantations were leased at prices per annum exceeding what they could have been purchased at ten months earlier, and every effort was put forth to produce cotton. Every other crop and enterprise was sacrificed to cotton. The whole South was devoted to one purpose, in the firm belief that the production of a large cotton crop would again place them independent of the North and the world. The old spirit of intolerance again took possession of the land, and no Northern man, who did not lend money to Rebels, or damn Yankees without stint, was tolerated in the society of "Southern gentlemen."

A terrible calamity, which threatened irretrievable ruin on all, soon fell upon the over-confident planters. The old cotton seed that had remained in the ginhouses since 1860 failed to germinate. A second and a third planting were made, and still no stand was obtained. The price of good seed advanced to $5 per bushel, and could be obtained only in small quantities from planters who had planted cotton during the war. This misfortune threw the whole crop fully a month late, and this made it subject to later casualties. In some portions of the South the lands were inundated, and the entire crop was swept away by the floods. When the waters subsided, many of the overflowed plantations were replanted. In other places, the early and long-continued drouth stinted the plant and cut short its production of fruit.

Still, there was confidence in the vigor of the plants and the propitiousness of the later season; and, during the month of August, it was confidently believed that nearly 3,000,000 bales of cotton would be picked and marketed in the United States. Early in the month of September, however, the destructive millions of the army worm made their appearance, and swept across the entire Gulf belt of the Cotton States from the Rio Grande to the Atlantic, seriously damaging the most advanced plants, and totally destroying the late planted and backward crops.

Had the worthless seed, the late frosts, the floods and the drouth not belated the growth of the plant, the appearance of the worm in September would not have materially reduced the yield of cotton; but all these combined made it a most disastrous year, such as is not experienced once in a quarter of a century.

Planters who had employed borrowed capital pledged their crops for its payment. In most cases, the proceeds will not reach, and the planter remains in debt to his factor, and is without means to continue planting next year, or to support himself in idleness. To add to the misfortunes of the situation, but little corn was planted, and that, too, has failed throughout the entire South. It will therefore require an immediate outlay to purchase forage for the stock and food for the laborers.

In many cases the freedmen had contracted to labor for an interest in the crop, and during the year were credited for such articles as they chose to purchase, so that the failure of the crops gives them but a pittance for their year's service, and that, with more, is swallowed up in payment of what they have already received.

Merchants, factors and capitalists, who supplied the funds to the planters, have received so little in return that they are not in a condition to advance additional sums next year. There seems thus to be a dead lock in the industrial affairs of the South.

As an example of the condition of merchants, we cite the case of a gentleman in New-Orleans, strongly backed by Northern capital, who this year advanced over $600,000 to planters in the Gulf States, and now expects to receive only $200,000 in return.

In view of these circumstances, and the political discouragement suffered in the defeat of President Johnson's policy, the South just now is more seriously depressed in spirit and material resources than it was in the Spring of 1865. Again, land is offered for sale at exceedingly low prices, emigration schemes are agitated, and men and money are besought to come to their relief, no matter from what State or nation it may emanate.

Misfortune and poverty are often the most potent teachers of virtue and common sense. So in this case, men who swore that not one foot of Southern soil should be sold to Northern men now pray that Northern men, "Abolitionists and all," shall come and buy freely and cheaply. Even from the State of Mississippi, where Legislatures enact most cruel laws against laborers, and Executives issue most vindictive proclamations, and make most foolish speeches, we have an agent and a pamphlet, offering for sale to Northern men, without distinction of political creed, over one hundred plantations. It therefore again becomes the privilege, if not the duty, of capitalists, farmers and mechanics in the North to determine how speedily and in what manner the late Rebel States shall be reconstructed and redeemed.

NO. FORTY-FIVE.

Matrimonial advices from Utah state that Mr. Brigham Young has just taken a forty-fifth wife: the actual number of his family not being increased, as No. 23 died the other day. This looks very little like abandoning polygamy; and it is arithmetically demonstrable that, if a Mormon magnate is to have half a hundred wives, the "Gentile" inhabitants must, many of them, be forced to celibacy: a fate which the gentle reader, if he were also a Gentile and living at Salt Lake, might possibly regard as unjust, if not intolerable. Putting moral considerations out of the question, it is evident that, as a mere matter of economical arrangement, while every man should have one wife, he is entitled to no more than one; and when somebody gets forty-five, somebody else must go without any. Whether the effect of this deprivation in Utah is to exacerbate the bachelor Gentiles, and so render them difficult to get along with, we do not know; but if the accounts which reach us from that quarter are to be credited, there is altogether more assassination going on in these parts than we should consider agreeable. These little events, our correspondent writes to us, are "of common occurrence;" which must be unpleasant to those who do not receive the gospel of the late Smith. We are certainly for the largest toleration; and, as a general rule, we would have nobody persecuted for conscience' sake; but we would have a man who feels it to be a religious duty to shoot us, mildly restrained. We wonder that Mr. Young, who is so much under the influence of lovely woman, does not grow more amiable; but we wonder still more, being a man of sense and in many respects of good judgment, that he does not at once abolish all the nonsense and wickedness of polygamy. It is only a question of time. The practice is doomed, sooner or later, to disappear; it is precisely what it has been so aptly termed, "a relic of barbarism;" all the sophistry in the world can make it nothing else; and, as it is not absolutely a part of the Mormon faith, but is only tolerated by that faith, and as it is totally incompatible with the best forms of civilization, we do not understand why Mr. Brigham Young does not set a good example to his neighbors by putting away forty-four of his wives, and by cleaving faithfully to the forty-fifth. The ceremony would be impressive, and furnish the subject for a grand historical picture, with twenty-two repudiated ladies upon one side, an equal number upon the other, and No. Forty-five standing side by side with the Governor in the center! The day which witnessed such a spectacle as this would be the brightest in the history of Utah! Then and then only would there begin to be something like social peace in that beautiful territory; and until then the State religion, if we may call it so, will be a persecuting, intolerant, murdering religion, such as nobody has a right to set up and maintain in any State or Territory subject to the Constitution of the United States. As for the religion, such as it is, it must take its chances; if there be anything good in it, that good will survive; and whatever is bad ought not to survive another day. It is worse than folly to talk about conscience when conscience impels to crime or to oppression. What respect are we bound to have for the conscience which pricks on its possessor to murder, and to murder in its most shameful shape? Any rascal can plead a revelation. Any homicide can justify himself by the Divine command. There is but one form of religion that is not to be tolerated in all America; and it is that which sets fanaticism above the laws, and makes private revenge a pious duty. It is not necessary to suppose the Mormons to be maliciously wicked, or to love bloodshed for its own sake; the mischief is done when they find in their faith an excuse for acts which the laws of all civilized nations forbid. Who knows what may come next? Who knows what altars of hideous sacrifice may be erected or what victims an unreasoning enthusiasm may call for?

Of the final result, we have no doubt. We have never seen a good defense of Polygamy—never any, in fact, which was not disgraceful sophistry; and social order and happiness are so entirely dependent upon the purity of the domestic relations, that while any man in Utah has forty-five wives, and much more—while several men have that or a smaller number—we shall expect other forms of barbarism, and that oppression of the Gentiles of which all unprejudiced observers complain. If Mr. Brigham Young would but come to his senses, extirpate polygamy from his creed, be content with No. 45, and behave like a civilized citizen, we do not know a man in the country who is in a position to do more good. Should he remain incorrigible, the authority of the United States may not always be a myth, even in Utah.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The forthcoming Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office will make a considerable octavo volume, and is expected to contain a large amount of interesting material. Our present population is estimated at 35,500,000, and the ratio of our increase in the past makes it probable that in 1870 the population will reach 42,250,000, and in 1900, 100,000,000. So if in one generation we are to become three times as numerous, we shall be, in two generations, on the same ratio, nine times as numerous, numbering nearly 300,000,000. As the total area, including inland water surface, of the United States, is about 3,250,000 square miles, or about 2,000,000,000 acres. Our population would thus be at the rate of one inhabitant to six and two-thirds acres of land, or more than 100 to the square mile, corresponding with the densest population in Europe. The Report will contain one chapter giving a historical summary of our acquisitions of foreign territory, and the principles upon which the rights of its inhabitants have been scrupulously respected by the Government.

Very interesting statements will be given on the progress of the surveys in each Territory. The surveyed lands now comprise a total of 1,465,468,800 acres. Of this a comparatively very small part lies east of the Mississippi; 991,308,249 acres remain unsurveyed, or more than two-thirds. There were surveyed during the last fiscal year in

Kansas	1,176,123 acres	Nebraska	330,831 acres
Wisconsin	779,139 acres	Nevada	218,903 acres
Minnesota	509,743 acres	Washington	181,074 acres
California	477,652 acres	Dakota	115,196 acres
Colorado	414,509 acres	Oregon	1,955 acres

Curious facts are also given concerning the Homestead system, mining interests, petroleum, coal, and timber.

CITY NOMINATIONS—THE ELECTION.

We greatly commend the public spirit of Don Alonzo Cushman in accepting a nomination for Alderman, as we do the wisdom of the Republicans and independent citizens of the IXth District who have nominated him. For over 40 years Mr. Cushman has been a prominent merchant of this city, and is among our most influential citizens and heaviest tax-payers. He could well afford to do without office; but his prompt willingness to enter the field in opposition to the prevalent average of dishonesty is good sign that our best citizens are not indifferent to the misgovernment which extracts so much every year from their pockets. Mr. Cushman's candidacy shows a way by which fraud and ignorance in office may be overcome, if only men of undoubted respectability will try it. We shall not be successful until our worthiest men take open part in the civic crusade against corruption, and we are glad to record that Mr. Cushman is among the first to enter the lists. His election is almost assured.

The nomination of Councilman Christopher Pullman in the XVth District, and Councilman Wm. B. White in the VIIth District, are but small recognition of the earnest honesty with which these gentlemen have fought the profligacy of our city rulers. To their efforts especially is due the final defeat of the gas swindle, by which the city was to be robbed to the tune of millions. We cannot spare them from the city's service, and it is to be expected that good men of all parties will cordially unite in securing their election.

Col. Joel W. Mason, chair manufacturer, is the Union-Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the VIIth District of this city. Seven years ago he represented the Tenth Ward in the Board of Councilmen, and proved himself an honest and efficient officer. The district is strongly Democratic; but, because of a division, two candidates are run by the Democracy, and hence, if proper efforts are made, Col. Mason may be elected.

Samuel R. Patterson, Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the IVth District, and indorsed by the Democrats, is another nomination of the same character as Mr. Cushman. He is President of the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, was Councilman in 1864, and at the last election gained 4,000 votes more than his ticket, as a candidate for School Commissioner.

On Tuesday next, New-York elects a Controller for four years. The Democratic organizations present Richard B. and Michael Connolly. They are both strong with their party, and are likely to about equally divide its ordinary adherents. The Republican candidate, RICHARD KELLY, has only to receive the support of his political friends to render not only possible, but probable, his success in the race. Of that support he is eminently deserving. Let it be given with a will.

It will be a momentous gain for the cause of a reformed City Government to elect a man of financial experience so disconnected with cliques and coteries as RICHARD KELLY. In both party affiliations and personal relations, Judge Kelly is in a position to devote his untrammeled energies to the interests of the taxpayers and people of this great city. We are satisfied that those interests will be as safe in his hands as are those of the depositors in the Savings Banks, or the stockholders in the other institutions which have made him their chief officer.

MEETING OF FRUIT-GROWERS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—A second annual meeting will be held at South Pass, Union County. The chief subject for consideration will be that of insects, with reference to the injury they do fruit. Practical entomologists will be present. The meeting will commence on Wednesday, December 19, and last three days.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—The following questions having been sent in, were proposed Nov. 27 by the President for discussion: "Can Good Wholesome Flour be made of Heated Unsound Wheat? or, Can Good Wholesome Bread be made of Unsound, Sour, Musty Flour?" "If yea, How?" A lively interest was manifested by the members present in these questions, but no one appeared to take the affirmative upon them. The subject will, doubtless, be brought up at the next meeting of the Club, and command the attention of the consumers of bread and flour. If millers, flour dealers and bakers are prepared to take the affirmative side of these questions, it is exceedingly desirable that they come forward and do so. The meetings are free to all who choose to attend them.

Mrs. Edwards's last story, "Archie Lovell," is enjoying an unusual popularity in England, and the first edition issued here has been rapidly exhausted. An American gentleman in England writes: "In the course of a conversation with Charles Reade the other day he spoke of Mrs. Edwards's new story, saying, 'It is coming into great repute here in England. It is the best work Mrs. Edwards ever wrote.'"

LECTURE.—On Sunday evening next the Rev. B. O'Reilly will deliver a lecture at Saint Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on the subject, "Has the Catholic Church still life for the nations?"

MUSICAL.

ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER GARDEN.

Meyerbeer's thrillingly characteristic Opera, the "Star of the North," was performed by Mr. Maretzek's Company last