ment, or money. You shall take through the shadowy door only that which is spiritual, and how much of that have you? The grave lets through nothing but what is ineffable, and he does not measure himself who does not know how much he can carry through to the other life. We see by this how true is the declaration of our Saviour, "The last shall be first and the first shall be last." It is not enough that you stand high as a man of skill, of force, but as a man of God. How great will be the change when crowns go down and paupers go up!

HE IS STRONG

whom death cannot weaken. Let not a man measure himself by the opinions of others, or by those secular gifts of genius that play across this life, but have in them no immortality. Let no man measure himself except under the eye of God. Out of this measurement comes aspiration, earnest longings for growth, for spiritual cleansing. We live in proportion as we grow towards God.

SOUTH NINTH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Seeking the Kingdom of God—Sermon by Rev. J. H. Brodt.

Yesterday morning the pastor of the South Ninth street Congregational church, the Rev. J. H. Brodt, occupied the pulpit and preached a plain, practical discourse, taking for his text the thirty-third verse of the sixth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew—"But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." He said there were some texts of Scripture that the moment they were pronounced were assented to by all mankind, so perfectly were they in accordance with the better thought and conscience of humanity; they need but to be stated to be immediately received. Not so the text he had just read. It was accepted doubtfully by a few and disbelieved absolutely by the many. There was no vice so fruitful of lost souls as worldliness. The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches were two thorns whose branches furnished a place for the seed of truth and kept it from entering the human heart. Many of the distinctive vices that ruined men and women were grafted into this stalk of thorn vices, which justified an inspired apostle in saying that the love of money is the root of all evil—that it is a root on which every kind of evil that is possible in this world has grown. He (the speaker) feared that a large number of his congregation would

FAIL ENTIRELY OF REACHING HEAVEN

just on account of their anxious care about the question, "What shall I eat? what shall I drink? and where with all shall I be clothed?" The rich young man of spotless morality, who weighed his wealth against discipleship, was the representative of a great many people in this age. To obey Christ and to be like Him was the prerequisite for admission into heaven. Oceans might be exhausted in baptizing a man, and all earth's churches might hold his name among their honored members, but that would not alter the decision of the great court above that would review the decisions of the minor courts.

There were necessities of this life, and mankind were not independent of material things. Men have to eat and drink and wear clothing, for they were allied to the world by a material body. Hands, heads and, to a certain extent, hearts must be occupied in answering the question of how shall bodily wants be supplied? But He who is to be a Saviour from the sin of worldliness as much as from hell urged his followers not to allow that question to weigh too heavily upon their minds, but to trust in a kind Father, who cared for minor things and knew what was needful for his children in carrying out the purposes for which he had created them. He put His children in this world, gave them physical wants, and knew that the body would have to be clothed and fed. If God had taken away the power of this world's activity and in its place put trust in Providence, great as were the dangers of worldliness,

THE DANGERS OF IDLENESS

would be far worse; and a bird-like dependence for food by the whole world would very soon have resulted in complete physical, mental, moral and religious corruption. The South African bushman, who wore no clothing and was fed by a tropical soil, or the Digger Indian of California, who was not one whit better, cared for nothing until the course of civilization had somewhat increased his manliness. These were specimens of what the world would have been if mankind had their physical necessities supplied without labor. The Saviour did not wish to diminish industry or the motives to it in His disciples, but He proposed to add over and above them a new set of wants to be striven for, and to ennoble all this striving by giving it newer and higher motives and promised a far better security. The search after a greater blessing, and in it finding lesser ones, was no new idea, but was illustrated in the history of Job, Moses, David and Solomon, who taught it in his proverbs and finally arrived at the great truth that "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." There were those who seemed to find no other lesson but a prudential one in the Old Testament, thinking that the service of God was to be rewarded by houses and lands, by food to eat and clothing to wear; but, unlike all books of mere prudence, the Bible did not pronounce earthly blessings upon the searching for them, but only by way of supplement to higher blessings. The text did not say these things shall be given as a "reward," but they shall be "added." The object of pursuit which Jesus brought forward covered the whole domain of the spiritual and religious life. He came into the world to restore the kingdom of God over men, that God might control human hearts and so control actions and institutions, and that His law should be executed among men. Seeking the kingdom of God was to make ourselves ambassadors of the King and strive to bring a revolted world to His allegiance. Truth was the grand distinction which Jesus drew between his followers and those of the devil, and when cross-questioned by Pilate He explained the nature of His royalty and His kingdom, and proclaimed himself to be

THE KING OF TRUTH.

Christ never won a disciple by hiding the cross or covering over the self-denial that was included in discipleship. The kingdoms of this world were managed by policy, so much so as that the inherent dishonesty of this proceeding was not seen or felt by mankind generally. Multitudes were in favor of transplanting policy into the Church of Jesus Christ; but Paul said, "We have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in corruptness, nor handling the Word of God deceitfully, but by manifestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." And the apostle added for this cause if the Gospel be hid it was hid to them who were lost, whose minds blinded by the god of this world. The kingdom of Christ was to have no visible throne, no vicegerent whose edicts were to be enforced by police, nor was it to be expressed in a grand organization; and yet in the extent of its influence, in the devotion of its subjects, and in its perpetuity it was to exceed all the kingdoms of the earth. The speaker went on to show that this kingdom was to be sought first in the order of man's life-work, and in this connection made some just criticisms upon parents who were more anxious to gratify matrimonial ambitions for their daughters and preferment for their bright boys than to so order their lives and homes as to lead their children to "seek first the kingdom of God." This was the most important work in which an immortal being could engage, and the Saviour taught that those who would escape endless agonies and reach eternal joys that, if necessary, fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, must be forsaken. The text meant more than spending an hour or two in church, which some people offered to God as a kind of blackmail that they might not be molested in the race. People could not always be praying and singing psalms, for man's well-being was linked with faithful industry in some laudable work; but he maintained that the kingdom of God should be sought with earnestness and determination.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bancroft on the Approaching Millennial Reign and Glory of the New Rejected Saviour.

This accomplished scholar and earnest evangelical preacher selected for his text on yesterday the words from the prophet Isaiah, xxi. 11—"Watchman, what of the night," &c., &c. The sermon was eminently of a prophetic type and illustrated the bent of Dr. Bancroft's theological opinions. In a most eloquent and instructive manner the preacher alluded to the past dispensational dealings of God with man, and pointed out with much ability the awful judgments which are to usher in the millennial presence of Him whose Lordship by the world is now disowned. The Doctor then showed the goodness of God in describing first, for the comfort of His people, the blessedness of the morning before the night, the victory before the conflict; the glory before the shame. Philosophers talk about the day of knowledge, the day of science, the day of progress, the day of advancement, &c.; but they do not speak of the night. Ecclesiastics speak of their Church, of their tradition, &c.; but there is very little said by them of the night. The preacher concluded with a number of very practical remarks, stating that the battering rams of scepticism have failed to make a breach within the walls of Christianity. There is an entire absence of everything that pertains to politics in all the discourses of this gentleman.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Right Reverend Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, yesterday laid the corner stone of a new Catholic church at the intersection of Herbert street and North Henry, Williamsburg. The Bishop was assisted by Father McDonald (the projector of the new edifice), the Rev. Father David O. Mullane, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church, and the Rev. Father Brennan. The edifice will be called the Church of St. Cecilia, and it is intended to accommodate the surplus congregation now seeking the comforts of religion in the Church of St. Mary, of which Father McDonald is pastor. The edifice will be a frame structure, 90x45.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.

Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey, on Total Abstinence.

Exposition of the Catholic Plan of Reform.

Timely and Sensible Remarks on the Proper Way to Combat the Evil of Intemperance—The Jersey State Societies Out in Full Force—A Tribute to the Bishop.

The New Jersey Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley, pronounced a most remarkable discourse before the Catholic Total Abstinence State Union of New Jersey last Tuesday, at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City. Six thousand people were on the streets parading with torches and music, and passed in review before the Bishop. About two thousand delegates and members from Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth and other Jersey towns were packed in the Institute to hear the Catholic doctrine regarding this important reform expounded by their Bishop, who is said to be one of the ablest thinkers among American ecclesiastics.

The Rev. Father Hennessy and Mr. J. W. O'Brien, President of the New Jersey Union, having conducted the Bishop to the platform amid loud plaudits, he commenced thus:—

MY CHILDREN—I came here with Father Hennessy this evening to witness this great gathering, and I will say that I am cheered by so much zeal and earnestness. It is gratifying to see by the great numbers engaged in your demonstration that the virtue of temperance and sobriety prevails so generally among you in this place. I have no doubt many of you who have entered these societies have done so to encourage your neighbors and friends to abandon the bad practice of indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Such acts deserve all praise. By adopting the practice of total abstinence, you preserve yourselves from the danger of excess and the occasion of sin, and the force of such example is very strong upon others who may be falling victims to the vice of intemperance. All should make some sacrifice to assist in eradicating this pest from our midst. This is the first time in my life I ever attended what might properly be termed a temperance meeting; and if I make a temperance speech to-night it is the first time I ever attempted it. I need not say that I have always had a horror of the vice of intemperance, as everybody must who is capable of judging of its ruinous effects upon society. As your Bishop, I have done what was in my power to arrest its progress. I have made the most severe regulations against it. I have urged upon the clergy to do all in their power to break up low grogshops, and have ordered them to refuse Christian burial to those who die of its effects, as well as to those who sell liquor to drunkards. In my visitations I have been accustomed to warn the young in particular against acquiring the habit, to avoid taking the first step in a path which leads to so much vice and misery. We are all only too well acquainted with the evil consequences to individuals and to society which result from indulgence in this vice. If each one in the audience were only to relate his simple experience it would make the best temperance lecture imaginable. We have all seen

THE BRIGHT, RUDDY CHEEK OF YOUTH

turned by it in a brief time into pallor and decay. We have all seen men, created in God's own image, endowed with reason and intelligence, debased by its effects lower than the brutes. It is in the family, however, that it works its worst ruin. The Christain family has been and should always be the source of everything that is good; and when God's grace reigns there it becomes, even in the houses of the poor, a little paradise upon earth. But a drunken father or a drunken mother turns it into a hell—a place of anger and strife and misery and crime.

Many parents by their drunken orgies poison the minds of their children; they neglect their training and allow them to grow up as savages, and become what are called "Street Arabs," pests of society. Such parents will be held to a dreadful responsibility by Almighty God. It is safer for all parents to try and abandon the use of these dangerous beverages altogether and exclude them from their homes, that the tender children, so loved by Jesus Christ, be not scandalized and their young hearts corrupted by those who should shield them from all harm. Acts of self-annegation such as this for the sake of our fellow-creatures will bring the grace of God and his blessings upon us in all our relations. Hence those people, young and old, addicted to such habits even in a slight degree would do a wise and praiseworthy act in giving up entirely the use of these insidious poisons which are called liquors. Most of what is sold under the name of liquor in this country is really poison. The inordinate use of it for a short time will shake the strongest constitution. Formerly, in

THE WINE-GROWING COUNTRIES

of Europe, drunkenness was almost unknown. But the revolutionary spirit, with its irreligion and excitements, has produced a great change for the worse. When I first visited abroad, many years ago, in France and Italy it was a rare thing to see a person under the influence of drink; but now, especially in the large cities, it is very common. When I was in Paris last year, at the outbreak of the late miserable war between France and Germany, the streets were filled with drunken soldiers. In England and Scotland and Ireland it is terrible.

THE "GIN PALACES,"

as they are called, in London are as many plague spots spreading poverty and misery and death on every side. I saw in an English newspaper, the other day, that the consumption of whiskey in Scotland last year averaged two gallons a piece for every man, woman and child!

In our own country, notwithstanding all that has been done to impede its progress, it is rapidly gaining ground, surrounding us and advancing upon us from all sides

LIKE A GREAT FIRE ON THE PRAIRIE,

striking fear into our souls. Various expedients have been adopted to check this terrible vice in its mad career. In some countries license laws and regulations for the inspection of the liquors are in force and to some good, bad liquor being destroyed by the authorities.

A real inspection of liquors and wines, so effective that nothing could be sold but what was pure, would, in my opinion, put a stop to two-thirds of the intemperance that exists among us. But there is no use in talking about this. In this country it could not be carried out. In those countries where it is done the inspectors are accountable to the government and would be turned out of office if they did not do their duty. Here they would be turned out if they did their duty, or even attempted to do it. The necessities of party are regarded as of more importance than the protection of the people against wholesale poisoning. I once made an effort, in conjunction with with some clergymen in Newark, to break up what are known as the low rum shops in that place. Several Protestant gentlemen co-operated with us; but the authorities there only thought of their political connections, and would give us no help; so our efforts failed.

I confess that I have little confidence in legislative enactments as a means of checking this evil among us.

PROHIBITORY LAWS

have been found to be of little benefit. In Scotland, where all places of recreation and all taverns are strictly closed on Sunday, there is more drunkenness on that day, owing to their laying in a large stock on Saturday, than on all the other days of the week put together. As I have said already, a strict regulation of licenses and a real inspection of liquors would do a great deal for temperance; but this we cannot hope for.

The publication of statistics and of arguments does not seem to deter people from persisting in such habits. Once they get in the habit of using these drinks, the ingredients used increase the desire for more, until the practice becomes a passion; and, regardless of all earthly considerations, men keep on until their passion becomes madness.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

It is confined to no nationalities or conditions in life. I have known men of the brightest intellect and greatest promise in life, lawyers, physicians and clergymen, statesmen whose hands were, it might be said, on the Presidential chair, and women, ladies of refinement and culture, who have fallen victims to it. But who shall speak of the multitude of its victims among the working classes and the poor? When it results in violence and crime, when the subject of it falls down dead in the street, or expiates his crime on the gallows, and the coroner and executioner are called in, we hear of it. But we do not see or hear of the thousands whose health is destroyed by it, of the bitter tears of broken-hearted wives, and sometimes, also, broken-hearted husbands; of neglected children cast out into the streets and growing up in vice and misery, to become the pests of society. A book containing a summary of the effects of drunkenness as it exists at this moment in this country would be the most appalling record that could be imagined. And now the question comes up, what is to be done? Is there any way to arrest this monster evil, which, like the huge dragon we read of in the old stories, seems to threaten the existence of the whole community?

I have no time to go into an examination of its causes, of the reasons why it is so bad in our days; why it is worse in some countries than in others; why the Scotch drink twice as much whiskey as the Irish and make less noise about it, although there are many points connected with these questions which would be interesting and instructive to us.

As I have remarked, we can hope very little from legislation in this country, though it might do much good if wisely directed and effectively carried out. My own conviction is that any great, permanent reform in this matter can only come from

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

No array of figures, no statistics of crime and misery will frighten men from this vice, unless you touch their consciences with a sense of the sin of the thing, of the offence it gives to God, of the misery it brings to the soul—it being one of the sins that excludes from the Kingdom of Heaven—and of the necessity of prayer, penance and the graces of the sacraments, if they would strengthen themselves to fight the good fight and overcome it.

We should also endeavor to create a public opinion against it and against the manufacture and sale of adulterated poisonous drinks. And here, as it seems to me, is the advantage of temperance societies. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no more need of temperance societies than of societies to keep each one of the Ten Commandments. But it is the extent and the horrible effects of this particular vice that make some extraordinary exertions necessary.

Everybody should be anxious to do something to arrest it.

OUR LOVE FOR OUR RELIGION AND OUR COUNTRY commands us to do so. It is evident that in order to grapple with this great evil successfully we must revert to religion and its beneficent influences. We must direct our movements against it, as I have already said, from a religious point of view. Men may be lost to reason, but conscience will survive, and while figures and statistics may fail to frighten them the fear of offending God may deter them. This vice causes the destruction of the soul, and it can only be overcome by the grace of God. You must always keep this in view. Your temperance movement is founded on a religious and Christian basis, and can only succeed in so far as you prove faithful to your duties as good Catholics. The parochial societies will be of great advantage in encouraging members and keeping men from dangerous associations; they may do a great deal of good assisting the clergy to reform those addicted to the practice of intemperance, and every zealous clergyman ought to have a society, or more than one, in his parish to assist him in this work. It is here, in fact, that your chief work and real usefulness lie.

A State organization of these societies may do much good, as also a national organization, in making membership a source of mutual aid and encouragement and in directing the public mind against this great evil. But these extensions may weaken and destroy you, unless you guard against the dangers to which it will expose you. The vice you are organized to oppose is making such alarming havoc upon society that you are bound to protest against the causes which incite and foster it. By these demonstrations you make a very earnest protest, and it is a real good work to meet together to excite antagonism against an evil from which all classes are suffering so much.

You must be always careful to guard against side issues. Have nothing to do with political combinations. In making your statements and appeals avoid exaggeration. Do not speak or act as if temperance were the only virtue and drunkenness the only vice—as if you were sure of heaven because you never drink liquor and "all other men were sinners." It is this pharisaic way of talking and acting that has brought discredit upon such associations, and it is a danger to which they are exposed from their very character.

BE FULL OF CHARITY TOWARDS OTHERS,

remembering that hard words and unkindness never converted any man "from the evil of his ways;" and, above all, persevere in the practice of your religious duties, ever keeping in mind that all your undertakings must have the blessing of God in order to succeed. Good night, and may God bless you all.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO THE BISHOP.

The Bishop here resumed his seat. Over twelve hundred men were before him so filled with emotion as to be completely breathless and still. A pin could be heard drop on the floor, while tears were seen coursing down the cheeks of men and women. The President of the State Union, Mr. J. W. O'Brien, noticing the expression on the sea of upturned faces, "instantly gave voice to it by rising and addressing the Bishop thus:—

"DEAR BISHOP—The emotion which you witness cannot well find voice. Every heart in this great audience is now overflowing with feelings of unspeakable gratitude, admiration and love for you. Most of them are Irish hearts, very sensitive to acts of tenderness. They have their Bishop among them as their counsellor, their protector and friend, and their hearts are touched." Then turning to the audience he said, "There is one way, my friends, in which you may, without offence to the delicacy of our spiritual guide, give expression to your sense of his gracious and generous action, his words of kindness and of wisdom to us this evening. You may express the deep feelings of your hearts by embodying them in the form of a vote. Those minded so say 'Aye.'"

The pent-up feelings of the people found vent in a response so loud and hearty as to reverberate again and again through the large hall. It was a scene long to be remembered. As the good Bishop proceeded down through the aisle the entire audience rose on the impulse, and the clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs and the strains of the band together formed an ovation and goodby so hearty and sincere, and in such good taste withal, as must have impressed the Bishop with the fact that he took the hearts of his people with him wherever he went.

THE INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Boats Ice-Bound on the Hudson River—Damage to Craft and Cargo.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3, 1871.

To the surprise of old boatmen and discouragement of freighters the Hudson River is to-day closed as far south from Albany as Tivoli, distance fifty miles. The effect is damaging. The cold snap which caused it commenced on Monday last, and from that time forth until yesterday the wind blew great guns from the northwest, and the mercury in the thermometer dropped. Since then reports have come in slowly of damages by wind and ice. On Wednesday night, as the steamboat Alida, with tow, was nearing Stony Point, the gale struck the boats with full force, carrying away the upper deck of a barge, which struck the steamer and knocked both of her smokestacks and one wheelhouse overboard. Seven of the barges and canal boats were blown ashore or sunk. One, with 7,000 bushels of potatoes and other freight, lies opposite Highland Falls, with her bow just showing at low water. The others are farther up the river. The escape of those on board without loss of life is deemed miraculous. Yesterday I made a tour of the Hudson River between here and Albany to note the true state of affairs. Going north hardly any ice is observable till you reach Barrytown, when flakes of about half a mile in length become numerous—block ice, new and sharp. At Rainebeck clear block ice reaches from shore to shore, but the ferryboat Lark manages to force her way through it, thus keeping communication with Rondout and Rhinebeck open. Yesterday the steamboat Ohio laid at Kingston Point and her tow of forty-five boats at Port Ewen. They were all bound north, but the Ohio coaled up and took them back to New York. The Philadelphia tugboat Dr. Wolverton transferred a barge she had in tow to the steamer Emma, a little north of Hudson, and returned to Rhinebeck, where she had some repairs made to her boiler and started back for Philadelphia.

From Rhinebeck to Barrytown the ice moves sluggishly along with the tide in huge fields and quite thick.

At Tivoli there is a heavy ice gorge, in many places the boulders four to five feet thick, piling one above the other, presenting an insurmountable barrier to boats of any description. Yesterday the ferryboat made only one trip. At the mouth of Livingston's Creek, several miles north of Tivoli, the large ocean steamer North Star is visible. During this summer she has been lying at anchor off Catskill in fresh water, in order to clear her from barnacles. On Thursday, during the gale, she was blown from her fastenings, and, surrounded by ice fields, was driven down the river to where she now lies on the flats on her broadside. As the wind lulled and the tide became fuller she righted, having incurred no damage. Yesterday the chief engineer boarded her, with the intention of getting up steam and taking her to New York, but I am confident she cannot get through unless we have an immediate and heavy thaw. About one hundred feet from her, and both five hundred feet from the shore, is the barge R. Miller, firmly imbedded in the ice and heavily laden with produce. The steamboats New Champion and Sunnyside are frozen in at Catskill dock. The ferryboat there has a track, but it is with the greatest difficulty that it is kept open.

A fine looking yacht, schooner-rigged, lies frozen in between Catskill and Hudson.

At Athens the steamer City of Hudson is frozen in, and just below the dock is a canal boat fast in the ice. The steamboat Annie had a hole cut in her hull by the ice, and was run ashore near Stuyvesant. The Cayuga left Albany on Wednesday night with sixty canal boats in tow. She lost one of her wheels at Stuyvesant. The John R. Robinson and Hattie M. Biggs, tugs, and the side-wheel steamer Baltic are frozen tight in the ice in the same vicinity. The steamboat S. O. Pierce is fast in the ice off Stuyvesant. The ice there is five inches thick. Yesterday she got up steam and tried to leave for a more genial clime, but she was four hours going twenty feet, and then gave it up as a bad job.

The Steamer Belle, with a tow of six canal boats and four barges, all heavily loaded with produce, bound south, was obliged to stop at Castleton, and now they all lie there firmly frozen in.

The only line of steamers now running from any point north of this city to New York is the Rondout line, the Cornell and Baldwin. In this vicinity there is not much floating ice as yet, and as I write the weather is moderating fast, with the prospect of a storm, and probably rain. The Hudson has not closed above here so early in a number of years before, and as a consequence the damage must be heavy. It is estimated there is all of $300,000 worth of produce frozen in.

STEALING A TRUNK.

James McDermott, a pedler, was arraigned before Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, upon complaint of John H. McKee, of 1,219 Third avenue, charged with stealing a trunk from his wagon on Saturday night containing silk and satin samples valued at $300, the property of Arthur J. Smith. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fully committed for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 191, 193, 211, 89, 219, 829, 831, 835, 367, 377, 387, 389, 431, 437, 507, 521, 521½, 594½, 1023, 613. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 1536, 356, 360, 360½, 368, 378½, 446, 382, 384, 386, 390, 142, 392½, 366, 188, 36½, 270, 378, 270, 332.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1007, 1161, 1646, 665, 843, 227, 1091, 1211, 1253, 1241, 274, 970, 677, 1165, 273. Part 2—Held by Judge Spencer.—Nos. 930, 1009½, 1216, 1030, 1169, 782, 1140, 1170, 1143, 888, 612, 1120, 1158, 60, 988, 876, 882, 12, 824.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1047, 345, 393, 1027, 727, 946, 917, 876, 1028, 1829, 68, 192, 514, 332, 498, 1136, 151, 433, 1801, 465, 891, 982, 467, 1150, 1183, 589, 315, 1030, 772, 751.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 6342, 6310, 6690, 6514, 6112, 6066, 6996, 7002, 7016, 7043, 7099, 7106, 7115, 7384, 7415, 7416, 8312. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea—Nos. 6580½, 7155, 7235, 7132, 7174, 7166, 7215, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7260, 7254, 7259, 7260, 7275, 8314. Part 3—Held by Judge Gonchinsen—Nos. 3904, 7129, 7180, 7202, 7208, 7112, 7952, 7970, 8057, 8155, 8189, 8221, 8223.

A FATAL RAILROAD.

The Fourth Avenue Butchers' Pen—How People Have to Run the Gauntlet of the Locomotives—The Public Demand a Depressed Railroad Track.

A HERALD reporter took a ride one day last week on a dirty, unwholesome horse car of the Belt Railroad which girds the city, for the purpose of making a visit to that part of the Harlem Railroad track which is intersected by Fifty-ninth street and in that immediate vicinity. The car driver, by whose side he took a stand on the front platform, was one of nature's noblemen—an individual muffled up to the neck with comforters and padded around the shoulders to keep the northeast wind away.

Nearing Fourth avenue, in Fifty-ninth street, the worn out and attenuated horses became very restless, and it was visible that they showed a great desire to run away from the driver and turn back to Third avenue. The cause for this soon became apparent. Fiendish shrieks from some unseen locomotives rent the air, and the bellowing, puffing and grunting of these iron monsters were so appalling to the equine car that wretched as the constitutions of the poor animals were they fairly reared back on their hind legs and elevated their tails with fright.

The muffled driver began to swear just then, and his wrath rose as the fright of the horses increased.

"Bless my bleeding eyes! this is a nice job I have about seven or eight times a day with these blessed locomotives of the

HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVER ROADS.

The other day, just as I was crossing the track, one of these same locomotives burst at my car and tore the back platform off, just leaving the conductor enough platform to hang on by. Bless these d—d locomotives, I say. It's too much risk for fourteen shillings a day," said the driver.

The car had now approached the track, and while one train was going out, bound north, a freight train of coal cars was coming down the road in the direction of the Grand Central depot. The poor car horses became unmanageable as they found themselves between two fires and not able to proceed either way. The passengers arose in dismay; many of them leaped off the horse car who had agility enough to do so, while the women and children remained, and, trembling with fear, expected to be

SMASHED TO PIECES INSTANTLY.

Just at this moment there came out of a side street a licensed vender's wagon, and the tattered and tora vehicle, with its reckless driver, was thrown off the track and rolled down an embankment, where driver and horse were both deposited in the twinkling of an eye, no loss of life resulting from the accident, fortunately.

The passengers picked their way out of the dangerous spot as quickly as possible, inwardly vowing that they would not risk another ride on a horse car which had to cross the Fourth avenue end of the Harlem steam railway.

The driver, as the reporter left, briefly remarked:—

"If there ain't seven or eight persons killed here some day I will be greatly mistaken. They don't think much of killing one a day; but the first thing you know they'll have another Westfield disaster in the same family."

During the last few days wooden posts have been erected at the crossings from Forty-second to Forty-eighth street, and chains have been stretched across Fourth avenue at these intersections, supported in the middle by iron pins. This virtually closes Fourth avenue, for a space of six blocks, at a point where travel is very heavy, and as every one in the neighborhood is very much afraid of the

DANGERS OF THE SHRIEKING LOCOMOTIVE,

no traffic whatever is carried on here, and both equestrians and pedestrians have to go below or above to get across to the west side or the Central Park. People have been killed here almost every day before the chains were stretched across the railroad. Collisions were of common occurrence, and the writer found everywhere along the line of the railway, particularly on the East side, a feeling of alarm and distrust in regard to the passage of the trains. One hundred trains pass over this section of the road every day, freight and passenger trains included. Pedestrians dare not cross the road at any point within the city limits, unless where the road is tunnelled, and human life is below par. The New Haven, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads are now all centred in this monster depot, and if anything is done to interfere with the progress of the railway juggernaut it will be necessary for the three combined companies to employ a coroner or their own, who will have his hands full in attending to their daily mortuary report.

The section of the city through which this railway penetrates would be the richest, as it is the healthiest, in New York, were it not for this intolerable locomotive nuisance, which makes the neighborhood

A HELL UPON EARTH.

Day and night is heard the same heart-rending, hellish shriek of the iron horse, giving forth a scream like the wail of a soul in torment, entering by force into the bedroom of the sleeper, whirling around the agonized car of the patient in the hospital, and raising havoc and terror in the boudoir of the delicate and refined woman.

Another and most serious evil has arisen from this railroad nuisance. Property on the eastern line of the ward, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, was rapidly rising in value until all these various railway lines were brought to centre at the Grand Central Depot. The natural rise in this valuable property has been reversed, and the lot which two years ago would have sold for $10,000 to $15,000 will not average more than $4,000 to $8,000. Sales of property east of Fourth avenue have come to a standstill, and should this nuisance be not abated by the incoming Legislature, where it is expected that no corruption or thieves can enter, there will not be any buildings erected on the eastern side of the road. People in many cases have sold their houses during the last two months in Madison and Lexington avenues and on adjacent streets, for which they had paid high prices, and

HAVE MOVED THEIR HOUSEHOLD GODS

to the west side of the city, which, now that the Tweed-Connolly conspiracy has been broken, will perhaps be improved by the future city authorities.

There is not a mother having children who resides within half a mile of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, who dares to let any of her precious charges under fifteen years of age venture near the track or attempt to cross it, when she knows that every six minutes a train dashes by going north or coming south. It is amusing perhaps to an intellect which is chiefly devoted to sporting matters to witness a group of helpless women and children waiting to make a dash between trains, with the chances ninety-five to five that they will be smashed to pieces before getting across the track.

And it must be considered meanwhile that this magnificent avenue, 140 feet wide, belongs to the people of the city of New York, and not to any railway company any more than the stock purchased by the legal stockholders of the Erie Railroad belongs to Jim Fisk. The public mind seems so debased and demoralized since the war by monopolies and army thieves that no one is bold

ENOUGH TO BELL THE CAT,

and it is left for the HERALD, the people's friend, to speak in tones that cannot be mistaken in this matter. The feeling of the people in the Nineteenth ward has risen to such a pitch that it will be impossible to any longer control them should any more accidents occur, particularly if any person should be killed who is well known in the neighborhood of the railway.

About two weeks ago a secret association was formed in the lower portion of the Nineteenth ward, actually for the purpose of tearing up the tracks should another accident occur. By this means the railroad could be brought into court through its officers and directors if nothing else could be done. The association, though an unlawful one, is approved by many of the richest and most influential citizens of the ward, and it is more than possible that bloodshed may be the result of this

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

One property holder stated to our reporter that he could not sell any real estate in the vicinity, and that he never allowed his coachman to cross the track either by day or night since the three companies now centred on one track. The lives of the horses as well as the life of the coachman would be endangered beyond peradventure were they to attempt to navigate this dangerous bifurcation of iron rails.

It is the intention of several residents of the Nineteenth ward to hold a meeting in a few days, at which this grievous nuisance will be debated and discussed, and measures will be adopted to bring the nuisance before the next Legislature in the shape of a bill to cover the railroad over after the fashion in which Park avenue is covered over. On Park avenue there are pretty little gardens, and the science of horticulture has been exhausted on these little green spots, making them delightful to the eye and other senses.

Now, there is but one remedy for all this monopoly, but one remedy for this dangerous railway which is now sacrificing valuable lives almost daily. The Health Board has taken action in the matter, but its action is merely a recommendation to the railroad companies to provide safeguards. There can be

NO SAFEGUARD FOR LIFE OR PROPERTY

other than a depression of the track at least eight feet below the present level. To do this or to tunnel the road will not cost a great deal of money, and it is certain that the property-holders on the line of the railway will be more than eager to provide their assessments in proportion to the benefit their property may obtain from the change. Let the track be depressed if no tunnelling can be done, and let bridges be erected at every street crossing as soon as possible. If not, the people will probably take the matter in their own hands, as they did in the case of the Tammany Ring thieves, and then woe betide the monopoly or corporation which stands in the way of their wrath.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Dec. 3, 1871.

The week in trade circles has been quiet and transactions light, in consequence of the intervention of thanksgiving, which seems annually assuming a larger importance as a festival with the people, and was this year celebrated with unusual zest. The produce merchants got up a little excitement over the cold snap and closing of river and canal navigation, but the endurance of "the freeze" was not believed in generally, and hence the wheat market was only temporarily firm. The cotton trade was quite active on a steady basis of prices.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

the week has been about the dullest on record since the first paper money issues in 1862. It is the season when speculation is usually tame, but the brokers have seldom experienced such "hard times." A great deal of capital has been diverted to the brokerage and banking business from other channels, and the street is, so to speak, glutted with brokers and bankers, at the same time that the public fever for speculation has greatly diminished with the shrinkage in values and the gradual development of a necessity for a quieter and more conservative mode of living. During the past week the public were very lightly represented in the stock market, which was more than ever what is technically designated a "brokers' market." The members who trade with each other for small profits and the cliques had the board to themselves—the latter keeping up some show of business in their specialties by the system of matched orders known as "washes." The early tendency of prices was downward, the intense dullness having discouraged some of the clique operators, who transferred their stocks to their brethren and took a light line on the "short" side. This little impetus developed a moderately active sentiment on the "bear" side, which was arrested midway of the week by the sudden prepayment of several millions of coin by the Sub-Treasury in redemption of the "called" bonds of 1862, a contribution to the reserves of the banks, which resulted immediately in an easier money market. The consequence was a complete reversal in the course of prices, and an advance to better prices than were made at the beginning of the week. But

THE MONEY MARKET

failed to keep the ease it so suddenly assumed, and on Friday and Saturday became active at seven per cent currency to gold interest, the shipment of greenbacks and national bank notes to the West and South having overcome the effect of the Treasury disbursements, especially as the Broadway Bank had to call about two millions to meet some maturing obligations of the city government. It was alleged that the "bears" were locking up money, too, but the clearances of Saturday failed to furnish evidence in support of the charge.

THE GOLD MARKET

was weak and declined from 111 to 110¼, which is within ⅛ per cent of the lowest point touched since the close of the war. The influences occasioning the decline are already explained in the Sub-Treasury payments of coin for redeemed '62s. A little reaction ensued on Saturday consequent upon the cable despatches from Madrid, stating that England and the United States had intervened in Cuban affairs, but was confined to the narrow limit of ⅛ per cent.

In this connection attention is directed to an interesting article in another column under the heading of "Light and Imperfect Coin."

Foreign exchange was barely steady on the basis of 109 a 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

Prime paper was quoted 7 a 12 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady and underwent little variation. The governing committee met Saturday and agreed to call the new fives, which will be placed on the list next to the ten-forties. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 113 a 113¼; do. do., 1881, registered, 113¾ a 113½; do. do., coupon, 117¼ a 117½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111½ a 111¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 109½ a 110½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113½ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 109½ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 110.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern list was naturally quite dull, the speculative interest keeping pace with the like element at the Stock Exchange, while investment orders were light. The chief feature was a reaction in the South Carolinas, which have receded to 33 for the July and 29 for the October issues. The new Texas ten per cents have sold at as high as 92½. The market at the close was generally heavy and neglected. The following were the prices at the board Saturday:—Tennessee sixes, old, 65½ a 65¾; do. new, 65 a 65½; Virginia sixes, old, 61 a 62; do. sixes, new, 64½ bid; do. sixes, consolidated, 63¾ a 64¼; do. sixes, deferred, 27¾ a 28¾; Georgia sixes, 83; do. sevens, new, 82½ a 90; North Carolina sixes, old, 35½ a 36; do. funding act, 1866, 29; do. do., 1868, 21 a 22; do. new, 19¾; do. special tax, 14 bid; South Carolina sixes, January and July, 32½ a 33; do., April and October, 29; Missouri sixes, 97 a 98½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93½ a 96; Louisiana sixes, 65; do. new, 55; do. levee sixes, 62; do. do. eights, 75; Arkansas sixes, 50 a 53; do. sevens, 43 a 50; Texas tens, 1876, 92 a 92½.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, owing to a loss of about half a million dollars in the surplus reserve, which is now about seven millions. The specie return is made on a rising average, and reflects, therefore, only partially the real situation of the banks in this item, the heavy disbursements of coin in payment of the "called" '62s counting during only a small fraction of the week. The important