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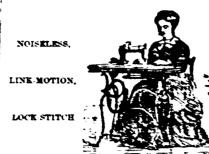
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Children's Pro Blood and Tho an invitation i far and near, w this glorious ca F. M. Brown, I tations and are desire to be pre generally may may hope to re The best wa

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EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE THE SECURE ASSOCIATION OF STREET ALIVES

which there is a wall must in Troy, N. Y. mier at it o'clock in the ca a Progressive Lyceum of and the gale has each (pacifical) of its but Lycent can properly invited

mer to the state of the Brown, President, 1974 Madison street, Chicaro, Bl. H. T. Cuino, M. D. Sorretary, 6 4 Have street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VINELAND CONVENTION.

The provides Frinch of Progress, of Humanity, and from the design to high and low, rich and poor, that's and female, have decided to hold a two days' Conventhe in their half and grove at Vincland, N. J., on Saturday and bun tay the 9th and 10th of September, 1571.

The first day will be devoted to the question of "equal and exact justice to all," with special reference to the subject of coffere. Some of the most renowned speakers, outside of the speritual ranks, as Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone. H. B. Blackwell, T. W. Hirmson, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore and others are expected to be present and join in the Convention.

The second day will be devoted to Spiritualism and the Children's Progressive Lyceum, Mrs. Woodhull, Colonel Blood and Thomas Gale Forster have agreed to attend, and an invitation is extended to all speakers and other friends, far and near, who feel able to go up to Vineland to plead in this glorious cause. Jackson Davis, Mary F. Davis, Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, Dr. H. T. Child and others have special invitations and are expected. Dr. Stade has also expressed a desire to be present and may be expected; and a good time generally may be safely relied upon, so that all participating may hope to return better, wiser and happier.

The best way to come from New York is from the foot of Murray street, by the Vineland Railway, leaving at 4:30 P. M., Friday, Sept. 8. JOHN GAGE,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

It ought to be known that this association is not secretit does not aspire to the honor of being a conspiracy. In meetings are held in public; they are open to all comers, though only members are permitted to speak (unless by special invitation), and none but members are allowed to vote. The several sections in this city and vicinity meet as follows:

Section 1 (German).—Sunday, 8 p. M., at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.

Section 2 (French).-The second Sunday in each month, 2 P. M., at No. 100 Prince street (especially to accommodate female members) and every other Sunday, 9 A. M., at the same

Section 6 (German).—Priday, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Stanton street.

Section 8 (German)-Monday, 8 P. M., at No. 53 Union avenue, Wiliamsburgh, L. I. Section 9 (American).—Wednesday, 8 p. M., at No. 35 East

Twenty-seventh street. Section 10 (French).—First Tuesday and third Saturday in each month, 6 P. M., at No. 650 Third avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Section 11 (German).—Thursday, 8 P. M., West Thirtvninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at Hessel's. Section 12 (American).—The second and fourth Sunday in each month, 8 P. M., at No. 44 Broad street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at half-past eleven, on Wednesday at twelve, on Thursday at twelve, and on Saturday at twelve M.

P. H. Jones, Postmaster.

INCREASING INTEREST .- Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, 213 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., Secretary of National Woman's Suffrage and Educational Committee, writing under date of August 16, says:

"I shall want double the number of the Minority Reports and Memorials to Congress, as Mrs. Woodhull's letter of acceptance has aroused vigorous action, and there seems to be a new life bre thed into all our measures, and thousands who have been inactive are now 'burrying up.' We were never before so pressed for printed matter. Everybody wants The before so pressed for printed matter. Everybody wants The Woodhull Memorial, The Minority Report, and The Riddle

Argument. We repeat, that all persons who will send their names to Mrs. Griffing as signers to the petition to Congress, with the one dollar contribution to the printing fund, will be entitled to receive the Werkly for six months. It seems to us that thousands of persons should respond to the Committee's call for support. They are laboring earnestly and faithfully for the cause, almost without recompense, and the friends of the cause should remember that they cannot both give their time and pay for the documents and circulars they are constartly sending out to meet the growing desire to know more of Women's Rights under the Constitution as it is.

CORRESPONDENCE.

stepildag vol behavich enoiperincement KAsast be written on one side only. The editors will not be accountable for managering and accepted. Correspondents will preuse condense their ettire. Many variable communications are crowded out by their

WOMAN'S RIGHTS THE VINDICATION OF MAN'S RIGHTS.

As startling as the proposition may appear, the Rights of Women are the vindication of the Rights of Man! We are preaching up no Tom Paine doctrine, although he preached, in his time, the vindication of Man against tyranny and all the fallacies of society which placed him upon the earth as an inferior being.

After the non-recognition of the Rights of Man for centuries, follows very logically the non-recognition of the Rights of Women.

And why? Because the age for the recognition of the Rights of Woman is as dark to-day as was the age for the recognition of the Rights of Man dark a century ago.

Society feels the oppression upon it, and it does not know how to get rid of it. The minority of its members, in expression and exposure, undertake the task to teach the majority, who feel their oppression more than the minority, their rights; but they are hooted at for their labor; are told why do they not attend to their domestic affairs; why don't they darn stockings, as some men, instead of attending to affairs of war and state-should be "chronicling small beer."

Darning stockings and attending to nursing children are very well in their way, but women have even other duties than these.

And we think, and in all the discussions of women's rights it has heretofore been overlooked, that the duties of women have much to do with their rights.

It is constantly asserted that the duties of women conflict with their rights. This we deny. On the contrary the duties of women are inconstant harmony with their rights. It is a constant aggression by society against the duties of women that makes them arise in vindication of their rights. It is their duty to make their livelihood. Society, in its ignorance, non-progress, presumption and proscription, assumes to dictate what the mode of livelihood should be. For centuries it prescribed the needle, which was but an isthmus between the sea of hell and woman's starvation and sacrifice. Then it preached seclusion and shrinking from the world—a moral and physical slavery. Women, forced and abandoned by the world, in their great numbers, wandered into destitution and prostitution.

That women have the right to hold office all history, from all time to the present, proves. From the age of Boadicea, the Queen of the ancient Britons, who was so celebrated in war, to the time of the present illustrious Queen Victoria, women have been distinguished for high personal, political and even military qualities. Look at the great Empress Maria Teresa of Austria, who was the soul and spirit in arousing the Austrian Empire against Frederick the Great of Prussia! Behold the powerful and majestic Empress, Catharine of Russia, who was the saviour of her husband, Peter the Great, when he and his empire were at the mercy of the Turks, and whose profound political sagacity shaped the policy of Europe!

From the highest sovereign sway and power to which some women have arrived by the force of their intellect, to others in the intermediate ranks of life, witness the influence, the power and the glory they have achieved and swayed in the world of men of letters and of art! Lady Hester Stanhope's power over the wild Arab tribes in the East, where she was hailed as a queen, was not more dazzling than that exercised in another sphere by the brilliant, beautiful and brave Lady Hamilton. In the history of our own country, behold the numerous instances of illustrious women who have advanced the glory of their sex, the honor of their country and reflected credit upon man by guiding his counsels and promoting his interests.

In the midst of this proud galaxy shine forth such names in conspicuous brilliancy as Mrs. General Gaines and Mrs. Jessie Fremont. Mrs. Gaines, in the prosecution of hergreat law-suits for the last twenty years, has shown what a woman of indomitable energy and will can accomplish; at the same time, in mastering the legal intricacies of her case, she has proved herself a proficient and profound lawyer. Mrs. General Fremont has, by her tact, her talent and address, advanced in an eminent degree her husband's fame and fortune, while she has reflected honor and distinction upon herself. It has been recently demonstrated, by documentary proof, that one of the greatest of the campaigns that resulted in the triumph of the Union arms in the recent great rebellion, was planned by a woman-Miss Carrol, of Editimore.

We receive our first inspirations from woman, and if she is prevented from dictating she at least ought to be considered on an equal footing with us. Woman is our social equal, if not our superior; at least we regard her as such. The negro is raised upon a footing of political equality with us, and as such this great nation recognizes him, but not so cially. On the other hand, woman, who is our social equal and our personal superior, is debarred political rights and equality. Does this refusal to recognize her spring from moral cowardice? We fear so. We are afraid that she will utshine us, and is more competent to fill office than we are;

that she will fill the Presidential chair with a better grace, and administer justice with a more equal and energetic hand.

If Europe can bear with woman as a dictatress, why can we not accept her as an advisess? They have proven themselves, as we have shown, prompt and brave military commanders, as well as upright and learned judges. We say, give them a chance. If woman is more qualified to hold office than man, why, let her have it. It is not the sex or color, but the brains which ought to win! So, women, armse yours.lves to a sense of your situation; and if you will but place your hands to the rocks, the monument to woman's rights will rise! You have been regarded by man as a mere convenience—a plaything, a toy, to be used and cast uside at his will. Oh! you poor, self-sacrificing creatures, now is your only time to strike the blow for Liberty red Equality!

Editors Woodhull and Claffen's Weekly:

Lapres: Yours of 23d ult, duly received. In reply to the concluding question, I think the diminution of weight in the new form a decided improvement. Perhaps I am led to this conclusion partly by the fact that my postage expenditure is thereby diminished. The reduction in price with no diminution in quality ought to secure an enlarged sale.

The prejudice against the paper is very bitter here among the halt-informed classes. Great was Diana of the Ephesians, but far greater is Mrs. Grundy of the Americans.

I respect your courage in taking up the cause of the French Communists, among other causes that have nothing but right to recommend them. I am acquainted with a cosmopolitan gentleman here, French by birth, of liberal education and progressive disposition, who has informed me of the real status and condition and character of the French people. Even those among us who are most inclined to fraternize with them, and consider ourselves best informed about them, would be astonished to know (as I was) how grossly we have misconceived them, even on salient points of character. It is, of course, the interest of narrow-minded "patriots," or, still worse, narrow-minded religionists, to father upon them all sorts of imaginary vices; but facts will come to the surface, even in the columns of newspapers which teem with illogical denunciations, which show that the mass of the French people (especially of the cities and more especially the Communists) are more capable of self-government, more economical, more industrious, and more honest and conscientious, and more chaste than the mass of the American people or of the English people. These assertions may be considered extravagant, but statistics have been and can be adduced to prove most of them true, and those who know say that the whole is true. Most of the vice and nearly all the ignorance of France is attributable to priests and their supporters—the Monarchists, Bonapartists and friends of 'order" generally.

Is the International Workingmen's Union open to others than those who live by physical or mechanical labor? Or are brain-workers excluded? They need exponents who can condense. Yours, etc., A. CRIDGE.

MRS. DAVIS AND THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Certain resolutions presented by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis at a Woman Suffrage Convention, held last May in New York, have created quite a stir in the editorial columns of the Tribune. That healthy conservative element in society which combats all new methods, new medicines, and new departures from old platforms, seems to have been thoroughly aroused in Mr. Greeley's honest mind by the heresies put forth in Mrs. Davis' resolutions, claiming for woman, married or single, personal independence and an equal right with man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In his evident alarm and indignation, Mr. Greelev arms himself somewhat loosely with "the thunders of Sinai" and the tables of the Mosaic law, to demolish the resolutions and put down "the vague audacity of speculation" dulged in by these deluded women of the nin-teenth cen-Margaret Fuller would hardly have recognized ber old friend and co-laborer under the crust of conservatism now hardening around him.

The resolutions, like all brave and noble utterances, were doubtless liable to misconstruction, and have not failed to alarm the tender consciences of cautious friends, nor to furnish a weapon to the antagonism of avowed enemies, by their uncompromising earnestness and sincerity of protest and avowal. They were first subjected to craticism in an article signed "Observer," in the New York Tribune of June 1. In Tuey were first subjected to criticism in an article the Tribune of June 17 Mr. Greeley appeared on the arena, and, after cordually admitting his long-cherished esteem and personal friendship for their author, declared that he could not accede to the rights claimed by Mrs. Davis for woman. He apparently believed that the recognition of such rights would distarb the present beautiful equilibrium of society, and turn all its well-regulated households topsy-turvy. He made some personal comments, and pronounced Mrs. Davis' claim to speak for the majority of pure-minded and true women "an assumption."

Mrs. Davis replied at some length in a letter published in the Tribune of the 3d instant. In this letter she says

"It is my habit to discuss principles without personalities, "The resolutions make one demand—that is, freedom for woman in all the relations of life. Twenty-six or seven years ago, when I made the demand for woman's equal eduation, especially in the medical profession, there were far more dischainers, even among women, than there are now against these resolutions, which disturb you so much. Trust profession is now a fixed fact. When we demanded we nan's pecuniary independence, the hue and cry was raised that we wished to destroy the marriage relation; women, it was said, must be dependent on man, and subject to him or there could be no marriage.

"In the resolutions which have roused such bitterness

there is not one word or hint of divorce or 'affinities.' They simply ask that woman, the subject, shall be her own ruler; shall be the queen of her own realm; shall give the marital law, and be everywhere free to regulate her own life in accordance with her own highest ides of truth and right.

"It is impossible for men to represent women. vention or body of women ever gave them authority to do so, and on their part it is usurpation. Nor can a woman

Mr. Greeley returns to the charge in an article entitled The Anarchy of Free Love," published in the Tribune of

July 4.

"Yesterday morning," he says, "we published an earnest and graphic letter from Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, in which her many of the proper way to escape from the evils she gave her view of the proper way to escape from the evils that seem inseparable from the institution of marriage. It is useless for us to reiter ite our appreciation of the writer's personal worth and the integrity of her purposes. She is as innocent of wrong in these utterances as was the chemist who manufactured the arsenic which served Mrs. Sherman so effectually. Yet there is not a foulness possible in the whole circle of social relations but may find its pretext and a sort of justification in her words. It would be well for us to revise our views of social relations in the lurid light of certain terrible crimes with which we are just now confronted.'

Mr. Greeley proceeds to cite some of these atrocious Two married men became zealous and jealous ri vals for the favor of a young unmarried girl. One of these rivals, "a prominent citizen of New Jersey," was murdered by the other. We do not distinctly see how this crime is traceable to Mrs. Davis' resolutions, or to "the equivocal

Were these unfortunate "married men" driven from their homes by the contumacy of rebellious wives, whose head had been turned by the periodicus new doctrine of woman's personal independence and self-ownership? If so, the fact is not made apparent in Mr. Greeley's statement. It not so, we do not see how the perpetrators of the crime may be supposed "to find a pretext and justification in her

Again

"A woman is in prison in the quiet town of Derby, in Connecticut, charged with a system of poisonings so vast and so elaborate that it will make the story of the Borgias a tale of blundering essays. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that these events are fraught with a prefound significance which bears directly upon one point of our social system. The institution of marriage is undergoing a searching trial, and it is idle to say there is not a weighty lesson taught by the spilt blood of Newark and Seventh avenue, and the hell-broth of that pale Connecticut matron. The interpretation of the lesson is not to be rashly made."

We agree with Mr. Greeley in the last clause of his sen nce. We are at a loss to see the application of "the les tence. We are at a loss to see the application of the reson" to the resolutions of Mrs. Davis. Certainly it does not appear that Mrs. Sherman, the pale Connecticut matron, who has murdered so many lawful husbands, was one of the "anarche of free-love," or even an advocate for woman suf On the contrary, this pale Connecticut matron, like Henry VIII. of England, had so devout a respect for the sarrament of marriage that she formed no new alliance without first qualifying herself to become a candidate for its honorable synction.

The New York Times says, in speaking of the Greeley and Davis correspondence: "Mrs. Davis seems to understand herself thoroughly in this controversy; Mr. Greeley is evidently in a muddle." The Philadelphia Republic indorses the resolutions and defends Mrs. Davis. The Golden Age, Theodore Tilton's paper, says: "Mrs. Davis is out in a very radical article in defense of her resolutions. Just like her. She is always a little in advance of the times, but always comes out right."

S. H. W.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE LABOR PLATFORM.

In a late issue of the New York Tribune, no odds which, the philosophic aspirant for the Presidency copies the "labor platform" of the "National Labor Union," recently announced in St. Louis, Missouri. The sixth plank of that platform is as follows: "Opposition to Chinese labor." In commenting upon this plank the would-be President says: "We cannot realize that labor ought to organize 'opposition to Chinese labor,' or any other. On the contrary, we think it should encourage and stimulate labor of all kinds, on the homely principle that 'many hands make light work.' If our labor unionists want to do less work-and this seems to be the chief end of these efforts-they ought to permit and even incite others to do more. The dog in the manger was not a good political economist."

The man who cannot see why American labor should organize against a pittance-paid foreign labor, and who, at the same time, can see nothing else than that American capital phase on it, intellectually blind of an eye, and utterly indifferent, according to the theory of protection, to the interests of the American working people.

It seems to me that there can be no escape from this latter charge, for he goes on to declare that this pittance paid labor, and all other, should be stimulated on the "honiely principle"-homely enough to the laborer-that "many hands make light work." We would add that light work makes light wages, and light wages bring heavy distresses to the working men and women of the laud. Yet this is what Horace Greeley advocates, upon principle, for there is no escape from the logic of his premises. Oh! but says this philo-political aspirant to these struggling laborers, leave the cities; go to the West, the nation will give you a farm (learn what I know about farming), and then-it may be with a feeble wife and helpless children-"Root, hog, or die!" Why the wealth of the wealthy should be protected this sage can understand, but why the toil of the laborer should be protected passes his

comprehension. Agaia, says the man of the Tribune, "If our Labor Unionists want to do less work—and this seems a chief end

to do more." There is in this paragraph an insinuation against and a sneer at the laborers of the country that is as contemptible as it is insulting and unjust. The American laborer simply deman is justice for what he does; not that justice determined by Mr. Greeley's overstocked labor market, in which wages would be reduced to starvation rates, but a justice which would insure to it a fair proportion of the wealth it creates; such a share as Mr. Greeley would have accorded it before he become perverted by ambitious political hopes. There is a spirit of diabolism in this whole article which it is hard to account for. How is it possible that a man who was ones looked upon as the apostle of labor can lend the influence of his mighty power-The Tribune-to the injury of millions of his countrymen? I cannot understand it, unless, indeed, premature senility has overtaken him or overvaulting ambition has set him mad. Under the circumstances, what wonder that this man, once the clamorous mouthpiece for political rights, is now worse than dumb when those who claim them are the women of

What wonder that he now hurls against the women claimants for women's rights the same wretched missiles which ignorance, prejudice and falsehood but so lately hunched against him for demanding the rights of a degraded class. Has he forgotten everything save that he would be President? What is it that has so bedeviled this man that those whom he should conciliate he mocks; those whom he should respect, he wantonly insults; those whom he should assist and cherish, he scorns and would destroy. Poor old man! for many years I looked up to and half worshiped you. May God forgive mc.

A FEW WORDS TO THE PIONEERS.

It must be evident to many minds that our civilization is on a pivot, upon which it must turn toward improvement or go down into chaos. This pivot is the Labor Question. If labor sinks in threatened contest civilization will go down with it, as it so lately did in France; but there is no good reason why labor should sink, or remain degraded, or be involved in contests. Beautiful, efficient, sublime solutions that would charm all classes have been waiting between forty and fifty years for a public hearing; but no sooner has an attempt been made to get attention than "What will you do with marriage?" has come up to frighten away all listeners and to balk every attempt to make any progress. It was not enough to reply "We do nothing with it-we will not meddle with it." This was taken to imply that we had something to conceal, and vulgar imaginations supplied, from their own materials, the void left by our well-considered silence. These materials were made up into a monster as hideous as that constructed by Frankenstein, and as that followed and confronted him every where, till it worried and frihgtened him to death so has this one, like a great, hideous Ogre, tollowed and confronted every movement toward freedom, great and small, from the noble Robert Owen's to the meeting of a half a dozen in a parlor for an evening's conversation, till it has almost frightened people out of the idea of any social intercourse. It mattered nothing that the great Robert Owen gave us the key to self-emancipation and to universal peace and all the social virtues-this great, horrible spectre stood right across our path, threatening destruction to all who should attempt to pass him, even peaceably.

It signified nothing that that most accomplished and noble woman, Frances Wright, foreseeing that slavery would eventually involve us in civil war, expended forty or fifty thousand dollars of her private fortune to introduce a peaceful mode of self emancipation for the slaves. The ogre was the first to listen to and question her-" What about the marriage question?" As if the question had some significance where marriage had long before been abrogated! And because she gave a candid and (to her) a philosophical answer in favor of freedom, her enterprise was not to be considered but she was to die in early life a martyr to her truthfulness and benevolence, crucified by the vulgarity of the mercenary

In 1847 we started a small experimental village in Ohio, to test the workings of certain new ideas of the labor question; but being ourselves in doubt as to what experience and careshould organize against foreign capital, is, to put the best | ful thought might suggest on this most embarrassing subject we refrained from any theorizing on it, and even withheld the name of the place and all public notices about it, for fear of the ogre.

That experiment having worked to our satisfaction, we laid out another village on Long Island, N. Y., in 1851. It was named "Modern Times." Here the Ogre was almost our first visitor! His very breath was so offensive, so blasting, that all growth, after the first year, was as suddenly stopped as if it had been struck with mildew.

Multitudes are living and dying in total ignorance of the condition beyond the grave who would give all their portions of the world to learn something about it. But the Ogre has breathed into the floods of light bursting upon us, and the timid dare not look at it.

This horrible hobgoblin must be met and overcome, or all important progress is impossible, even to the emancipation of LABOR!

All honor, all reverence, all sympathy for the noble, unselfish pioneers, the devoted forlorn hope, who are marching against the Ogre. But perhaps there need be no battle with him-perhaps there is another path that he knows nothing | parties. Corporations have no souls. We must touch their of their efforts—they ought to permit and even incite others I about. We must and will abolish all the tyranny of men I bodies.

and institutions; for we will show that it is for the interest of even tyrants to abandon tyranny. But having gained our freedom, what use shall we make of it? In the reign of Equitable freedom we cannot dictate authoritatively to each other, but we can, perhaps, without offense, offer the results of our experience where we think it will be acceptable.

It would be in proper place here to give the particulars in detail upon which I came to the conclusions I am about to offer, but space will not permit, even if I thought it best.

One of the conclusions (after forty-five years in the midst of controversies and experiments) is, that the main feature of the prevailing marriage institutions, the feature of Indivi-DUALITY (one man to one woman), is right. Individuality is here, as it is everywhere else, the great principle of order, peace and repose; but while preserving this individuality, we must get rid of the tyranny of the institutions by making fully known the disastrous consequences, that inevitably attend promiscuous, unregulated sexual intercourse, and thus induce a voluntary preference for the better mode. One nestimable source of such information on this point will be found at Dr. Jourdan's "Parisian Gallery of Anatomy," at the corner of Essex and Washington streets, Boston. One hour spent there will do more against the spread of contageous diseases, than all the abuse of the friends of freedom and all the legislation in the world have ever done or ever will do. Perhaps I should mention, to prevent disappointment, that females are not permitted to the exhibition.

Some of the opposition to unregulated, primitive (promiscuous) intercourse of the sexes is well founded; but it is vague and unexplained, people being by law and public opinion prohibited from learning anything outside of man-made institutions, know nothing on this important subject except what they learn by stealth; but enough is now known to a few to justify the assertion that the primitive mode works more disastrously than even the tyrannical institutions do, and many who have tried the one have returned to the other.

For thirty-three years, in the midst of controversics and experiments, I had been in doubt as to the form which that relationship would assume in the reign of Equitable Fier-DOM; but about twelve years ago, assisted by an English publication, I had come to conclusions on the subject and written them down, venturing to suggest a mode, which, while it promised exemption from the disastrous workings of existing institutions on the one hand and those of inexperience on the other, it offered no violence to entire freedom. A noble man on a visit to me said, he should like to hear the manuscript read. When I had finished reading it, he exclaimed, "I thank God that I have heard that, for I would sooner commit suicide than I would live as I have lived the last nine years." He had lived in the primitive

I don't know how much importance may be attached to my conclusions without the particulars that gave rise to them, but they cannot be given here, if at all.

The manuscript spoken of may be printed, and find its way into the hands of some intelligent and well-behaved people who see the immense, the paramount importance of finding a satisfactory solution to this most embarrassing of all subjects, and the want of which is the principal obstacle to the progress, if not the very existence of civilization.

It should be understood that I decline all controversies and abstract disquisitions on the subject.

J. WARREN.

Bellevue Lunatic Asylum, Aug. 3, 1871. Mesdames Woodhull & Claffin.

LADIES: On the 9th of June I was in your office and subscribed for your paper. On the next day, early in the morning, I was handcuffed and dragged from my residence and hrust into this lunatic asyium on the certificate of a sufficient number of medical men, the evidence, of course, ex parte, or one side only heard. The main offense, I think -I may say I know-was subscribing for your paper. Please make this known to the world and let us have their judgment in shis matter.

I am an old soldier in the Army of Liberty. My antislavery dates back to 1832, to the burning of Lewis Tappan's furniture in Rose street by a mob. You will find my name first on the Tribune's list of subscribers.

I have not been allowed to see my wife, and am kept a strictly-guarded prisoner. For God's sake help me if you can. I know that my appeal to you will not be in vain if this reaches you.

Respectfully and truly yours,

E. C. PRIME.

BRICK POMEROY, the rejected of Tammany, thus assails his own who knew him not: "Look at New York! One hundred and one million of dollars in debt! And what have the people to show for it? A steam yacht! An Americus Club House! A race track! A Supreme Court owned by the Eric Railway, with Hon. George Barnard tollkeeper! A palace for lying Slippery Dick Connolly, the Comptroller, who went into office so poor that he could not qualify in a thousand dollars-who is now a millionaire." "Brick" knows the sore spots and does not spare the vitriol.

THE frightful Massachusetts railroad disaster only adds another proof, if one were wanted, to the necessity of hanging directors and superintendents, the really guilty SEPT. 9, 1871

MELCI

Sitting in the even times given to philos " Egypt's Proper Ph we had been discourwatching from the (her way toward the clouds.

"Yes, it is so, W we say; comes up ag round-ay, forever. and nations have th gain a perhelion sple a new moon, a new o and civilizations, lik round of ages is b smaller scale through " Who, think you,

Persepolis, Baalbee, "A pertinent que

gantic works were no greatest of our presen tures indicate the la manity."

" And when, think flourished?" About to reply, th

up everything below "See there, Wilso He speke with ba off over the scene be

"Those long, siland kings-I see the the long ago in the lon, Chaldea and F steadily on! Through the

The rising a The soul's to That years ! Answereth s And ofttin And still the Into the mov

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But the scene is presence of a large, His expressive and 1 minding the behold gentleness and love,

undulated gently on "Without father loving neither begin like unto the Son of chisedec, King of Sa great this man was."

Following the dir gazed with awe upon life-like stone image, Bunker Hill, covering for the accommodation a vast and gorgeous c verdure, less finely de trees of giant size sparse in variety, wer odor and deep in hue like thought and ph away times of its cruc

But, hark! what ves the first calling the pe image, as the rising s lips.

As the God of day shipers, priest, king a rosy beams, the morn thousand vigorous voi geous temple to the gre the wrapped enthusi osa the ardent lover and care sire of offspring, almost up their being to the divine.

It is oddly decorated there, to the right of the temple wall, is painted tival. A man has just k ening his knife of brown three legs and immense

What, bronze, iron. known in early Chaldea of wild and dreamy as earlier progenitors of on slow the art of producin. of two pieces of word r time and tedious experie ^{грт.} 9, 1871.

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ontroversies and J. WARREN.

Aug. 3, 1871.

r office and sirly in the morev residence and fic ite of a suffence, of course. offense, I think or your paper. t us have their

perty. My antiof Lewis Tapon will find my

and am kept a help me if you not be in vain

E. C. PRIME.

ny, thus assails ew York! One And what have An Americus Court owned by I tollkeeper! A he Comptroller, not qualify in a ire." "Brick" vitriol.

aster only adds he necessity of e really guilty aust touch their Sept 9 1571

A FIRST FILLERS

HALL HANGINGS -- + MAY MAY ME

the original commence of the party of the party friends in the read at price maputation. I had tend made the brank Respe : Pro or Plane a Laurerent History upon want which has to make the species where the makes of the makes the state of the state o and was be wised that wends them became a brak of hary

I'm if we will wise Louis at younder some it there we may common ap against given down the mane an everying mount or firever builte much and man, and civilization and its assembly the the scanning come and go, and each round if agen in but a carbod repetition on a larger or musiler wase through the egrand aroms of the nations.

Was chine you Marvin built that Pyramids, especially Persepance, Builder etc. "

A perturent query. Without doubt, Wilma, these gigrant : w.rks were never reared by surn pigmies as even the flutes, harps, lyres, and varied instruments of music, greatest of our present race of men, for those massive structures in this e the labor and thought of a giant race of hu-

And when his k you, Marrin, could such a people have Acres du 12

About to resty the mean shour out brilliantly lighting up everything below us far and wide.

ser there Wilmo-link'

He spike with bated breath, and graing as one entranced of over the scene below us, he went on

"Those long silent lines of conquerors, heroes, priests and kings-I see them now - who have flourished during the long ago in the bright zenith of mighty power in Babyion, Charles and Egyp'! Tramp, tramp! On they gostendicy on'

> There is the night mists thick and sharpy The riving air bath a monning tone, And it passeth monaine by The mul's tongue on you sactent of That years have crumbled one by one. Answereth sometimes like a groun. And oftumes like a sigh.

And stiff the procession doth slowly go into the moving depths below-In solemn order; at last doth halt, Walle a monk chante high cathedral mass For many of those we now see pass. But vani-bed now, and the gate of the abbey closed-desolate.

But the scene is soon again lighted up by the peaceful presence of a large, noble-looking priest of the olden time. His expressive and benevolent face appears very sweet, reminding the beholder of him of later times noted for his gentleness and love, and his long white hair and silken beard undulated gently on the passing wind.

"Without father and without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like unto the Son of God, abideth a priest continually. Melchisedec, King of Salem, King of Peace. Now consider how great this man was."-Heb. vii.

Following the direction of the priest's uplifted hand, we gazed with awe upon an immense though finely chiseled and life-like stone image, which towered heavenward like our own Bunker Hill, covering an area which also gave sheltered space for the accommodation of many worshipers, forming indeed a vast and gorgeous cathedral, surrounded by nature's varied verdure, less finely developed than now, it is true. But her trees of giant size were equally umbrageous; her flowers, sparse in variety, were monstrous in proportions, strong in odor and deep in hue, all in natural keeping with the giantlike thought and physical power of the race in those far away times of its cruder conditions.

But, hark! what vesper, like music soft and lute-like, at the first calling the people to worship round the grand old image, as the rising sun tips with rosy light the idol's stony lips.

As the God of day ascends and bathes his devout worshipers, priest, king and peoples, amid a welcome flood of rosy beams, the morning hymn, swelled by the chorus of a thousand vigorous voices, rises with the incense of the gorgeous temple to the great object of Chaldean worship. And the wrapped enthusiasm with which young men and maidens, the ardent lover and earnest be rothed, even to the white-haired sire of offspring, almost past his count, entered into and gave up their being to the service, seemed an inspiration all

It is oddly decorated, this temple of "ye olden time," for there, to the right of the stony altar and on the side of the temple wall, is painted a picture illustrative of an early festival. A man has just killed a large cow, and is again sharpening his knife of bronze on a steel rod, while an iron pot of three legs and immense dimension is boiling over a fire.

What, bronze, iron, steel and something of their uses known in early Chaldean; and fire, too. Ah, what centuries of wild and dreamy savagery must have elapsed ere the earlier progenitors of our race learned. Oh, how tediously slow the art of producing fire, first by friction or the rubbing of two pieces of wood together. What a dreamy lapse of

th wascard to give and the fire and the fire nament ware ibe ein dera war geborn & and the teach trusted arough the hands and the in-Without while the more dismostry marely of the since by the and them, was the marking of the term in w. Expression with a series of the series of contains and above to see with the larged Rad it mon, if the outlivation of the art of peace.

officer and circuing the ades of the domestic structure, is a which he was priest existed, according to Parkhutst, prior soil to one have their burth, grow and emerge until they purture emerged and to one have their builders; to the events of the creation as recorded in the first chapter gain a perhensial operation and then a might and then again successful and glass then to "The menunche arts," says of Genesis. a new anone a new day, an eternal increasing round. Men Randosph "were even then in it are early times, pursued, as well as war. Habits of harter and exchange, with neighbornganifice gu nations were practiced by them. The ancients tanzed testher, blew 27 ss, bottles, made cloth, imitated precious stones, and practical, doubtless, all the arts of swindling and trickery, or nearly ad, recognized as elever in a civil and Caristian community. They also played on

> But, Marvin, what of this ancient priest Melchisodec. who met the Hebrew Patriorch on the plains of the king's dale, near numar. There is some hingremarkable about this revered personage. The great Christian orator, in fact, strives hard to impress this upon us, and commands us emphatically to "consider this Melchisedec." "Yes, and we wish sincerely he had have 'considered' a little better before he made the quizzical declaration or thus sanctified by 'holy writ' the sidy legend of this great priest, never baving had father nor mother, no pedigree whatever, good, bad or otherwise. How did he come, then? A questionable character to give a great priest. Can it be that the idea of 'Topsy having growed' was not, after all, original with the amiable Mrs. Stowe, but that many thousand years ago the venerable Melchisedec, so like the patriarch Moses, with his intellectual brow and flowing white beard, never having had no 'fadder' nor any 'mudder," but, like ebony Topsy, he just 'growed.' Can such things be? Let us reason a little, and perhaps we shall see. This same Christian orator, Paul, names a number of ancient worthies who, possessing something of the religious recluse in their dispositions, secluded themselves from society, and "dwelt in dens and caves of the earth," of whom, he says, "the world was not worthy." And we have ample authority for averring that the good and profoundly learned hermits of the world were far from being confined to the illiterate prophets of Palestine. But far away back along the line of humanity's march in quest of knowledge of nature and of nature's laws, in the shadowy distance of pre-Adamite man, many learned men of leisure and of studious tendency, in order to master the profounder mysteries, retired from society and took up their abode in the mountain or deep forest dell, and in the sombre cave delved deep into the mystics, and poured their life away in the fascinating pursuit of the philosopher's wonderful stone or the elixir of life. There were many such in the youth of Time.

Melchisedec, espousing a daughter of the Temple, though himself advanced in years, had a son-also a Melchisedec, and, like his father, devoted to the priesthood, but became a recluse and dwelt in the mountain; which, however, did not prevent him also, in later years, conferring his priestly name upon a precocious and gifted heir, and thus the euphonious title was transmitted from generation to generation for even centuries, until we meet with the last of his line on the plains of Shinar, who was also a recluse in a mountain near where he met the father of Israel returning from the slaughter of the kings, and, being in want of some necessaries in his cave home, received from Abraham gifts and titles, and in return, of course, blessed the liberal donor, and then hurried off again to his mountain study-not far, indeed, from the spot where Moses heard the strange voice, and, turning, saw the fire-bush. Melchisedec had heard, doubtless, of Moses, and had learned much of him quietly while down in Egypt. Indeed, this mountain to which we trace priest-philosopher Melchisedec appears to have been a place of enchantment, effected either by the recluse as he pored over the chemicals of his alembic or a spirit with him. In this same mountain the leader of Israel retired for forty days to write or engrave the commandments of the law; while Israel, assembled round the base, were terror-stricken in their weak fears by a frightful storm prevailing at the time, the lightnings lighting up the mountain as if it were on fire, and anon clouds of darkness swept over in a terrible tempest, while the crashing thunder rolled dismally, to them so like the supposed voices of the earlier gigantic gods, which "voice" the alarmed Jews shrank, away from, and entreated of Moses that they should be compelled to hear such no more. And even Moses, with all his assurance and courage, declared, as he descended the mountain with blanched face, "I exceedingly fear and quake." We have seen mediums quake under its influence also; but perhaps the comparison will not hold, because the Jewish leader seems to have been aware of his

We are impressed, however, that this same Melchisedec, the mysterious alchemist and man of the mountain, had considerable to do with the getting up of this grand tableau, in order to frighten the stubborn and stiff-necked Jews into time and tedious experiment ere our untained savage ances. I something like submission at the commencement of their I their toddy until they don't know which is which.

was and the "kingdom beyond the flood," and is he is the "ar gel" who, partially concealed, jour-"a hillem, a d whose "presence" at some points is aid to have appeared in the likeness of men, stern necessary improduct hims of the way of the same of the state of the state of the same of the sam - I them ty relish and soon turns to blood and flesh. The and at I "three angels" who visited Abraham ate with him bread and semple to pierce the same as of the service 1 st. And yet a fatted calf, rather gross for the food of genuine Celestials; surrounded by this savagery there is so bace, even as we just hey were men, and maybe Melchisedec was there again.

And yet this Melchisedec is said in the have been Shem, High up above us as we stand to the centre of the strong the Holy Ghost, nor even in Adamite, for the order of

The prie-thood was hereditary, and this mysterious priest of a pre-Adamite order and king of a pre-Adamite city had of course a pre-Adamite pedigree. Many proofs exist of his real his ory having been boluly tampered with by the early Jewish Rabbins. He is supposed to have possessed the "Elixir" and the "Wonderous Stone," and thereby some-

thing of a charmed life.

And now consider who this man was-the recluse of the mountain and list of his illustrious race, yet " without father and without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life; abideth a priest continually." REICHNER

WIFE WHIPPING LEGAL IN THIS COUNTRY.

We are indebted to the Chicago Legal News for the reliable information, often disco dited, that "wife-whipping" in this country is a legal amusement. We urge the following quotion upon the attention of Massachusetts readers especially; for if, in the absence of express statutes of the State or constitutional provision, the "breath of the judges" of the Supreme Court may become a law of the land—as it has recentioned. We describe the state of the supreme Court may become a law of the land—as it has recentive to the state of the land—as it has recenting the state of the land. y, in the case of Miss Howe's and Miss Stevens' appointment justices of the peace—who knows but by the same 'breath' they may decide that Massachusetts husbands have a right to beat their wives?

To be sure we should not especially demur if we might only be allowed to select the wives for flagellation, for we know a dozen or so who are selfishness incarnate, who "have all the rights they want," who are lapped in luxury and have no wish ungratified, and who "don't care a fig" as to whether other women suffer or not, have rights or not. ides enters the metallic hearts or ligneous heads of such, it must be "beat in," as we say. And who so competent to undertake this improving work as their husbands?

As to the majority of women, we ask them to read and learn how they are legis'ated for—to recall the fact that on the 6th of July, 1871, the New York Legislature rescinded the law which made a married mother an equal partner with her husband in the ownership of their minor children, so that it now rests with the father, whether he be a minor or has attained his majority, whether the child be born or un-born—and then to ask themselves if it isn't about time for women to have a hand in making the laws by which they and their children are governed? The laws relating to women on the statute books in every State in the Union are a disgrace to men, an insult to women, a blot on our civilization:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Alabama, delivered by Peters, J., holds that the 'common law of w fe-whipping, among the lower rank of people in Great Britain, has never been the common law in that State, and that it is at best a low and barbarous custom, and never was a law." In this case the venerable Chief Justice Peck dissented from the opinion of the court. It would seem from this that he believes the old common law as to wife-whipping is in force in Alabama, and that a husband may whip his wife with a stick not thicker than the judge's finger.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi (in Brad'ey vs. the State, Walk., Missis. R., 156) recognize the old English common law upon this subject, and say that a husband should "confine himself within reasonable bounds when he thinks proper to

In one State, under the same law, the court of last resort says a husband may lawfully chastise his wife; in another State that he cannot, "and that the rule of love has super-seded the rule of force." This shows us that in so many instances, in the absence of express statutes, the breath of the judges, so to speak, is the law of the land, from which there is no appeal.

'It is so in regard to the election or appointment of women to office; in the absence of an express provision in the Constitution or the statutes of the State disqualifying them, a court may or may not, as it pleases, hold that they are eligible, but every court that lays it down as a rule that a bushand may moderately chastise his wife will invariably decide that a woman cannot hold any office. opinion is the mest radical of any yet delivered upon this subject, and is in keeping with the spirit of the age in which we live."- Woman's Journal.

THE Beaver County Press got rather mixed in its history of the Grant and Pleasonton business. By some means, in the article relating to the removel of Commissioner Pleasonton, a news item about the suspension of a reverend person was slipped into Grant's letter to the late Commissioner:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 8, 1871. The Presbytery of Greenfield, Ohio, has suspended the Rev. Frank Rev. of that place, for gross intemperance. It is decided, very sensibly, that when a minister of the gospel is too drunk to walk straight in the open streets, he not only brings the church into disrepute, but reflects unfavorably upon the cause of public and private morals.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the terms of an act approved April 5, A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and subjec: to all provisions of the law applicable thereto.

To General Pleasonton. U. S. GRANT. The consequence of the above is, that the people in Beaver think that Grant and Pleasonton and the reverend all take

LOVESCENDS IN THE ORIENT.

ш MARTHA ABO MART.

The outers Their brother Lazarus at early daws. Beparted, had not yet returned. Now all The household toil was ended. Everywhere Reigned order and that nestarns which become A woman's presence. Fined the vases were With fresh-called flowers, while ou the table by Their green leaves for a bed, awaiting than The newtor's coming, inscious fruit, beside An en then jur of amort, spring water. Near The table stood an aru and basis on The floor, placed for ablutions, ere the food Be tasted. With a robe half finished in Her hands, sat Martha there, a look Of deep concern upon her face, which was Not beautiful, altho' 'twas nearly so. Her brow was too severe. No warmth was there About her eyes, that restless rolled from side To side : and wrinkies circled 'bout her mouth, ho tight her thin lips were together presend. Her glossy hair lay close upon her brow, And all her flowing tresses gathered back With acrupatous care, were held firm-pinioned in A vine-like knot. Her very chiu did 'pon Her garment rest, so high it came to hide What never even brother's arm had clasped Yet gem antique a finer profile ne'er Displayed. E'en to a hair, were brow and nose And chin of equal length. It was, in truth, A Pailas-profile pure, engrafted on An Aphrodite bust: for ill concealed That loosely folded summer robe the wealth Of bosom which beneath it lay, nor hid From view that virgin-waist and graceful slope Of limb. I'll, too, with this Idalian form Did both her arms and hauds consort. There was A lack of softness in them everywhere. Abrupt the fingers ended: every move Made Vature's mechanism manifest. In ridges ran the blue veins here and there.

The nails were round and coloriess. The wrists A bungling piece of Nature's handlcraft. In th' hands and arms no symmetry was there For th' eyes to rest upon, and so they turned An-hungered back to sate themselves upon Th' untasted beauties of the trunk. So looked That busy virgin seated there.

Not far

From her, upon a gently sloping couch, Reclined her sister Mary, lost in thought; A Hebe resting from her graceful task, Her undu'ating form soft pillowed on A bed of clouds! In dreamy languor hung Her eye-lid fringe almost upon her cheek, Or rose and feel like wings of butterfly Alighted on some blossom honey stored. Blue were her eyes, a heav'nly blue, like sky Berene, in lake pellucid, mirrored deep! Her parted lips looked luscious, soft and full Whereon to kiss, the death, yet willing might One die. As golden water-lilles ride On brooklet's breast, so on her bosom rode The tresses of her golden hair, or hid themselves Beneath her form, rich in recumbent grace. Her tapered fingers toyed with broidery Arachne's needle worthy quite. From out Beneath her robe, unsandaled, bare and white, As the' they'd never yet touched earth, looked both Her beautiful, arched feet, in careless grace One on the other laid.

Thus oft in some Cool grove on Helicon doth Erato Recline, in dreamy thought of Paris' love; Achillen' last caress on his beloved Briscis' lips ; Apollo's glow at sight Of Daphne's beauteous face; the passion of The Paphian queen for Myrrha's son, the swan On Leda's bosom soft caressed; old Pan On goat-feet, swift some wood nymph following; Actacon's fatal waze on Artemis : The lovely Psyche couched in Eros' arms; Rude Mars in Aphrodite's voft embrace; Poor Clytle's love, unconquered e'en by death ; Diana's grief when she had slain the one She loved; the burning Sappho's love and leap, Or Ornhelm' woe at loss of his sweet mut-Eurydice.

At length her anxious heart Made Martha speak.

"Think'st not, good sister mine," Our brother doth exceeding long delay? The sun goes to his rest and over Bethany The early shadows of the evening steal, Yet comes he not. Perchance he went up to Jorusalem. Thou knowest, sister dear, That this is Conar's birth-day, and to-day The Roman gov'nor therefore doth with plays And sports and feasts the people entertain. Mayban our brother by the pound allured Will in the city stay till fall of night, Or could he've fainted by the way and be R'en now beneath some stranger's roof. Porbid It, God! Loved hands do downy softness give To pillow whereon aching head doth lie, And fond, familiar faces are the best Of madicing. Our brother is not strong. And needs our care and love to comfort and To cheer him on in life."

"Come, sister mine," The gentle Mary cried, "onliven up Thy picture with at least a ray or two Of hope! Thou sure want born on gloomy day. Thy fears are groundless, one and all. "Twist sun And horizon there's yet an hour. Why should

Our homets complete. Four brother west up to Trectry with his friends; the janguant's not Yet ended; he will come at nightfull sore. Dismiss tay appreting less and give car To me, my oleter dear . It will then of A drawn I had the other night."

Or grave, was 't happy or entappy, say '. Those ever twinking star ! a and Martin, with

"Twas strange, real strange " replied Her slater; "yet 'was huppy, too. I dream! That I was married and thought, as by My husband's side I my, nor he nor I Could single word articulate. I ne'er Befor had gazed upon his face. Methought Twas manly-beautiful, as mild upon Me beamed his soft, brown eyes. And yet, I felt No thrid run thro' my form, no glow upon My cheek. There my I cold as lead, not half warm as when I feel thy soft limbe 'gainst My side. At last he took my hand : I drew It not away. Emboldened thus, he raised Upon his arm sad bared my bosom to His gaze, then smiled, and here and there did drop A kine. I let him not-nor, most strange thing, Did now my blood its eloggish pace improve. Then laid he on my breast his hand and smiled Again, as if to say: 'How brown it looks Thereon!' Now gently drew he back, and smiled The while, my night-robe to its place, and set His lips upon my hair; and then, by way Of brow and eyes and cheeke, did slowly kins A pathway to my lips. There rested he
And kissed and kissed again. Nor pleased nor yet Disp eased was I; but thought within myself He is my husband, and to him belongs The sweetness of my lips.' But, sister mine, All his caresses set no fire within My veins. Not half the pleasure gave he me That thy solutouch upon my bosom doth Excite, or that thy limbs, so velvety And warm, awaken when they rest on mine. Cans't thou the mystery explain, for well Thou know'st I am of texture soluble-Plain flesh and blood at least.'

"Why, sister dear," Did Martha now reply, "the thing is thus: Thou didst not love the husband of thy dreams. For e'en the sight of him whom woman loves Doth fill her heart with joy, and send a thrill Of most delightful nature thro' her form. But when his arms entwine her neck, and she Doth to him cling and hold her glad mouth up To catch his lips' warm welcome, then, ah, then The spark doth on the tinder fall and all Is fire!"

"What bliss, my sister, must it be," Said Mary with a sigh, " what more than bliss To be thus loved, to know there's one who loves Thee more than life who absent, doth not toy With other lips, and present, never tires Of thine! Oh talk to me of love, of love, Of love, my sister, fill mine ears with tales Of love! I'm in a mood to list; tell of Some lonely maiden loved by wealthy lord. Or, choose thou so, a queen in peasant's arms, Methinks they love the best who should not love! Else tell me of the diffrent sorts of love-The calm, the wild, the pure, the cold, the mad, The first and last and those that intervene; Or rather, sister, tell me how to make Him love who doth not so incline, or teach Me how to know true love from counterfeit, And passion's heat from pure affection's warmth. No, no, good sister mine, now that I think-Ha, ha, this last request shall stand, it shall-What sort of man would'st thou for husband choose, And by this breast (with this she laid it bare) Just such a one shall pillow here his head !" "Well, well, my bawn, thou must be tired. Art sure Thou wilt not break away again?" did ask The other sister, as her placid face With smiles was rippled over. "Alas, light heart! As world doth go, I know not what to say; Man's love is merchandisc, sold sight unseen. Like garment ready-made, it selcom fits. 'Tis pity we cannot love's market-place Frequent, examine well the fabric and The shade, test if the dye be good, count well How many yards the piece contains, beware Of remnants, the' sold e'er so cheap-in fact, Be not content till just the thing is found. But no, a woman cannot say: 'Please show Me something blue or brown or grey or red' And toes the goods about until she's pleased. What Cupid's clerk unrolls and praises well, And warrants colors fast, imported goods, Becoming to her style, she chooses and Cries out: 'I'll take it, send it home!' and goes."

"But this is most unjust, my sister," came From Mary's lips, and carnest looked her clear, Blue eyes and fast her orbed bosom rose And fell; "but this is most unjust, I say. Are we but clay, that men may rake us o'er And plant us year by year? Ungrateful fruit! How dare revile the tree whereon ye grew! Shall men, shall braggart men, the drone-bees of Creation's hive, count woman not their peer Who doth her flesh and blood surrender up To fashion them, and on her bosom wear Their puny forms until their limbs grow strong ? Oh! this must change? Incrusted is the world With wrong, in error steeped and stiff with gum From old injustice' eyes distilled!"

My gentle sister Mary, who doth thus Doclaim?" asked Martha, with her eyes upon That soft, recumbent form, so ripe, so round, Its rosy tints redoubled now. "Is this The babo my dying mother placed within

My arms and hade me nurse, as twere mine own I never played with other doll than thee. Thou we set, sweet child! Here so my nappy breast. Thy tiny form would nostle like a bled. Thy mule tongue and cherab lips the while -wy maste congrue and chera's lips the white A-strugging to pronounce my name. And see The change? Thos art a woman now and doet Of man's highestic speak; yet, mark me well. My eleter, to the man thou lovest, thou A willies are well to account the A willing agree wiit be, content to live Upon his smiles, the will the will, his ways. The ways. As Essu did his birthright for A mess of pottage sell, so woman for A kiss from lips of man she loves, parts with Her liberty and deems the bargain good."

When Mary saw the earnest look that clothed Her rister's face, a cloud did settle on Her virgin brow and slowly down upon Her checks of velves soft con sank her long And niken eye-lid fringe, nor stirred her feet -How beautiful those limbs most surely were To end so beautiful—nor moved her hands As on her maiden breast they lightly lay.

The home of Lazarne was silent as A tomb. The young moon smiled with silvery Delight upon that pair of maidens as. With clouded faces, they in silence cate. The anxious Martha, and her sister at

Just then a footstep sounded at "Our brother cometh!" cried they both, The gate. Two voices blent in one. "But not alone!" Came quick from Martha's lips. "Comes stranger with Him?" did the other sister eager ack. But ere rep!y was spoke, the brother stood Upon the sill and smiled, and pointed to Upon the war _ His friend--'Twas Joseph's son.

Now Martha took, With words of welcome on her lips, his hand. And led him to a seat. But Mary stood With brow and cheeks on fire until she felt Her brother's hand upon her shoulder laid, And neard him gently say: "Sweet sister, hast No welcome for my friend?" Then murmured she: "Tis joy to have our brother's friend with us." And Jesus smiled, and Mary looked and loved.

When they their weary feet ungandaled had, And bathed them in the limpid water near At hand, did Lazarus and Joseph's son Draw near the table, which the sisters now Set forth, with somewhat more than usual care, With meat and bread and wine thereon.

Rejoiced Were they to see their brother and his friend Thus seated 'neath their roof. With well-please. They listened to their mirthful talk. Delight Filled both the maidens' hearts when Joseph's son Spoke of his love for Lazarus, and said No brother could a brother better love.

With eager eyes the gentle Mary scans His face, yet cannot look her fill. Such wealth Of manly beauty ne'er had met her gaze. There was a look about his dark brown eyes That held one half entranced. His lofty brow Bespoke th' ideal in mind, and tho' around His lips there played an almost girlish grace, Yet thick upon his cheeks, a silken beard

Gold-brown and wavy grew. His voice was deep, Yet soft, and e'en the motions of his hands Persuasion breathed. At times a cloud did seem To gather on his brow; then suddenly It rolled away beneath the sunshine of His smile, and all was sweet serenity.

At length the sisters bade the friends "Sleep well," And went reluctant from their presence forth.

Far in the night they sat, and talked of love And life to come, and Lazarus was fain To look to Nature as his god. With eyes Bedewed with tears he gazed upon the two Wax images of his lost parents which Adorned the walls, and shook his head and sighed. "They're gone for evermore, for death is death; Yet nature suffers not a leaf to die In vain. She gathers up th' impalpable Remains, and makes them live in other forms Once more. Could these departed ones await My coming, then would nature's whoels be clogged, And that Eternal Motion, God itself, I think, would suffer violent arrest. Man's heart doth lead him here astray Nor let him ask: Why should not death be death? How shall the disembodied soul its time Employ? See how imagination makes Us sorry fools, and maps out lands with skies Forever bright for us to lead a life Of idleness therein! Why that were worse Than death! If God delights in song and praise From spirit lips, why made he not, I ask, All spirits at the first?"

Looked at his friend with love-filled eyes, and when He'd stroked his gold-brown beard, and laid it soft Upon his breast, thus did he calm reply : " Beloved Lazarus, shall God be judged By us or we by him? Thy mind is gorged With doubt, when e'en a single one were 'nough To poison thy belief. He who feels not The hand of God stretched over him, to guide, Protect and point the way to happiness. Is willful blind. Is God unjust, that He Should let the good, the patient and the pure, All unrowarded for their sorrows here, Sink like the cvil in eternal night?

[TO BE CONTINUED]

SEPT. 9, 187

THE

It is not often th really good editorial. mand the ability, bu itself within the lim to put forward opini oring rather of eyns to elevate and imp have an article in v what enigmatical pr of contemporary cir ties more worthy of comments that use character is the : vention. The He the special cham though it caution open opposition t bulk of the populat portunity to have a mune: but it adm moneyed corpora menaces public li It is impossible to how they are to be the combinations of whose action must triotic and disinter corporators. In it time the Herald, omits that very im Woman Suffrage.

The new Labor holding a genera the widespread an on this side as we proclamation of party may well ch politicians of all reformers, in thei dential campaign ural elements ar are only trustees that all class legifrom the many to government; the a sum or quantity lation should ten bution of the st that "pauperism all modern states deal;" and that ished, the rights did before emanc ducts of the labor This is substantional and of th

gested from the l olution in the hi Labor Reform pr ties by which th first, banking an swindling rates centrated in the tortionate consol third, manufacte are crushed and te the smallest li fifth, commercia tioned by the me ticularly since of ruptions growing operating more richer and the p pose to remedy t monetary system nation and embr ception, be a leg this currency to at three per cent tion of the debt vens;" third, by actual settlers: 1 enue purposes; abolishing corpo legislation; sixt we pay as we go ninth, by prohib vile labor; tenti eleventh, by 🐞 i board of manage.
It will be obser political claptrap platform, and the tions of reform it

tering generalitie we think we m They say that t States, are pract the products of 1 before their emai capital; that not land-jobbing and labor; that non p if there be no oil nopolies must be monopolies, we have the rest of its per nella." We per work of a nellocate tremendous and tory as but a smal lition of slavery. law and the church We have repeat

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THE COMING CAMPAIGN

It is not it is that the Healt favore its readers with a reading and a fitting of a North at an great a paper cannot comrecessions by here were it prefers to keep Consultation and a merchanism of the was married erflage merchant to profit and setting on a many adaptation, perfunctory style, say story estimated expression manufactor in a then that of a desire to easy and improve them. Occasionally, however, we have to arricle in which, if the Health puts forward somewhat engineered prophecies, it at least exhibits a knowledge of contemporary circumstances, with an estimate of probabilities more weatny of a great paper than the slight, flappant comments that usually ful its editorial columns. Of such character is the article on the St. Louis Labor Convention. The Herald sceme to have constituted itself the special champion of the moneyed classes, although it cautiously avoids the placing of itself in open opposition to the workingmen, which form the halk of the population in this free country. It loses no opportunity to have a fling at the International and the Comquane; but it admits that the consolidation of capital by moneyed corporations with vast irresponsible powers menaces public liberty and the very existence of society. It is impossible to overstate these perils, but the question is how they are to be prevented. Certainly not by denouncing the combinations of the men most profoundly interested and whose action must, in the very nature of things, be more patriotic and disinterested than that of capitalists or moneyed corporators. In its estimate of contingencles in the coming time the Herald, without giving undue weight to labor, omits that very important element in social reorganization-Woman Suffrage. The following is the article referred to:

The new Labor Reform or National Labor party has been holding a general Congress at St. Louis, and, considering the widespiead and ominous agitation of this labor question on this side as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, the proclimation of the principles and purposes of this new party may well challenge the attention of the statesmen and policicians of all other parties in the country. These labor reformers, in their political platform for the coming Presidential campaign, say that "the land, water, air and all nat ural elements are common gifts," and that "governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication; that all class legislation perverting these common elements from the many to the few is wrong and subversive of good government; that "all able-bodied intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by fruitful industry, should contribute to the common stock, by fruitful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and that legislation should tend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products." They say, furthermore, that "pauperism and crime are the prevailing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal;" and that "although chattel slavery has been abolished, the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation in respect to the division of the products of the laboring masses of the country."

This is substantially the bill of grievance of the Interna-

This is substantially the bill of grievance of the International and of the Paris Commune, and the remedies suggested from the bare recital of these complaints simply mean the approach of the most radical and sweeping political revolution in the history of mankind. This St. Louis National Labor Reform pronunciamento says that the instrumentalities by which these wrongs upon labor are inflicted arefirst, banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through swindling rates of interest, the productions of labor are concentrated in the hands of a few non-producers; second, extortionate consolidated railway and other transit companies; third, manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed and the price of labor is mathematically reduced to the smallest living compensation; fourth, land monoplies; fifth, commercial and grain monopolies. Nor can it be questioned by the most superficial observer that these evils, par ticularly since our late civil war and from the manifold corruptions growing out of it, have been operating, and are now operating more powerfully than ever, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," and to widen and deepen the gulf between the two classes. These labor reformers propose to remedy these evils as far as possible—first, by a new monetary system, based on the substantial resources of the nation and embracing a currency that shall, without any exception, be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, this currency to be also interchangeable for national bonds at three per cent. interest and so on; second, by the redemption of the debt on the greenback plan of "old Thad. Suvens;" third, by holding the public lands exclusively for actual settlers; fourth, by a tariff trained exclusively for revenue purposes; fifth, by restraining or, if it must be so, by abolishing corporate monopolies under interdicting class legislation; sixth, by requiring in all future wars that we pay as we go from the substantial wealth of the country; ninth, by prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile labor; tenth, by encouraging co-operative industry; eleventh, by a general amnesty, and twelfth, by a general

It will be observed that there is the average proportion of political clapitap and stuff for buncombe in this new party platform, and that in its leading and distinguishing proposi-tions of reform it is somewhat too much a budget of "glit-tering generalities." But from the complaints of the party we think we may pretty fairly interpret its real designs. They say that the laboring classes, even in the United States, are practically in the same condition in respect to the products of their labor as were the slaves of the South before their emancipation; that labor is under the heel of capital; that non-producers and grinding banks, railroads, land-jobbing and other monopolies absorb the profits of labor; that non-producers must be put to work; and that, if there be no other way to reach them, these grinding mo-nopolics must be abolished. Here, in the abolition of these monopolics, we have the main idea of this new party, for all the rest of its proposed reforms are but "leather and prunella." We preceive, too, in this movement the ground-work of a political agitation compared with which even the tremendous and terrible slavery agitation will stand in history as but a small and incomplete affair, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal rights before the law and the elective franchise to citizens of all colors.

board of management of the revenue and currency.

our gigants radway and other powerful moneyed corpora-tions. This later R form party, therefore, in one e-time tion, in op-ning the war upon these over hadowing monop-olls and in its general design of the subordination of capital to labor, is initiating, we repeat, a movement which is de-tined to be marked by the fleriest political acitation and the most rade al and comprehensive revolution ever known includes any other country. These I door reformers may not be able to make any serious diversion us a third party in the coming presidential campaign, but they have a large and inviting field before them in which the harve t will soon be ripenine. Many of our readers will remember the general contempt and decision with which the original abolition party was met, even in the puritualcal city of Hoston, in its agitation of the abolition of African slavery. Yet that "stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner

No such difficulties as those which confronted the original abolition party stand in the way of this National Labor of Labor Reform party. It appeals from the outset to the in terests and the sympathics of the masses of the people. a milder form it is the outer pping of the labor programme of the international. It represents the leading ideas of the Paris Commune, and it introduces into the arena of party politics the war of labor against capital as represented in our trade unions. We are bound to have immed ately after this approaching. Presidential contest, whatever the shape which this contest itself may assume. There must come after it, we say—a reorganization of our political parties. In 1854, when the old pro-layery Democratic party had pushed its demands for slavery beyond the last point of Northern forbearance the Republican party, from a little public meeting at Patts burg, came to the front on the platform of "no further ex-tension of slavery." The country was ripe for it, and behold the mighty revolution which since that day this Republican party has achieved! But its appointed mission on the slave ry question and the negro-question is fulfilled. Its complete success, too, after lighting it step by step, from the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law to the consummation of the Fif teenth Amendment, is now admitted by the Democratic party; and this Democratic surrender brought both parties

necessarily to the point of a new departure,

On the remnants of the old issues and souvenirs of the war, and on half way financial expedients and theories of reform on both sides, the Republican and Democratic party may each be able to hold their forces together substantially through the coming Presidential campaign through the shee torce of party discipline and party loyalty. But as the old temporizing Whig party went to pieces and was dissolved after the election of 1852, and as the old pro-slavery Demo cratic party went to pieces after the election of 1860, so, we dare say, the Republican and the Democratic party, as now organized, will both begin to go to pieces after the election of 1872, and from these disintegrations on both sides it is quite possible that the party superseding the Republican party in 1876 will be the party representing the combined aggressive elements of the laboring classes of the country against moneyed monopolies and combinations. The work ingmen have the votes, and they need only discipline, har mony and union, and a common paramount political pur pore among themselves, to get possession in the elections of 1876, if not before, not only of the National government, but of every State government in the Union.

That elements of a great revolution are fermenting in this country no man can successfully dispute; that this revolu-tion will come from a political struggle between combina tions of capital and a general combination of labor is broadly foreshadowed in this labor reform movement, and is apparent on every hand. The fearful demoralization and cor rent on every hand. The learnin demoralization and corruptions of both our great political parties; the greedy grasping and extortionate doings and demands of railway combinations, of stock-jobbing and land speculating rings and of commercial, buckstering and manufacturing monop olies, and the general tendency of things to a gigantic moneyed aristocracy on the one hand, and to a multiplies tion of paupers, vagrants and criminals on the other hand have created a state of feeling among the laboring classes, a home as well as abroad, which is full of danger and mischief to "the powers that be" everywhere.

In the closely-contested election in New Hampshire last

March, this Labor Reform party wielded the balance of power; in the coming Massachusetts election, should Gen Butler be the labor candidate, he may turn the State topsy turvy. In this event, even the Presidential election of the next year may become a doubtful problem; but, in any event, after November, 1872, we shall have the beginning o a new political agitation in this country which will hardly stop short of the greatest and most radical and sweeping revolution in the history of the world, and we shall be fortu nate if we escape another general civil war in passing through this approaching revolution. Such are the signs of the times, and we live in an age of revolutions. New York Her ald, August 14.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The culture of the grape is rapidly becoming an im portant industry of this country, and the latest report of the Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio gives the product of Northern Ohlo for the past year as nearly one and a quarter million gallons of wine. Kelley's Island alone produced

212,133 gallons of wine, Kelley's Island alone produced 212,133 gallons of wine, and shipped 526,780 pounds of grapes during the same term.

The Kelley's Island Wine Company have lately opened a depot in this city at No. 28 West Broadway, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. George C. Hunting ton, who has been connected with grape culture on the island for the past twenty-nine years. Mr. Huntington is a gentleman of much learning and refinement, and his history of grape growing on Kelley's Island is an extremely interest. ing document.

The late Mr. D. Kelley moved his family to this island in 1836. In the apring of 1841 Mr. George Kelley planted a number of cuttings of the Isabella, Catawba, and wome other varieties. Early in the spring of 1842 Mr Datus Kelley brought from Cleveland three hundred cuttings of the Isabella grape, which he divided equally between his two sons, Addison and Julius then residents of the Island and sons, Addison and Julius then residents of the issue and Mr. Huntington. The senson was propitious, and most of the cuttings grew. In the spring following, 1843, these roots were all transplanted. The next spring, 1844, Mr. Kelley brought a small quantity of Catawba cuttings from the garden of Judge Ely, of Elyris. These he distributed in much, the much the same manner as before, and were the first

, and in two or three years had more vines planted In 1946 Mr. D than any of the older inholitants. In 1940 Mr. D. Kelley sold about five dollars' worth of grapes, belog the first sold from the Island - From this date the surplice co-p incremed In 1850 Mr Hentleyton made a barrel of lambella yearly. In 1850 Mr Hentington made a barrel of lambella wine, as being the readlest way to dispose of life surplus crep, and as the question whether the wine would be grand, creps, and as the question whether the wine would be proof, or whether it would possers keeping qualities, could only be decided by the test of a tual experience, he resolved to keep some of it long enough to decide the matter. This he has done, and howstill on hand some of this same wine, which is now twenty one years old, and it is not spoiled yet, but is better than when ten years old. It must be remembered, however, that this is foundly, which continues to improve for many years, and which, in fact, is secreely fit in use until it be at least four years old; while Cutswin, it is generally considered, does not improve, but eather deteriorates after the third year. Mr. II. does not however, conrates after the third year. Mr. 11. does not, however, con

eder this question is settled Even as into as 1854 the quantity of land set to grapes was very small. The first actual sale of land excludively for vinc-yard purposes was made by Mr. Addison Kelley, on the 26th of October, 1864. The quintity was five acros, at \$50 per acre. Another sale soon followed at \$60 per acre, then others at \$75, \$100, and so on, each successive sale at an ad vanced rate, until, at the breaking out of the war, \$400 per acre was not thought high for land sultable for vineyards.

The menner in which grapes are cultivated herediffers very materially from the systems had down in most, if not all the books which have been published on this subject within the past quarier of a century. Mr. Huntington's sys-tem is the result of practical experience. It was given to the world through the pages of the United Bastes Agricultural Report, some years since, and is now almost universally adopted as a text book, not only through Northern Chio, but in many other States where the cultivation of the grape is exciting much interest

After the fourth year the vineyard may be considered as established, and, with proper management, may be expected to continue in good bearing for a long time a century or two, for aught we know. Mr. Huntington has Germans in his employ who say they were born and brought up on the same vineyard as their fathers before them, and that they can see no difference in the vineyard or any signs of deterioration during a lifetime, and that their fatious tell the

The Catawba, essentially the wine grape of America, is cultivated at greater risk than other varieties, for it requires for its perfection a very long season and cannot be expected to succeed in any locality where frosts are possible as early as October. On Kelley's Island, killing frosts scarcely ever occur before about the middle of November, and the grapes continue to improve up to that date. The Catawha las a delicacy and a distinctive peculiarity of flavor found in no other variety with which we are acquainted, and which has never been successfully imitated.

So long as human nature continues to be what it has here tefore been, and is now, so long will there be a demand for the juice of the grape. Although "good wine needs no bush," we cannot refrain, in concluden, from a few words of commendation of the wine produced by the Kelley's Island Wino Company. Bituated in the centre, as it were, or rather the *home* of the Catawbagrepe, this company makes its selections for wine purposes from the best prapes from the Island and vicinity, rejecting all which do not come up to their standard of excellence. We have used it for several years, and as a light table wine believe it to be unsurpassed. It is the pure juice of the grape, entirely free from alcohol, and its rich trulty flavor is rarely found in wines which are sold at ten times its price. The general use of such a wine would do more toward the practical decrease of intemper ance than all the lectures which were ever delivered.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED BYATES. An examination of Mr. Henry V. Poor's "Railroad Manual" for 1871-72, just published, reveals the vast extent and importance of our railroad system. On the flist of January, 1871, there were in operation in the United Bustes 53,145 miles of railroad, of in operation in the United States 55,145 miles of railroad, of which 6,145 were opened during the past year a greater number than in any previous year by 2,600 miles. The total earnings of these roads during the past year were \$450,000,000. Their gross transportation equaled 125,000,000 tens, having a value of \$10,000,000,000. Their cost was 400,000,000,000. \$2,400,000,000. Their mileage, in ratio to our population, is as I to 173, and their carologs equal to \$11.75 for each in habitant. Of the ultimate extent to which the construction of roads will be carried in this country no estimate can be formed. Massachusetts has one mile of railroad to every five miles of sien. A similar ratio for the whole country would give 600 000 miles of line! Progress will, however, depend surgely upon that of our population, which promises to be very rapid. The adoption of norrow gasses, of from two to three feet, by largely reducing the coat, is stimulating construction in many pluces.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with these

works is the enormous amounts which our great companies are rapidly acquiring by means of corsolidation of connect The Pennsylvania compacy, for exing or competing lines. ample, now controls absolutely 3,318 miles of since cosing \$247,970,000, with carnings of \$50,034,990 for the past year The same company has indirect control over a large selds tional extent of line. Its revenues almost equal those of an

Communism is neither dead nor deeping in Prance. The London Times correspondent says

"We must not decrive ourselves, as is too often done in France. The turn taken by the manicipal electrons of Paris is a severe check, and it will soon produce titter from a little neither more nor less than, as I forcess being age, the local stallation of the Commune by law. The meet comprehensed names appear in he MM Motta, Borvalet, Commune at Lockroy and Loiseau Pinson, who clone see each to M. Lees cluze's Commune, and tried so hard to second answers of at M. Ranc, who retired from it because he could not get the lead, and twenty others with them, will encount to a Comidst of the Municipal Council an ac powerful wide press, irg inicority. It must not be forgover test to the Commune of Paris it was the money to that was a solar or that in the temperary Commune which to howe the side of the work of a side of the test which the least the test when the sery first appears in to the 1800 a few a the present political dangers that threatened the country from

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

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FROM MRS. DAVIS.

PROVIDENCE, August 26. MY DEAR VICTORIA: Despite the Tribune's idea of my ceded. The former is still denied. idleness and ennui I find every bour so filled with duties that friendly letters are often deferred, not wholly neglected. for I usually bring up at the last moment. This must be my excuse for not having sooner congratulated you upon your nomination by the VICTORIA LEAGUE to the Presidency. But I have not been either idle or unmindful of our, your interests, for in the one I consider the other bound up.

From the time when I picked up your paper with you name at the head as the future President of the U.S. A. and read your pronunciamento, I have never named any other candidate for President.

That step at once proved you fearless, self-sacrificing and strong in the right. Your platform of a just government I regard as a most able state paper, one that will bear a favorable comparison with any which has been put forth for years; and I am proud that it is bound up with the history of the first twenty years' work for human freedom. It is a most excellent beginning of the history of the next decade.

The meeting held in Apollo Hall, though seemingly so near a failure, has certainly not been without its results. If there had been no other, the issuing that one document (though not indorsed, as it should have been, by the meeting) would have been worth the time; but the great social question receives an impetus that it will not soon lose in its onward progress. I believe people begin to see that suffrage will not give woman social equality any more than it gives it to the negro now; it is but a stepping-stone toward the greater. The black man votes, but ask him if he does not still feel the ban of public sentiment against his tinted skin. and he will answer yes; and sex will still be the word to stifle woman's aspirations for a larger life, even though she may vote for years.

Though as a scientist I regard the social questions as of the greater importance. I am none the less ready to accept your nomination; and though I may be on the other side the globe, I shall come home to vote for you in 1872; and every woman will be recreant to duty who fails in standing firmly in this crisis by your side, strengthening, encouraging and aiding in all and every possible way.

PAULINA W. DAVIS. Yours ever truly,

CAUTION TO PEOPLE HAVING MONEY TO INVEST.

The season is approaching in which a super-activity is either naturally or artificially infused into all departments of business and finance. Taking advantage of this business condition, railroad companies having large lots of unsalable bonds on hand will make desperate efforts to foist them upon the unwary public. Flaring advertisements already begin to set forth the advantages of this or that road, and almost, but not quite, guarantee the to be lucky investors. Some bonds of this description sold some three years since are now proven worthless. The road cannot pay their interest. Of course it cannot. It had no hope of ever doing It when they were puffed. But they were offered to the public, with all the regular enticing statements, through a certain over-respectable and immensely pious, mercantile, religious dispenser of a conglomeration of dry goods and orthodoxy, embellished by serio-comic or burlesque cartoons B. to the fact that if he judge of a whole flock of black birds to make it pleasing to the eye, which undoubtedly largely assisted the fraud. Respectable banking-houses "rigged" the market by reports of seles at good prices, which may or may not have been made, and off they went, to the infinite scarcely necessary if we pursue his argument, since by it he happiness of bankers and railroad company. The facts re- totally destroys all that he aimed to establish by this quotagarding these bonds should warn people to examine with tion, which was the right of the States to determine who great care the statements put forth by parties having such may vote for Presidential electors. While in fact the quotamay vote for Presidential electors. While in fact the quota-bonds in charge, whether the roads are actually built as tion does not necessarily have any direct relation to the act atated, and whether their locality is such as to warrant the stated calculations of prospective business. About a year the fact that before the war South Carolina provided the

ago we began a series of exposures of the manner in which these frauds are perpetrated, and thereby saved many people from being victimized. The audacity with which the same thing is to be attempted the coming Fall seems to call for further warning of the danger that lurks behind the reliability, safety and profit predicated of the class of bonds to which reference is made. We also hear it intimated that enormous preparations are making to push through the next Congress the various subsidy schemes defeated last session. These will also require our attention. Frauds upon the public individually, by the one class, or the community by the other, are equally to be deprecated, and we shall not hesitate to boldly lay all their plans that come under our observation before our readers.

MISS SUSAN KING.

Miss Susan King, who has for the last year been absent in China and Japan, upon a tour of personal inspection of the tea business, has just returned. Miss King is a well-known resident of this city, remarkable for her business tact and capacity; and having, by judicious management, accumulated a large property, it is anticipated that she has made the necessary arrangements abroad to open an immense tea warehouse here, of which she is to be the real head. Thus one by one are those departments of active business life heretofore monopolized by men being attacked and conquered by women. The question of the day is, Have such women as Miss King any right to attack and conquer political as well as business monopolies? The latter is con-

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.

Boston has suddenly aroused itself to the consciousness that there is really a Constitution of the United States. In fact, H. B. B. has got as far into its reading as to have stumbled upon the first section of the second article of the Federal Constitution, and there he sticks. The whole subject of citizenship and its rights rest just in this section. Even in this small advance, however, we see the germ of progress, and as "so long as there is life there is hope," we still hope that II. B. B. will ultimately get over this section, and pass to larger generalizations.

In the meantime, however, there is every danger to be feared from this new constitutional light, which it is a pity -a great pity—the defunct States' rights party did not dis cover ere its last struggle; for by its brilliancy it might have been preserved to bless this country with its beneficent theories for another century. Its mission in this being impossible, we may be permitted to warn our heretofore recognized authorities in these matters that a new light comes to contest their position.

It is to be presumed that this appearance at this particular juncture portends disaster to the hopes of Gen. Butler in his aspirations for the Governorship of the Bay State, since the bold and terse enunciation of Constitutional law made by him a few days since at Gloucester is diametrically opposed to this "new light." Gen. Butler said that "the Constitution of the United States has granted to women the right of suffrage as against all State laws whatever."

Now we are great admirers of General Butler, and in measure share in the necessary mortification from which he must be suffering, since we too think the Constitution has granted suffrage to women, as against all State laws whatever. Perhaps we should be the more mortified of the two at the rude dispelling by H. B. B. of our vision of suffrage attained. We could have endured our mortification; but to see General Butler humbled is quite too much, when, had he only been wise enough to have bridled his tongue an insignificant fortnight, he could have saved himself and his friends all this terrible humiliation.

But the die is cast, General Butler counts for nothing as against H. B. B., who, by a brilliant peroration, has at one fell stroke rudely swept away all the hopes which laid so near the hearts of women suffragists. Hereafter let us not set our hearts on aught that is liable to err, but go at once to H. B. B., to whom we now make our acknowledgments.

We pass over without notice H. B. B.'s heart-rending appeals to women to rally to the State Legislatures the coming winter to secure the right of suffrage that way, and at once ask H. B. B. to go with us a little further into the Constitution than he has apparently preceded.

H. B. B. quotes the section above referred to as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature

thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives," etc. The italicized words show where he thinks the strength lies, and that the States now have the absolute right to say who may join in this appointing. Let us, however, call the attention of H. B. by the white one which may happen among them he is liable to be deceived; therefore let us look at some other provisions of this same Constitution. This, however, is

manner of appointing electors by giving that power to the Legislature. But it is not magnanimous to use weapons which your opponent placed in your hands, and as we can well afford to be magnanimous now therefore we pass over this slight fact without placing it to the general account,

Admitting that the paragraph quoted, standing by free! confers all the power on the States which H. B. B. claims it does, what then? Further on H. B. B. kays: "One of our greatest difficulties hitherto in enlisting the interests of politicians has been the supposed constitutional obstacles in our way." Mark you, he says the supposed obstacles. Are we then to conclude that possibly there were no real obstacles, "To establish woman suffrage or anything else by constitutional amendments is tedious and difficult. Not only is a subsequent popular ratification necessary, but, in almost every State, arbitrary restrictions axist, whereby a popular vote can only be reached by previous repeated majorities of two-thirds in both Houses of Legislation." [The last Italics are our own. To these we shall refer subsequently, | In this brilliant paragraph. H. B. B. gives us the difficulties in the way of woman suffrage, and upon them he goes off into a long dissertation about State laws which should be reamended so as to meet his demands, the chief of which is that the States. individually and not collectively, must grant suffrage to

Now, against this heresy we boldly oppose the Fourteenth Amendment, and challenge H. B. B. to contravert our oppo-

We would ask H. B. B. the question direct: Does the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution count for anything in the States, or can the States amend their Constitutions and enact or enforce laws in utter disregard of the direct provision of that Amendment? And II. B. B. you must answer it.

We assume that a provision of an amendment to the Constitution which should be made next year would override. annul and render void and of no vital effect all parts of State Constitutions and State laws which were not in harmony therewith. If this is not so, of what use would a Sixteenth Amendment be providing specifically for "sex?" In short, has the Fourteenth Amendment any modifying power over State laws which conflict with its provisions? We say emphatically that every State law and all parts of State Constitutions which provided anything in any way adverse to that amendment were killed dead the very moment it became a part of the supreme law of the land.

Are we right, H. B. B., or are we wrong?

Let us go to the Constitution itself and determine this

Article six, section two, of the Federal Constitution, provides as follows:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and all judges in every State shall be bound thereby: anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Is that conclusive or is it not? If not, nothing can be; hence we must decide that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law as against all State laws whatever.

H. B. B. says " arbitrary restrictions exist in almost every State." By "arbitrary restrictions" we are justified in assuming H. B. B. means restrictions in suffrage by which women are prevented from voting.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides that: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." And the Fifteenth Amendment recites that the right to vote is a right of citizens of the United States. Now, if the right to vote be a common right of citizens of the United States, how is it possible that arbitrary restrictions can exist in State laws which can prevent the exercise of that citizen's right, since the Fourteenth Amendment so distinctly declares that no State under any consideration shall either make or enforce any such law? Then what becomes of the "arbitrary restrictions," which it is affirmed exist in almost every State. since the Amendment blots them out of existence? In the face of that amendment, what power have States over citizenship or its rights, since they can entorce no law to abridge them? This, perhaps, may seem to H. B. B. to be a "short cut" to woman suffrage, but we much fear it will be rather a "long cut" for him before he will be able to get away from its logic. We will ask the attention of H. B. B. to that seetion of the Constitution which is the fundamental one in regard to the right of the people to exercise the suffrage.

Article one, section two, of the Federal Constitution pro-

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

Although in the beginning of this we presumed that Gen. Butler's authority was no longer of any account, still the minority report on the Woodhull Memorial states the case involved here so well that we think we are justified in using it in place of anything which we might add:

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meet be good but ly afford to ke p ble c mi ye-Russell spent their process that the poor were it a thora rich wife. It fact, none but a rich man can bear the expense of political distinction and high office. The leaders of parties of principal description and high control of the activated a point of the activated and the activated of spend all their eurnings, and come out wealthy.

THE papers at the first announcement of Mrs. Wharton's crime ru-hai bladly, as they always do, to the conclusion that where there was smoke there must have been fire, and t people are adouted to vote, then it the usual penny coline trush about Borgia, Brinvilliers de Ganges and all the female posoners was ventilated as freely as if it had not been said a thousand times. A woman's honor, fælings, life were not of the least significance with these revelers in garbage, and it now turns out from the chemist's report that in one case at least suspicion of poison was unfounded. Innocent or guilty, there is the grossest impropriety in anticipating justice for the sake of pandering to a wile-mouthed appetite for wonders. With one honorable exception the press raged furiously in the same way in the Buffenbarger case, and it now turns out that the man died a natural death.

> Sonoers is said to be so sick as to be almost in articulo mortis. We are very sorry for it. Not because Sorosis was of any particular use or had any special public value. It was a private society for social and friendly reunion and interchange of kindly sentiment; but its dissolution gives occasion to the curious to open their mouths and exclaim that women can never be brought to dwell together in harmony. Men are always exemplars of such delightful unanimity, so disinterested and so free from envy and uncharitableness. The fault of Sorosis was precisely that it had no common tie of external action. It was too exclusive in its organization, not broad enough in its design.

THE following letter explains itself and some other things: New York, Sept. 1, 1871.

To the Anti-Monopoly Committee at Albany:

GENTLEMEN-I have received your circular announcing the formation of a new political party to be known as THE ANTI-MONOP LY PARTY. But on reading your platform, I find that you are opposed only to such commonplace monopolies as Banks, Railroads and the like, and the greatest of all American monopolies gets no stinging blow at your hands. I mean the monopoly of the elective franchise by one-balf of the citizens of the United States, against the equal right of the other half to the same prerogative. So long as you remain accomplices in this most unconstitutional of all monopolies, pray do not affront the King's English by calling yourselves anti-monopolists.

Bluntly yours, THEODORE TILTON.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-WORKMEN:

The subjoined call of the G. C. of the I. W. A. is hereby submitted to you. Judge yourself of the double-tonguedness of Mr. Washburne, the United States representative in Paris, clared its unanimous opinion that one of these " privileges in his dealings with the Commune; and if your mind and immunities" was "to enjoy the elective franchise as forget that all your information about it came through the State in which it is to be exercised." channel of its deadly adversaries-a subsidized press. Don't forget that the "Commune" was a workingmen's government, and as such was hated, dreaded and calumniated by all the privileged clas es and their ubiquitous mouthpieces and subordinates, just as they calumniate every workingmen's movement in this country. (See, for example, the miners' strike, the so-called riot in Scranton, the strike in Amador, Ohio.) Don't forget that the "Commune" fought and fell for claiming the rights you either enjoy or are striving for, i.e., the right of self-government and the right of the laborer to the fruits of his toil.

We are ready to furnish those requesting it with a copy of the General Council of the I. W. A.

Fraternal greeting,

The N. A. C. C. I. W. A. MILLOT AINE, THEODORE II. BANKS, CONRAD CARL, L. Ruppel, D. Desceny, R. STARKE. John Devoy, GEO. STIEBELING, F. FILLY, Tit. Wates, E. GROSSE, WM. WEST, В. Прикат.

F. A. Songe, Cor. Sec., Bax 101, Hoboken, N. J. NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

Belowers of Lo. Advance of Topier, says. The honest THE CONSTITUTION A TITLE-DEED TO WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

"How excellent franchise In woman is,"—CHACCER.

Honored Sir-I am asked by a number of good women Honored Ser-1 am asked by a number of good women to be the same it openly, that (neighbors and friends of mine) to solicit from you a remedy for a grievance which they suffer. They are public-spirited for any tenished nations of Europe, leading dential election. They believe that the Constitution, by its Fourteenth and Pifteenth Amendments, secures to women, as to other citizens, the right of suffrage. But the State laws of New York, in defiance of the supreme law of the land, deny to women this right. My clients therefore appeal to you, as senior of the Senate and guardian of liberty, to procure the passage of an act of Congress to enforce the Federal Constitution in the State of New York, so that all citizens herein residing, who possess the qualifications prescribed by law, may exercise unmolested the elective franchise.

In giving the reasons which warrant (nay, compel) this: equitable interpretation of the Constitution, I am not presuming to enlighten your learned mind on the meaning of an instrument which you hold in the sacred keeping of your oath of office, but am simply executing a semi-official duty of my own as the president (until lately) of a society for the equal rights of American citizens without distinction: of sex.

What is a citizen of the United States, or of a State? This question was never explicitly answered in the Constitution until the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. Previous to this amendment, a Kentuckian was first a citizen of Kentucky and thereby of the United States, but this amendment makes him first a citizen of the United States and thereby of Kentucky. Or he may be a citizen of the United States and not of a particular State. "All persons," says the amendment (and mark the sweep of the phrase), "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside." Even the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in a majority report against woman's constitutional right to vote, has declared that the term "all persons" is used in this amendment without limitation by sex; or in other words, that not men only, but women also, are citizens. If I here adduce no judicial decision to this effect, it is only because the point is too self-evident to have been ever questioned in any court. Whenever raised in the courts of the United States with regard to parties to action under the Constitution, it has been brushed away as frivolous. And probably the Supreme Court will never say that "all persons" include men and women until it shall first feel called upon to say that "all parents" include fathers and mothers, or "all children" boys and girls. If, however, anybody for the sake of a cavil should still deny that women are citizens, I point him to these three facts, namely—to pre-empt land, one must be a citizen; to register a ship, one must be a citizen; to obtain a passport, one must be a citizen; and to three other facts, namelywomen pre-empt land; women register ships; women obtain passports. Furthermore, as when Solomon, in naming three things, added a fourth, I add that women are naturalized and thus made citizens. In other words, women are cit zens.

Well, then, women being citizens, what are their rights as citizens?

The Constitution as it stood in the early days, and long before it reached the Fourteenth Amendment, declared in the fourth article: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

What were these "privileges and immunities?"

The Washington Circuit Court, two generations ago, through the wise lips of Judge Bushrod Washington, deshould be biased about the "Commune," brethren, don't regulated and established by the laws or constitution of the

> The Fourteenth Amendment, a later flower of liberty. exhibits these "privileges and immunities" in still fuller bloom. "No State," it says, "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The difference between the Fourth Article and the Fourteenth Amendment (both being similar in phraseology), is strikingly portrayed in a recent decision by Justice Bradley. of the Supreme Court of the United States, as follows "The new prohibition that 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ' is not identical with the clause the complete vindication of the "Commune," as issued by in the Constitution which declared that 'the citizens of cach State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' It embraces much more * * The privileges and immunities secured by the original Constitution were only such as each State gave to its own citizens. . . . but the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits any State from abridging the privileges or manunities of citizens of the United States, whether its own citzens or any others. It not merely requires equality of privileges, but it demands that the privileges and summan ties of all citizens shall be also utely unabsidged and union paired."

Now, from these data, let me on \$15 time the product

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when the first is had been intended that Conhe quisfications of electors, the grant daries that power specifically. that power; on the conthe who the electors shall be. That the more They shall be "the the may be regulated by the States: y of the committee that they we seem, we cannot assent.

We are told that the adjunctioned by the people, since the adopt on of the Can Cathan, in the denial of political rights to we have zero, and the general understanding that such denial was in conforming with the Constitution, should be taken to extract the construction of that instrument.

the radius text, and not to the Fourteenth Amendment, wai his of but resent date.

Any force this argument may have it can only apply to

But, as a general principle, this theory is fallacious. It would step all political progress; it would put an end to all original thought, and out the people under that tyranny with witch the friend of liberty have always had to contend—th: tyranny of precedent.

From the beginning, our Government has been right in theory, but wrong in practice. The Constitution, had it been carried out in its true spirit, and its principles enforced. would have stricken the chains from every slave in the republic long since. Yet, for all this, it was but a few years nince deceared, by the highest judicial tribunal of the republic that, according to the "general understanding," the black man in this country had no rights the white man, was bound to respect. General understanding and acquiescence is a very unsuferrile by which to try questions of constitutional aw, and precedents are not infallible guides toward

litery and the rights of man. It appears to us that H. B. B. has set up a " man of straw," and that the fearful blows of which he makes use to kill him will scop prove too exhausting even for his "constitutional" endurance; and that he may even yet accept the interpretation given the Constitution by General Butler, when he says it has granted suffrage to women as against all State laws whatever. If this beso Congress can settle the whole matter by a very simple proceeding, which would save H. B. B.'s friends in all the States a vast deal of labor, as well as secure the exercise of suffrage to all citizens in time to participate in the next Presidential election.

Please think of this candidly H. B. B., and don't despise the "short cut," since you have come to the advocacy of one which you would have equally short if it were possible to make it so.

Now, we have a proposition to make H. B. B., which will test the honesty and sincerity of us both. We propose that H. B. B. republish our arguments upon this question of constitutional precedence, and that we republish his upon the same, so that our respective readers may have the benefit of "hearing" both sides.

THE Bun says that Horace Greeley rays "Grant's family is too large." The Bun is very lively, and in its warmth of expression and desire to keep its readers cheerful and pleas int-tempered, it occasionally extenuates or seems to set down things in malice; especially about Grant and John Russell Young. On this occasion, however, Mr. Greeley's express words are quoted, and as the Sun admires II. G., what he says is probably true. Can a man, and especially a President, have too large a family? One of the proverbial blessings of life is a large family; the man with such a preclous appendix can meet, his enemies in the gate. The Grants, except the President, fill very little offices, in which the salary is of more importance than the duties; and who can be a better judge of fitness than their litustrious patron and relative. As a church member in good standing, the President knows that he must take care of his own if Le would not be accounted worse than a heathen.

DID HELMBOLD try to kill himself, and did he care his suicidal mania with Buchu? Did he make over all his money to his wife? Is he behindhand with his printer, advertising man and colored coachman? If all these things are not, and that it is a successful advertising dodge, the world is a greater fool than it ever was-the only moral to be drawn in that if the physic misses fire as the gun did, it must be very poor stuff.

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progress of the elective franchise from its early restriction to white men to its subsequent inclusion of negroes and to its consequent inclusion of women.

The Federal Constitution in the First Article said: "The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature":---a phraseology which, by common consent, was taken to mean that, not the national government, but the States, had authority over suffrage-and, accordingly, the States administered suffrage to suit themselves, without Federal interference. And yet, lest any State, from local prejudice or sectional animosity, should injuriously withhold this right from citizens moving into it from other States, the Fourth Article, with humane liberality, said The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States":or, in other words (to quote Justice Washington), shall enjoy the elective franchise as regulated and established by the laws or Constitution of the State in which it is to be exercised." But the States, following a narrow and unworthy policy, excluded certain of their members from citizenship and suffrage; for instance, persons guilty of having been born black; and all this was done by the States without Federal countercheck, because of the universal acknowledgment that the States, and not the National government, rightfully controlled suffrage. But later, the American people, taught by the fiery lesson of a war against slavery, passed the Fourteenth Amendment, which said: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside":-thereby no longer permitting any State to say to any of its native-born or naturalized members, "You are not citizens." And this amendment further declared: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States":-thereby no longer permitting any State to say to any of its citizens, "You shall be denied the right of suffrage," but, on the contrary, securing to these citizens their right of suffrage "absolutely unabridged and

In short, under the original Constitution, each State gave the right of suffrage to such citizens as it chose, without dictation by the Federal government; but under the new amendments, the Constitution itself now directly secures the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, and forbids the States to dony or abridge this right.

Now see what this logic proves for women. An argument arises from it, step by step, like the rounds of a ladder, and conducts us to the high conclusion that women, like all other citizens, are already enfranchised by the Federal Constitution, and that the States cannot disfranchise them without violating the Supreme Law of the land. The successive beads of the rosary are these: Inasmuch as, by the Federal Constitution, "all persons" (including women) are citizens; and in smuch as citizens have "privileges and immunities," among which is suffrage; and inasmuch as these privileges and immunities, including suffrage, cannot be denied or abridged by the States, but must remain "absolutely unabridged and unimpaired;" therefore the National Constitution ordains, first, that women, like other citizens, have the right of suffrage; and second, that they have it so securely that the States cannot impair or abridge it.

If I were to take a hammer and chisel, and engrave this argument on the wall of Gibraltar, I could not say which would be the more impregnable, the logic or the rock.

You are aware that this interpretation is no novel or subtle device of mine. I speak as its expositor, not its originator. Being, as it is, a palladium of the rights of women, I am happy to remember that it was first brought into conspicuity by a woman. The anti-slavery controversy in England owed its final and victorious watchword, namely, "Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation," to a woman -Mrs. Elizabeth Heyrick. In like manner, in the United States, the final and victorious watchword for woman's struggling cause, namely, her right of suffrage as decreed already by the Constitution, was proclaimed at the Federal Capital by a woman-Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull. You dy. You remember her Memorial, asking gress to enforce her constitutional right to vote. You characterized the argument with which she accompanied it as one of the ablest that you had ever heard. You have not forgotten how it elicited the corroboration of many of the best legal minds of the country. Nor need you be re-told that it drew forth in its favor, from General Benj. F. Butler and Judge Loughridge, acting jointly, one of the most laborious and admirable reports ever submitted to the House of Representatives. But there can be no higher authority in its support than the assenting verdict of your own judicial

Objections are urged against this construction, but, when weighed, are found wanting.

It is objected, for instance, that not the National govern ment, but each individual State, has authority over suffrage. The preceding reasonings have already dealt with this idea. Let me deal with it again, to nail it to the counter. Threequarters of the States solemnly ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. All the States, as soon as these two amendments were added to the Supreme Law, thereby surrendered to it all the powers which these two amendments contain. Among these powers is one prohibiting each and every State from abridging or denying the right of suffrage o citizens of the United States. So that the States no longer

possess a function which they have abandoned to the National government. And Alexander H. Stephens understands this so well in the case of the negro that he wants the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments expunged in order that the States may resume their power over suffrage, and recall the ballot from a race which these amendments enfranchised. The National Constitution, and not State law, is now the clear fountain out of which springs the citizen's guarantee of suffrage.

Another objection is that, though the Constitution prohibits disfranchisement on account of color, it does not on account of sex. This argument (or rather misrepresentation) is founded on the Fitteenth Amendment, which says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.' But of whom does this amendment speak? Whose rights does it guarantee? For what purpose was it framed? It enacts, as its terms declare, "the right of citizens of the United States to vote." Now who are these citizens? They are both men and women-not men alone. The preceding amendment had just declared "all persons" (including women) to be citizens, and had secured to both sexes their right of suffrage. The Fifteenth Amendment then says the right of men and women, or, to use a shorter phrase, "the right of citizens of the United States, to vote shall not be abridged or denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." In other words, the Fitteenth Amendment, legislating in behalf of the whole body of citizens, including men and women, provides that, however any State may qualify the franchise of these citizens on account of age, property or intelligence, nevertheless it shall not deny this franchise to these men or women on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." The Fifteenth Amendment was born blind to sex, and wears a bandage

Another objection is that, as the Constitution gives to the States the right of fixing the qualifications of voters, the States may make sex one of these. To this I reply that the citizens, or "all persons," whom the Constitution thus presents to the States to be qualified as voters, are already shown to be both men and women. After the Supreme Law has once enfranchised these men and women, the State laws cannot disfranchise these women any more than it can these men. All that the States may do is to "regulate and establish" suffrage by imposing equal qualifications on all citizens, both men and women. Moreover, what must necessarily be the character of these qualifications? No State can exact a qualification which, in the nature of things, cannot be attained by the citizen from whom it is required. Thus age, property and intelligence may be made qualifications because the citizen has a fair chance to attain them all. But to impose a specified color or sex as a condition precedent to voting, is not to qualify, but to abolish the right of suffrage in the case of all persons of the opposite color or sex. For a negro could never change his color, nor a woman her sex. To fix impossible qualifications is not to "regulate and establish" suffrage, but to disestablish and annihilate it altogether.

Another objection is that the new Amendments were not intended to ordain Woman Suffrage. Neither were they intended to prohibit it. The intent (or the non-intent) serves my argument as well as it can serve the opposite. But with or without an intent, a law stands as it is written-Lex ita scripta est. As written, the Constitution secures suffrage to all citizens, whether white males, negroes or women. But true there no "intent?" I happen to know that a number of able men, including Senator Matt Carpenter, George W. Julian, Gen. Ashley, Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, and others, either during the pendency or after the passage of the new Amendments, discovered in them a title-deed to Woman Suffrage; and some of these legislators voted for and others against these Amendments on this account. Furthermore, this discovery, being thus promulgated before the Amendments were adopted, became immediately thereafter the basis of a powerful and widely-echoed demand for the enforcement of this construction. It is therefore a contemporaneous judgment, not a long-deferred afterthought, which thus takes these two Amendments at their word, nor permits them to keep their promise to the ear for the sake of breaking it to the hope. Even Mr. Bingham, the author of the Fourteenth Amendment, became convinced last winter that this Amendment bore within it a richer burden of meaning than he had meant to freight it with; for, when Mrs. Woodhull took her claim to Washington, he said to her at first, "Madam, you are not a citizen;" and it was not until she pointed out to him his own phraseology in the Constitution, namely, "All persons born or naturalized, etc., * * are citizens:"-it was not until he had put on his spectacles to read his own handwriting a second time that he thereupon acknowledged, as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, that the phrase "all persons" must include both sexes. So that if the very author of the Fourteenth Amendment has, since its adoption, changed his mind concerning its "intent," the rest of the people, for the same good reason, should

do the same wise thing. But you yourself, sic, have taught (and I cannot forget the lesson) that public statutes are to be interpreted evermore in the interest of liberty, and not of bondage. In the Senate, Feb. 5, 1869, you said: "The true rule under the National Constitution, especially since its additional amendments, is, that anything for human rights is constitutional." As if to praise Him, and the remainder thereof He restrains. The

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give dignity to this declaration, you added: "No learning in the books, no skill acquired in courts, no sharpness of forensic dialects, no cunning in splitting hairs, can impair the vigor of the constitutional principle which I announce. Whatever you enact for human rights is constitutional; and this is the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In view of this declaration by your own lips, I add the just deduction that as civil liberty is as much the human right of women as of men; and as the elective franchise is as much the constitutional right of women as of men; therefore both the law of nature and the law of the land unite by their own inherent "intent" to ordain the beneficent enfranchise ment of women and men.

But if this reasoning be too vaguely drawn from general principles, and if I be summoned to substitute for it what Lord Chatham called "the statute-book doubled down in dog's ears," I then appeal to the same decision of Justice -Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to which I have already referred, and which, in speaking of the Fourteenth Amendment and its intent, says: "If the Amendment does in fact bear a broader meaning, and does extend its protecting shield over those who were never thought of when it was conceived and put in form, and does reach social evils which were never before prohibited by constitutional enactment, it is to be presumed that the American people, in giving it their imprimatur, understood what they were doing, and

meant to decree what in fact they have decreed." Now, without stopping to answer further objections (all of which will answer themselves), I point to article fourth, section second: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." For years neg.oes were excluded from their civil and political rights on the pretext that they were not citizens. When negroes were declared by the Fourteenth Amendment to be citizens, these citizens acceded to the "privileges and immunities" of citizenship, among which was the elective franchise. But the very amendments which thus secured this chief of all "privileges and immunities" to the negroes secured it at the ame time to women. To deny to negroes in New York State the right of suffrage would be to violate, not only the Fifteenth Amendment, which declares that this right shall not be denied on account of color, but to violate also article fourth, section second, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. In like manner, to deny this right to women is to . violate equally the same provision of article fourth. A republican form of government, since the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, requires just as absolutely the participation of negroes and women as it heretofore did of white males. A citizen is a citizen, whether white or black, male or female. Neither you nor I nor any other man can invent a reasonable reason to the contrary.

I now remind you that the Constitution nowhere denies suffrage on account of sex. If any such denial is derivable from the instrument, it must be by inference. But if there be any denial, even by inference, it is a denial of man's not of woman's franchise. Thus the Fourteenth Amendment declared (and this was a blot which the Fifteenth rubbed out), "When the right to vote at any election * * * is denied to any of the mule inhabitants," etc. Here is an implication that certain make inhabitants might (for instance, for the crime of a tropic skin) be disfranchised. But there is nowhere a single reference, direct or indirect, through the entire text of the Constitution, to a possible denial of suffrage to female inhabitants. But even if there were some such dim allusion, it would melt away and disappear before the clear-shining doctrine that fundamental rights like the right of suffrage cannot be taken away by implication. The fact that a man's rights are expressly established does not prove that a woman's rights are impliedly denied. A law which gives the franchise to men does not thereby refuse it to women. But the National Constitution puts an end to all this special pleading by comprehensively guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens, both men

I am sure you have often weighed the golden word citizen. What is its precious meaning? Worcester defines a citizen to be "an inhabitant of a republic, who has a right to vote for public officers;" Webster, "a person who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise" and Bouvier, in the Law Dictionary, "one who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, has a right to vote for Representatives in Congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people." In the spirit of all these definitions, the Supreme Court has declared as follows: "There is not to be found, in the theories of writers on government, or in any actual experiment heretofore tried, an exposition of the term citizen which has not been understood as conferring the actual possession and enjoyment, or the perfect right of acquisition and enjoyment, of an entire equality of privileges, civil and political."

I am tempted to mention that I have transcribed the preceding declaration (which forms part of the decision in the Dred Scott case) without going for it to a law-book, but from one of your own speeches, in which you accompany it with the following comment: "Thus," you say, "does that terrible judgment, which was like a ban to the colored race, now testify to their indisputable rights as citizens." My dear friend, on reading this passage I was reminded of King David's sage reflection, that God causes the wrath of man to

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

OF THE

PANTARCHY.

POSITIVISM, NEO-POSITIVISM, UNIVERSOLOGY.

JOHN H. NOYES.

Some time ago, the Positivists of New York City published in The World a Creed or Programme of their Doctrines, which, except for the want of room, I should be very glad to reproduce in The Bulletin of the Pantarchy, in part for its great ability and intrinsic excellence, but more as a basis for critivism wherein it seems to me to come short of being integral or complete. But the Positivists are not without help and sympathy, and proper organs through which to get their ideas published to the world; and I am more anxious to use space in spreading before the world such criticisms and ulterior truths as seem necessary, and to make my own views understood by them and others.

The publication in question called forth from John H. Noves, Chief of the Oneida Community, at Oneida, New York, also in The World, a reply and series of comments replete with elevated and advanced thought, and expressing so well in nearly all its positions precisely what I should wish to say myself, that I shall republish it in full, adding in brackets such comments as I wish, still, to make on the controversy. Mr. Noyes has somewhere done me the honor, I believe, or from his point of view probably the discredit, of calling me the American Comte; yet, I unite with him in nearly every stricture he has made upon Comte, and find both my head and my heart prompting far more of sympathy with what he says in this article than I do with the general positions of the positivists, apart from the general basis of positivism, which it seems we all concur in accepting.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, January 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir-As I do not like to appear before your public uninvited, please allow me to state that I received some weeks since a copy of The World containing the Positivist Creed. with the request that I should give my impressions of it. On this invitation I immediately commenced studying the article; but, before I was ready to write, another paper, a week later, brought Henry Edger's card, saying that this in no wise represents the mature ideas of Auguste Comte," and that "there does exist quite another sort of Positivism than that enunciated by this anonymous, irresponsible, collective (?), self-appointed apostle—a Positivism with a totally different, if not, indeed, diametrically opposite, order of tendencies.'

This was discouraging. I knew something about Henry Edger-that he is the accredited representative of the Pa risian Positive Council, one of the ten aposiles said to have been appointed by Comte himself for the propagation of his doctrine—and I supposed (till his card came) that the Creed was his production, or at least was sanctioned by him. I had not imagined that Positivists were divided into sects and had already got into the old purgatory of internal Their positiveness, their absolute certainty in regard to the truth and demonstrability of their system, and their full assurance and promise that they would rescue the world from the dissensions and anarchy of the old religions and bring it to peace and unanimity, had led me to imagine that they were marching upon us in one harmonious column. Indeed, I fancied that the Creed was the opening of the battery which had been ordered by the grand to commence the final attack on the unscientific religions. I verily supposed that all Positivists, to a man were behind it, and that I had got to nerve myself for the

shock of decisive battle between Comtism and Christianity.
When Edger's card came, I felt a little disappointed, as t ough I had lost my labor in studying the Creed. thought was that I might as well leave Edger to fight it out with his rival apostle, and not meddle with the matter till Positivism shall present a creed that is reliably official and orthodox. On further reflection, however, my interest in this heretical manifesto has recovered itself, because I have come to regard it as an indication that Positivism in this c untry is going through an experience similar to that of Swedenborgianism, i. e., is being Americanized, and that we are to have a free eclectic sort of Positivism, that will be more popular and comfortable than the authoritative and hierarchical system represented by Edger and his constituents.

We all know that Swedenborgianism exists among us in two quite distinct forms. There is the Swedenborgian Church proper, on the one hand, with its ritual and hierarchy —a reverend and formal body, but rather small; and, on the other hand, there is a Swedenborgian party, comprising all the outside untrammeled readers and lovers of the Swedenborg philosophy. This is a vast body, very indefinitely bounded, having members in nearly all the sects, but devel oping itselt most characteristically in the semi-organic masses of Spiritualism. This party holds Swedenborgianism in the loose, free-thinking way that suits the American genius, caring little for the authority of the man Swedenborg, and not at all for that of his ecclesiastical successors and representatives

My idea is that Positivism is falling into the hands of a party similar to this, and that the orthodox hierarchy represented by Edger is likely to be eventually an insignificant minority. Positivism modified by the free spirit of Young America must be quite a different thing from the French original, and probably will take another name, or at least will cease to be called Comtism, as Swedenborgianism has become Spiritualism.

It will certainly be very difficult for Mr. Edger to bring any great portion of the American people to such a rever-ence for human authority that they will take Paris for their sacred city and hub of the universe, and look back to the French revolution of 1789 as the beginning of the millen-

deal of our own revolution. Americans will read Cemte and skim off what they like of his philosophy; but it will go hard to get them down on their knees before him, calling him "our incomparable master," and writing his saint's

go hard to get them down on their knees before him, calling him "our incomparable master," and writing his saint's calendar—Bichat, Guttenberg and the rest—at the head of their letters, instead of old January and February.

I judge, therefore, that the New York Creed published in The World may be a pretty good representation of the popular Positivism that is coming in this country. I see in it symptoms of the Americanizing ferment. It says in so many words that the name Positivists "never ought to have been and can no longer be limited to M. Comte and his sect." It claims as tellow-Positivists all the great thinkers and scientists, such as Spencer, Lyell, Darwin, Huxley and and scientists, such as Spencer, Lyell, Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall, though some or all of them repudiate both the sect and the name. Above all, it slips into the midst of its descant on the proper cultus for the new religion, the following irreverent and disorganizing parenthesis: "Suggestions for worship may be taken from Comte (carefully avoiding his complicated organizations and cumbrous details)." This is the very trick by which Fourierism was decomposed and brought to naught. Verily, "our incomparable masters" over the water are not going to put free Americans under another papacy of forms!

In this view of the Creed-considering it a manifesto of merican Positivism, cut loose from Comte and the French hierarchy—I think it deserves study and discussion, not withstanding Edger's denunciation of it; for the mental in dependence it represents is the best part of our national dependence it represents is the best part of our national birthright. It is surely a good thing that Americans do not swallow the universologies of the Old World whole, but take them in pieces and use only what they can in some sort digest into American flesh and blood.

It would be folly to interiore with "free trade" in ideas and undertake to prohibit or obstruct importation of philosophies from abroad; but I confess I am glad that our people are getting in the way of working over what the "incomparable masters" send us. Swedenborg and Owen, Fourier and Comte, have to take their luck here with Christ and the Bible. The American privilege of decomposition and eclectic reconstruction gives no preference to importation of sacred things from Europe over those from Asia.

This country is evidently an excellent field for the development, or at least the trial, of systems studied out on the other side of the ocean. Owen could do nothing with his communism in England, but had to come here himself, and send his colonies here for practical experiments. Fourier studied and wrote in France, but his system never got be-yond the embryonic stage there; it had to come here to be born. Swedenborg, the Teuton, has found the field of his fame in the United States. And now Comte, another Parisian, is coming over to seed us. Our native stock seem to be excellent breeders; but we have to import our bulls. are a nation of learners and executives; but we look to Europe for our "incomparable masters."

This state of things is doubtless best for the present; but it cannot be final. The same spirit of freedom that makes this country so excellent a seed-field for the Old-World thinkers, will some time enable it to produce thinkers of its own. And the transition to this desirable consummation is begun, when we are smart enough to pull the systems of the incomparable masters" in pieces, and take or reject as we

Success, then, to the New York City society in its eclecticism. Hail to American Positivism. Only let us not hurry the reconstruction. The idea of building religion on the positive certainties of science is a grand one; but we will make a better thing of it in this free country than Comte ever dreamed of. Several sciences that are needed for the foundation were not quarried in his time. It was late in lite before he had any idea of the importance of love and "sentimentalism" in universology; and these are the things that the whole scientific world leaves till the last, though they must be attended to first when we begin to build the final palace of truth. And it is only in the free air of America that it is possible to think and experiment on these primative that it is the second of t ries. It will be time to hope for the vast synthesis of truth which Comte attempted when the highest professorships in our universities shall be those of the intuitional and sexual philosophies.

[Most of this is admirable. I might object to Mr. Noyes' use of the term universology in a plural form, inasmuch as there can be only one real universology. It is a term which I have devised and employed to denote a specific and very new and peculiar system of thought, while his use of the term has a more general and vague and popular purpose; but as he seems to need a word for the looser idea of any system of thinking claiming to be universal and constructive, as well as theoretical, I can afford to allow him to borrow the term for that purpose, without danger of serious injury to its more determinate meaning.

Mr. Noyes' name, American Positivism, for what he so well describes as a mere eclectricism from Comtism after it has been subjected to the common solvent of American Freethinking, is perhaps well chosen, although, as this same process is going on in England and other countries, some other name. as Diffusive or Eclectic Positivism, for instance, may be preterable. The other idea with which he has conjoined this, that of integrating all the other great thinkers, such as Spencer, Lyell, Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall, with Comte; of, in a word, making Positivism to mean the whole body of certain knowledge, or of the scientific order of knowing, is a somewhat different idea; and for it I have introduced the terms Echosophy (and Echosophers), from Greek words which mean to have or possess wisdom, as contrasted with Philosophy and Philosophers, which denote, etymologically, merely the love of wisdom, and admit of the merely speculative element.

Finally, for the specifically new and still different aspect of Positivism which centres on the specific science of Universology, and then laps back and integrates with it all the older style of Echosophy, I adopt the term Neo-Positivism (or New Positivism). This, in combination with Proto-Positivism, or the old style of Positivism (and Echosophy) makes INTEGRALISM

Mr. Noyes himself recognizes that we shall some time be enabled to produce thinkers of our own; that we shall not always have "to import our bulls," and adds, very truthfulnium. We have plenty of hubs here, and we think a good ly: "The transition to this desirable consummation has be-

gun when we are able to pull the systems of the 'incomparable masters' in pieces, and take or reject as we please.

Mr. Noves says, with admirable boldness and candor, that the idea of building religion on the positive certainties of science is a grand one;" and, further on, he professes to have learned "to follow the truth, lead where it will and cost what it may." These are grand utterances of what are also fundamental ideas of Universology in the high and specitic sense, and of Integralism. We are beginning where thinkers and religionists can both stand together, on these grounds, to have laid the foundations of the NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH of the Future.

Mr. Noyes says: "It will be time to hope for the vast synthesis of truth which Comte attempted when the highest professorships in our universities shall be those of the intuitional and sexual philosophies." This utterance is very advanced, and in the right direction. It is still, however, short of the Universological truth of the subject. Intuition and social relationship are immensely important, but they are still, however, only specialties of a ruling character, if you will, among ordinary specialties, but still no more than that. The highest professorships of the Pantarchal University, as head-centre of all the universities, will be that of the Specialty of Universality itself, or of Universology as such; in the settling of those universal and reconciliative laws which shall integrate all the specialties and harmonize all dissensions, that of sexual and all other philosophies, intuitional and scientific as well—the mediatorial function.

The first thing about Parisian Positivism that strikes the Yankce mind, is that it is Frenchy; that it smells of European mouldiness; that its ritual, for instance, indicates a reaction against Popery, and an attempt to rival it. Reaction against a bad thing is very sure to be bad itself. Owen's "Communism" produced Warren's "Individual Sovereignty." Slavery gave us fighting antislayery. Chille attempts with Slavery gave us fighting anti-slavery. Chills alternate with fevers. A true thing does not come by reaction from evil, but by diving into good. We know that all men are affected, and the great thinkers as well as the rest, by the religious and political atmosphere which they breathe; and it is to be expected that systems coming from European thinkers should be tinctured with European reactions.

Indeed, the entire quarrel between th ology and science, which seems so portentous and fierce even in the New York version of Positivism, is a European affair, with which we have nothing to do, except as it is imported and thrust upon us. New England theology, instead of quarreling with science, has always taken the lead in nursing it and giving it scope. New England ministers and churches have given the world the system of free schools. Yale College, religious as it has been from its foundation, introduced into this counit has been from its foundation, introduced into this country, through Silliman's Journal, the whole train of modern

physical sciences. I was bred in the theological seminaries of Andover and New Haven, and I know that Moses Stuart and Edward Robinson taught a system of interpretation for the Bible as thoroughly scientific as that of the German Rationalists; for they imported it directly from German Rationalism; and I know that Or. Taylor, of the New Haven school, was as free and fearless in his speculations as Comte, and as succere in his attempt to found a scientific religion. He taught n.e to follow the truth, lead where it will and cost what it may; and that I take to be the first precept of science. Under that precept I have traveled far enough into the regions of free thinking to shake hands with the scouts of Positivism, and yet I have no thought of abandoning Bible religion. I believe in pretty much all the science that the New York Creed parades, and in Christianity too. I have followed Lyell into the geological ages, and Tyndall into the correlation of forces, and even Darwin into his endless genealogies: and yet I am as sure now that Christ is king of the world (Mr. Noyes' "incomparable master") as I was before science began to swell into infidelity, which, indeed, is within my remembrance.

This, I suppose, is about what the Bible-men of this country generally would say for themselves. They have no such quarrel with science as Positivism arranges for them, nor any idea of giving up their religion because their knowledge of physics is increasing. They look upon German Rationalism and French Atheism as the reaction of Europe against the superstitions of Popery—a far-off affair, with which they have nothing to do on either side. The mistake of Positivism is in trying to import this quarrel, and make us take sides upon it. And this is sure to be the mistake of all imported systems. Hence the necessity of our doing our own

apreme thinking—which we shall do by-and-by.
We have other and better and more positive things than Old-world quarrels to attend to. Our business is to use our freedom from European antagonisms to push science into regions that are not open to European thought and experivivals to study: our sive religious experiences; our mesmerisms and spiritualisms; our sexual philosophies and surpicultures; our socialism in all varieties of experiment, religious and non-religious, successful and unsuccessful. These are vast and rich fields for observation and induction, which can only be seen at a distance by European thinkers. This country may be regarded as a great laboratory, in which the facts for the final religious and social sciences are being accumulated. So Europe itself evidently thinks, for it sends all its religious and social theories here to be put through the crucible of experiment. Comte wrote too early and in the wrong place. He will give us an impulse toward the final religion of science; but American Positivism, "carefully avoiding the complicated organizations and cumbrous details" which he built up against European superstitions, will wait patiently till the facts are all in before it attempts the construction of a conclusive universology.

[It is a pity that Mr. Noyes can't be quite integral; that he cannot discharge all theological bitterness from his soul, and see the good there is in everything; and especially he does not appear to see quite clearly that out of the "bad thing" and that other "bad thing" "the reaction against the bad thing," comes a higher good, so that it is by these actions and reactions that the supreme good is evolved. The True and Final Community System will be precisely that which shall span the whole distance from Warren's "Individual Soveignty" to Owen's "Communism," including all the "good" things which Mr. Noyes finds lying somewhere between facts bel heap o women There tuted 8 never Little there given

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them. Let him not be the first to make the blunder of sive, disruptive, revolutionary. It is by the congress and shooting down the outpost sentries of the other army of progress with which he is destined, despite of himself, ultimately to fraternize.

Sec, on the question of waiting for more accumulation of facts before "attempting the construction of a conclusive universology," Primary Synopsis of Universology and Alwato, Nos. 29-42.1

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

THE NEW BREED OF MEN.

The existing humanity in this world is merely the muckheap of materials out of which the true race of men and women is to be reared by culture and right generation. There is not and never has been any decently well-constituted and well-ordered human society on the planet. There never was a decent home, of a high and complex order. Little simple dots of domestic harmony, scattered here and there in the milst of a prevailing domestic devildom, have given a suggestion of what social harmony might be, and have so sweetened the tooth of humanity for the charms of home that they are frightened to death if anybody proposes enlarging the sphere of that harmony, lest what little there is of it should be disturbed or broken up in the experi-

It is thus that the love of the good and the true makes bigots of us all. Bigotry is only love of truth and devotion to the little good that people have, coupled with narrow intellectual capacity, and consequent inability to see that that truth can be extended, and that that good can be increased.

People declaim against the breaking up of the family. They do not perceive that what socialists aim at is the extension of the family. The family on the small scale, the mere little group of blood relations, is susceptible of its own little first accord of harmony, which is very delightful; but, viewed otherwise, it is a little hothed of selfishness-the worst antagonist of the Christian spirit of universal love. It is the small centre, the knot, or clique, or horde, declining allegiance to the larger center of social organization and charm

The true organization of Industry and Social Life is the Hive. The honey-bee is the accepted type of industry, and what the bees would be without an organized hive, human beings are without the phalanx or unitary home. They betake themselves to their little selfish knots, grouped under a leat or shivering under the edge of a roof, for the want of any organization competent to the expression of all their social wants.

It is only when the family shall be enlarged to the inclusion of two or three thousand individuals, with all domestic labor organized, aided by machinery (which is not applicable to the isolated household), and rendered attractive by every convenience and by the true spiritual atmosphere, by congenial and varying companionship, and by all the conditions of individual development and culture, from infancy upward, that human beings can be generated worthy the name of men and women. All men and all women are today, in the first instance, stunted and dwarfed by unfavoring conditions; battered and distorted, next, by the struggle for life; and finally diseased and half rotten from manifold sicknesses begotten of unscientific and ignorant living. But as "the destruction of the poor is their poverty," so the destruction of the ignorant is their ignorance. The moment anybody knows anything more than they know, of what they need and might do to better their conditions, and tries to tell it to them, they rage and fly at you, or cackle and squawk, like so many infuriated or terror-stricken creatures of an interior order, and do all they can to destroy their friends or to crucify their saviors. "O! Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered you as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." Such is the wailing voice of the half-discouraged saviors of mankind in all ages.

And every true reformer is a savior. It is the narrowing tendency of dogmatic theology to contract every supreme quality down to the attribution of a single personage—the type of oriental monarchy. Probably not one in ten thousand of the most assiduous readers of the Bible ever dreamed that one could, in good scripture phrascology, speak of more saviours than one; and that, too, of those who should stand on Mount Zion. All such talk they attribute to the reckless spirit of modern progression; but the Old Book is a great magazine of prophecy for every occasion. Let the reader turn to the last verse of Obadiah and he will find it said-

"And Saviours shall come up on Mount Zion, to judge the Mount of Esau; and the kingdom shall be the Lord's.'

Humanity is, as yet, a great uncivilized mob. Religion, unaided by science, has tried her hand at civilizing it, and, while something has been accomplished in the preparation of materials, no great satisfactory result has been achieved. Religion has been a Savior, but, again, not a Savior alone, but Seriors, are wanted, and the Savior of Society now in demand, to enable humanity to take the next great step, is SCIENCE. Religion has an instinct of what is wanted; Science must indicate the how. Religion has foretold from the first the future advent of a perfected humanity to inhabit the earth; Science must inaugurate the new race or broad of

Religion is a female, yearning to be impregnated by posttive thought, but relucting, still, and opposing and dreading the unknown change. Science is the male, severe, aggress

co-action of the two that impregnation and prolification, and the new race of humanity will ensue.

A woman feels drawn in love to a particular man. That proves nothing, or next to nothing, with regard to his inherent quality or his adaptation to her in respect to the best result in the production of offspring. It is no more than the fondness of a child for particular kinds of food, which may be the worst, physiologically, for it. Reason, judgment, systematized knowledge, the reported experiments of others; race, blood, temperament; a thousand considerations never, or almost never, taken into the account, have all got now to begin to be consulted. A new profession of experts in this scientific specialty must spring up. It must be understood that the woman experimenting on the improvement of progeny is conducting a grand scientific process, of more consequence and value than anything in chemistry, or any of the inferior sciences; and that she is entitled to the aid of all who know specially anything on the subject.

In this manner alone this natural function of woman will be elevated in the respect of mankind; elevated in the rank of estimation and effects, and one of the conditions of instituting the new breed of men will have been secured.

But the first condition for this, even, is freedom. The wo man, who in the pursuit of her aim, of giving to the race better specimens of manhood and womanhood, shall breed from half a dozen different sires, must be as much respected in society as she who adheres, from mere habit it may be, or from the absence of any high ambition, to one; to the dull monotony of the ordinary household.

But all this involves other changes in our social habits and opinions. The true way of receiving children at birth into the community; of providing for, training and educating them; and of utilizing their varied talents to the utmost-all these things have now to be discussed, and considered and ascertained.

The assumption that just the order of social life that we have inherited from the past is the perfection of wisdom; that it alone of all things is right, just as we have discovered that everything else is wrong, is such an instance of folly, of sheer boobyism, as to make it difficult to tolerate men of sense when they assume it. It is difficult to determine whether it is best to scold, or to ridicule, or to argue, or to protest. The right thing would be to be allowed to teach; but men must first be convinced that they are ignorant; that there is something to learn, and that there is somebody that has thought about the subject as they have not, and knows something about it which they do not. And all this takes time, and patience, and power.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

YES, THE WORLD DOES MOVE!

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe admits that Free Lovers may be as good people as anybody else; although, of course, they must be mistaken, not knowing as much of what they have studied and are intelligently talking about as she who never thought about the subject. And then the Rev. Mildmay, D. D., goes into analysis and finds that, yes, to be sure, there is a sense in which Free Love is all right; but that there is another sense, the only one in which it really means anything, in which it is all wrong. And Theodore Tilton calls for definitions of Free Love, in order that he may choose between them; and Horace Greeley admits that a sinning wife, as well as a sinning husband, when the sin is such as was once held to be the unpardonal le one for the woman, may, in certain limited cases, better be forgiven. He has not yet specified so high a number of offenses to be condoned as "seventy times seven," from incdesty, proba bly, as he would not presume to rival the master.

The signs of the times are encouraging. Stowe, Mildmay, Tilton and Greeley may yet be converted to a decent respect for the first principle of human rights, the right of self-ownerwhip, with the more fundamental fact that that right is "ina lierable." The fact that people consent to become slaves don't, therefore, make them slaves rightfully, after all. The fact that folks greedy of possession confiscate others to their uses an by agreement, don't, therefore, after all, vest any valid title to the chattel so conveyed; for by the fundamental principle of Americanism certain rights are inclinable. S. P. A.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. C., Aug. 29, 1871.

DEAR ANDREWS-You know the stery of the old war horse, superannuated and turned out to grass. You have heard how, at the old familiar trumpet call of passing cavairy, he broke pasture and claimed his accustomed place in the marching ranks.

Well, dear old friend, your bugle blast reaches my ears too. Your mustering squadrons wake the cchocs of my mountain pasture here; and how do you supp se a veteran steed like me can resist the old habit, not to say a traction, and curb myself from wheeling into line ! With ears ever alert for the new summons to the same old conflict, I have heard every toot of your horn, sometimes, full, sometimes faint; but the trumpet never seemed to mean me, entrammeled in other harness, till now.

Did you not hear it " No "twee lor the wind, Or the car rattling o'er the stony stree!

Bht, hark, that heavy so and areaks in our come, And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before \rm!arm! itis, it is, the rannon's opening mar.

So I feel that I must drop everything and volunteer Where, then, is my place? Appoint me to my post, and let it be among the foremost in the fight. By seniority of service, by long culture at your honored feet, by original projection toward the most radical reforms, I claim a place and step in your gathering ranks.

Though, since 1860, our paths seemed to diverge; though, from the necessities of a growing family, I apparently halted and hauled off from reform movements, turned "respectable" and let the government buy me up, yet the radical socialist in me ever remained my real self. Even in my ashes lived my wonted fire, ready to burst forth whenever there should arise any use for my style of fire.

I have always looked to you to haul me over my own coals; so, dear old leader, blaze away.

Yours, as aforetime, T. C. LELAND.

PROGRESS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVE-MENT.

It is gratifying to observe the progress in public sentiment

upon this question. The deep-rooted prejudice against woman's appearance in public has already disappeared, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony are addressing large and appreciative audiences in various parts of this State, upon various subjects connected with woman's advancement. Our exchanges speak of their lectures in very favorable terms; while Laura DeForce Gordon is meeting with equal succes in Nevola. In this city, Mrs. Early Pitts Stevens, the talente | editor of the Pioneer; Mrs. Mary F. Snow, Preside tof ho San Francisco County Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary J. Collins and several other women have very properly applied to be registered as voters, and on being relused, have carried their cases to the courts for decision, on the ground that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments entitle women to vote and hold office. Similar action has been taken all over our country, by some of the noblest and most distinguished women of the age, among whom we notice in Washington City, Mrs. R. K. Lippincott, better known as Grace Greenwood, the gifted writer, and Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, the philanthropic agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society. In Wyoming Territory, the early solution of this matter has been greatly advanced by the re-cent decision of Chief Justice Howe, that the Fourteenth Amendment confers upon woman the right to vote and hold We await with deep interest the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon this question. In years gone by the Court rendered itself infamous by deciding that negroes "had no rights that white men were bound to respect." Let us now see whether it will decide that women "had no rights that white men were bound to have no rights that men are bound to respect. Meanwhile, in apprehension of an adverse decision, the friends of this cause should not relax their efforts in behalf of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment conferring equal rights upon all, without distinction of race, color or sex, introduced a few years since by Hon. George W. Julian in the House of Representatives, which through his eloquent advocacy has now many friends in Congress, and which, if once it becomes a part of the Constitution, will terminate the whole controversy in the interest of justice and equality. Some of our friends in San Joaquin County have suggested the propriety of running Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon as a candidate for State Senator. We think this step premature, and would counsel the reformers of that county not to divide their forces. From our knowledge of Mrs. Gordon's brilliant talents, we have no doubt she would fill that office better than nine-tenths of the members of our last Lagislature, which with its immense Democratic majority, seemed to have no aim save squandering the public funds. When once woman's natural right to the ballot is recognized, and her elevating influence is felt in improved legislation, it will be a matter of general surprise that her equality was ever denied. All prejudices disappear slowly in the crucible of the public mind, and all genuine reforms are achieved by the earnest and persevering labors of their exponents. The advancement of public sentiment upon this question seems more rapid than that upon any other which ever agitated our country; and we rejoice at this indication of progress,-San Francisco Plebeian.

THE other day a woman postmaster was married-we call her maiden name Smith and her married name Jones. Now who was postmaster after that ceremony? Certainly not Miss Smith, for there no longer was Miss Smith. And certainly not Mrs. Jones, for no such postmaster was known to the Department. There's the bother. And we man must give up matrimony or must waive some of her "rights." Exchange.

This is very poor wit. The law of New York entitles a married woman to all her own earnings. The change of name don't make a change of fact. The retention of the maiden name would save the bother. Sarah was not called Mrs. Abraham, nor is Eugenie Madame Naj oleon.

In 1860 England paid to India \$7,500,000 for cotton. At present she takes to the value of \$115,000,000, besides a heavy supply from Egypt, which, owing to favorable soil and climate and cheap labor, promises to be a great country. The Southern States, abounding as they do in all elements of fertility, will do well to above the a devotion to King Corton and pay attention to other growths and professions

BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD, during the Communication period in Paris, was one merning ented in his calanct, when two fellows from the faubourgs, armed to the teeth, entered and saked to be shown in to civizen Reduch; "Gentlemen," said he, "what can I do for you." "We this is what we have got to say. You have millions of money, and the people want bread, so you must share of if not "-" Share? Very well. How many are you in France?" "Perhaps thirty millions." "And how much money do you suppose I have?" "Say a homored and her money do you suppose I have " " Say a hunsired and he millions " Well, then, smore there makes his france a head. You are two. Here are two. He e are ten france for you and now we are quite The men was preso confounded by the argument and by the rate of with which the whole incident commend that they take the money and disappeared

Daly's opening next week with "Divorce" is matter of curiosity. We are to have a real American play, taking us from Canada to Florida, with real American life, done by the full effective of a very powerful company. There is certainly ample scope and verge for dramatic power in our American lite. European life with its smoothed exterior and its regular social conventionalities, does not begin to compare in dramatic interest with American life. The rapid growth of wealth, the sudden changes of our social conditions, beggars to-day, millionaires to-morrow, back to beggary next week; the freedom of our institutions, the ease with which adventurers and profligates of both sexes take rank and assume position, the imitation of fine manners, the unconscious self caricature and satire of shoddy and codfish, the license to eccentricity and original ity in our life, all afford a rich mine for the dramatic compiler. Extremes meet-wealth rubs elbows with poverty, barbarism with civilization. We encounter in our daily experience the self-control and reserve of refinement, as also the abandon and outspoken opinion of rude, untutored freedom. And yet we have not an American drama.

It may be, that as the unknown is always the magnificent, our public prefer the foreign to the native article; and authors accept the situation. But there is a mistake. If only in the item of possibilities and probabilities. There is no such word as improbable in a dramatic complication based on American life.

In music there will be a great display of tact and talent this reason. The Dolby and Parepa-Rosa troupes will contend for public favor in opera and oratorio. The Parepa-Rosa has secured powerful aids from Europe-Wm. Carl and Clara Doria. Besides this the celebrated tenor Capoul, of whose capabilities wonderful stories are told, will come to sing with Nilsson; nor will he come alone. Jomet and Charles Lyall will accompany him. These singers are in their prime and full vigor, differing from the ordinary run of musical importations which reach this side only when they are played out on the other. Capoul is said to be the equal of Mario. Does this mean of Mario now or Mario then? We shall see. Besides these celebrities, Hedwig Raabe, who married Niemaur, the great German tenor, will visit the United States. She is described as very fascinating in appearance, being a handsome blonde, with large blue eyes.

The female Viennese orchestra is to be another marvel of the coming time. These ladies are all young, are all beautiful, are all talented, and have a wonderful wardrobe. With such attractions and such advertising they cannot fail of pleasing our unsophis. ticated American taste. The orchestra has gradually grown during the past three years out of the quartette party which Josephine Weinlich established in the Austrian capital. M'lle. Selle Elzer is said to be another little Patti in age and talent, being no more than twelve years of age, and possessing a richly delicate and thoroughly cultivated soprano. Fabbri been her instructress, and will accompany her to

In Boston, the Gilmore has presented to the public mind the brilliant phantom of a grand international jubilee in honor of peace. International has an unpleasant twang of politics about it, and peace is mighty onsartain. Still when the jubilee comes we will take the music and be thankful leaving sweet peace and the international suggestions to take their

Mr. H. L. Bateman will open the London Lyceum natural course.

Miss Glyn, it is intimated, will act next season, bein September.

ginning in Boston.

Mario is said to be occupying his leisure hours in Andrew Halliday's "Notre Dame" has passed its one-hundredth performance at the London Adelphi. Miss Agnes Strickland has received a pension of the British rovernment in recor.

Miss Agnes Strickland has received a pension of sale per annum from the British government in recognition of her historical works. The Concordia of Rome announces that in the example of Monte Citorio, with The Concordia of Rome announces that in the exceptions made in the palace of Monto Citorio, with cavations made in the palace of Monto dertined for the object of completing the edifice found a colorsal the object of deputies, there has been Hercules with a chamber of deputies, representing

chamber of deputies, there has been found a colorsal torso in white marble, representing Hercules with a hone in over the shoulder. Mr. Fechter has bought the Fourteenth Street The will thoroughly remained He will thoroughly remained He will

Mr. Fechter has bought the Fourteenth Street will will be will thoroughly remodel.

Mr. which he will thoroughly remodel.

It will be maray tiers hut tweet so hut the street. The parquet will be arranged so hut tweet so the street. The stake will be arranged so he stake will be arranged so or circles above it. Sunk out of sight.

It will be entirely out of the week and cover in an entire that will be entirelled work of the will play this the trailing work of the will be sufficient fountained to make the word.

The magnificent ride determined to make the word.

The magnificent ride is determined anneal.

HARRIET HOSMER.

Anne Brewster writes from Rome to the Boston Itomer's are all be and then they are all the stime the stime of the order of the stime then they are which for the stime of the stime the stime of the stime of

console us when we do see them we are sure not to be disappointed.

Story's "Jernsalem" is the best thing he has done: and this is saying a great deal when you remember is his last work. "Cleopatra" and "Salome." It is a seated female fluxer, draped as Story's cumping, musical fingers know how to arrange folds. She leans on a ruined wall and gazes of the great he should as bound a cloth, whose tasseled ends which indicated power among the powerful forehead is placed the phylactery ornament which is as marvelous in its strength as it is voluptured as in its beauty, is clothed in a loose, sleeveless as as as is tied loosely around the waist; the drapery masses and lines are like new harmonies coming into an orchestral symphony, and blendings on the first chapter of Lamentations. The face is as you with the original as to become the real base. Story the first chapter of Lamentations. The face is as singile, which eaves the mention of his real base. Story the first chapter of Lamentations. The face is as singile, which every one of us has repeated who has only sorrow like unit of the waiter. The face is as ingile, which every one of us has repeated who has any sorrow like united the mention of his periods. The face is as ingile, which every one of us has repeated who has any sorrow like unto my sorrows," but the beautiful well as greated who has drawn up brackish waters from the deep wells of affers on the deep

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION, PARIS, MAY, '71.

Sweet-breathed and young-The people's daughter: No nerves unstrung-Going to slaughter!

"Good morning, friends! You'll love us better-Make us amends: We've burst your fetter!

" How the sun gleams! (Women are snarling); Give me your beams, Liberty's darling!

" Marie's my name :--Christ's mother bore it! That badge? No shame: Glad that I wore it!"

(Hair to her waist; Limbs like a Venus; Robes are displaced;) "Soldiers! please screen us!

" He at the !ront ? That is my lover: Stood all the brunt; Now the fight's over!

" Powder and bread Gave out together. Droll! to be dead In this bright weather!

" Jean, boy! we might Have married in June! This the wall? Right! Vice la Commune."

_Scribner's.

WOMAN ITEMS.

Miss Annie Isabella Robertson has started as

man's suffrage lecturer in Dublin Poor people must dress to seem rich. Rich people may seem as poor as they please. So says Mrs. A. T.

Olive Logan and Anna Dickenson will not engage

through male lecture agents. They get so chested. MRS. FRANCES A. LOGAN, of Genesee, Wis., is a

new lecturer on the woman question and poetic liter. Mrs. Celia Burleigh has preached with such a power ature, and is meeting with success.

of fervid eloquence, that a wealthy Detroit gentleman offers to build her a church in that city.

The Revolution has a use for men—they are wanted at home. This is not a new discovery. But husbands are often not to be found where they are most

The suggested illegality of Sunday marriages dis. The suggested megality of Sunday marriages dis.
They turbs the consciences of some weak brethren.

turbs the consciences of some weak brethren. They would have to fall back on ordinations anterior to hu-Donn Piatt, or some one else in the Capital, objects 13000 Platt, or some one else in the Capital, objects, muslin to ladies wearing corsets beneath a loose he knows to ladies in het weather. First how done he knows there to ladies wearing corsets beneath a loose muslin wrapper in hot weather. First, how does he know?

The watering-places have been overdone this season wrapper in not weather. First Secondly, whose funeral is it? The watering-places have been overdone this senson with eligible young ladies. Young men have been at with eligible young ladies.

with eligible young ladies. Young men have been at a prentium. A Boston lady has started a society to do away with o premium. Faut of security—will than dependence. A Boston lady has started a society to do away with Instead of "Ah, dear; how false forms of speech. Instead of the new for yold I am to see von." of polite society. the new for

| false forms of speech. Instead of Ah, dear; how glad I am to see you. Git out."
| mula will be. HOTACE Greeley's advice to women to a mand under giad tant to see you. of Polite soci Horace Greeley's advice to women to learn how to cook a steak, and not to mind suffrage, the knowledge of the mataness. cook a steak, and not to mind suffrage, is good under the steak, and not to mind the steak the knowledge at the suffrage will the steak the suffrage will the steak is is valueless.

Common schools are intended for all classers and six mass and the purifications and rich.

Countiions pair and rich.

Couditions At Springfield, Ohio, high school.

Couditions dress.

At Springfield, Ohio, high school.

the good example of a graduation in simple dresses A high easte Hindoo lady, of Madrae, has launched ont as a lecturer on "Human Being," her object being out as a recturer on Thuman being. Der object bei the advancement of education of her sex in India.

Shakespeare says if a man swears, trust him not Shakespeare says it a man swears, trust him not.

Mrs. Stowe says if a woman has sick headache, Aira, Stowe says it a woman has sice headache, hysterica, or sheds tears, the man had better come hysterics, or sucus tears, the man had better come down out of that tree. With such advice, where "Nilsson bathes every morning," is going the

rounds. Had the report originated with a woman's Journal our virtuous contemporaries would have found libelons matter in it. How thankful we are that flunkeyism is unknown in America.

A. T. Stewart's new hotel for women, at the cor ner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, is rapidly progressing toward completion. Two million dollars have been appropriated for it, and another million will be required to complete it. -Just sixty eight years ago, says the Elmira Adrer-

tiser, Mary Edwards started a female prayer meeting in a private house in Binghamton, and continued it regularly for fifty years, and in so doing founded the econd largest society of Presbyterians now in the United States.

The ex-empress of Mexico, Carlotta, caunot live through the coming antumn, as she now has periods of perfect prostration lasting forty-eight hours, and her death is expected almost any day. She is only thirty-one years of age, having been married to the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian when she was but seventeen years of age.

"Katarina, I like to know who gief you de brivilege dat you shall go ant spent me fife ceut for to buy that ploo ribbon vat you got died arount your vater falls? You want to brake me up in presinces, ch? pet you dem tings don't nafer happens again in dis family, because I sclap you down so flat as you can't stant, ain't it ?" "Coom, Shake," turning to a friend, let's go; lent us a half tollar, ant go on a sphree out

On Madison street, New York, Mrs. Brownlow conducts a nantical academy. There are many women in New York supporting themselves in some depart ment of skilled labor-as, for instance, Miss S. E Fuller, who carried on wood engraving at 25 Bond street, has built up a fine business, inch by inch, de pending solely for success upon the absolute merit of her workmanship, as tested by the best works of male

Miss Bartlett, of Richmond, Virginia, appeared at a recent masquerade ball, given by a well-known leader of fashion at Audubon Park, One Hundred and Fiftysecond street, as a Brazilian bug-such as Prof. Agaseiz illustrates in his pletes, giving cuts of Brazilian invertebrates. The costume was a black tulle, heavily spangled with green, copper and colored tinsel. Her hat was so trimmed as to give form to the bug, while from her shoulders radiated wings heavily spangled.

MASSACHUSETTS WORKINGWOMEN IN COUNCIL.

[From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 25.]

THE WAT TO AVOID CONTAGION AND SUMMER DISC. THE WAT TO AVOID CONTAGION AND SUMMER little RANKS. It is matter of Kreat surprise to see how little attention is used to the imporative necessities for presentation is used to the imporative necessities.

RASES.—It is matter of great sufficiences time for pre-attention is paid to the importance and it seems attention is paid to the imperative necessition for pre-serving hestin during the warm statelisent and re-serving hestin during the more intelligent and re-serving that even among the more intelligent and a strange that even among the few are aware how much fined classes of our children. few are aware how attange that even among the more intelligent and red fined classes of our citizens, few are aware proper at sickness and discuss are caused by want of proper at

SEPT. 9, 1871.

to be speedily removed—such as garbage and all de. caying substances—and it this can foul air and nowholesome gases. all air and unwnolesome gases arising foundations should be at once destroyed by the premises thoroughly, once or twice the neglect to do this will surely add to oth ing the premises of disease, especially when contagions age, especially wavel contagions diseases or less prevalent and render us liable to sick before the contagions of the contagion of the contagions of the contagions of the contagions of the con more or less prevaient and render us liable to sickness, which might be avoided by yielding to the dictates of

might be avoided of finding to the dictal mmon sense and applying the remety proposed.

The only excuse we know that can be used for The only excuse we know that can be unxed for neg-ect to deodorize and disinfect our premises is, that the articles generally used are disagreeable in the et. the articles generally used are disagreeasie in the effects produced after the application, and many prefer to suffer the original and poisonous odors rather than

surfer the original and poisonous odors rather than he smell of carbolic acid, or even of chloride of line. We have now the new disinfectant, "Brot ralum," which is adapted to all the conditions as including water-closets, etc., where prompt d ing and disinfection are necessary. This article is entirely non-poisonous and harmless and, being largely diluted when used, it i and, being largery unused when used, it is economical and within the reach of all who wish to use this simple means for the preservation of health at

THE INNER LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.-It was re ported that he had amassed an immense private for tune, but the statement was utterly unfounded. He did not borrow money of the Prussian staff at Sedan, but his friends were not surprised to learn that he was without means. On one occasion he was urged to do like other sovereigns and accumulate a private fortune. He said that France would always, and without solicitation, supply his wants. "That is, tire, a soldier's pay and cigars at discretion." The Emperor replied: "Well, we must stipulate for the cigars. Fumi est gloria mundi, and you know we love glory." The profusion of Napoleon was the reverse of that which Sallust ascribes to Cataline. He was careful about the fortunes of others and completely indifferent to his own. This lavish generosity was a fault, but, a fault that can be readily condoned. It must not be supposed, however, that the generosity of the Emperor was altogether indiscriminate. In matters of business he was exceedingly careful. An American gentleman wanted the French Government to buy some ocean steamers, and he obtained an inerview with the Emperor. He told his majesty that they were the fastest vessels in existence. was the reply, but the Americans would not sell me their faste-t steamers unless they had faster vessels on the stocks."

Napoleon was of a mirthful and joyous disposition At the imperial private parties the formal etiquette of the court was put off, and those who attended these gatherings testify to the prevailing hilarity. Games Vere more in request than music, and the Emperor was a prolific author of jeux d'esprit and charades, humorous as well as witty. To a foreigner-we do not remember whether an Englishman or an American who was at one of these "tea parties," who was eridently uneasy, the Emperor said, "Let us be happy We are not on the stage, and there are no social distinctions in the green room.'

WOMEN DON'T WORK, DON'T THEY !- How many of the poor are idle. The theory of their being sepported by men-fathers or husbands-is bosh. In men's employments they compete even in this congtry with men. The following items, which have ap-

[From the Doston Trateller, Ang. 25.]

One of the greatest excitements that Lyun has been perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, for days among the perioded since the great strike, and the stitchers to the following refers, and the stitchers to the following offers: an intending to leave the great strike, and the stitchers of the great strike, and the great strike the great str

b feld work, it may be and dangeless in the series and dan meld weigh, it may be briefly summed up as it overly pressant wife and described in the easter is the pressant wife and described in the easter is the manufacture.

kind of refuse of the fi textile, fiberous, or tiest those men who have There is now no excuse away any of those unce and dry goods paper.

SEPT. 9, 1871.

ALONE BY

BY LOUISE CHANI

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DEP 185 BLEECT SIX PER CEN Four per cent. for full number o of \$50 and up-

DEPOSIT CEN Ponde, and pres l'aites States, à terest dur. l'eposite payab

wad for t were: tiges dails from and SATURDAT

ALONE BY THE BAY.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTUS

He is gone, O my heart, he is go And the skiffs fit in and out. And the white-winged vachts go by.

And the waves run purple and green, and the ennehine gints and glows. The breath of the morning blows

When the dark shat down on the main. And the phantom feet lay still, And I heard the waves complain

And the rune of their endless wire. Their longing and void, and despair. Kept time in their ebb and flow

AN ENERGETIC MERCHANT, and shrewd and intellieent as he is active, is Mr. John C. Stockwell, of 25 Ann street, New York, the celebrated dealer in Paper -rags, books, pamphlets, newspapers, and any and of refuse of the family, the office, or the shop. textile, fiberons, or tissuey. Mr. Stockwell is one of thee men who have converted waste into a crime. There is now no excuse for burning up or throwing away any of those unconsidered trifles, such as your old newspapers, rags, ropes, cording, bagging, and even the clippings of business and your very grocery and dry goods paper. The ee, if thrown into a proper receptacle for a few weeks or months-according to the quantity made-would, if taken or sent to 25 Ann treet, go far towards paying for the light or fire of the family for the year. Few people are aware of the amount of waste in this direction, and few, we fear. have realized how much it is their daty to economize and save the articles we have enumerated, in order that the books and newspapers which enter so largely into our enjoyments as a peop'e may be produced as cheap'y as possible. Let every one remember that very ounce of paper material destroyed is so much added to the cost of our reading matter.

A lady in a letter from Long Branch to the Philadelphia Press draws this unpleasant picture of the fashionable married women there:

delphia Press draws this unpleasant picture of the fashionable married women there:

A married woman of the fashionable kind at Long Branch has arrived at that point where there is nothing more that can be expected or desired. She has a cuit of rooms set apart for her excusive use. She has a carriage linea with sating as luxurious as eider down, which comes and goes by a wave of her jeweled hand. She has a professional bather to take her into the briny fluid, who knows how to manage so that even the Atlantic shall not visit her cheek too roughly. She has usually a very young man attached to her by invisible reins, after the dramatic manner of Aunt Trotwood and Mr. Dick. This innocent creature fils the measure of her vanity when nothing better has been gathered or the slaughter. The most desperate flirtations are seething and bubbling whilst the husband is growing bald with hard thinking in Wall street. If this woman is cursed with any progeny, she has a nurse or governers for every child, while a French maid waits at her elbow to comb and adjust her false her, to powder, pencil and paint, to unhook, unlace or untir. Why, Queen Elizabeth was denied more than half the Inxuries this American princess enjoys. What return to the world does this woman make for all she takes out of it? Her mental organization is as false as her physical: and yet New York sends recores of just such women to all the fashionable resorts in the country. Can women be said to be enslaved when we have such pictures before our eyee? If such are in bondage, it is only the God who created them can unseal their eyes, notwithstanding Mre, Cady Stanten and t arson Beecher. withstanding Mrs. Cady Stanton and t arson Beecher.

Of course everybody knows who Phelan & Collander are, and that they manufacture the very best table for that most her thy, instructive and amusing game of billiards. If anything else were wanting to substantiate their claims as having perfected this invention for popular amusement, it could be found in the very decided and continuous increase in their sales. From an insignificant business it has, in a few years, grown to one of immense proportions, in which handreds of hands and thousands of dollars are employed. See advertisement in another column.

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LETTER OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUF-FRAGE AND EDUCATIONAL COMMIT-THE TO NEW NUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1871.

COMMITTEE.

President, Wrs. Imbe'in B. Hooker, Harrford, Comm. Secretary, Mrs. Jusephine S. Griffing, Washin, D. C.

Tremeren, Mrs. Mary B. Bowen,

Mrs. Batin Carr Den. St.,

Mrs. Batin Carr Den. St.,

Mrs. Panina W. Davis, Providence R. I.

Mise Shailian W. Davis, Providence R. I.

DEAS FERIENDS: Owing to protracted illness on the jest of the chairman and severary of the original committee whose daty it was to motify you of your appealment on the New National Committee, no official letter las been sent you. We trust you will partion the delay, and accept this notice in The Resolution as due no idearion, and communicate directly with the secretary at Washington concerning your acceptance of the office.

The duties of the petion will be light at present, and will consist chiefly in a correspondence with the original committee twho will, after January next, be known as a sub-committee; concerning the interests of woman 5-affice in your several States, and in personal efforts to secure signers to the "Declaration and Pietze" and money for the princing fund, according to the inclosed "Appeal."

We send you a list of the names of the whole new National Committee as mominated by the convention.

It will be seen that a few States are yet unrepresented. If any member of the collowing States she will confer a great favor: Delaware, Ken ncky, Alabama, Miselesipp, Texas, Louisians, Arkansas.

In behalf of the N. W. S. and Ed. Com.

Isabella B. Hooker, Chairman.

In behalf of the N. W. S. and Ed. Com.

ISABELLA B. HOOKER. Chairman.

JO-EPHINE S. GEIPPING. Secretary.

President—Mrs. E. CADY STANYON, New Jersey.

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Willard, Vermont; Miss. Eva M. Wilder. Maine;
Hev. Olympia Browne, Connecticut; Mrs. L. C. Bullard, New York; Mrs. Ce.ia Burleigh, New York; Mrs.
Mrs. Martha C. Wright, New York; Mrs. Marilda
Joelin Gage, New York; Victoria C. Woodhull, New
York; Mrs. Lorretta Mott and Miss Sarah Pugh,
Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maria Mott Davis and Missa Mary
S. Brown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Washington Bladus,
Mrs. Anna W. Bodeka, Virginia; Mrs. Victor Barringer, North Carolina; Mrs. Trances Pillebury;
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Tennessee: Mrs. Adelia Hazlitt, Michigan; Mrs.
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Gilbert, Ohio; Pres. Yellow Springs Wom. Suff. Association, Ohio; Mrs. C. Dundore, M. ryland; Hon.
Mrs. Gobert Dale Owen and Mrs. Amanda Way. Indiana; Mrs. Lamora Morse, Indiana; Mrs. Jane
Graham Jones and Mrs. C. V. Waite, Illinois; Mrs.
Harriet Brooke, Illinois; Miss Lallie Peckham and
Hon. E. N. Harrie, Wisconsin; Hon. Mrs. S. Burger
Stearns, Minnesota; Mrs. Amelia Bloomer and Mrs.
Annie E. Savery, Iowa; Mrs. Governor Butler, Nebraska; Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, Kansas; Hon. Mrs.
Aaron A. Sargent, California; Mrs. Lanra De Force
Gorlon, California; Mrs. Charlotte J. Godbee, Utah;
Mrs. Governor McCook, Colorado; Mrs. Governor
Ashley, Montana; Mrs. Catharine Yale, New York,
SUPFRAGE TRACTS.

SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

We frequently have applications for tracts and documents on woman suffrage, and for the benefit of all such as are seeking to know the truth as it is in our new gospel, herewith print a complete list of the documents which can be obtained by applying to Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, 213 Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:

1. Report of Special Committee of Connecticut Legislature on Woman Suffrage.

2. Legal Disabilities of Married Women.

3. Report of Annual Meeting of Committee Woman Suffrage Association.

4. Argument on Elective Franchise under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution; by Hon. A. G. Riddle.

5. History of National Woman's Rights Movement for Twenty Years; by Mrs P. W. Davis.

6. Restricted Suffrage; by Isabella Beecher Hooker.

7. An Appeal to the Women of the United States; by the National Woman Suffrage Committee.

8. Minority and Majority Reports of Judiciary Committee on the Woodbull Memorial.

Also, Blank Petitions to Congress for Suffrage.

Victoria C. Woodhull's "Constitutional Equality."

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MENT TAX.

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EDWARD HOGAN, { RERVES E. SELWES, Secretary.

EQUALITY A RIGHT OF WOMAN. ST TESSIS C. CLAFLIS.

The object of the author in presenting this book to

rights which men have.

Second, To point out wherein a condition of servi tude has been involuntarily accepted by women as a ubstitute for equality, they in the meantime laboring under the delusion that they were above instead o dow equality.

Third. To prove that it is a duty which women owe o themselves to become fully individualized persons. responsible to themselves and capable of maintaining such responsibility.

Fourth, To demonstrate that the future welfare of humanity demands of women that they prepare them selves to be the mothers of children, who shall be pure in body and mind, and that all other considerations of life should be made subservient to this their high mission as the artists of humanity.

FY/IA. That every child born has the natural right to live, and that society is responsible for the condition in which he or she is admitted to be a constituent and modifying part of itself.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS-NEW BOOKS.

We have received copies of two books which just now possess considerable interest for many people. They are entitled respectively. "Constitutional Equality, a Right of Women," by Tennie C. Claffin, and "The Origin. Functions and Principles of Government," by Victoria C. Woodhull. We have examined these books carefully, not only for the sake of the subjects treated of, but because of the discussion which has been called out in the past few weeks about these two remarkable women.

It would seem as 'though everything conspired at once to bring them and their views before the public. First, the Tribina paraded them as the champion free-lovers by way or attacking its old enemies, the woman suffrage women: then one branch of the suffragists attacked them, while the other wing as vehemently upheld them, and lastly they were brought bodily before the public in the recent trial. These conflicting elements of notoriety were enough to have made any one famous for the moment, and ought to make their books sell. The chief element of curiosity, however, was in the fact that they were denounced so bitterly by the Tribina as free-lovers, while they were, on the other hand, indorsed so enthusiastically by a lady so universally respected as Mrs. Stanton. Careful examination of their books tails to show anything so very startling in the doctrines put forth in them, however distasteful they may be to many. They advance many strong arguments for giving the women the right to vote, for a rendoceing of the marriage laws, and, in fact, for the general renovating and making over of society. Some of these are new, and some not so new, but they are very well put, and will be found not uninteresting, even to those who are opposed to the doctrines advocated.—Newark (N. J.) Register.

THE ORIGIN. TENDENCIES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

BY VICTORIA C. WOODHULL

This remarkable book, just from the press, contains a graphic consolidation of the various principles involved in government as the guarantee and protection to the exercise of human rights.

Such principles as, from time to time, have been enunciated in these columns are here arranged, classi fied and applied. A careful consideration of them will convince the most skeptical that our Government, though so good, is very far from being perfect.

Every person who has the future welfare of this country at heart should make him or herself familiar with the questions treated in this book. No lengthy elucidations are entered into; its statements are fresh, terse and bold, and make direct appeal to the easoning faculties.

It is an octavo volume of 250 pages, containing the picture of the author; is beautifully printed on the best quality of tinted paper, and is tastefully and substantially bound in extra cloth. No progressive person's house should be without this conclusive evidence of woman's capacity for self-government Price, \$30 0; by mail, postage paid, \$3 25.

There is simplicity, freshness and originality in this book which rivers the attention; and one rises from the perusal with the feeling of heing refreshed, strengthened and made better by such a healthy mental stimulant. She diveats the woman question of all its sentimentalities and places it where it should be, on the firm ground of justice. Read this book in the more ing, when the mind is active, and it is a good preparation for intellectual work; it is foll of suggestions, and compels thought in the highest direction. Our advice is get the book and study it." rection. On New World.

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For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8 a. m. to Norwich and Providence: 12:15, 3; to New London, 8 p. m.
For New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8 a. m.; 3 p. m. to Northampton and Williamsburgh.
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For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 3 p. m., and 4:30 p. m. to Waterbury.
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o p. III., First Tachon, Syracuse and Canandaigus (Dally.)

8 p. m., Second Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Raifroads; for St. Louis, via Toledo; and Louisville, via Indianapolis. (This train will leave at 6 p. m. on Sundays.)

11 p. m., Night Express, Sleeping cars attached. 7 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m., Poughkeepsie trains.

9 a. m., 4:15 and 6:40 p. m., Poughkeepsie trains.

5:30 and 6:10 p. m., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 a. m., 12 m., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 1:30 p. m., Yonkers trains.

9 a. m., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK,

General Passenger Agent.

New York, Dec. 5, 1870.

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