

WOODHULL & CLAPFLIN'S WEEKLY.

PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!

BELAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

VOL. 3.—No. 23. WHOLE No. 75.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

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New York State LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

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To receive Deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money, to receive upon storage or deposit Bullion, Specie, Stocks, Bonds and Certificates or Evidences of Debt.

To take the management, custody and charge of Real and Personal Estate and Property, and to act as Trustee of Railroads and other Corporations.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of Securities for safe keeping; collect Coupons and Interest, etc.; remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up Cash Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its Charter has perpetual succession. Its place of business is central; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees; EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of Estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a Bank, with the advantage of the accumulation of interest on their accounts.

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FOR SALE BY

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STOCKS, STATE BONDS, GOLD AND FEDERAL SECURITIES, bought and sold on Commission.

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OF

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

14 WALL STREET.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all deposits.

Collections made everywhere.

Orders for Gold, Government and other securities executed.

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OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

No. 32 Wall Street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers, also Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co., 11 Old Broad street, London.

Central Railroad Company

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First Mortgage and Equipment

7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

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35 FINE STREET

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STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

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RAILROAD.

Principal & Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. Semi-Annually.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line, between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before October 1st, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, 25 miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the Cement, Flag-Stone and Lumber regions of Ulster County, and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections, the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The 36 miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 per cent. gold, on its cost of construction and equipments. The issue of Bonds is limited to \$30,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this city.

PRICE OF THE BONDS, 90 IN CURRENCY.

Full particulars of the above may be had of any of the Bonds for sale by

Edward Haight & Co.,

9 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Financial Agents of the R. & O. Company.

56

61

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

82 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

HENRY R. CONKLIN,
Secretary.

WM. VAN NAME,
President.

INCERSOLL LOCKWOOD,

Late United States Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover. Author of "Transatlantic Souvenirs."

Translator of Roman's "St. Paul," etc. 1. "COUNT BISMARCK, THE GREAT PRUSSIAN PREMIER." 2. "NATIONALITY AND NOBILITY." 3. "WOMEN'S FACTS & BRAINS." (New Lectures.)

Although one of the youngest in the lecture-field, Mr. Lockwood's success has been most flattering, and press-notices, indorsing his rare abilities, have been received from all places where he has lectured. The following is a sample:

Ingersoll Lockwood, of New York, is one of the most popular lecturers in the country. He has been a foreign minister of the government (when only twenty-one years old, and is one of the most genial speakers of the present day. (Evening Mail.) The lecture was interesting; exhibits a wonderful readiness in the subject, and presents an array of curious facts. Though exhausting the subject, he did not exhaust the audience, which listened to it with pleasurable delight. (N. Y. Herald.) The lecture delivered last evening, before the Young Men's Association, by Ingersoll Lockwood, on "Count Bismarck," was a very fine effort indeed. (Troy Express.) A good audience was in attendance at Tweddle Hall, last evening, to listen to Ingersoll Lockwood, of New York, on Count Bismarck. Mr. Lockwood is a distinct, clear and powerful speaker, and showed throughout a perfect familiarity with his subject. His presentation of the facts of the Count's life, and estimate of his character, were so well done as to make his lecture full of interest and profit. (Allentown Journal.) Brilliant and masterly. (E. S. Journal, White Plains.) An excellent lecturer. An eloquent description of the life and character of the great Prussian Premier. (S. S. Republican.) Mr. Lockwood's oratorical powers are well known. (Home Journal.)

Terms, \$100, with modifications.

CATAWBA WINE.

The Kelley's Island Wine Co.

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their celebrated SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA WINE at 28 & 30 WEST BROADWAY.

Families wishing a good article, may rest assured that all wine ordered directly from the Company's Depot will be just what it purports to be—pure grape juice.

64-67 GEO. C. HUNTINGTON.



MILD, CERTAIN, SAFE, EFFICIENT

It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and invigorates all the vital functions, without causing injury to any of them. The most complete success has long attended its use in many localities, and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys—of children, and in many difficult cases peculiar to women—it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage. 1 box, \$0 25. Postage 6 cents. 5 boxes, 1 00. " " " 18 " " 12 " 2 25. " " " 39 " " It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is an Air-Line Route from Baltimore and Washington to Cincinnati, and is the only line running Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping Cars through from Washington and Baltimore to Cincinnati without change. Louisville in 20 1/2 hours.

Passengers by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have choice of routes, either via Columbus or Parkersburg. From Cincinnati, take the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad.

Avoid all dangerous ferry transfers by crossing the great Ohio River Suspension Bridge, and reach Louisville hours in advance of all other lines. Save many miles in going to Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.

The only line running four daily trains from Cincinnati to Louisville.

Silver Palace Sleeping Coaches at night, and splendid Smoking Cars, with revolving arm chairs, on day trains.

Remember! lower fare by no other route. To secure the advantages offered by this great through route of Quick Time, Short Distance and Low Fare, ask for tickets, and be sure they read, via Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line R. R.

Get your tickets—No. 87 Washington street, Boston; No. 229 Broadway, New Jersey R. R., foot of Cortlandt street, New York; Continental Hotel, 628 Chestnut street, 44 South Fifth street, and at the depot, corner Broad and Prime streets, Philadelphia; S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, or at Camden Station, Baltimore; 486 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; and at all the principal railroad Offices in the East.

SAM. GILL, General Supt., Louisville, Ky. HENRY STEFFE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky. SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

PROGRESS OF DENTISTRY.

DR. SIGESMOND, Surgeon Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, is the inventor of Artificial Teeth without plates or clasps. Can be inserted permanently without extracting any roots. Warranted twenty years. The most painful decayed teeth or stumps restored by filling or building up to natural shape and color without pain, at 63 East Ninth street, near Broadway, into of Union Square. 68-180.

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NOISELESS.

LINK MOTION.

LOCK STITCH.



Sewing Machine

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

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BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO., 623 BROADWAY, New York.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD ROOMS.

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

69 & 71 BROADWAY, (Nearly opposite Wall St.)

Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers.

The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines, Brandies and Cigars.

Wholesale Store—71 BROADWAY. JOHN GAULT.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

33 BROADWAY.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT.

on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to \$10,000 will be received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest on new deposits commences first of every month. HENRY SMITH, President. WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents. REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

FLANNELS AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

CHURCH, WORTH AND WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE HAIR.

ZOECOME!

THE NEW HAIR RESTORATIVE

Will positively restore luxuriant and healthy growth of HAIR upon the

BALD HEADED,

and will prevent the hair from falling out.

It has no poisonous caustic or irritating ingredient whatever. It is as harmless as water, and WHOLLY UNLIKE any other preparation for the hair.

It never falls. It has produced a fine growth of hair upon those who have been bald for twenty-five years. All who have used it, without exception, attest to its great merits.

Persons in New York or Brooklyn wishing to test the ZOECOME, can either personally or by note make arrangements to have a hair dresser sent to their residences and apply it.

MRS. ELVIRA M. DEPUY,

64 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

A HISTORY

OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

With the Proceedings of the Decade Meeting held at APOLLO HALL, OCTOBER 20, 1870,

From 1850 to 1870,

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT DURING THE WINTER OF 1871,

IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL,

Compiled by

PAULINA W. DAVIS.

For sale by all Booksellers. Price 50c. A lucid and liberal account of the most important political movement of the day.—W. & C.'s W.

EQUALITY A RIGHT OF WOMAN.

BY VICTORIA C. CLAFLIN.

The object of the author in presenting this book to the public was:

First, To show that woman has the same human rights which men have.

Second, To point out wherein a condition of servitude has been involuntarily accepted by women as a substitute for equality, they in the meantime laboring under the delusion that they were above instead of below equality.

Third, To prove that it is a duty which women owe to 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 their lives 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.

Fifth, 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 Fannie C. Claflin, 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 Tribune paraded them as the champion free-lovers by way of 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 Tribune 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 fails 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 remodeling 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, classified 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 reasoning 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 rivets the attention; and one rises from the perusal with the feeling of being refreshed, strengthened and made better by such a healthy mental stimulant. She divests 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 morning, when the mind is active, and it is a good preparation for intellectual work; it is full of suggestions, and compels thought in the highest direction. Our advice is get the book and study it."—New World.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

SUN BUILDING,

166 Nassau street, New York.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of \$5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDET, Secretary.

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STOCKING SUPPORTER

AND

LADIES' PROTECTOR.

NO MORE COLD FEET—NO MORE

DEFORMED LIMBS.

MRS. DANIELS takes pleasure in offering the

above articles to ladies, with the assurance that they will give satisfaction.

The trade supplied at a discount.

No. 63 Clarendon Street,

BOSTON.

OR

MRS. C. A. GAYNOR,

821 Broadway, New York.

SYPIER & CO.,

(Successors to D. Marley.)

No. 557 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Dealers in

MODERN AND ANTIQUE

Furniture, Bronzes,

CHINA, ARTICLES OF VERTU.

Established 1826.

A BEAUTIFUL

SET OF TEETH,

With plumpers to set out the cheeks and restore the

face to its natural appearance. Movable plumpers

adjusted to old sets, weighted Lower Sets, fillings

Gold, Amalgam, Bone, etc.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

With Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No extra charge when others are inserted.

SPLENDID SETS, \$10 to \$20.

L. BERNHARD, No. 216 Sixth Avenue,

Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets east side.

S. J. & F. BEEBEE,

BROKERS,

IN GOLD, STOCKS & BONDS

No. 7 NEW STREET,

NEW YORK.

59.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

\$330,000 IN GOLD

DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders

solicited and promptly filled.

The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds

of Gold and Silver and Government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS,

No. 16 Wall Street.

WM. DIBBLEE,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

854 Broadway,

HAS REMOVED FROM HIS STORE TO THE

FIRST FLOOR,

where he will continue to conduct his business in all

branches TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER

than heretofore, in consequence of the difference in

his rent.

CHATELAINE BRAIDS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WIGS,

and everything appertaining to the business will be

kept on hand and made to order.

DIBBLEEANIA for stimulating, JAPONICA for

soothing and the MAGIC TAR SALVE for promoting

the growth of the hair, constantly on hand.

Consultation on diseases of the scalp, Mondays,

Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Also, his celebrated

HARABA ZEIN,

or FLESH BEAUTIFIER, the only pure and harm-

less preparation ever made for the complexion. No

lady should ever be without it. Can be obtained

only at

WM. DIBBLEE'S,

854 Broadway, up-stairs.



The Books and Speeches of

Fannie C. Claflin will hereafter

at the following liberal prices:

The Principles of Government

hull.....

Constitutional Equality, by T

Woman Suffrage guaranteed

speech by Victoria C. Woo

The Great Social Problem of I

by Victoria C. Woodhull;

The Principles of Finance,

Woodhull;

Practical View of Political I

nie C. Claflin;

Majority and Minority Repor

mittee on the Woodhull

Each per copy.....

per 100.....

POST OFF

The mails for Europe dur

Oct. 14, 1871, will close at

A. M., on Wednesday at 12

and on Saturday at 12 M.

THE INT

It ought to be known th

it does not aspire to the l

meetings are held in publ

though only members ar

special invitation), and n

vote. The several sector

follows:

Section 1 (German).—S

Hotel, corner of Broome

Section 2 (French).—Tl

2 P. M., at No. 100 Princ

female members) and eve

place.

Section 6 (German).—I

street.

Section 8 (German).—M

avenue, Williamsburgh,

Section 9 (American).—

Twenty-seventh street.

Section 10 (French).—

each month, 6 P. M.,

Forty-first and Forty-se

Section 11 (German).—

ninth street, between E

Section 12 (American).—

each month, 8 P. M., at

Section 13 (German).—

month, 8 P. M., at No. 1

I

This active friend o

speaks, to the confusio

A brief letter from him

showing the sound libe

elsewhere in our colun

—

The annual meeting

Association is to be i

Indianapolis, on Wed

16th of November. A

the Northwest are invi



The Board of Directors of the Western Woman Suffrage Association...

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11:30 A. M. on Wednesday at 12 M. on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. and on Saturday at 12 M. P. H. Jones, Postmaster.

THE INTERNATIONAL

It ought to be known that this association is not secret—it does not aspire to the honor of being a conspiracy. Its 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.

- 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...
Section 3 (German).—Friday, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Stanton street.
Section 4 (German).—Monday, 8 P. M., at No. 53 Union avenue, Williamsburgh, L. I.
Section 5 (American).—Wednesday, 8 P. M., at No. 35 East Twenty-seventh street.
Section 6 (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 7 (German).—Thursday, 8 P. M., West Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at Hessel's.
Section 8 (American).—The second and fourth Sunday in each month, 8 P. M., at No. 44 Broad street.
Section 9 (German).—The first and third Tuesday in each month, 8 P. M., at No. 301 East Tenth street.

KARL MARX.

This active friend of freedom is not dead but lives and speaks, to the confusion of despots and pseudo-Republicans. A brief letter from him and a long one from his daughter, showing the sound liberalism of the Versailles, will be found elsewhere in our columns.

THE annual meeting of the Northwestern Woman Suffrage Association is to be held in the Representatives' Hall, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of November. All the prominent suffrage speakers in the Northwest are invited, and every effort will be made for a great meeting.

OUR NEW WESTERN AGENCY.—Mr. A. J. Boyer, formerly of the "Nineteenth Century," has become our General Western Agent, with office at 116 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., where subscription may be made to the WEEKLY and advertisements will be taken.

Mrs. Hannah M. Tracey Cutler, President, and Lucy Stone, Chairman Executive Committee of the American Woman Suffrage Association, have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 21st and 22d of November.

CONNECTICUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association was held in the Music Hall, Hartford, on Tuesday last.

Mrs. John Hooker, chairman of the meeting, opened the session with prayer and read the report of the treasurer, and then considered a proposed amendment to the 5th article of the constitution of the association altering the time for holding the annual meeting, or leaving the officers to determine at such time as they should deem most proper.

Mrs. John Hooker was the first speaker. She began by expressing her pleasure at meeting those present, feeling sure that each one was interested in the objects of the Association. The prospects for the success of the cause throughout the country she declared to be wonderfully bright and promising. A large amount of printed matter had been circulated by the Association, 120,000 tracts having been printed, and some 90,000 been put directly into the hands of women in seventy-one towns in this State.

Mr. Hooker then read a series of resolutions expressing the encouraging aspect of the cause and the hope that the vote of women will be counted at the next Presidential election. The precise language of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That the present aspect of the woman suffrage movement is extremely encouraging. We have only to refer to the able and exhaustive report of a minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in favor of the right of women to vote under the present Constitution of the United States; to the recent decision of Chief Justice Howe of Wyoming, and of Judge Underwood of the United States District Court of Virginia to the same effect; and to the great number of leading men in Congress and in both the political parties who have publicly committed themselves to the same view.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all the women of Connecticut who believe in their present constitutional right to the suffrage to vote at the next State election, having complied with all legal prerequisites.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the men of Connecticut to assist women in the discharge of this new duty by every means in their power.

Resolved, That we recommend to and urge upon all men in the State, in favor of woman suffrage, to withhold their votes from every candidate for office at the next State election who is not known to be in favor of the enfranchisement of women, and to labor for the election of such candidates of whatever party, otherwise worthy of support, as shall be in favor of the equal political rights of all citizens.

Resolved, That the claim made by some of the opponents of woman suffrage that the marriage relation will in some way become impaired if women are enfranchised, is not only unjust so far as it attributes a desire for such a result to any considerable number of advocates of woman suffrage, but is utterly unphilosophical and absurd. The hearts of women will always be in their homes. The best condition of the marriage relation is, and always will be, more important to the happiness of women than to that of men, and when women have the right to vote they will vote down overwhelmingly ever attempt by legislation to degrade that relation, or to render it in any manner insecure, or open the door to any allowed violation of its dignities and sanctities.

Resolved, That we renew, therefore, the resolution passed unanimously two years ago by the Convention, at which this association was formed.—That in advocating the opening to woman of this larger sphere, we do not undervalue her relations as a wife and mother, than which none can be more worthy of a true woman's love and pride; but it is only by a full development of her faculties and a wide range for her thought that she can become the true companion of an intelligent husband, and the wise and inspiring educator of her children.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the constitution of this association limits its object to the one matter of securing to the women of the state the right to vote, we renew our purpose therein declared to limit the operations of the association to that one object, without turning aside either to indorse or repudiate any views on other questions of social reform which may be held by those who in good faith and genuine earnestness co-operate with us in this special work. All such questions we have no doubt will be met by the women of the country when they come to vote upon them, with an intelligent and earnest interest, and in the spirit of the highest purity and Christian morality.

The resolutions were offered as the basis for discussion during the morning and afternoon sessions of the Convention. In speaking of them Mr. Hooker said:

MR. HOOKER'S REMARKS.

I would like to make a few remarks on the encouraging aspect of this cause. The most remarkable thing in this movement has been the investigation of the question whether women have the right to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. I regard the arguments in the affirmative as unanswerable. I came to this investigation hesitatingly; I gave a thorough examination of the question, and have no doubt that these amendments entitle women to vote, and that the courts will ultimately declare that they have the right under the Constitution. This view is gaining ground. The minority of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives in Washington favored this view. The majority were against it. The question is a new one, and took the people by surprise. Mr. Woodward, a member of Congress on the Democratic side, and thoroughly opposed to Women Suffrage,

declared that there was no escape from this result—that women are granted the franchise under these amendments. I expected confidently that the first judicial decisions would be against this interpretation. Our courts are proverbially cautious. They are indisposed to make a change. They rely upon the precedents of long-established practice, and I expected that the first judicial decisions would be against us. I have been pleasantly disappointed. Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, has given an opinion in favor of this view. He is one of the ablest men in the United States, and his decisions have great weight. He argues decidedly in favor of women voting under these amendments. The matter came before Judge Underwood, in Virginia, a sensible and fairly read judge, and he decided positively that women have the vote by these amendments. Thus I have been so far disappointed, while I was expecting the early decisions would be the other way, they have been in favor. A great many people suggest that this interpretation is taking an unfair advantage—that manifestly the framers of these amendments did not intend them to take so wide a scope as the enfranchisement of women—and that it is unfair to claim such a right. It is one of the absurdest of all things to refuse this benefit furnished to our hands, simply because the framers of the instrument did not intend it. Where is the anti-slavery man or woman who, during the last thirty years, would not have clutched at any clause in the Constitution that would have freed the slaves? They would have rejoiced at such a chance. Slavery was destroyed in Massachusetts many years ago in a similar way. No one supposed that the Constitution freed them till some smart lawyer brought the question before the courts. The slaves were freed, and everybody rejoiced. Mr. Patten, of the Advance, bears down on this matter as being a snap judgment. But no one would have taken a similar advantage for the freeing of slaves sooner than Mr. Patten. I have no doubt that the right of women to vote exists in the Constitution. It may not be conceded at once. It may be necessary to work the thing through the courts. It may be defeated by one judgment and another, though the indications are the other way. I cannot say what the Supreme Court of the United States would say, nor our Circuit Courts. But I have no doubt about the ultimate effect.

A lady who is not a resident of Hartford, or even of Connecticut, spoke to the point that if female suffrage should be conferred, women would not thereby be compelled to exercise the right.

Mrs. M. E. Middlebrook followed with brief remarks, urging more fully the point suggested by the last speaker.

Mrs. Hooker then made another speech, in which she commended highly a tract entitled, "The Legal Disabilities of the Women of Connecticut," and then gave some account of the manner in which the work in favor of woman suffrage was being carried on in the city of Washington. The "Autograph Book" of the National Suffrage Association was in the Hall, and Mrs. Hooker invited every lady present who desired to vote to inscribe her name in it.

At 12 o'clock the meeting was adjourned to 2 o'clock. There were about seventy persons present when the meeting broke up.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—REMARKS BY MRS. MIDDLEBROOK, MRS. CAMPBELL, JOHN HOOKER, ESQ., AND REV. C. M. WINES.

The afternoon session of the Woman Suffrage meeting at Music Hall, yesterday (Wednesday), opened at half-past 2 o'clock, Mr. John Hooker, chairman. The committee on nominations presented the following list of officers, who were elected for the ensuing year:

- PRESIDENT—Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Hartford.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, Middletown; Rev. Dr. N. J. Burton, Hartford; Rev. C. M. Wines, Hartford; Rev. W. L. Gage, Hartford; Timothy Allyn, Esq., Hartford; John Hooker, Esq., Hartford; Charles Cheney, Esq., South Manchester; Ward Cheney, Esq., South Manchester; Rev. W. W. Belden, Bristol; Rev. J. B. Cleveland, Bloomfield; Hon. H. H. Starkweather, Norwich; John Rice, Esq., Farmington; Dr. E. B. Lyon, New Britain.
SECRETARIES—Frances Ellen Burr, Hartford.
TREASURER—John Hooker, Esq., Hartford.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES—Rev. Olympia Brown, Bridgeport; Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, Bridgeport; Mrs. Lita Barney Sayles, Dayville; Charles Atwater, New Haven; Mrs. Lucy Elmes, Derby; Mrs. Virginia Smith, Hartford; Mrs. J. G. Parsons, Hartford.

It was then voted that the 5th Article of the Constitution be amended so that the annual meeting of the Association may be held at any time during the fall of the year at the option of the Executive Committee. It was also voted that the Executive Committee have power to fill vacancies in their number, from time to time, as they may think best, and that so far as it can be done, one Vice-President be appointed from each county.

Mrs. Middlebrook then addressed the meeting, speaking at some length in a very able manner. She gave a sketch of the plan, proposed and drawn up by herself some months ago, of the woman suffragists of the State, pledging themselves to work actively for the election of such nominees of either political party as would pledge themselves to support woman suffrage—the balance of political power in this State being so evenly adjusted that the few votes required in each town, to turn it either way, could be secured to the party supporting the woman suffragists. Mrs. Middlebrook stated that she had the names of about fifty gentlemen who would pledge themselves in this manner.

Mrs. Hooker then made a few remarks, after which Mrs. Campbell, of Massachusetts, spoke in reply to a question handed in from the audience, asking whether women would not be made more masculine by the vote. Mrs. Campbell thought the ballot would elevate women, and tone them up to higher standards. If women were to be made less attractive to those who think only of artificial adornments, why let it come, for this would be a decided gain to the women. Better qualities would take the place of these. We are willing to make the exchange, as Mark Antony said of Cleopatra. It is the lowest form of manhood that opposes us—the highest that sustains us; we are willing to make the exchange. Mrs. C. said she had lately attended a convention, where she had learned to her great regret, that Victoria Woodhull was to preside. She had considered her a sort of monster, and expected to find a coarse, disagreeable woman, and was surprised to find one representing the finest and most delicate qualities of womanly character; so shrinking as to lack confidence to speak extempore, but reading from manuscript, the noblest sentiments that could be expressed by pen. This completely disarmed her (Mrs. Campbell's) prejudices, she was willing to let her pass for all that is feminine among woman suffragists.

Mr. Hooker here spoke on the point of misrepresentation, touched on by the last speaker, illustrating from his own ex-

perience the manner in which the press misrepresents things. Attending a reception given by Mrs. Phelps, of New York, a wealthy woman suffragist, a year or two ago—a reception where were people of the highest culture and dressed in the best taste—many in the height of the fashion—some of the papers in that city came out the next morning with the announcement that the ladies at this reception wore bloomers, and danced till midnight, whereas it broke up at ten o'clock, and no bloomers were there.

The Rev. C. M. Wines, of the Fourth Church, was here introduced. Mr. Wines is a new speaker in the cause here, and a most pleasing one. He said:

For the first time I have the pleasure of being with you, although I have taken part in meetings of this kind in Boston, and my sympathies have been given to it for some time. I did not intend to speak here this afternoon, but at the request of the chairman I do so. The first of the resolutions passed here, seems to be the starting point for a few remarks: "Resolved, That the present aspect of the woman suffrage movement is extremely encouraging." I was talking with a gentleman to-day, at one time in favor of this cause, but who has now withdrawn his sympathy. He expressed an opinion exactly the reverse of this resolution. But I believe the present aspect is extremely encouraging, partly because of support, and partly because of opposition. In the matter of the support alluded to in the resolution, men of eminence and the highest standing intellectually, morally, religiously, politically and socially are taking the lead in this movement—men who stand above reproach. And the same may be said of the ladies who lead. But I would like more particularly to speak of the encouraging signs of the movement that appear from the opposition that it encounters. I can remember when the subject of woman's rights awoke a scornful smile; and even in my case it met with that very response. But this has passed over, and it is met with argument now, as for instance in the questions just read here, there is nothing flippant or intended to cast discredit, but there is a degree of earnestness and seriousness of both men and women. But there is another objection made to this movement, the one made by my friend, and which seems to involve a little more important thought, and to bear its own answer. He said he favored this movement when it was unpopular, and when his mind was partly in doubt about it, because he wanted a fair hearing that it might be decided on its own merits. But now that we see women endeavoring to force the thing along, and insisting upon their rights, and that too in face of opposition of a large class of women, he had asked whether they, the minority, had any right to claim to obtain the franchise—to force those women to vote and take part in politics, who don't believe in it.

I think they have. A question of right is a question of duty. It is not that women aspire to more power and honors. It has passed out of that realm, in my mind, and come to the position where I maintain, not that women have the right to vote, but that men have the right to demand that they vote. It is not what we want, but what the citizen needs. The true health and welfare of the country require that women be enlisted in its concerns. How is it that republicanism, especially in New York, has proved such a failure? Simply because the gentlemen of refinement, of position and integrity have stayed away from primary meetings, and failed to enter into all the duties that belong to them as citizens of the country. And it is just this thing we need to fight against—this apathy, this alienation of sympathy and effort, that we need to avoid, equally so in one class as in another. What we need is to have women thoroughly brought into sympathy with the true life of the country. What we want is to have women educated and brought to that point wherein their whole life shall be enlarged—shall be forced out of mere domestic concerns which are so largely selfish as compared with the interests of the State. Responsibility and duty bring corresponding enlargement of the whole manhood, and make more and more of women instead of less. As to its tending to turn women aside from their true vocation and make them masculine, you have heard already what masculinity is. The man who is not womanly is not manly; and the woman who has none of the elements of manliness in her is but a pitiful creature at the best. [Applause]

One other objection; and that is that this movement has social tendencies which are bad, loosening the bonds of society and morals, and the name of one and another is brought up as illustrations, particularly Mrs. Woodhull, who had had opinions attributed to her as showing the bad tendencies of this movement. Now there are two replies to be made. In any revolutionary experience through which a nation passes, in the upheaval of classes and society, there must be, as there always has been, a number of objectionable features developed, and persons brought to the surface who are persons rather to be shranked from, and whose leadership is rather to be deplored. That doesn't prove that individuals in one place and another, advocating extreme views and doctrines, incidentally developed, indicate the true tendencies and results of the movement.

I want to say one word in regard to Mrs. Woodhull, whom I never saw. I had received from the New York Tribune an impression in regard to her. Yet I am willing to believe that the impression was greatly at fault—that the extracts in that paper were much garbled. The friend of whom I have spoken gave me a copy of Mrs. Woodhull's paper, and with a feeling that I was going to read something utterly abhorrent to me as a Christian minister, I read one and another of the articles, and especially some of the addresses of Mrs. Woodhull; and now I testify as a Christian minister, as a husband and father, and one who is thoroughly in sympathy with you in your feelings concerning the sanctities of home relationship in which life is bound up—I testify to you that if those utterances of Mrs. Woodhull in her paper were the fair expression of her sentiments, then those extracts which the Tribune had in its columns were utterly unfair and unjust. [Applause.] I testify that Mrs. Woodhull's views were thoroughly favorable to a higher idea of true love and of the duties that belong to motherhood and wifehood. So I maintain that we ought not to judge these reports at second hand. We should remember that if we go to the one who speaks we should judge very differently.

In the earnestness and interest of the arguments brought against this movement, wherein people are constrained to believe it must be made in a spirit of fairness—by this opposition; by the very issuing of papers against it—by the petition of women opposing suffrage, there is testimony borne to the strength of this movement for woman suffrage—to the fact that it is advancing with steady tread to its position as an acknowledged fact and right belonging to our republicanism.

Much lively discussion was had during the afternoon on questions handed in from the audience. Mr. Hooker spoke

at some length, making the point that it is not only a question of right, but one of absolute duty for men as well as women to insist upon the enfranchisement of women, even if a majority of women don't wish to vote. He cited the instance of a couple of ladies upon whom he called on the eve of a certain election day, and just after the State had been through an exciting political campaign. Both ladies were ignorant of the day of election and of politics in general, and both acknowledged they never read the political part of the papers. Mr. Hooker considered this a strong argument for enfranchising women. They need it to awaken them to the living questions of the day.

After this the resolutions previously read were adopted and the meeting adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was more numerously attended; the character and tone of the assembly was of the highest order. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Hooker, president of the association, and the report of the secretary, Miss Frances Ellen Burr, was listened to with attention, the reading being frequently interrupted with applause. Lacking space we give only the following synopsis:

The work of the past year was recounted, and a result favorable to the cause of female suffrage, it was thought, had been reached. The action of the last Legislature of the State was not at all in consonance with its duty; the members were paid from women's money as well as men's, and they had altogether slighted the rights of women in justice and under the Constitution. The law's delay is nowhere better exemplified than in the tardy motion which the opponents of woman suffrage are making toward the granting of a simple act which is not even a favor. The cowardice of the press and politicians is shown not alone in this cause, but in New York, where they cringe at the feet of the Roman Catholics, who hold the ballot; in Connecticut the same classes bow to the tobacco interest. Foreigners have grasped the balance of power, and American women can equalize the government. Rumblers and rumdrinkers do not desire the extension of suffrage to women. In Hartford, with its corrupt police force, women would turn out of power the proprietors and frequenters of brothels. Reference was made to the efforts being made in Washington for the rescue of abandoned women. Congress is to be assailed at its next session by all classes of women, and the success of their efforts will place women on a basis of moral equality with men. The success of the woman movement will be a signal for the end of disastrous labor strikes, for with women in the field as competitors willing to go as good labor as men at less prices the labor question will be found easy of solution. The science of government demands that women be admitted to a share therein.

Mrs. John Hooker read a letter from a gentleman of New Britain, regarding a debate on woman suffrage in a club in that town. Mr. Elihu Burritt took part, and his conclusion was that he had never known of a discussion wherein so many changed their views, or wherein a subject was so thoroughly exhausted with a result so favorably to a reform. Supplementing the reading of the letter by remarks calculated to stimulate the meeting to enthusiasm, Mrs. Hooker urged the signing of the "woman's pledge of the United States," as a means of redeeming politics from the curse of bad and immoral men who have gained the direction of affairs.

Mr. John Hooker argued the question of the right of women to vote under the Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment, he having made an address on the subject at the morning session, and being requested to repeat his arguments at the fuller evening meeting.

Mrs. Middlebrook, of Bridgeport, spoke to women especially on the right and duty of women to vote. She repeated the exposition of her plan to make the society's cause a success by sending to the legislature men who would strike out the word "male" from the Constitution of the State.

Mrs. Hooker called on every woman who intended to attempt to vote at the next and subsequent elections to rise. The eloquence of Mrs. Middlebrook, though stirring, did not stir many to avow their intention. Mrs. H. said she was glad that ever so few were determined to stand out for the right, and gave the advice to the timid that they should work in the parlor, if not at the polls, for the success of the cause.

In response to a call for questions, only one was handed in: "If women are allowed to vote will not the influence of the clergy in politics be greatly increased, especially that of the Roman Catholic clergy?"

The Rev. Mr. Wines, being called upon to answer, did not see what connection there was between the Protestant clergy and the women of their congregations any more intimate than between the clergy and the men. He could not speak on this matter in relation to the Roman Catholic clergy, yet he believed that they, like the Protestant clergy, were always found on the side of virtue, and he thought that if the influence of the clergy was to be extended by woman suffrage the influence would be for the better. Not seeing the cause for fear in the comparison of Roman Catholic and Protestant ideas, he would trust the good of the result to the influence of the clergy of both religions, sure that it would not suffer. The ballot would awaken among those who had been under subjection to Roman priests such enthusiasm as would be for the interests of freedom.

At the hour of half-past nine the Association adjourned sine die.

THE GRAND LYCEUM CELEBRATION IN CLEVELAND, OHIO—A GALA DAY.

[From the Banner of Light.]

Sept. 19, 1871, will long be remembered by the Spiritualists of Northern Ohio as the occasion of a most successful Lyceum reunion in the city of Cleveland. People often declare that it is impossible for Spiritualists to work unitedly for any given end; and the history of our conventions, State and National, has given strength to this declaration. But the grand celebration which took place in Cleveland, Sept. 19, goes to show that, after all, there is a ground of unity among Spiritualists; that they can work together as brothers and sisters. Perhaps it is the intrigues of conventions that bring about the disorder that we all so much lament; for, on the occasion referred to, no one had any petty ambition to foist upon the people; no one had any idolized hobby to elaborate. On the contrary, it was a complete subordination of selfish interests to the laudable desire of seeing happiness and success crown the efforts of all. And is not this typical of the harmony that is yet to bless Spiritualists the world over? Discords cannot last forever. The sunlight will come at last. And oh, how blessed will that holy season

be to all of us! The light is dawning. The angels have brought new workers into the field. Let us all labor on. We are not chasing a myth. There is music in the heavens. Angelic voices speak to us. Hear their sweet accents! They breathe words of gentleness and love and redemption for all mankind. It is said that the details of the great Boston Peace Jubilee flashed in upon Mr. Patrick Gilmore's mind instantaneously—a sudden inspiration. So, also, did the details of the celebration which it is our pleasure to write about suddenly illumine the mind of Bro. C. I. Thacher, Conductor of the Children's Progressive Lyceum of Cleveland. This earnest worker, having the interest of the cause at heart, had, in hours of prayer and meditation, asked that God's angels would inspire him with strength to aid in the advancement of the cause of Spiritualism. In a receptive moment, the idea of a great jubilee among the Spiritualists came to him. With incomparable energy, he started into the work of perfecting plans to carry out the scheme. Consequently advertisements appeared in all the Spiritual papers, that a feast of good things would take place in the "Forest City," on the date above mentioned. Friends rallied around Bro. Thacher, and so, blessing each other, they won success. Early Tuesday morning (19th), the scene at the Union Depot, Cleveland, was enlivened. The trains from the East and West brought hundreds of Lyceum children, and hundreds of adults to witness the ceremonies of the day. The procession formed at the depot at an early hour, as follows: Marshal of the Day, A. A. Wheelock; Cleveland Grays' Band; Cleveland Lyceum, C. I. Thacher, Conductor; Kirtland Lyceum, Frank Rich, Conductor; Painesville Band; Painesville Lyceum, A. G. Smith, Conductor; Geneva Lyceum, C. Goble, Conductor; Thompson Lyceum, E. Hurlburt, Conductor. All the Lyceums turned out with full ranks.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The grand column marched through the principal streets of Cleveland. Thousands flocked to witness the novel sight. The scene, as the procession came down Euclid avenue, was inspiring. The children marched exceedingly well, and won admiring plaudits from the lookers-on for their orderly conduct. It was about 10 o'clock that the procession arrived at the Rink, which is capable of holding ten thousand people. The crowd here was very large, but orderly. Strains of music filled the air; and the children, with a tread that might be called stately, filed into the building. The doors of the Rink were thrown open free to all. First in order was a grand feast of music by the Cleveland Grays Band and the Painesville Cornet Band, which received loud applause from the gathering thousands. Mr. C. I. Thacher then called upon all public speakers and conductors and guardians of Lyceums to take a seat on the rostrum. The delegation of Shakers present were also invited to the stand.

The Cleveland choir then discoursed sweet music. This was followed by an address of welcome by Master Eugene Johnson, of the Cleveland Lyceum. Next came the opening address by A. A. Wheelock, which was in that gentleman's happiest strain. Mr. A. G. Smith, of the Painesville Lyceum, then led in singing a piece entitled "Sing All Together," accompanied by the Painesville Band. The singing was participated in by all of the children. O. L. Sutliff, of Ravenna, Ohio, then delivered a short address, which was followed by exercises by the Painesville Lyceum in singing, marching and calisthenics. The Painesville Lyceum has reached a most enviable degree of proficiency, and its officers and members have good reason to be proud of the display they made in the Cleveland Rink, September 19. Interesting exercises by the Geneva Lyceum closed the forenoon session.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was opened by Lyceum manoeuvres and recitations from all the Lyceums present, which gave great satisfaction.

J. M. Peebles then delivered a short address on the Lyceum movement, in the course of which he stated that there were three Children's Progressive Lyceums in England and one in Germany. He expressed his determination to labor so long as strength was given him for the upbuilding of such schools for the young—a declaration which was received with loud applause. Mr. A. G. Smith then sang a solo, entitled, "Oh Life, Beautiful Life," accompanied by the Painesville Band. Master Emery Olds then gave a recitation in fine style. O. P. Kellogg was then introduced, and, in his own mirthful way, made everybody laugh. Mr. Wheelock then announced that Victoria C. Woodhull, who was present at the morning session, had kindly donated a valuable present, in the line of reading matter, to each of the Lyceums represented.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The great event of the evening was the oration by VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,

ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

It had been extensively advertised that Mrs. Woodhull would visit Cleveland. There was great interest among all classes to see her. By 7 o'clock (Tuesday evening) crowds of people began to seek admission into the Rink.

A LIVELY SCENE.

It looked lively enough inside the Rink as the colossal audience was assembling. The *élite* of Cleveland, if not, indeed, of Northern Ohio, were present.

Hundreds of gas jets lighted up the spacious building, and the eager throng, passing to and fro, or chatting gaily and earnestly in their seats, brought vividly to one's mind the appearance of things in the Boston Coliseum during the great Peace Jubilee.

At 8 o'clock nearly

5,000 PEOPLE

had gathered together. Mr. J. M. Peebles was nominated Chairman of the meeting. He announced that the first exercise would be singing.

Mr. Peebles then introduced Victoria C. Woodhull in the following words:

"This is an age of thought, of study, of earnest investigation. Men and women are in earnest in the search after principles. The desire is, on all sides, to strike the ground of the permanent, the substantial and the just. God, in his providence, has, in past ages, lifted up certain men and women to be standard bearers of truth and progress. These souls have led the masses on to light, and a great measure of spiritual blessings. God, our divine protector, does this same thing to-day. He loves the children of the nineteenth century, even as he did those that, years ago, walked and sang and prayed 'neath Syrian skies. We have inspired men and women in our midst to-day. How grandly they work! Their countenances beam with heavenly splendor

their words are as though they were such an one with Woodhull, who read Theodore her trials and in Wall street moralizing Co the rostrum will receive the plaud in a Woman's of such as Luci I love you; give I have a home sister of Henry the noble woman Hooker invoke bull. And other derstand aright Victoria C. W pleasure of int

Mrs. Woodl forward on th manner she audience at on hearing to the

Mrs. Woodl tones firm, an people. We during Mrs. W forgotten to se of the eloque called by the s earnest convi of the fac that things su mains of ear entered upon effort in Cle Prejudice me away into obl to you—you s shining in her have been fri hull is slowly prosperity.

After the Rink dancing a jolly time.

We notice Kimball, of of the Ame Wilson, of B Ohio; Mrs. J and others. much regret

Brother St procession. t school. Thi Northern O great credit May it be ot ings.

For the ir of the exlus Constitution speaks for it

We learn last Miss C Kilgore, Es the voucher Assessors ar voter, claim therefore en ship. The Her attorne citizenship the foundati citizens, and States, with the privilege was then re and she rec took to the c with her fi took her off tells us, one

The only o lished by the to say:

Iowa is on franchiseme We shall no of that Stat Fifteenth A from the Be

We trust r fesses to rep honorable "s be. Really, in your souls be patient, t male masters tient and do ments. You and not for a Be patient, don't, we beg

For the remainder of that day and night we were again committed to the care of several gendarmes, one of whom over sat opposite us while we were doing.

On the following day, the 8th, we had a visit from the Prefect and a person whom we supposed to be his Secretary. Of this interview a most inaccurate and fantastical account appeared in the *France*, and was from thence transferred into a great number of other papers. But to return to the Prefect.

M. de Keratry, after making a very lengthy preface, informed us most blandly that the authorities had been informed that it had been found that there was no foundation for the charge made against M. Lafarques, who was innocent, and therefore at liberty to return to France. "As for your sister and yourself," said M. de Keratry, "I suppose, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, there is much more against you than against M. Lafarques" (thus we were being suddenly transformed from witnesses into the accused), "and in all likelihood you will be expelled from France. However, an order from government for your liberation will come in the course of the day." Then, assuming a paternal tone, he said, "Anyhow, let me advise you to moderate your zeal in the future, *pas trop de zele!*" Upon which the supposed secretary said abruptly, "And the International is the association powerful in England?" "Yes," I answered, "most powerful, and so it is in all other countries." "Ah," exclaimed M. de Keratry, "the International is a religion!" Before he made his exit, M. de Keratry once more assured us, on his word of honor, that Paul Lafarques was free, and asked us at once to write to Bossot, to tell him so, and to invite him to return to France. Now, I fancied I could see the red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur adorning the button hole of De Keratry, and as I have a notion that the honor of the Knights of the Legion d'Honneur must be something very different to the honor of common mortals, I thought it best to be prudent, and so instead of advising M. Lafarques to return to Luchon, I intended to do the contrary, and begged of a friend to send him the means wherewith to travel further into Spain.

Followed about by our shadows, the gendarmes, we waited in vain for the promised order for our release. At 11 o'clock at night, the Procureur de la Republique walked into our room; but instead of bringing us the order for our liberation, M. Desagarre asked us to get ready a trunk and to follow him into "*une maison particuliere.*" I knew this proceeding was illegal, but what could we do? There were only a few women in the house with us, whereas the Procureur was accompanied by several gendarmes. Therefore, not wishing to afford the cowardly bully, M. Desagarre, the satisfaction of using brute force, we gave orders to our weeping maid to get ready our dresses, etc., and having attempted to console the daughter of our landlady by telling her we should soon return, we got into a carriage occupied by two gendarmes, in the dead of night, in a strange country, to be taken whither we knew not.

The *gendarmerie* barracks proved to be our destination; a bedroom having been shown us, our door having been duly barricaded outside, we were left alone. In this place we remained the following day until past five o'clock, when, determined to know what all this meant, I desired to have an interview with the Prefect. M. de Keratry came. I asked him how it was we had been taken to the *gendarmerie* after he had promised us our liberty.

"Thanks to my intercession," answered he, "you have been allowed to spend the night at the *gendarmerie*. The government (M. Thiers) would have sent you to the prison of St. Godins, near Toulouse." Then M. de Keratry handed me a letter containing 2,000 francs, which had been sent to M. Lafarques by his banker at Bordeaux, and which he, M. de Keratry, had hitherto detained; declared we were free, were not to be expelled from France, but, like Mr. Lafarques, at liberty to remain in the country.

This time we were imprudent enough to inform Mad. Lafarques of what M. de Keratry had said with regard to her husband.

On the 10th we received a *laissez passer* to go over to Spain, but our English passport was not returned us. During ten days we applied for it in vain. M. de Keratry wrote he had sent it to Paris, and could not get it back, though he had repeatedly written for it.

We now saw we had only been turned out of the small *gendarmerie* of Luchon to be locked up in that great *gendarmerie*, the Republic-Thiers. We were still prisoners. With out a passport there was no getting out of France, in which country we were evidently to be kept, until some event or other should afford a pretext for again arresting us.

The police organs of Toulouse were daily accusing us of acting as emissaries of the International on the French and Spanish frontiers. "But," added they, "the Prefect is taking energetic measures in order to reassure (*pour rassurer*) the inhabitants of the Haute Garonne." Now, it is true, a *laissez passer* to go over into Spain had been given us, but the experience of Mad. Lafarques in that country was not of a nature to encourage us to seek a refuge in the land of El Eld.

The facts we learned from Madame Lafarques carry us back to the 5th of August.

I mentioned above that our concubine had been compelled to leave us at Fox. Whereupon M. Desagarre, the Procureur de la Republique, and several "gentlemen" of the police, attempted to persuade him, in the most plausible manner, to

return to Bossot, and on false pretences to get M. Lafarques to go to Fox. Fortunately, an honest man, named Thiers, a match for half a dozen police agents. The next morning, following passed there was some talk of the International, and glib talk, and then referred to M. Lafarques, who frequently gendarmes and gendarmes, with the Prefect at their head, set out on an expedition to Bossot. M. Desagarre, whose discretion is the better part of his courage, had previously declared he would not go to Fox to arrest M. Lafarques without a sufficient escort, that he would do nothing with one or two gendarmes against a man like M. Lafarques, most likely given to the use of firearms. M. Desagarre was mistaken, not a bullet, but kicks and cuffs were reserved for him. On his return from Bossot, he attempted to interfere with peasants celebrating their village feast. The brave mountaineers, who love their freedom as much as their own mountain air, gave the noble Baron a sound thrashing, and sent him about his business, a sadder if not a wiser man! But I am anticipating.

I was saying that M. Desagarre and his followers started for Bossot. They soon reached that town, and soon found out the hotel at which the Lafarques were staying, for the inhabitants of Bossot only possess two hotels, or rather inns. They are not yet sufficiently civilized to have the orthodox number of public houses. Now, while M. Desagarre is standing before the front door of the Hotel Musee, M. Lafarques, aided by his good friends, the peasants, gets out of the house by the back gate, climbs the mountains and escapes along paths known only to guides, gouts and English tourists, all the regular roads being guarded by Spanish caraballiers. The Spanish police had enthusiastically taken up the cause of their French brethren. Madame Lafarques is made to feel all the blessings arising from the International Association of the police. At 3 o'clock in the morning her bedroom is suddenly broken into, and in rush four Spanish officers, with their carbines pointed to the bed in which she and her child are sleeping. The poor sick baby, suddenly awakened, frightened, begins to scream; but that doesn't prevent the Spanish officers from looking in every hole and cranny of the room for M. Lafarques. Finally, convinced that their prey has escaped them, they declare they will carry off Madame Lafarques. At this the master of the hotel—a most worthy man—interferes, saying he is sure the Spanish government will not accord the extradition of a lady. He was right. Madame Lafarques was allowed to remain at Bossot, but was ever after subjected to the annoyance of being followed about by police agents. At the hotel a troop of spies established their headquarters. One Sunday even the Prefect and the Procureur de la Republique took the trouble to travel all the way from Luchon to Bossot for the purpose of seeing Madame Lafarques. Ah, however, they did not succeed in satisfying their curiosity, they consoled themselves by playing at *rouge et noir*, which, together with buccarat, forms the only serious occupation of the *petits gras* from Versailles, now staying at the Pyrenees.

But I must not forget to explain how it was that M. de Keratry had not succeeded in seeing Madame Lafarques. The fact is, that a French peasant from Luchon had informed some Spanish friends of his at Bossot of M. de Keratry's intended visit, and they, of course, at once warned Madame Lafarques.

The French and Spanish population of the Pyrenees form a league, offensive and defensive, against their respective governments. In our case they acted as spies upon the official spies of the Prefect though repeatedly stopped at the French frontiers, they were untrifling in their attempts to bring us news. At length M. de Keratry gave orders to the effect that no one, *not even guides*, should be allowed to cross over to Bossot, unless provided with a proper pass. This measure, of course, did not prevent our having messages brought us as heretofore; it only served to embitter still more the peasants of the Pyrenees, already so hostile to the ruidals of Versailles.

In other parts of France I have since heard that the peasants are quite as much opposed to their so-called representatives, the governing ruidals. M. Thiers fulfills a great revolutionary omission! By means of his prefects, priests, gaudes champetres and gendarmes he will before long provoke a general rising of the peasantry!

Of M. Lafarques' escape Madame Lafarques had informed us a few days after our release from the *gendarmerie*. Later on, we heard from a native of Bossot that M. Lafarques had been arrested at Huasca, and that the Spaniards had made the offer of his extradition to the French government. On the very day we received this news our English passport was returned us by the Juge de Paix. So, in order to put an end to the state of anxiety in which we knew Madame Lafarques must be placed, tied down as she was to Bossot by her sick child, not knowing what had become of her husband, we at once made up our minds to travel to Huasca, in order to beg the Governor of that district to let us know the real intentions of the Spanish government with respect to M. Lafarques. On reaching St. Sebastian we heard to our joy that M. Lafarques had been set at liberty. So we immediately returned to England.

I cannot conclude this letter without giving a short sketch of the treatment to which Madame C——, our landlady, and the servant were subjected on the 6th of August, during our absence; for, compared with them, we had always been treated with great courtesy. At 11 o'clock in the morning, the Prefect, Procureur General, Procureur de la Republique,

the Mayor, and several other gentlemen, I regret that not being able to attend, were present. M. Lafarques, the only Frenchman, was seated at the head of the table, and was the only one who did not tell us what he had done.

Madame C——, who was sitting next to me, was looking very pale, and was very nervous. She had been waiting for us, and had been very anxious to see us. She had been very kind to us, and had been very generous to us.

It is a very curious circumstance, that the Procureur de la Republique had been surprised to see me, and that I had been surprised to see him. It is a very curious circumstance, that the Procureur de la Republique had been surprised to see me, and that I had been surprised to see him.

Our landlady was not allowed to light a fire in her own kitchen, was ordered, instead of sleeping in her bed, to sleep on the floor. With the latter order she, however, refused to comply. Catching hold of her son, a child not three years of age, the Prefect said he must be the son of M. Lafarques. Madame C——, repeatedly declared he was not taken, but in vain, at length, really anxious to prove her child's identity (she feared he might be carried off), she exclaimed, "Why, the boy only speaks the patois of the district." For a moment or two this Prefect looked as if even that argument had failed to convince him. Perhaps M. de Keratry, believing as he does, that the "International is a religion," was pondering on the miracle of the cloven tongues descending on the apostles.

One of the reasons why Madame C—— was so much interested, was because she had never in her life heard of the International, and therefore could not give an account of the doings of that mysterious society at Luchon, which, by the by, would have been an impossible task for the best initiated member at least previous to the period at which M. de Keratry commenced at Luchon his active propaganda for the International Association. Then Madame C—— had been guilty of speaking of her tenant, M. Lafarques, in very high terms. But the head and front of her offending was in her inability to point out hidden bombs and petroleum.

Yes! It is a fact, bombs and petroleum were searched for in our house.

Taking up a small night lamp, used for warming the baby's milk, the assembled magistrates examined it, handling it with great caution, as if it were some diabolical machine, by means of which petroleum might have been discharged into the streets of Paris. From Luchon to Paris. Even Munchausen never indulged in such a stretch of imagination. The French government are *capable de tout*. They really believe in the truth of the wild petroleum fables—the coinage of their own distempered brains. They do think the women of Paris are "neither brute nor human, neither man nor woman"—but "petroleuses"—a species of the Salamander, delighting in their native element—fire.

They almost come up to Henri de Pene, of the Paris *Journal*, their prophet and teacher, who, as I am told, now actually fancies that the famous letters, manufactured by himself in my father's name, have not been written by Henri de Pene but by Karl Marx.

One could afford to treat with silent contempt a government run mad, and to laugh at the farces in which the pottering pantaloons employed by that government play their muddling and meddling parts, did not these farces turn out to be tragedies for thousands of men, women and children. Think only of the "petroleuses" before the court-martial of Versailles, and of the women who, for the last three months, are being slowly done to death on the pontoons.

London, Sept., 1871. JENNY MARX.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[From our Boston Correspondent.]

The Massachusetts Republican Convention, held this week in Worcester, was, in some of its prominent features, of such an anomalous character as to forever form a memorable chapter in the political history of this old Commonwealth. Some of your readers may not know, that with us, as with you and others, though perhaps with less objection here than elsewhere, mainly from the quality of the men engaged, our gubernatorial candidates for many years past have been selected, decided upon and managed by a self-constituted Circle (that's an improved nomenclature for Ring) of politicians having their general headquarters at Boston. This year they were at first not a little confused by the multiplicity and respectability of certain well known aspirants—al "honorable men"—who are willing to make a large personal sacrifice in order to preside at the political table of Massachusetts, and to wait upon the Republicanism of the State. Secondly, the purposes and plans of the managing chief spirits were audly interfered with by the cross-fire action of some of their own members. Mr. Harvey Jewell, who has occupied the Speaker's Chair of the House for several years; Mr. Wm. B. Washburn, present Representative in Congress from the Ninth District; Dr. Geo. B. Loring, formerly a Democrat and always largely interested in agriculture; and Alex. H. Rice, an ex-member of Congress and Mayor of Boston, announced themselves, through their friends, as desirous of serving as Governor. Thirdly, which in this order of enumeration might have been properly mentioned

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

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY

We desire to obtain the name of every Suffrage Association in the United States, with the name, if possible, of the President and Secretary of each. We shall publish documents from time to time bearing on the question of Woman's Equality, which we desire to furnish the Associations for gratuitous distribution.

Will our friends everywhere please attend to this at once. The time for decisive and positive action has come.

DIES IRÆ

Chicago has fallen. A stay has been put on that mighty growth and rapid progress, of which she was the modern exemplar and epitome. The magnificence of her enterprises—the munificence of her merchant princes—were a marvel and an astonishment.

If sympathy avail aught against the overwhelming calamities of this life, Chicago has the deep commiseration of all cities in the New World and the Old. They lament with her in her great sorrow. Theirs will be no meaningless woe—it will resolve itself into action.

Meanwhile, let individuals remember that it is individuals who suffer. Public misfortune means personal affliction. The pressure is fearful. Let all whose hearts are not dead to human feeling remember that food, clothing, shelter are required—the most urgent, most absolute needs of our common nature.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is one of the gravest topics of the day. Nothing less than the fall and setting of one of the world's great empires is supposed to hang on the life of this one illustrious personage. The known conservatism of the English people, proletariat as well as capitalist or aristocrat, will indispose them to make any violent change during the Queen's life or mental competency.

THE MISSION OF SPIRITUALISM

If the good people of this country were to ask the question whether Spiritualism has established the fact of spirit existence, and the capacity to communicate between the two spheres in the souls of humanity it has accomplished its mission, they will be mistaken. This demonstration is now virtually conceded.

In the strict sense the communication between persons in the body is as much one of the facts of Spiritualism as is that between a person in the body and one in the spirit. Each is the communication of one spirit with another. The only important difference being that of method. We have an old and well-established method as between ourselves.

One of the most and most obvious effects of Spiritualism is to make the spirit life a more tangible theory that was possible under a mere theory or belief. And necessarily, to induce people to live more directly in reference to that life. It also conduces to purity of life and the living up to the highest conception of right and duty.

It demonstrates the fallacy of the existence of the orthodox Heaven and Hell, and instead, demonstrates that rewards, whether for good or bad deeds, follow on the very heels of their commission. There is no remission, no substitution, no propitiation, but simple and exact justice—so much recompense for so much labor.

It destroys the whole system of theology, tradition, dogma and creed, and reduces the rule of the individual to the rule of Confucius, reiterated by Christ and thousands of other good and great men. It teaches that Christ was the Son of God, as all men and women are sons and daughters of God, and that all scripture—writing—is given for instruction.

It banishes the possibility of a personal God, and teaches us that God is all in all—Infinite, Omnipresent and Omnipotent, and that He rules the world by fixed and immutable laws, and that conditions only change. It shows that there are the same life and the same matter existent now in the world that there have been from eternity backward.

The spirit world has always exerted a great and diversified influence upon this, but it was not until quite recently that the spiritual development of this made it possible for the other to maintain near and continuous relations to it. The general spiritual development of the whole of humanity was necessary before anything like a connection could be kept up.

The spirit had to acquire a certain domination over its material habitation, before its outreaching could meet those of the other sphere. This is why modern Spiritualism is but twenty-three years old, instead of thousands of years. No one need be appalled that the physical development of those who sustain the nearest relations with spirits is not equal to those who can have no idea of such relations.

In the realm of government still greater advances are to come. Old things are to pass away and all things to become new. A government founded in justice and administered in equity shall descend out of Heaven, and be offered by the other sphere to this, and be accepted. And the people may rest assured that the servants appointed by the Spirit World to administer the new government will be those who will not leech upon them, sapping their vitality to maintain themselves in their positions, eventually designing to become rulers instead of servants.

From the highest office in the gift of the people down to the most insignificant post office, it is but a repetition of the one effort for the succession. All these things must be changed. There is no hope under our present systems.

And all the professions of honor and patriotism, they are a substratum of a fatal nature, from which nothing is possible, save a process, which is a mere...

To purify the hearts of the people and to teach them the principles of a higher life is not their sole mission of Spiritualism. It will with this as a basis of action, propose to the usual existing institutions that are not in harmony with the eternal principles of justice, and that their destruction will enter the arena of every department of human life, apply to the purifying process.

The churches and the politicians may sneer at the intentions of the spirit world, but they will do well to remember that it is a power and impatiently awaits the signal to move upon their strongholds. And when it moves no earthly power may hope to impede its progress nor stay its course.

For the last time will young athletic Radicalism grapple with gaunt and gray Conservatism, and the result is a death struggle. There can be but two sides. All cliques, classes and issues will range themselves upon one of these and live or die with it. In vain may infallibility hurl its anathemas. In vain may hoary-headed dogmatism present its yawning hell. In vain may reason, unspiritualized by a baptism of conscious immortality, array its cold logic.

IS IT WEAKNESS, COWARDICE OR IGNORANCE?

We were so much astonished at the failure of the Labor Congress which assembled at St. Louis, to come boldly and manfully up to the acknowledgment of the political rights of women citizens that we have refrained from any comments upon the proceedings, thinking the party to be entirely lost to a sense of honor and justice.

But since the Labor Party of Massachusetts, in Convention at Framingham on the 4th inst. were manly enough to incorporate into their resolutions a section indorsing equal suffrage, we take again the hope that the working men of the country may yet see their own salvation in the cause of a common equality, politically.

In the work of the Labor Party there are many able men who, all their lives long, have studied into the social problems involved in labor and capital, and who have patiently solved the question. But we are compelled to call their attention to a fact which they have overlooked to wit: That reforms do not progress out of the regular order of nature; that which belongs first cannot be put aside to come after that which belongs second has been achieved.

The order which nature has set down for reform is: First, Religious Freedom; second, Political Freedom; third, Social Freedom. Everybody knows that it was an utter impossibility for people to enjoy political liberty until they had conquered religious freedom. Even so important, as even as the settlement of this country was brought about by the flight of people from political despotism, in order that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Religious liberty is now secured, and can never be wrenched from the people, notwithstanding the attempt which will be made to inject God into the constitution which, by the way, can have but one meaning, and that is a return toward political despotism. What we now require, and which must come next and before the social question can be really and legitimately reached, is political liberty—not liberty like to the religious liberty which the Roman Catholic religion or that of the Church of England craves, freedom within themselves, but that all-sided liberty which belongs to every person—every woman as well as every man.

The relations of capital and labor are necessarily a question belonging to society generally, and it is a social question, and it can never be legitimately reached, and never settled until the whole scope of political freedom is attained. And we now ask the Labor Party to remember that we make it as a positive assertion.

How can the Labor Party with any degree of honesty demand justice and equality for themselves, while they at the same time deny just what they demand to others? We want equality and justice, nothing more, and they will accept and be satisfied with nothing less. Now the working men of the United States can, if they will, be instrumental in securing these necessary parts of a republican form of government to them, and in so doing they will secure it to themselves.

We advise the Labor Party to give these things cardinal

the constitution of the United States has granted suffrage to women as against all State laws whatever. We gently press upon the Boston Exclusives the propriety of explaining to the coming convention these trifling questions, which seem to us, with our limited comprehension, to be vital, and submit that they declare themselves upon them.

But we are now prepared to show that these persons are not even consistent in the call itself. Will they exclude everybody from their convention who works for anything else but the "single issue," suffrage, until it is achieved? In the very paper that contains this call, we find H. B. B. in an editorial headed, "Labor Reform and Woman Suffrage," saying "We will only add that on the question of woman suffrage, the most important question at issue, the Labor Reformers alone, of all parties of the Commonwealth, stand fairly and squarely upon the principle of impartial suffrage for men and women." It also has an article on "Industrial Schools," "Solomon's Ideal Woman—A Working Woman's Complaint," "The False Education of our Daughters;" "The New Heroes;" also several columns of a romance (serial); "Social Taxation;" "Household Receipts;" etc., etc. Why does the *Journal* admit these subjects to its columns if they are going to exclude everything that is not for suffrage. Verily, consistency, thou art a jewel which these people are not much acquainted with.

We ask these people if they intend to exclude from this Convention labor reformers because they advocate something beside woman suffrage? And will they exclude suffragists who advocate various religious systems, the temperance question or the universal peace principles? If not, why should they exclude those who advocate reform in our social systems? Please answer that, will you, Mrs. Cutler, or Mrs. Stone, or H. B. B., or T. W. H.! We shall keep it before the public until it is answered. We are determined to bring you to a corner that you cannot ignore and from which you cannot escape.

But this is not all the consistency which this call develops, as a further analysis will show. The call says, "Woman's political and legal equality." That is all we advocate. That secured, social equality follows, as a matter of course. The only difference between this call and what we desire is that the call demands political and legal equality without giving the reasons for it, while we demand them because social equality is impossible without them. Can Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Stone, H. B. B. and T. W. H. cut hairs so fine as to fix an impassable gulf between "tweedledum and tweedledee?" Especially does this call come with a bad grace from Lucy Stone, who is the chief Woodhull spokesman in the Boston meetings of these estimable ladies, and who, some years ago, made the following protest, which also involves two more of the immaculate clique:

THE BOSTON EXCLUSIVES.

Mrs. Hannah M. Tracey Cutler, President, and Lucy Stone, Chairman Executive Committee of the American Woman Suffrage Association, have issued a call for a convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 21st and 22d of November, in which the following paragraph appears:

"All friends of woman suffrage, who agree with the methods of the American Association, and who prefer to work for the single issue of suffrage until it is achieved, are earnestly invited to co-operate." etc.

"Let us then come together prepared to plan work that shall carry ideas of woman's political and legal equality everywhere."

Of Mrs. Cutler, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in a recent letter in the *Golden Age*, says: "Although I had fine audiences in all the larger towns of the State (California), was cordially received socially and complimented by the press, yet I find a Mrs. Cutler, one of the Boston clique who traveled through the West without creating a ripple on the surface or drawing a corporal's guard to hear her anywhere, wailing in the *Woman's Journal* that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony are injuring the cause."

As between Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Stanton we are perfectly willing that they should stand on their own merits before the people. We know who will suffer in the comparison. But when the *Woman's Journal* makes such unwarrantable assumptions as it does, and denounces all who will not succumb to its dictatorship, we should neglect a duty did we refrain from placing it before the public as it deserves to be placed.

They now send up a call to work for suffrage and nothing else. Let us see how honest they are in making that call. Just previous to the May Convention we made a special, private and personal appeal to the Editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, urging upon her the necessity of unity of action for suffrage, and proposing to drop all other subjects in order to unite the two branches of the suffragists in one convention and upon the special work of obtaining the ballot. This they refused to do. They would not unite with anybody who did not believe marriage as it now exists to be a divine institution. But now they seek to blind the eyes of the unsuspecting by a call, that either means just what it says or it means nothing. And what does it say? We would like to have this Association or its representatives tell us what they propose to do for woman, and how they expect to do it? Will they quote the result in Nebraska to encourage their followers? Or will they advance Justice Howe's decision in Wyoming, or endeavor to eulogize the opinion of Judge Underwood, of Virginia? Or will H. B. B. stand up and tell women that they are not citizens under the Constitution, and that they have no Constitutional rights which men should be bound to respect? Or will they present the convention the milk and water consolation squeezed out of the Massachusetts Republicans at Worcester? Or will they offer General Butler's outspoken decision that

the constitution of the United States has granted suffrage to women as against all State laws whatever. We gently press upon the Boston Exclusives the propriety of explaining to the coming convention these trifling questions, which seem to us, with our limited comprehension, to be vital, and submit that they declare themselves upon them.

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MARRIAGE UNDER PROTEST.

We find the following document, connected with the ceremony of the marriage of Lucy Stone, in the *Boston Traveller*:

Miss Lucy Stone, the young lady who has frequently made her appearance upon the Anti-Slavery rostrums in this city, was married on May-Day, at "a farm-house among the hills of West Brookfield," to Henry B. Blackwell, a leader in the Western Anti-Slavery movement. The marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, the parties to the nuptials formally protesting against the laws of the Commonwealth concerning marriage. Mr. Higginson communicates the protest to the *Worcester Spy*, as follows:

"I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws in respect to marriage—a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, that the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the nuptial ceremony, and I send it to you that others may be induced to do likewise. T. W. H."

PROTEST.

While we acknowledge our mutual affection, by publicly assuming the sacred relationship of husband and wife, yet, in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to, such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent rational being while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.

We protest especially against the laws which give to the husband:

- I. The custody of the wife's person.
II. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
III. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics and idiots.
IV. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
V. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
VI. Finally, against the whole system by which "the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage," so that in most States she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued, in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal partnership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws but

that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus reverencing law, we enter our earnest protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of all law.

(Signed) HENRY B. BLACKWELL, LUCY STONE.

We submit that comment is superfluous. We leave those slanderous and presuming people to public judgment, never doubting what the verdict will be.

Now, we also submit that the branch of suffragists represented by those who assembled last May in Apollo Hall, are willing to receive the support of or to act in concert with anybody and everybody, of whatever faith, creed or belief—whether they be Pagans, Mohammedans, Jews, Christians, Roman Catholics, Infidels, Spiritualists, Materialists, the Boston Clique of Suffragists, Social Reformers, Universal Peace Advocates, Indians, Negroes, or whoever else there may be not included under these heads; only providing that they are men and women who belong to humanity, of whom the Christian religion tells us, and by it are made a common brotherhood, and are of a common parent whom they call God, and that they agree in the demand for impartial suffrage.

Whoever does not do this; whoever would exclude any person for any cause outside of suffrage, are enemies to suffrage, and only seek their own elevation by ostracizing everybody who will not bow to their dictatorship. And we intend that the people shall so understand it. Now, Boston Clique, you may take this home and make the most of it; and if you do not, time will bring it home to your doors; and you will not be able to ignore it if you would. You don't care a fig for suffrage if it does not come to your special advantage. And more than one of you have so declared yourselves, and are thus set down upon the record.

SPEAK OUT.

In the last number of the *Woman's Journal* (which, by the way, shows some symptoms of progress) we find H. B. B. congratulating everybody in general over the fact of the incorporation of Woman Suffrage into the platform of the Labor Party of Massachusetts, as follows:

"We demand that women who do the same kind and the same amount of work as men shall receive the same wages; and we also demand the ballot for women."

Now the Labor Party desire to know of the *Journal*, since it claims to be the only representative of the Woman Suffrage Party of the country, where it stands upon the vital questions of Labor Reform, such as finance, revenue and monopoly. We do not remember to have seen any of these subjects discussed by the *Journal*. Perhaps the *Journal* will be good enough to inform its readers where the influence originated that has reached and convinced this radical branch of reform. Or can it not see the fine thread of the process by which it has been accomplished. If the *Journal* hold friendship for this arm of progressive reform, will it not so indicate? Labor Reformers are not so particular that it shall enter upon the advocacy of these principles until suffrage is obtained for women. But they desire to know what its course will be after suffrage, since they do not care to be sold. They are aware that it is the *Journal's* policy to talk of nothing but suffrage at present; indeed, they are pretty well convinced that it is not merely a policy, but a necessity. Some people have the organ of continuity so largely developed that it is impossible for them to give consideration for more than one thing at the same time. It is not impossible, then, that the *Journal's* course in this regard is, as we say, one of necessity, instead of choice.

Beside, they will be willing to make allowance not only for any such lack of capacity, but also for lack of space. A small paper, although of immense pretensions, is limited by its capacity. A pint measure never can contain a gallon at one and the same time. Hence on this score the *Journal* is excusable, the same as on the score of "wanting" in the other and more essential particular, if, indeed, it really exist.

They, however, desire to know if the *Journal* think political equality and the equality which Labor Reform demands are really but parts of the same greater problem of the general equality which arises out of the principle of all sided freedom. It is specially necessary that this be declared, since the contrary is to be, at least, inferred from H. B. B. assuming that "the suffrage question is the most important question at issue." This, however, is keeping with the general logic of the *Journal*. It is always harnessing the horse behind the cart. The suffrage question is one that involves the interests of one-half the people, and is only a political issue; while the labor question is one in which all people are interested, and is a part of the social problem which includes all issues in which the interests of humanity are involved. Will the *Journal* please declare itself; is it for Labor Reform?

BE PROMPT!

The mighty woe that has fallen on Chicago has broken up the crust of selfishness throughout the world. All the cities are in motion in one impulse of charity. In this noble rage to do good, the Erie Railroad managers were conspicuous in their readiness to act. Within a few hours after the news of the terrible disaster had arrived, supply trains were on the road. Action is the word in times of trouble.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD ON SUFFRAGE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 2, 1871.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull.

DEAR MADAM: In reply to your favor asking my opinion on the question of Female Suffrage I cannot speak with all the freedom of a private citizen, as it is possible I may be called upon, in some way, for official action on the subject, and I would wish to be entirely exempt from even the appearance of prejudice or prejudgment. Still, I had opinions before I was commissioned as a judge, and had frequently and fully expressed them in favor of equal suffrage. That nothing else would so effectually aid in purifying the political current and in diminishing our social evils as female suffrage I have long believed. Indeed, woman's admission to the conduct of public affairs would, in my deliberate judgment, convert the wrangling of our elections into something like the order and decorum of social parlor assemblies, and, like the command of Jesus to the wind and waves, say to the stormy passions and corruptions of political demagogues, "Peace, be still." I think all women having the qualifications required of male citizens, should be immediately allowed to vote, and have the right to do so under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In enlightened and law-abiding portions of the country many will probably soon vote, as some have already done even without a declaratory act of Congress or judicial decision in their behalf. In a town in Herkimer County, New York, at the last spring election, a goodly number of the best women in the town presented themselves before the Board, not desiring to vote for the officers, but only for limitation of license to sell intoxicating beverages. The Board, after full consultation, permitted them to vote, and they exercised the right and changed the result, by going unanimously for temperance and restriction. The necessities of political parties and the consciousness of right and justice will in like manner influence other boards, and in this way the present limited practice may be greatly extended. Wherever and whenever it occurs, the good causes of temperance and morality and the success of the purest candidates for office will be generally promoted.

Who does not feel that the admission of our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters to a participation in framing our laws and choosing our rulers will exert a blessed influence in raising our codes, our habits and our lives to a higher and nobler plane of civilization? Who does not know that woman is the moral monitor and conscience of our race, and by her finer faculties best qualified to judge of moral character? We already give her a vote in our moneyed institutions and stock companies, where she has a pecuniary interest. The Society of Friends has never suffered, but always gained, by allowing her equal voice in all their affairs, and may we not hope the time is near when we shall bless ourselves by allowing her elevating and sanctifying power to be felt in all the departments of religious association and civil government?

It may not become me to say more on a question that may come before me for judicial action, and I must try to be always open to conviction and change of opinion, desirous to be wiser to-morrow than to-day. But after hearing and reading all I have been able to do on both sides and with the lights now before me, guided by the well-established rules of legal construction, and especially by Lord Mansfield's heroic and time-honored opinion of 1772 in the *Somerset* case, in which, when told that the commercial ascendancy of the British Empire would be sacrificed by his decision, he asserted that it was the duty of courts and judges to maintain right and justice and freedom and equality by every fair construction, I could not hesitate to decide for equal suffrage. Sincerely your friend,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

A LETTER FROM PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS.

The following letter was called forth by the attempt of a prominent member of the Boston Wing of Suffragists and of "Sorosis," to charge Mrs. Davis' European trip to the account of her desire to escape from the odium of her connection with us. We trust our good sister (we have no desire to identify her to the public) who has made herself busy with this, will feel that her reward is just. We beg to remind all those who are seeking to injure the cause by traducing us, that their works will always come home to them. They will never injure either us or the cause.

351 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

MY DEAR VICTORIA: I have just learned that the amiable Mrs. Grundy has been busy conjuring up reasons for my going abroad, stating that I am driven away by the present position of our movement. Will you permit me to say through your columns that I go abroad for my own personal reasons; and may be absent three months, or may stay one or two years, just according to circumstances. In the meanwhile believe me I shall not relax my efforts for the enfranchisement of woman, or for her social and spiritual emancipation from bondage far worse than her political slavery.

I know I need not urge you to increased effort. I am sure of your unflinching zeal, of your noble, generous, disinterested spirit.

I want you to feel that my heart is throbbing beside yours in full sympathy, love and hope for you and our great work. Let me not feel or fear that because the ocean rolls between us I lose my place in the ranks of the real workers. Yours for truth,

P. W. DAVIS.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION—DEATH OF MRS. S. P. EDSON.

The second meeting of the Universal Franchise Association since the election of new officers was held on Friday evening last at Union League Hall. Miss Maggie Saxton, the newly-elected president, presided with the ease and dignity of a veteran. She announced with much feeling the death of one of the prominent members of the Association, Mrs. Sarah R. Edson.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood the regular business of the Association was dispensed with in consideration of the death of a well-beloved sister, who was, during life, foremost in deeds of charity and good works. Her field of usefulness was broad and embraced all in need. Mrs. L. then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Universal Franchise Association, do most sincerely regret her loss; that we shall miss her genial presence at our social meetings, her wise counsels in our deliberations, and her moral firmness in the right.

Resolved, That the fallen have lost in her an earnest and judicious friend, the poor a cheerful giver, and society one of its most intelligent women.

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of this Association be earnestly tendered to her widowed mother, her sister, and her beloved children, who, in her death, suffer an irreparable loss; and that we can only point them for consolation to Him who chasteneth for our good, and to that reunion of spirits beyond the river of death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and copies of them inclosed to the members of her family, and also that obituary notices of her be written for each one of our woman's papers.

Appropriate remarks were made by Dr. Lockwood, Miss Hall and Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, the latter of whom delivered a fine extempore eulogy, setting forth in eloquent language the many virtues of the deceased, her untiring zeal in behalf of and in relieving the distressed wherever found. She was regarded as a shining light by all who knew her, and as one whose example we might well seek to imitate. Her talent had not been buried in fashionable life, but had been multiplied by deeds of charity and words of sympathy to all in need.

The Association then adjourned for one week.

WHAT A GREAT COUNTRY THIS IS.

Every one knows that the city has been robbed. Millions of dollars spent in furnishing furniture that never knew saw hammer nor nail; nine millions spent on carpets that never passed through the loom, and so on. Accounts of these robberies in every hand, the items in every mouth. The public speculators denounced and pointed at, but nothing done; nothing can be done. The Seventy may rage, but the wicked do not even tremble.

The Ring is not busted yet. It is assailed, but it is intact. By the fearful and wonderful provisions of our laws and charters we have a set of public servants who, being once appointed, cannot be discharged. They must be impeached before they can be removed. If they have only backbone enough to stand fast, and are thick-skinned enough to defy the slings and arrows of an outraged public, they may keep where they are; for do they not hold the impeaching power in their breeches pockets. The Wynans business settled that point. Injunctions against the issue of bonds amount to little; they only mean that the city creditor shall not be paid, but not that the defaulters may not create new debts. There is one drop of comfort in this cup of misery. The contrast with Democratic New York and Republican Washington. While the city has gone on piling an Ossa of expenses on a Pelion of debts, the National Administration goes on reducing expenses and paying off debts, not as wisely or as considerately as it might do, perhaps, but still doing the work appointed. The government high officials are men of moderate fortunes, which they can for the most part trace back to private, not official sources; in other words, they are in the main honest—live cleanly and die decently. Our civic dignitaries are in possession of enormous fortunes—they toil not neither do they spin. Producing nothing, their business is to live sumptuously, to wear fine linen and diamonds, and to work the wires.

Is there no remedy for this monstrous state of affairs. None, while the people are content; while each is more intent on his own daily gains than on the welfare or morality of the community. If reputable men felt they owed a duty to their country, and in place of dreary Fourth of July preachments about the value of freedom, would only recognize the copybook maxim that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; in short, if, knowing their duty, they would turn to and do it, there might be some hope. As it is, the honest being inactive the rogues and their satellites have it all their own way. Nor is there any hope of change until some enormity so intolerable that it breaks even long-suffering patience. Then the people may perhaps rise and drive all before them, like chaff before the wind. But this means revolution, and out of revolution comes for the most part one-man power.

Will honesty and common sense for once lay aside their indifference and take action, or do they prefer the risks of inaction, calmly folding the hands, and saying, "It will last my time!"

BRIGHAM YOUNG's arrest for polygamy and licentious conduct goes to the root of the question. We shall now have arguments from national and State lawyers to determine whether marriage is a religious, moral, natural or legal obligation. It is an assumption against polygamy that all the women are wretched. They may be, but it has not been proven. Whether wretched or happy, they have a voice in making the law by which they are bound to live, and yet their presumed well-being will form at least one half of the question. Many of them have already declared themselves in favor of polygamy as a social institution vastly superior to the "social evil." But these declarations have no value; they are the opinions of "persons," not of "citizens." The absurdity of State rights is in danger of being exploded by this trial, the momentous question touching the dearest interests of every man, woman and child in the country, may be the subject of thirty-six different interpretations. By all means let us have the whole overhauled and thoroughly ventilated.

STRIKES are so numerous in England that it is impossible to keep count of them. The Engineers of the North were the first, and this led to sympathetic movements in the other trades. At first they were for wages rates, now they seem to have settled into a nine hours' day. The immediate result has been combinations of employers to counteract the workmen. Mr. Mundella has endeavored to promote a settlement by arbitration, but the effort has been as yet unsuccessful. With the critical condition of the Queen's health and the contemporaneous political perturbations, it is more than possible that serious and important events are about to transpire in England.

A BLACK man and white woman, recently married in Georgia, have been fined \$1,000 for "miscegenation," and in default of payment sent to jail for six months.—*Exchange*.

We don't credit this little story, it reads like an election gag. It is, however, a good enough Morgan, and serves to show that the opinion of society is against moral and regularly married cohabitation to which religion lends its sanction; but is notoriously so indifferent to non-legalized cohabitation that the gifted author of more than one set of colored productions, is received into the best society with only a shrug at the mention of his eccentric tastes.

THE INTERNAL squabbles and feuds in the great political parties—Democratic and Republican—have at least one item of value. They serve to convince all but the willfully blind of the hollowness and humbug of all this party system. Place and plunder are the grand objects—the *summum bonum*. The American nation, call it Republican or Democratic, is made up of workingmen, of industrialists. There is no place for idlers and professional politicians. Why is there not a real, active, earnest consolidated labor party, which will cut loose from these party and place organizations?

THE recent arrest of Mayor Hall for his complicity or neglect in the matter of the city frauds seems blank cartridge practice. The action or inaction of Mayor Hall may be the subject of impeachment and removal. Whatever his moral delinquency or political dishonor, Mayor Hall can scarcely be made personally liable. If there be any charge sustainable, it can only be that of conspiracy with other persons to defraud and cheat the public by false accounts and colorable payments.

BOTH SIDES; or, God's and the Devil's Prophets, is the title of a racy little pamphlet that comes to us from the Cosmopolitan Publishing House, in Baltimore, Md. It professes to be a "long range" debate between Moses Hull and Rev. J. F. McLain; but, as Mr. McLain is thoroughly lost in Moses' shadow, we can hardly dignify it with the name debate. It will thoroughly pay anyone who has not thoroughly read this question to read this work.

THE EXPECTED cancellation of the Cobden Free Trade Convention between England and France will be a great retro-action by the new Republican Government of France. It will be a manifest deference to popular ignorance and party prejudice. The treaty was the pet project of an Imperial regime, therefore not acceptable to Republicans. It is unpalatable to many French capitalists and mechanics, and their favor must be conciliated.

A FRENCH clergyman has returned three millions of francs to the French government. The sum had been left in his charge during the war. Three millions is a good deal of money in France. In our happy land sixty thousand dollars of public money would hardly have been worth the trouble of returning. The trifle would have been overlooked in sheer forgetfulness.

THE COMMUNISTS—George Wilkes was out last week with another of his powerful letters on the Commune. With the return of reason and sound judgment comes M. Athanas Coquerel, one of the first Protestant preachers of France, and vindicates the Communists from the charges brought against them by their infamously cruel and lying opponents. He bears his testimony by open word of mouth in both Boston and New York.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

In Mr. Carpenter's The strongest political reformer makes a Constitution which is of guaranteeing to the moment. The answer to its authority from the old Constitution, the republicanism in form, suffrage. If such now.

To this brilliant I freely admit original Constitution and with a limited definition of a citizen's right to foster the many, were the republican form of constitutional guarantee each State is to be meaning which it takes more to know than it did to I submit to you swerable proposition in this country no it equally require words, it require citizens. Any ought not abet it.

It seems to us a can form of government or Mr. Tilton governments are they were supposition was adopted the time of the a teen States to have nation to more of ing to have a rig Mr. Carpenter ment to have b the general government a change?

At that time a in government difference between women made no of voting. All and clearances nobody thought strenuously urge of women, even sive of our po against the right of it, since it should have not had it to an interest.

Could it for large class of deprived of the would consent Now go a ste should rise up still adhere to lican in form, a pulsory disfranchisement republican, since they demanded are entitled to

Mr. Carpenter's ing its power f as it was und Carpenter see will of the people the meaning of it not also be upon to make Carpenter's assu sition to the w changed, which people who a desired that it accordance with

But who are situation exists those who live now. And what men the express in this have wills which are a part of entitled to say and that it is have made to Men may the C and at the same say whether rights, there v government.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S LOGIC REVIEWED.

No. 1.

In Mr. Carpenter's letter to Mr. Tilton he says:

The strongest point you (Mr. Tilton) in his letter to Senator Sumner, is founded upon that provision of the old Constitution which imposes upon the United States the duty of guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government. The answer to that is, that the Constitution, deriving its authority from the will of the people, must be construed as it was understood by the people at the time of its adoption. There is no doubt that the judicial courts, under the old Constitution, would have held that those State Governments of which the Union was originally composed were republican in form, although females were not admitted to suffrage. If such States were republican then, they are now.

To this brilliant peroration Mr. Tilton replies:

I freely admit that our fathers, when they wrote the original Constitution, supposed that even with negro slavery, and with a limited white suffrage, and with no constitutional definition of a citizen, and with nothing but State pride and prejudice to foster the franchise of the few in preference to the many, were nevertheless establishing (as they thought) a republican form of government. But I deny that the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to each State is to be limited in our day to the same narrow meaning which our fathers gave to it a century ago. No. It takes more to constitute a republican form of government now than it did then.

I submit to your fine appreciation of just views the unanswerable proposition that if a republican form of government in this country now requires the participation of the negro, it equally requires the participation of woman. In other words, it requires the equal participation of all classes of citizens. Any other republicanism is a sham, and you ought not abet it.

It seems to us that the real point at issue as to a republican form of government is not touched either by Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Tilton. It by no means follows that the State governments are republican in form now simply because they were supposed to have been when the original Constitution was adopted. To make clear our idea, let us suppose at the time of the adoption of the Constitution one of the thirteen States to have had a government which denied participation to more than one-half of its male citizens, they claiming to have a right to it and demanding its exercise; would Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Tilton presume that State government to have been republican in form? And would not the general government have been compelled to have guaranteed a change?

At that time all classes of citizens desiring to participate in government did participate. None were denied. The difference between a century ago and now is, that then women made no demand for the citizen's privilege or right of voting. All other rights, such as pre-emption, passports and clearance of vessels, they did desire to exercise, and nobody thought of abridging them. The very fact that is so strenuously urged against woman suffrage, that the majority of women, even now, do not desire to vote, is proof conclusive of our position, and instead of it being an argument against the right to vote, it is one of the most forcible in favor of it, since it shows that there are citizens who heretofore have not had interest in government who are now awaking to an interest.

Could it for a moment be assumed, because there are a large class of men who never vote, that they could be deprived of the right to vote? We doubt if Mr. Carpenter would consent to such a republican form of government. Now go a step further, and suppose that every woman should rise up and demand the ballot, would Mr. Carpenter still adhere to his position that the States would be republican in form, and these demanding citizens remain in compulsory disfranchisement? If not, neither are they now republican, since if all women would be entitled to vote if they demanded the right, it follows that any part of them are entitled to vote when they make demand to do so.

Mr. Carpenter facetiously says: "The Constitution, deriving its power from the will of the people, must be construed as it was understood by the people," etc. Does not Mr. Carpenter see that this statement is suicidal? If it was the will of the people that made it a Constitution, and construed the meaning of a republican form of government, then, must it not also be the will of the people which must be called upon to make the same construction now? Or does Mr. Carpenter assume that the Constitution could exist in opposition to the will of the people? The fact of it having been changed, which he admits, is fatal to such a position. The people who adopted the amendments were not the same people who adopted the original Constitution, and they desired that it should be amended, and it was amended in accordance with their will.

But who are the people under whose authority the Constitution exists to-day? Are they those who live to-day, or those who lived a century ago? We take it that they live now. And who are they? Are they men only? Are none but men "the people?" And have none but men wills to express in this matter? We warn men that women, too, have wills which they desire to express; and that women are a part of "we, the people," and that they are as much entitled to say what the Constitution shall be as men are, and that it is an arbitrary assumption of power which men have made to deny them the right to express an opinion. Men say the Constitution is the expressed will of the people, and at the same time deny one-half the people the right to say whether it is or not. So long as nobody was denied any rights, there were none to question the republicanism of our government. But thousands of women do now question it,

and demand that Congress guarantee to them their rights as people and citizens—by guaranteeing them a republican form of government. We think Mr. Tilton makes a mistake when he says that "if a republican form of government now requires the participation of the negro it equally requires the participation of women." A republican form of government requires no one to participate; no one can be compelled to take part in it; but it cannot deny participation to any one. Every one must be free to participate or to refrain from participation; though it is undoubtedly the duty of a good citizen to take part in government. At least we think so, and we claim to be good citizens, and think we do not fulfill our duty as citizens so long as we do not conquer the right to cast our vote against the many abuses which exist in our midst. There are several other points in this controversy which we shall take up from time to time, as space admits.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

So disastrous were the results to all early railway investors that for a long period it was impossible to attract fresh capital to this form of investment. Yet these pioneer roads were built at a period when the impossibility of obtaining large sums prevented extravagance in construction; when the right of way, grading and iron were represented by stock subscriptions, which made no incumbrance for future interest. The small amount necessary to provide rolling stock and terminal expenses alone drawing the inevitable bond interest. Notwithstanding these favorable circumstances, the stockholders of many roads were wiped out through foreclosure of mortgages, while in others there was a long period without dividends, and during which the market value of the stock sunk to a mere shadow of its cost.

At this early stage of railroad financiering, directors were ignorant of the merits which belong to open construction accounts on a finished road, as well as the seductive effect of large unearned dividends in drawing fresh capital to a bankrupt corporation.

Then no annual swelling indebtedness concealed, under a fictitious prosperity, the internal rottenness; for they assumed immediately whatever pecuniary level their earnings entitled them to.

To-day the perusal of any prominent business paper, with its vast array of attractively advertised railway bonds, accompanied often with editorial and financial plaudits, clearly reveals how completely all past experience is discarded.

Stock now furnishes no funds for the construction; it is used solely for division among the projectors, and as a blind to the public, who are expected to furnish the money on bonds, which now occupy the place that stock once did, in everything but name.

One road, from the prominence of its designer, as well as the extravagance of its conception, will perfectly illustrate the present railway mania.

It needed the subtlety of that brain which once heralded to the American people the inestimable blessings of a national debt, to inaugurate a road starting from a village of less than 4,000 inhabitants—itsself shut out from the world during five to six months of every year by ice—across an uninhabited wilderness for 2,000 miles to Portland, thence up Puget Sound, in quest of a harbor sufficiently capacious to float the large, unbuilt steamers which the future Asiatic commerce is expected to require.

The estimated expense is \$85,277,000 in bonds—stock furnishes no money; but as one-half the road is as yet unlocated—the recent military escort being insufficient to cope with the hostile Indians—it would be prudent for investors to estimate the issue of bonds at not less than the \$100,000,000 already authorized by Congress.

It is on this latter sum, or \$50,000 per mile, that 7 3-10 per cent. in gold is promised, by the sanguine projector, as the yearly return to any one who will invest in these safe! profitable!! permanent!!! securities.

To the capitalist who judges of the future by the experience of the past, who purchases solely on intrinsic merit, that is, the ability of the corporation to fulfill its pledges, such a road possesses no attraction.

His money is not ensnared by the promises of a railway that has no terminal cities; whose borders, and that simply for a short stretch, are only in process of settlement; while much the larger distance is absolutely devoid of inhabitants, except hostile Indians; whose route is through a region where the winter lasts from October to April, and during three months of which mercury frequently falls from 20 deg. to 40 deg. below zero; a temperature at which it is absolutely impossible to operate a railroad with profit.

The victims are not the shrewd capitalists, but the comparatively poor uninformed, who, beguiled by the prestige of a name, invest their small surplus of sweat-boughten gains through the delusive bait of a large gold interest; in absolute ignorance that their future interest depends solely upon the earnings of the road, and not on the patriotism of this bold designer.

Nor are our wary investors deluded by the large land grant; they know that these acres are valuable just as they can be successfully cultivated; that they are not available to meet accruing interest; that the large amount of land now in the market by different railroads, with the alternate sections still owned by the government, is far beyond the demand from settlers, and that, before purchasers can be found, the enormous interest account will swamp the corporation.

An examination of the reports of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad—nearer civilization than the Northern Pacific, which recently purchased it—will confirm this view.

Each year's report shows a deficiency, which, in 1870, reached \$772,511, while they have mortgaged their last resource, the land grant, for \$5 per acre, or more than it would bring at a forced sale. Possibly our Utopian schemer may devise some means for keeping the corporation afloat for a few more years; but there are many signs that this railway fever is approaching its inevitable culmination. The low cost price, though bearing high rates of interest, at which all new securities are placed on the market, testifies that the public are becoming satiated; while the unproductive roads in operation are mortgaging their land, and even their income, as the last desperate expedients to provide funds for unearned dividends.

Should this recklessly bold originator succeed in palming off on the public these bonds at the rate of \$50,000 per mile, his profit will be enormous; but should the public become enlightened, his loss must be correspondingly great. It is evident that the man, who never knew the word fail, will push the road, even at the expense of his private fortune; or, at the risk of the still greater resources of his firm, who so persistently herald to all customers the Safe! Profitable!! Permanent Bonds!!!

EVERYWHERE.

"All scripta (literally writings) are given by inspiration of God." —II. Timothy.

I.

"Our God" has written everywhere—
In Heaven, on Earth, in Sea and Air;
And histories sublimely grand
Have been written by his hand;
These on every side we see
Spread throughout immensity.
How glorious is HE in his ways!
And these, His "writings," call for praise.

II.

Yes, God has written everywhere—
In Earth and Ocean, Heaven and Air;
Down toward the centre of the earth
The rarest gems do have their birth;
So in deep caverns of the sea
Are writings of the Deity;
For pearls and sea-shells, too,
Are lined and written by the GREAT DIVINE.

III.

Yes, God has written everywhere—
As in the Ocean, so in Air;
For from the hour that time begun
God's name was written on the Sun.
Now, when we take our walks by night,
And gaze upon the Azure bright,
In glittering lines of light, from far,
That name is traced in every star.

IV.

Yes! God has written everywhere—
In earth and ocean, heaven and air;
God, too, is painting everywhere
Pictures bright and pictures fair,
Which well with RAPHAEL'S may compare:
For in the rainbow's varied hue,
And often on the heaven's pure blue,
Those glorious paintings may we view,
Suspended—in mid-air.

V.

Yes, God has written everywhere—
In solid rock, on mountain air;
And he in sculpture has outdone
Phidias, Athens' gifted son;
For in the mountains of the land
On every side God's statues stand
Ranged in order—noble—grand.
What vast monuments there we see
Chiseled out by Deity.

VI.

Yes, God has written everywhere—
On earth, in Heaven and in air—
In lines of light, in marks of fire.
First, in the lightning's vivid flash;
Next, in the thunder's awful crash;
Then, in the earthquake's roar:
On Sinai's mount such law was wrote,
And written o'er and o'er.

VII.

Our God has written everywhere—
In Heaven, in earth, in sea and air.
In Heaven above one book was written,
And unto man that book was given.
As yet the book has not been read,
Although its spirit is not dead;
For from the time it was revealed
By seven strong clasps it has been sealed:
But unto us it has been given
By signs and records, too, from Heaven,
That soon these seals will all be riven.
For when the Son of man shall speak
All these strong clasps will bend and break;
For these to science soon shall yield,
When death and Hell will quit the field.
And then the Book of Life will be
Spread wide for all—eternally!

"There is no book so bad but something good may be found in it."

"We are all as God made us, and oftentimes a great deal worse."

"The jest that gives pain is no jest."

THE PRESENT CRISIS

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's smiling breast

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throng

So the evils triumph sendeth, with a terror and a chill,

For mankind are one in spirit and an instinct bears along,

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,

Parta the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right,

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,

Backward look across the ages and the beacon moments see,

Careless seems the great avenger: history's pages but record

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,

Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood,

Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves

They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,

Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar fires;

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

A NEW DEPARTURE IN AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER UPON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT

Occasionally and we are willing to admit, unconsciously,

For the first time has any of the four great dailies come

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY—THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

We hear a great deal about combinations to affect the

We seem to be swimming along on the tide of prosperity,

But, with all our blessings and advantages, the country is

It is often said that gold and silver are commodities of

inconvenience. The nations that draw from us specie

There is another important fact showing the disadvantage

There must come a day of reckoning. When that may

SYNOPSIS OF A DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE TROY SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.

BY MOSES HULL.

Mrs. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I had no

Less than two years since I attended a convention in a

"What do you fellows propose to do, anyhow?"

"Yes," I replied, "we fellows have done one thing, if

"What do you mean?" said the old gentleman.

I responded, "I mean just what I say. Thirty years ago

"But," responded the old minister, "I preach a hell of

"Probably you do," said I; "but your church does not"

"Yes, they do. Brother J—, here, preaches it.

"I guess not. I never heard him preach; but, judging

Here the old gentleman, in order to settle the controversy,

"Well," responded the minister, "the fact is, Mr. Hull

I relate this to show the change that has come over the

Spiritualism has remade the religious and is destined to

One thing no observer could have refrained from remark-

ment made I mean? I no where this some one of rostrum thou ant subject? been fought, a fortification would now s spirits. No Wherefore let us go on The quest Socrates, do the golden s these quic The quest it be made I Do you live any happier The dem part of the worlds, unl Can we ap stratum of world? Ti now feels. This thi a stormy s the carries this rostru have with there has l in the cau delegates. They all the fiste I els —a better pieces and ing of swi tack any sword exe Such a churches; conventic not work not to n religious duty that the work when w-g We w individua Sometim my best glad of t The ac and som "Had w before w wives he how ma wives er If they l have, th church would u at this c One t except t is the n wives t could n farmer : You y The Ic asked b one old must di church, with th asked I replied "W "Me some I dif." Now monism we seen younge "they To b us give own b Chur flockin had cor would you w it is it history "That Spiritu saved t This plished itual a and po and ab ever fe have ta Greeley We hav of the 2 Preside editors a help army o woman everyth With you ha whom asked,

"rights" or duties entail. They may have to think or exercise their judgment, and it is so tiresome to use one's brain. Women—wives and mothers—you have a duty to perform. God had a mission for you when he created you and gave to you the noblest earthly crown and honor—womanhood and motherhood—and you must no longer ignore this mission, letting love of ease or cowardly fear of public opinion cause you to remain indifferent to your country's and your children's good. I tell you God will hold you accountable for the misuse of the "ten talents" He has bestowed on many of you. We, as a class, are morally strong, and it is our duty to exert that moral influence daily in public as well as "home life." We are not excusable for folding our hands and saying, "Politics are corrupt; we cannot mingle in them." Seek by precept and example to cleanse and purify them. One earnest, honest woman "in Congress" would prevent the licensing of social evil, a stain more damning than that of slavery.

"And wrongs we have not yet discovered." You should say, "I have not suffered;" for well we know the inequality and injustice women suffer from. Take, for example, teaching. I know a case, occurring under my own observation, one of the parties being related to me, in which a woman with a first-class Normal certificate, valid forever, received forty-five dollars a month for teaching a winter school, in which she introduced algebra and Latin, two branches not required in country schools. Her predecessor, a man with a three months' permit, was paid sixty dollars per month.

I ask the justice of such a law! A righteous God permits it, but He cannot sanction it.

"Usurp the places of men and their attributes."

What placed men in their positions of trust and importance? An opportunity to prove their capabilities, a fitness for it. We do not ask you to put women in offices they are incapable of filling; and, methinks, if men's test to fill positions were their abilities they would often be refused and dislodged. Only give us equality of opportunity of proving our worthiness. Justice, not favor, is what we ask.

"It was not enough to have clinical lectures for women separately; they must clamor for mixed clinics, demanding a thing that made modest men blush."

Do not modest women "blush" and die for the treatment from women who need and must have these clinical advantages? And is it more painful to men and women, in the research of science for humanity's sake, to witness these operations on women, than to the weak, nervous, suffering woman who endures all but death before submitting to the last terrible resort? The woman whose wealth permits the privacy of her chamber does not suffer as the poor, though perhaps equally refined creature who serves for illustration on the hospital table. Cannot I, a woman, witness this with less immodesty than men? 'Tis they who are out of their sphere in witnessing or performing operations on women. True, they must serve till we are educated in medicine; but now the woman who voluntarily chooses a man when she can receive equally efficient aid from a woman, is wanting in true delicacy and innate modesty. God bless Drs. Blackwell, Lozier, Garret and all those noble, pure-minded, philanthropic, pioneer women, who are as much purer and cleaner in soul than the women who misconstrue their motives, as God is mightier than men.

"I assume the stand taken by women's rights women unsexes them."

My dear sister, we cannot assume for another any more than we can eat, sleep or breathe for that other. Each individual must work out their own earthly or spiritual salvation. One point makes us friends.

"I concede at once, what no intelligent person can deny, the right of suffrage to women."

You are on the right road, sister; keep thinking and God will give you light.

I will cite one instance of the necessity and wish some women have for the ballot. A lady, well known in New York as a faithful worker in educational fields, owns a dwelling near "Tammany Hall." Her rent from it was large till the erection of that "hall." The occupants, not liking the noise and publicity, left. She gets one-half the former rent, and yet the assessor taxes her to support a building which has rendered her property valueless. She must pay for "Tammany," yet she had no voice in its erection. This is only one of hundreds of similar cases.

"First assure ourselves we are in the right direction."

How? Not by condemning the theory, but giving it a practical trial. Surely, our intelligent wives, mothers and sisters can be intrusted equally with foreigners, colored men, and, I may say, men in general. If mothers can faithfully and wisely guide and control our future men in their most impressive and important years—for during childhood's years the man's or woman's character is formed, and we need capable, conscientious parents more than anything else—can they not discharge equally well public responsibilities and duties?

"I only ask that women be true to themselves."

That, my sister, is all we ask. That is the "whole in a nutshell." True to themselves. No two women are perfectly alike; hence, no one woman's standard can be set up for all. Why should you, in following that which is agreeable, and meets your requirements, object to my entering an entirely opposite course if it accords with my feelings, and I am honest, earnest and truthful in it? "Live and let live," should be remembered by each and all of us. Like the "golden rule," it comprehends much. I, too, read and admire "Tennyson's Princess," "Not like to like, but like in difference." That is just the point. We do not like masculine women any more than feminine men. If women are to become men, we shall lose that refining and acute conscientiousness which characterizes our sex. We do not want any more men's votes, or men's influence; we have enough now. Pure womanly ballots, not like men's, but "like" or equal in difference. Why should you take Miss Catharine Beecher as authority against her brother, H. W. Beecher, a man, too? Why, that concession alone proves my argument.

"The most conscientious, thoughtful women, think suffrage would be a misfortune, as life is too short for a proper fulfillment of the duties that devolve upon them. How, then, could they spare time to make themselves well informed in public matters? and how could they vote without first satisfying themselves as to the relative merits and measures of men."

Aye, that is just what we need, and must have, to govern properly and justly. An examination into the "merits" of men who govern us. And I trust and believe women will not be bought, or shirk their duty in this respect. A drunkard who, by example, defends and upholds intemperance, will not be an accepted candidate to women! A libertine, who murders soul and body, shall not sit in high places and

choose his victims at leisure! A robber shall not have an opportunity to defraud our government; and men dare not descend to low personal vituperation in "congressional halls" if women were present. It is because women will vote "conscientiously" that we desire suffrage for them.

"Find time too short." Is there anything more important on earth, next to salvation, than our country's welfare—the land our children will inhabit—the influences and customs that will surround them?

"Spare time to make themselves well informed."

Bless me! what is life for but for information and improvement? And what about the large proportion of time wasted in dress and extravagant fashions by women, whose minds are narrowed by little thoughts—no broad principles or great questions to enlarge their judgment and make them charitable? Not that I ignore dress. God meant us all to be as beautiful as nature made us. We should not offend the eye by want of taste; neither should dress be our only theme. Let our bodies and acts be natural—true to nature, and we will not wander far.

Miss Beecher did not display the sound sense of her family when she wrote the above, and Mrs. Beecher Hooker could not have presented a more effective plea for suffrage than Miss Beecher's defense:

"But, if the worst should come, there is one thing I prophesy will never happen—a Congress woman! No woman will vote for her sex."

You are mistaken there, my sister, and judge all women by the one you are best acquainted with. I would cast my ballot for fifty I know now, in preference to any man of my acquaintance. Where are the men that, for purity and moral strength, equal Pauline Wright Davis or Elizabeth Cady Stanton?

"Shrink from the rude gaze of men!"

What men? Are not our fathers, brothers, husbands and lovers the men we would meet at the polls? and do we not encounter their "rude gaze" at home? Or, do they live two lives, one for the world and one for us? If so, we must hasten to correct this two-faced, double-dealing tendency. It is destructive to happiness and safety to carry on two phases of life at once. Good and bad acts are incompatible. We meet these same men in the street, at post offices, in churches, theatres, parties, boats, cars, everywhere, and have just as much intercourse with them now as voting would necessitate.

"The youthful African will starve." What shall prevent him? Suffrage? Yes, and his freedom was partially gained through women. Wendell Phillips, that great anti-slavery orator, was assisted and protected by two women, Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child. When an excited and infuriated mob were gathered to do him violence, they started back, with curses at their failure, on seeing his body-guard, more effective in their womanly strength than any two policemen. Noble, brave women, I am proud of being one after that.

"Speech-making to gaping and reviling audiences." I have seen respectful and more than usually quiet assemblies listening to that brave young girl, Annie E. Dickinson, who dares to level blows at that curse of our country, "social evil" and licensed libertinism.

"Would have sufficed to raise countless homes and reformatories."

We have enough of them now, God knows; too many. No, strike at the root and do away with the necessity for "Magdalens." Cease sacrificing one person for another. Teach women self-reliance and self-protection; teach men virtue, moral strength and controllance; both to know and fully understand themselves, and idiots and "unfortunates" will cease to exist. Liquor and unrestrained passion cause more of these cases than all else.

"Teach the orphan girl to sew."

Sewing is not the most healthful nor best remunerated employment, by any means. The needle starves more than the ballot.

"Do away with unjust laws, or cause new ones to be made."

That, dear sister, is just what we are aiming at, and no power short of the ballot will do it. It made a man of the slave and will do much for women.

"Do not lose sight of modesty."

By no means. I am as enthusiastic an admirer of that virtue as yourself, and hope by its public and general influence to do much good. "Let us keep ourselves unspotted before the world."

ELLA A. JENNINGS.

THE NEW NORTHWEST, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

We clip the following cogent article from the *New Northwest*, Mrs. A. J. Dumway editor, Portland, Oregon, of date 15th September, which also contains several able and pithy editorials bearing upon the question of political rights. If papers which advocate political equality could only see beyond its attainment, and what that will lead to, we should have more hope that the anarchical stage of social freedom might be bridged over. But, with a persistent blindness, the eyes of those who should see are shut to this momentous question. They will not contemplate it until it comes upon them. Not till such a time will they be willing to acknowledge that they were wrong in ignoring the greatest of all revolutions—one affecting the very bases upon which the superstructures of religion, politics and society permanently rest—wrong in not grappling hold of it instead of leaving it to drift in the current, without lending a hand at "the wheel."

WOMEN TAX-PAYERS.

BY KATILDA JOSLYN GAGE.

Let us look at this question of taxation. If women are entitled to property at all, they are entitled to be consulted as to its disposal. A person does not really possess anything, it is liable to be taken away by the will of others. Property representation was for ages the law of England, both for man and for woman. The very fact of the colonies being deprived of this property representation was what brought about the Revolutionary war, and when property rights were made the foundation of the demand for other rights, "they builded better than they knew."

That taxation without representation was tyranny, was a fundamental doctrine of the women of '76. In 1770, six years before the Declaration of Independence, the women made a public combined protest against taxation without representation; and as tea was the article upon which Great

Britain was then expending her strength, these women of the American Colonies united themselves into a league, and bound themselves, to use no more tea in their families until the tax upon it was repealed. This league was formed by the married women, but three days afterward the young ladies held an anti-tax meeting. These young ladies publicly declared they did not take this step for themselves alone, but they protested against this taxation as a matter of principle, and with a view to benefit their posterity. These public protests against taxation were made more than five years before the commencement of the Revolutionary War. They, also, were the real origin of the famous Tea party in Boston Harbor, which did not take place until three years after the public protest of the women. The women of to-day are the direct posterity of the women of the Revolution, and as our foremothers protested against "taxation without representation," so do we, their descendants, protest against being taxed without being represented.

In this corporation of Fayetteville (and the corporation does not include the whole village), about one-fifth of the whole taxable property belongs, directly and individually, to women who have no voice in regard to its taxation. There are more than eighty of these women tax-payers, and the largest tax paid in the whole corporation is paid by a woman; yet she has no voice in saying how her property shall be taxed. It would be the merest quibble to say this woman's husband casts a vote for her. No man can cast two votes, and he votes on his own property. If her views as to taxation agree with his, or differ from his, she is still unrepresented.

More than half these eighty women tax-payers have no husbands, but their interest in the use to which their property is put, is just as great as though they were married. Many of these women have earned what they possess by the sweat of their brow, and one of these women tax-payers, whom I well know, has earned her little home by working during long years, for less than fifty cents a day. She has practiced the strictest economy; she has denied herself everything but the commonest necessities of life in order to secure this home; and now in steps the tax-assessor, closely followed by his brother, the collector, and without allowing her a voice in the matter, takes her money for all the ordinary, or all the "extraordinary taxes," that may be assessed.

As the largest tax in the place is paid by a woman, so does the smallest amount of taxable property in the corporation also belong to a woman, but neither has she a voice. From each one is the full pound of flesh demanded by the Shylocks of the law.

Gentlemen, if you did not allow the votes of those ten women who offered them at your Charter election, because they were women, pray be consistent, and do not tax them for the same reason. All the authority you get at all for taxing women is through the words "men," "he," "his" and the like. It is curious to see by what sophistry "men," "he" and "his" are made to include women when men deem it for their own interest that they should have such bearing, and equally curious to see by what turn they are made to exclude women when the executors of the law see fit to read these words so as not to mean women.

Let us read the law by which our Assessors and Collectors get their right to assess taxes in this State of New York. Statutes at Large, page 361, Article 1, paragraph 1, reads thus: "Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where 'he' resides when the assessment is made, for all lands owned by 'him,' within such town or ward, and occupied by 'him,' or wholly unoccupied." If the words "he" and "him" in this section do not include *she* and *her*, where do the Assessors of New York get their right to tax women?

Art. I., page 2d, reads, "Every collector shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at 'his' usual place of residence, and shall demand payment of the taxes charged on 'him.'" How dare the collectors of the State of New York call upon any woman—single, widow or married—for taxes, unless the words "he" and "him" are deemed to mean "she" and "her"?

Then again, paragraph 3d of the same article, says, "in case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon 'him,' the collector shall levy the same by distress and sale of 'his' property."

Notwithstanding this whole statute uses the words "he," "him" and "his," to the entire exclusion of *she*, *her* and *hers*, yet distress and sale of property for tax has always been levied against the property of non-paying women, solely by the authority of this statute.

Oh, wise men, can you tell why "he" means *she* when taxes are to be assessed, and does not mean *she* when taxes are to be voted upon? The whole question of woman's demand for a vote along with taxation is a simple question of justice.

Let me use an illustration. Supposing all the taxable property in this corporation, except one house and lot, belonged to women; the man who owned that one house and lot could vote the entire tax against those women's property. He could, under a charter like ours, elect himself president, trustee, clerk, treasurer, collector, street commissioner, etc., etc. He could call an election, and alone vote an "extraordinary tax" to bring in water from every point, build fountains on every corner, fence in twenty parks and vote himself five thousand dollars salary as a policeman to protect the women—from himself. He would not, in so doing, be guilty of a greater wrong than was perpetrated in this village the 20th of July, when the ten tax-paying women who offered to vote, were refused, and through them the whole eighty-five tax-paying women of the corporation were also refused a voice in regard to the use of their own property.

This question of woman's demand for representation is a question going back, not only to the foundation of our government, but to the very existence of woman as a responsible human being. Self-government is no more the right of man than of woman, for it is a human right. The history of our own country, the history of the world, shows the rights of any class are not safe in the hands of any other class. The rights of life, the rights of liberty, the rights of property of the colonists were not safe in the hands of the British. The rights of the slaves or of the free men of color were not safe when the power of self-protection was not in their own hands.

It is simply impossible for any person to do as well for another person as that person will do for himself. A woman is more interested in the economical management of her own property than any man or set of men can be; a woman is more interested in the security of her own life than any man or set of men can be; a woman is more interested in the enactment of just laws for herself than any husband, father or son can be. There is no protection quite so good as self-protection. When woman holds the ballot in her own hands, then she can protect herself.

Oct. 21, 1871.
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For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7.8 (Ex.), 9, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15 (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 3.45, 4.30 (Ex.), 5.30, 6.30 and 8 (Ex.) p. m. For Darien, 7, 9, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30 and 8.30 p. m.

For Stamford, 7, 8 (Ex.), 9, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15 (Ex.), 2.15, 3 (Ex.), 3.45, 4.30 (Ex.), 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.15, 8 (Ex.) p. m.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7, 9, 11.30 a. m.; 2.15, 3.45, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.15 p. m. Sunday Mail Train leaves Twenty seventh street, New York, at 7 p. m. for Boston, via both Springfield Line and Shore Line.

CONNECTING TRAINS. For Boston, via Springfield, 8 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m. For Boston, via Shore Line, 12.15, 8 p. m.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m., 12.15, 2, 4.30 p. m. to Hartford, 8 p. m.

For Newport, R. I., 12.15 p. m. (Ex.), connecting with steamer across Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8.30 p. m.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8 a. m., 12.15 p. m. to Montreal, 3 p. m. to Northampton.

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