The name of O’Donovan Rossa is known all over this continent just as that of the patriotic editor of a Dublin journal who stood up in defence of the rights and liberties of his native land, and who is now working with his heart and soul for the cause of his country. His wife, the sacrifice of her husband’s property by the English government, has visited this country, and turned her face to the world when the spirit of a true patriot was shown in the press of a public reader. A posture of marked shame, we believe, she has already published one or two volumes. She readily enters into the spirit of the man whose name is immortal, and, with great natural attractions, her success with the people of this country should be assured. Her first reading took place at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 16th of June.

The Rights of Woman.

By Mary Wollstonecraft—1790

Chapter II.

The Prevalent Opinion of a Sexual Character Discussed.

To account for and excuse the tyranny of man, many ingenious arguments have been brought forward to prove that the two sexes, in the acquisition of virtue, or the requirements of nature, ought to attain at attaining a very different character; or, to speak explicitly, women are not allowed to have sufficient strength of mind to acquire what really deserves the name of virtue. Yet it would seem, allowing them to have souls, that there is but one way appointed by Providence to lead mankind to either virtue or happiness.

If then women are not a swarm of ephemeral trifles why should they be kept in ignorance under the specious name of female weakness? Men complain, and with reason, of the follies and caprices of our sex, when they do not mean to distress our heads and passions and grovelling vices. Behold, I should answer, the natural effect of ignorance! The mind will ever be unstable that has only prejudices to rest on, and the current will run with destructive fury when there are no barriers to break its force. Why should women be told from their infancy, and taught by the example of their mothers, that a little knowledge of human weakness, justly termed cunning, softness of temper, outward obedience, and all that is pleasing to a puerile kind of propriety, will obtain for them the protection of man; and should they be beautiful, everything else is needless, for at least twenty years of their lives.

Thus Milton describes our first frail mother; though when he tells us that women are formed for softness and sweet attractive grace, I cannot comprehend his meaning unless, in his faintest strain, he meant to deprive us of souls, and instil that we were only beings designed by sweet attractive grace, and docile blind obedience, to gratify the senses of man when he can no longer soar on the wing of contemplation.

How grossly do they insult us, who thus advise us only to render ourselves gentle, domestic brutes! For instance, the winning softness, so warmly and frequently recommended, that governs by obeying. What childish suggestions, and how insipid the recommendation! As if the being—be it an immortal one—who will condescend to govern by such sinister methods? "Certainly," says Lord Bacon, "man is of the beast by his body; and if he be not of the beast, as God his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature!" Men, indeed, appear to me to act in a very unphilosophical manner, when they try to secure the good conduct of women by attempting to keep them always in a state of childhood. Rousseau was more consistent when he wished to stop the progress of reason in both sexes; for if men seek of the true knowledge, women will come to it for a task, but from the imperfect cultivation which their understandings now receive, they only attain a knowledge of evil.
Children, I grant, should be innocent; but when the
epistle is applied to men, or women, it is but a civil
term, and can be allowed them only in the remote
future. They were destined by Providence to acquire
human virtues, and by the exercise of their understandings, to
Each of these qualities is more useful than the other to
render woman more artificial, weaker characters, than
they would otherwise have been; and consequently, in the
earliest stage of their progress, their education should
have presupposed this conviction in a lower key; but I am afraid
it would have been the white of affection, and not the
faithful expression of my feelings, of the true result,
which exercise I shall give you immediately. When I come
to that division of the subject, I shall adver:
to the passages that I more particularly dislike
of, and I shall not only just state that;
but it is first necessary to observe, that my obser
extends to the whole purport of those books, which
lead, in my judgment, to the confused
species, and render women pleasing at the expense
of every solid virtue.

Though to reason on Rousseau's ground, if man
did act accordingly, that when his body
arrived at maturity, it might be proper in order to make
a man and his wife one, that she should rely entirely
on his understanding; and the graceful idea, despising
the cock thatPecked the parterre, should be exchanged for
strength and beauty would be equally conspicuous.
But alas! husbands, as well as their helpmates, are
often only made so as to serve as an excuse to
male debauchery, in a very different form, and if the
blind love the blind, one need not come from heaven
to tell us the consequence.

Many are the consequences in the present corrupt state of
society, contribute to enslave women by cramming
their understandings and sharpening their senses. One
person, perhaps, that distinctly more mischief than all the
rest, is their dishabituating education. It is,

In treating, therefore, of the manners of women, let
us disregard sexual arguments, because we should endeavor
to make them in order to cooperate, if the
expression be not too bold, with the Supreme Being.

By individual education, I mean—for the sense of the
word—to do what is necessary for each child, as will sharply
show the senses, form the temper, regulate the passions, as they begin to form, and set
the understanding to work before the body arrives at maturity, in which
live, only so that they may not become
to the important task of learning to think and reason.

To prevent any misconstruction, I must add, that I do
not mean that a private education can work the
wonders which some sanguine writers have attributed to
them. Men and women must be educated, in a great degree,
by what nature has furnished them; such
an abettor of young children as a stepmother will
be of as little utility as a wild beast;
and only remedy this by
begin a study of life,
and not by the
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be founded on the same principles and have the same
If women are by nature inferior to men, their virtues
are in truth, the means appointed to produce the fruit of
le a relative idea; consequently, their conduct should
must be the same in quality, if not in degree, or virtue
obedience is the grand lesson which ought to be im-
strictions, because with respect to the female character,
life; on the contrary, I would warmly recommend them,
forget the affections and duties that lie before them, and
yields not the felicity which can satisfy an immortal
grand end of (hair exertions should be to unfold
their moral character may be estimated by their manner
woman who has only been taught to please, will soon
should not be allowed to dethrone superior powers, or
equally offend against common sense: but an endeavor
speak the simple language of truth, and rather to address
When he made for the more important years of life, when re-
he most faithful and efficient workers for simply accepting
of men. Now, with the exception of the bar, of which
trivial ceremonies observed, which it is not very difficult
such indecent cautions. Out of the abundance of the
please as the polish of her virtues, and the affections of

As to men.

The REVOLUTION.

LET THEM READ IT.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO US.

THE REVOLUTION.
In spite of it, however, women have been soldiers, sailors, hack-drivers, teamsters, farmers and mechanics in disguise for years.

2. Yes, we wish the privilege to do whatever we can to earn an honest living, and to do the kind of work that secures the best wages. Women have been in the army and navy, and done police duty. Woman might much better do this, if she wants it, as it is a more profitable branch of work, and is more perfectly the kind of work that secures the best wages.

3. Some women do desire to enter many departments of labor now monopolized by men; but the demand, and wages are low in proportion. In these branches of work is greater than the demand, and wages are low in proportion.

4. Your paper grows better and better. I was struck with a remark one of your correspondents made (from Boston, I think). She said, "While you (Revolution) fed your luxury soul, you made your hungry many. There is a world of philosophy in that." I can only say, "Aye, it is the fallen, and the rich shall fall, and the rich shall be as the rich, and the rich shall be as the poor, and the poor shall be as the poor." And I assure you that thirty years experience, partly in less and partly in more, shall have taught me that working for the poor, the rich, and the rich, is the best way to make the rich, and the rich, and the rich, and the poor, and the poor, and the poor, and the poor, and the rich, and the rich, and the rich, and the poor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2, 1858.

HARFORD, Conn., June 15.

Editors of the Revolution:

I have taken pleasure in reading your paper. I am glad from my heart that you have entered into this great work of reform with such enthusiasm.

In No. 10, you speak of the "Stand of Morality," and signed F. P., which article, I think, contains many truths; but, the last paragraph stated that, if the democratic party were making accusations, their leaders, except humanitarian politicians, will not open their pulpits to women; physicians will not admit them into their clinics, or counsel with them; and in some states the laws forbid women or negroes to study law. In this way we are crowded down into a few employments; hence the supply of labor is great, and wages are low in proportion.

Some women do desire to enter many departments of labor now monopolized by men; but in order to do that, it is necessary to adopt male attire; to prevent this you have made laws forbidding a similar costume for men and women.
SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

HEADING BEFORE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

Some time since, Hon. Henry D. Washburn, M.C. from Indiana, presented a bill, accompanying a petition of the 'women of that State,' which read as follows:

"Be It enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this or a like bill."

Mrs. Josephine S. Griffig opened by saying that the women of the district had a right, if not a duty, to demand that the Constitution of the United States be amended so as to provide for the enfranchisement of women.

"Mrs. Mary T. Coroner presented a number of epistles to the law of the district relating to women, of some of which the judges were aware, but which had never been published."

Mrs. Coroner then read a letter from the Bishop of the district, in which he expressed his entire approval of the movement for women's suffrage.

"In infinite. Shall not the unhappy fate of Andrew Johnson, who, forgetting the sphere of a President, 'swung around to the demands of his party,' whose followers now have power to destroy him?"

"How we all enjoyed the fine weather of last summer!"

"Complimented the speakers on the ability and eloquence with which their views had been presented."

"At the conclusion of the proceedings, Prof. Willcox read a memorial, drafted by him and the latter, without expressing an opinion on the matter."

The committee expressed themselves as unable, by reason of the number of women who had expressed a desire to cast their votes, to carry out the wishes of the district, and to promise an early interview. The interview lasted about an hour, and was cordial and pleasant on both sides.

SOCIAL SURGERY.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

As society now stands, dress and religion bound the feminine horizon. The tyrannous and degrading laws of the church are based on the false assumption that women are inferior to men.

"Torn Indiana, presented a bill, accompanying a petition of the women of the district."

"Miss Lydia Hall, formerly of Kansas, Mrs. Annie Denison of New York, and Prof. J. K. H. Willcox, road a memorial, drafted by him and the latter, without expressing an opinion on the matter."

"For it is a well-known fact that women are capable of much more than is commonly supposed."

"Of two thousand New York prostitutes, of whom inquiry was made, more than one-fifth (in exact numbers 440) were daughters of unimportant people, less than one-tenth were elevated to allow its followers a glimpse beyond themselves."

"And so, we see, that if women are not to be regarded as inferior to men, they must be considered as equals in every respect."

"Are our women less capable than these? - for the support of the bill."

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God made the country, but man made the towns.

The dwellers within the towns may see the result of their industry if they will but drop the veil from their eyes. The "law of the town," so far as it is to be found from the rata, is not a law of God, because the object first seen hides a hideous aspect, and so cast their eyes to the left, where stands a factory. Many of us who think ourselves wondrous wise cannot, because of the impossible ridiculous state of affairs that bestow their seemingly comely coverings. Pudding we trot round our multi-wheel-long walk, like the poor old snails in the case of the mill-creek. We see, we see, nothing will we see, save that which meets with the approval of our "Reform men," modestly, as we like it. We see that the quiet quack, with which the wadding duck is to the song of the heavenward soaring sky-lark. Thus the many ordinary citizen will take his daily walk abroad and see no greater evil in the streets than the mud which soils his polished boots, while right hand, left hand, all around him are evils growing, evils deeds enacted, and evils effects, falling with worse than killing poison upon the innocent.

Who will draw aside the curtain?

It is the glory of a free press to declare war upon all evils, political or social. But, dear! Do the soldiers who serve under its folds always claim or carry out that right to expect to not have their pure minds surprised to the cheeks of innocence. For the virtuous have the right to write what I want to write without causing a blush to their pure breasts.

If one of our sisters be led to make one false step, a single word from a friend might save her. And, as we have observed, the deadly influence extends farther than the mud which soils his polished boots, to the streets than the mud which soils his polished boots, while right hand, left hand, all around him are evils growing, evils deeds enacted, and evils effects, falling with worse than killing poison upon the innocent.

We know that one sin makes many. They tramp upon the street and soil'd she moves among do not make her gross and soil'd.

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of Temperance Society. It was the first occasion, we believe, on which a public opinion had been expressed in Waterford, and this circumstance, together with a growing interest in the temperance cause among certain classes, brought together a pretty large audience each evening for a change for amusements, and the vanity and frivolities of a theatrical in dull swing up stairs divided public patronage with the cause of temperance. The Chair of the Mayor occupied the chair each evening.

We had the pleasure of hearing Miss Craigie on Wed evening. She was a fluent speaker, remarkably self-contained, and had the faculty of fastening attention on the men present. In whatever she talks about—a quality generally known as eloquence. She is evidently possessed by a kindly feeling of large-hearted sympathy for the toiling millions of society, and she speaks with enthusiasm when describing the effects of the first movement for the reformation of the working classes in England. As an orator, and, as was alluded, somewhat sarcastically, to the aristocracy, all such utterances, we observed, being received with laughter and applause by the audience. Of course she occasionally spoke of the one great subject supposed to occupy the thoughts of married ladies. Referring to Lord Salisbury’s advice to his daughter, not to reject a man who professed against the use of alcoholic drinks, she was accustomed to the drink now and then—and say or five or six a month—for that sort of woman, a wife can more readily excuse such a change in the habits of her husband than the lecturer repudiated, on the part of her sex, any desire. The audience applauded.

The theme of the lecture, Miss Craigie summed up the history of the temperance movement, and confidently predicted that the movement of the temperance movement was more than a century and a half, while the temperance movement has much greater obstacles to overcome. The movement has been an inhabitant of a thousand years in existence, its representatives in every nook and corner of the United Kingdom and on the floor of the House of Commons. She described the three bodies now working side by side for the suppression of drunkenness—viz., the Total Abstinence Franchise Societies, the Band of Hope, a society taking charge of young people to train them in habits of temperance and against the dangers of drunkenness, and the United Kingdom Alliance, for obtaining legislative prohibition of traffic in drink. She paid a warm tribute to the labors of the Irish Temperance Apostle, Father Mathew, the man whom Providence had selected to give women their rights. The colony of St. Ann’s had some new sensation to-day. The claim to have women placed upon the list of parliamentary voters has not been dealt with in Manchester. The day was lovely—all nature was wearing the green, and yet the prevailing color of the group was wearing of the orange. A fair young girl, dressed in Turkish costume—dignated Turkish robe, Turkish hat, Turkish scarf, presented the beautiful Turkish, ulgara to Dr. Bartter. A distinguished professor making a neat speech—joining in the chorus of the East and West. The orient with the baloney, and the hatt, the strong and the feeble poured out of the extensive building upon the green sand, to witness the last performance of the head centre of the Turkish bath. The day was lovely—all nature was wearing the green, and yet the prevailing color of the group was wearing of the orange. A fair young girl, dressed in Turkish costume—dignated Turkish robe, Turkish hat, Turkish scarf, presented the beautiful Turkish, ulgara to Dr. Bartter. A distinguished professor making a neat speech—joining in the chorus of the East and West. The orient with the baloney, and the hatt, the strong and the feeble poured out of the extensive building upon the green sand, to witness the last performance of the head centre of the Turkish bath. The day was lovely—all nature was wearing the green, and yet the prevailing color of the group was wearing of the orange. A fair young girl, dressed in Turkish costume—dignated Turkish robe, presented the beautiful Turkish, ulgara to Dr. Bartter. A distinguished professor making a neat speech—joining in the chorus of the East and West. The orient with the baloney, and the hatt, the strong and the feeble poured out of the extensive building upon the green sand, to witness the last performance of the head centre of the Turkish bath.
The Revolution.

ELIZABETH Cady Stanton, Editor.

PARKER PILSBURY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1868.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

As the vials of radical wrath are poured on the head of Judge Chase. Last year he was the admiration of those who to-day would, if they could, blast him with the breath of their nostrils. He swung around the southern circle, and made himself the idol of the colored population by his friendly recognition of them, and earnest, excellent words of congratulation, counsel and encouragement. He assured them that what the government had begun for them in emancipation it would complete in bestowing on them all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. He exhorted them to honesty, industry, economy, temperance, and all the virtues of mankind, citizenship and religion. Some of his addresses were really sermons to his simple but listening congregations. Who thought then of General Grant for President by the side of Chief-Justice Chase? Surely not those who are to-day pouring on him all their maledictions, and screaming themselves hoarse.

Grant is in his letter of acceptance, thus:

"In his letter he endorsed the resolutions of the convention, was all else the letter contained. The resolutions are not a shuffling evasion of the question of suffrage, but a direct surrender of it to the rebels as fast as they get their states from Connecticut to Kansas are setting the rebel states of disfranchising the colored people as soon as they possess the power."

The spleen and spite of the radical republicans towards Judge Chase can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of envy and jealousy. He stands sublimely above them, and the intelligent among them must know it. Whether he brings the democratic party up to his own position may be as doubtful as the republicans pretend to regard it. But that only reflects the more honor on his grand endeavor. He has added a new platform in aid General Cass and Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, and many other true men from the democratic party at the opening of the rebellion and war. And the same cannonade of curses with which their old party pursued them is now repeated by the republicans on the former pride of their party, Chief-Justice Chase.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Hon. John A. Gilmor has written a philosophical letter, from a politician’s standpoint, to the editor of the Wfb, pointing out to the Democratic Convention, to meet in New York on the 4th of July, what its policy should be, and the fitting man to represent it in the ensuing Presidential campaign. We agree with him that this is one of the most important conventions that has ever met since the foundation of the government.

The sired associations of the day, the fact that the list is the first time we have chosen a President since the most important appointment of the convention at Chicago, and the determination of the people to take some onward step, all give a peculiar feeling of interest and hope in the coming convention, which its action may by no means justify. What policy shall govern this nation in the next four years? This is the momentous question, for it depends our existence as a republic.

One thing is sure, that whatever party proposes to wield the sceptre of power, it must base itself on a broader platform than "State Rights" or a "white man's government." If the demagogue, the democratic party takes no higher ground than the republic and offers one of its old conservative party hacks for the suffrages of the people, it is probable that the radicals will call a convention to meet in Chicago in September, and nominate some sound man on a platform of universal suffrage, the rights of labor, greenbacks, and free trade. The time has fully come for some new policy, and it shall certainly hereafter be the republican government is, and secure the protection of such a government to every citizen under its flag. Whether Chief-Justice Chase could represent such a party is the question. We fully agree with Mr. Gilmor in his high estimate of Mr. Chase. As a man, a jurist and a statesman, he certainly compares favorably with any man of our day. His doctrine of "State Rights," however, as set forth in a late letter, is so opposed to the first principles of just government and sound policy, that we do not see how Mr. Chase can reconcile this position with his other political opinions. The democrats can well afford to compromise with the chief-justice by accepting "negro suffrage" for "state rights;" for an admission that any state has a right to deprive a peaceful, law-abiding citizen of a natural right, a political or civil right, which the Federal Constitution secures to all, is a virtual admission that all the framers of the war, and our time-honored American idea of individual rights: "It is the duty of Congress to secure a republican form of government to every state in the Union." It is not safe to leave black men to the tender mercies of their "friends, Chief-Justice Chase and his republican defamers."

As the family is but the nation in miniature, let us illustrate the doctrine of state rights, by our domestic government. As the object of the family is the rearing and protecting of children, it is the duty of the parents to see that the children do not abuse, degrade, despise each other. If the strong overpower the weak the parents interfere to protect the injured. The mother has superior rights as a mother, but if she is cruel and vindictive, and maltreats her children, it is the father’s duty to set aside her authority and redress the grievance of the child. If the father is brutal and arbitrary, it is the duty of wife and children to rebel, and maintain their individual freedom and dignity at all hazards. If they are too weak to protect themselves, the town officers should interfere and protect the family from the outrages and cruelties of a brutal father. Just so in the nation, if a state is governed by a tyrannical set of officials, where men are brutally treated, falsely imprisoned, mobbed, lynched, burned alive, hunted with blood-hounds, it is not only the right but the duty of the general government to interfere, because there is no right in the state to interfere, because there is no right in the state to regulate any right but the duty, of the general government to every citizen under its flag. Whether Chief-Justice Chase could represent such a party is the question. We fully agree with Mr. Gilmor in his high estimate of Mr. Chase. As a man, a jurist and a statesman, he certainly compares favorably with any man of our day. His doctrine of "State Rights," however, as set forth in a late letter, is so opposed to the first principles of just government and sound policy, that we do not see how Mr. Chase can reconcile this position with his other political opinions. The democrats can well afford to compromise with the chief-justice by accepting "negro suffrage" for "state rights;" for an admission that any state has a right to deprive a peaceful, law-abiding citizen of a natural right, a political or civil right, which the Federal Constitution secures to all, is a virtual admission that all the framers of the war, and our time-honored American idea of individual rights: "It is the duty of Congress to secure a republican form of government to every state in the Union." It is not safe to leave black men to the tender mercies of their "friends, Chief-Justice Chase and his republican defamers."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

"The Revolution."
right to call on the general government to pro-
tect black men against the tyranny of Gov.
Wise. It will be time enough to talk of "State
rights," when all the people of a state have a
voice in its government. The women of this
state appear to-day from "white male" tyranny,
frustrate the Congress of the United States, and
pray that honorable body to establish a republi-
can form of government in the State of New
York.

On the simple principle of individual rights, we
set up the judgment of a disfranchised Ameri-
can woman, against that of the Chief-Justice of
the United States. The next thing, John A. Gilmor,
and the Chicago platform, and we must main-
tain ourselves against them all in the position,
that it is the duty of the general government to
protect the rights of every citizen under the
shadow of its flag, male and female, black and
white, and we need this protection in New York
as well as in South Carolina. Moreover, this
right of the general government does not depend
on the loyalty or disloyalty of the state, but it
is an absolute for individual protection in all the
Northern States to-day as it is in those of the
South.

The Revolution.

THE IMPROBABILITY OF ITS SUCCESS.

L O B Y I N G.

Ex. had her ten plagues, as Hebrew re-
cord runs, some loathsome, others destructive,
and one, at least, fatal. Unwholesome vapo-
ors breed pestilence; putrescence nullifies
some republic and scorns benignity, but legisla-
tures breed lobbies—a sort of monsters more
to be dreaded than any of them. No na-
tional historian has yet attempted to describe
them. They are of the vampiré or blood-sucker
order, but more rapacious than all the dragons
that the Dr. Doolittle has to add, with evident
sorrow and shame:

But all appeals to stop this extravagance were
vain! The bill has been approved by the governor, and
is now a law.

It seems the Massachusetts Lobby consists of
only five members, but their power during the long
legislative session recently closed, was al-
most omnipotent. They had sumptuous and
elegant headquarters in Avoon Place, and sold
their services to whatever individual or corpo-
rative interest would buy them. The Comon-
wealth has this week voted five hold places
under Collector Russell in the Boston Custom
House, and suggests whether their salaries
should not be suspended when they transfer
the base of their labors to the White House.
The suggestion is well; but, as it is well
above, "all appeals to stop this extravagance
were vain," its own with the rest. The repub-
lican party has come to be a party of plunder.
With reasonable exceptions, the difference
between its leaders and the Forty Thieves of the
fable is only one of numbers. In a recent
"Revolution" we arranged New Hampshire
republicans, and judged them out of their own
hearsay. We disclosed, that we think, the
Massachusetts is no better, no worse, as here-
with appears. One is almost driven to exclain
over such a party, as Frederick Douglass did of
the slave system, "Welcome the bolt that dashes
it in pieces—come that bolt from heaven or
come that hammer from high heaven," if they do
these things in the green tree of New England
puritanism, what shall they not do in New York and
Washington profligacy?

F. P.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

MADAME OLYMPIA AUBOURD, Courtesan de la
Mortière, has recently arrived in this country,
where she proposes to lecture on "Woman's
Rights" in her native language. She is a
highly educated woman, of pleasing manners
and address, and great personal beauty.
She has travelled extensively in the Old Word,
and published a volume of travels in Egypt, besides
other works on the French laws for wo-
men. We shall publish next week a letter from
her pen to the Chamber of Deputies, translated,
by the daughter of Gerrit Smith.

WOMEN VOTING IN ENGLAND.

We call the attention to the London Times article, and the report of the Salford or-
three given us this week in Mr. Train's letter.
Why do not the women of the world act hindily?
In all our towns and vil-
ages, they could at once vote on all questions
relating to taxes and their appropriations. The
twelve women of Passaic, N. J., who voted for,
and thereby carried the question, of building a
railway has brought out a powerful
protest (from a radical republican, intimate
with evident sorrows and shame:

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or sidewalk, until she is allowed to vote as to whether the improvements shall be made, and town officers will very soon find no by-laws to prohibit women's voting.

**OUR YOUNG GIRLS.**

Text are the music, the flowers, the sunshine of our social life. How beautifully they make our homes, our churches, schools and festive scenes; how glad and gay they make our streets. Who can see a bevy of girls tripping home from school, without pausing to watch their graceful motions, pretty faces, feet and legs, to listen to their merry words, and peals of laughter? See how they romp and play with hoops and bails, with sleds and skates, and wash their brother's faces in the snow, and best them in a race on yonder pond. These boys and girls are one to-day in school, at play, at home, never dreaming that one seet was made to clench the stars, the other but to kiss the dust. But watch and see how they will see these dashing, noisy, happy, healthy girls grow calm, and pale, and sad, and even though lodged in palace homes, mid luxury and ease, with all the gorgeous trappings wealth can give—rich silks, bright jewels, gilded equipage—they are still listless and unsatisfied. Life to them has ceased to have the joy and fullness it still yields to the brothers by their side. And why? They have awakened to the fact that they belong to an estracised, a degraded class; that to fulfil their man-appointed sphere they are to have no individual character, freedom, life, purpose, passions or immortality. They are simply to revolve round one man, to live only for him, in him—to be fed, clothed, guided and controlled to-day by father or brother, to-morrow by husband or son, never to know the freedom and dignity that one secures in self-dependence and self-support. Young girls feel all this long before they utter it, and far more keenly than kind fathers ever know.

Walking in Madison Park recently, a little boy, reading the signs hung on the trees, "No dogs admitted here," remarked, "It is a good thing, mother, that the dogs cannot read, it would hurt their feelings so to know that they were forbidden places." They are simply to revolve round one man, to live only for him, in him—to be fed, clothed, guided and controlled to-day by father or brother, to-morrow by husband or son, never to know the freedom and dignity that one secures in self-dependence and self-support. Young girls feel all this long before they utter it, and far more keenly than kind fathers ever know.

Dr. Kuczewski, late of 44 Bond street, invites his friends to try the benefit of the Green Mountain air and water.
wander at the Wesselhoeft House, Brattleboro, Vermont, where he will remain during the summer months.

PETTICOATS AND PANTALOONS, PRINCIPLES AND PREDICTIONS.

This question of the political rights of women is being discussed more and more in Europe and America. Women's pretensions are well founded, for they find numerous defenders. Nature has decreed that Madame E. C. Stanton, of "The Revolution" of New York should wear pantaloons, as well as Madame Stanton believes that pantaloons and petticoats should be considered distinct departments, one having the right to surpass the other. That is good logic and we congratulate the lady "blue stocking." For ourselves, the question whether women shall have the suffrage is not a question of right; in fact the governed should have something to say about the legislation which governs them. If the governed consent, the governed will go on in the outer world. For the more fortunate are needed to keep the "pot boiling," and to tend the domestic duties, we would suggest that for the more fortunate

the grass was wet with the dew of the first morning." * * * It woman desires to be admired and respected, as women the head of the "T Texture is certainly do, she should not be seen in the outside world but at intervals. A thing to be admired should be so things. The fact, Kants says in 'Tyndall: on the notion of beauty is a joy forever." We regret that he has not added, "beauty becomes greater as only seen at rare intervals. We should be misunderstood if any one were to suppose that we pretend to refine women the right to vote. We argue simply whether it would be expedient and logical to accedit to her. * * * Madame Stanton should be content with petticoats, for females have destined her to wear them, and her efforts to slip into a pair of breeches are pitiful to witness." N. O. Les Librs.

Seeking a Mission, that you are somewhat bemused on the comparative merits of petticoats and pantaloons, as well as the behests of Custom and Nature, we would suggest to you, that there is no real antagonism between suffrage and petticoats, nor necessary connection between the art of governing and pantaloons. If Madame Stanton should be given a right to wear petticoats, such women would undoubtedly say to the working women in the world (as to the lay figures it matters not in what they encense themselves); throw aside those garments that impede locomotion, and study your comfort and convenience in all things. Custom has decreed that certain garments are appropriate to dignity, wisdom and power, hence the mother of the race, popes, cardinals, bishops, chief-judges, judges, baristries, all wear the long, flowing robes, while the serfs of Russia, the peasantry of France and England, the African race in America, millions of men everywhere wholly unrepresented in government, wear the same petticoats and pantaloons showing that the style of dress has nothing to do with this question, for pantaloons, as well as petticoats, are under the ban of disfranchisement. As to Mr. Punch's opinion of our domestic duties, we would suggest that for the present at least it behooves work and care to be needed to keep the "pot boiling," and to tend the domestic duties, this they are often compelled to labor in the outer world. For the more fortunate classes we ask, why should an educated woman be a mere satellite of the dinner pot, any more than the educated man of the cows in the barnyard? We might say with equal propriety to Lee Liber and Punch, lay down your pens, and with axe and hoe hie you to your appropriate sphere, to the fields and forests, to cut down trees and cultivate the corn.

But you admit woman's right to suffrage, you cannot logically avoid it; so far so good. Your principles are sound. Your trouble lies in your prejudices. When you say, do not mix the spheres and attributes of the sex, you appear to assume to know too much. While we grant man, in spite of all his blunders in the past, the right to find out his own sphere, to use his own powers just as he chooses, we do not accord him the capacity to judge of our wants or duties. We propose to bound our own spheres, to try our wings and fly where we can, and if we reach the mountain top we shall argue that Nature designed us to stand there.

It is time that the old idea be exploded, that a woman is the only one of God's creatures that cannot be trusted to find her native element.

If we reason from all man's failures for the last six thousand years, it is fair to say, that the art of governing is not one of the many accomplishments; hence we propose to govern ourselves.

The sphere of woman has been gradually widening and coming nearer and nearer into the same orbit with that of man, and so far from his respect decreasing, it steadily increases just in proportion as they become equal companions in art, science, literature and their interest in the government. Contrasted the relations of men and women in this country with those in Turkey or China.

In meeting at the ballot-box once a year, just long enough to vote, we do not apprehend that we should "be too often seen," especially those who are beautiful, to cease to be "a joy forever" to those who know and love us.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT FLORENCE HEIGHTS.

NEW YORK, 96 Sixth avenue, June 17, 1868. 

MISS ANTHONY: We propose to hold an Equal Suffrage Convention at Florence Heights, July 4. We want speakers, the more the better; and some one ought to be there on behalf of "The Revolution." We will pay all expenses of advertising extensively, and will give as many speakers as will attend the hospitality of the "Home" as long as they may be pleased to "rusticate" with us. I suppose you will be engaged with the Democratic Convention. Can you send me any names whom I may announce? Yours very truly, R. T. THALE, M. D.

N. B.—A boat leaves Pier No. 1 at 5.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Fare, $1.70. Trains leave foot of Cortland street 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. Fare, $2.60.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING AND HAVE DONE.

THE CAREER OF A FEMALE DETECTIVE—Mrs. Earl Pinkerton, born in the town of Erin, Champaign Co., N. Y., of poor parents, she had few opportunities of education. But nature had educated her by giving her a large brain, a good judgment, and a decided purpose. Mr. Pinkerton commenced business as a private detective about fifteen years ago. Some years after he was called upon by Mrs. Warn, a stranger who applied for a position as female detective. Up to that time he had not thought of employing females, but the novelty and utility of the thing quickly banished what he supposed might be the prejudices of society, and, after several interviews, she was taken into service. She soon proved her competency, and when it became necessary to add other females to the branch of the service, Mrs. Warn was chosen as their chief. Her force was then highly organized, and the most rigid rules of discipline, morality, hours of work, were laid down. Her control over all her subordinates was commensurate with her strong will, her unceasing vigilance, and her industry. A few years ago, it was necessary, both for the preservation and utilization of the force, to and overcome the scruples that manifestly enterred in their brains, and she proved her efficiency in combating them to the very last. It is a vindication of the wisdom of her creed, for her duty even led her into associations unpleasant to dwell on. She lived her life in constant contact with the worst phases of society.

Among some of the earliest investigations submitted to her charge was that of the robbery of the Adams Express at Florence Heights, Alabama. The loss was about $10,000. After a long and intricate search, she followed the package step by step, until she finally recovered it, except $85, at Jenkinsville, in this state, about one year ago. The money was not recovered; the details of which no one sufficiently knew to propose a plan of circumvention. Suddenly an "appearance" appeared and arranged a series of departures, the procurement of sleeping-cars and other precautionary steps as to her intimate knowledge of the plot and ready judgment suggested. This "appearance" was Mrs. Warn, of Florence Heights.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Pinkerton having been assigned to duty as the head of the secret service of the army of the United States, Mrs. Warn took her natural ability and profound experience to Washington, and continued at the head of it until 1863, when Mr. Pinkerton retired from service for a short while. Whilst in Washington, the experience was in combating with the whole army of female spies and secret agents of the rebels. Always cool, calm and collected, she managed her part admirably, and her services were of infinite value to the government. Under Mr. Pinkerton, in 1863 assumed charge of the female department of the secret service at New Orleans, where her abilities were recognized by the military authorities, she managed the service of the army of the United States with the private lot of Mr. Pinkerton in Graceland Cemetery.

Three years ago, in a public speech, we proposed a company of "Women Police," uniformed and paid by the State, to watch and guard young girls and boys coming to this city. Although there was promptitude in the suggestion, it will yet be done. The above sketch shows how effective a true and capable woman is ever found in defending public safety and virtue. If one half our police force were women, many of the evils of our present system would be remedied at once.

Whether the fashion of making physicians and surgeons originated, it is certainly spreading with commendable rapidity and increase. In every direction, a number of instances remarked of late in European papers, is of a young Russian woman, Jonoff by name, who applied at Zurich for a degree in the science of surgery and midwifery, and just passed an examination in St. Petersburg. It was necessary for her, according to the law, that she should pass an examination before she could study medicine. The Ministry of Instruction, which she accordingly did, was wise, in physiology, therapeutics, midwifery and surgery, besides writing a thesis on lymphatic glands. Her second examina-
men in the olden times. Among the Roman women at one period there was a morbid ambition to grow boards, and during the last two years. The cabins of her hired men are models of neatness and comfort. Often of a forty acres, two-thirds of which are devoted to the result of over-population, etc., and will only be cnrod by The whole business was admirably arranged and success­practical benefit she is conferring upon the needy mem­way adding to your comforts, I am lessening our sorrows her the promise of future usefulness, She has crowded the last two weeks, most acceptably. All recognize in our women congregations who have demanded sermons on week­Sunday, and for a few Sundays following. Miss Tuppcr as an orat­cress. After speaking nearly an boor, she were the active tools of the land speculators in the sale of public lands to speculators for one dol­sale to the speculators. More organized Labor, more Ond, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote A NEW VOLUME.—THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL Jubilee, New York. }

JUNE MONTHLY.—Since the last notice we have re­ceived the Radical, Public Spirit (which contains an an­nouncement of a new edition) by Miss N. of New­Won's Right, written by "Jeanie June," the North­Moonlight, the Phrenological Journal, the Herald of­Health, and the Ladies Repository. Next month we will give our readers a more extended account of the maga­zines as they are issued.

HIGHLAND RAMBLES.—Adams & Co., of Boston, have issued this nicely-bound poem of 193 pages, containing a number of beautiful passages. Its author is William H. Wright.

MAN AND HIS RELATIONS.—We hope soon to give our readers a review of this work. W. A. Townsen­


DP—Among the most readable and instructive of our Religious exchanges, we take pleasure in referring to the Little Christian, published by the New York Publication Society. It is a weekly, and is printed in a beau­tifully plain and orderly journal, which can not fail to exert a beneficial influence in any family where it is read.

A NEW VOLUME.—THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL Journal for July contains portraits of many distinguished­men, and Beautiful Women, European and Amatic estheticians. It is a useful and readable book, and is capable of being read by the cultivation of cotton. She has the reputation of being a remarkably capable woman in business affairs, though with all her tact and resource, she has been occu­pying during the last two years. The calms of her hired negroes are models of neatness and comfort. Often of a summer nothing she rises, with the sun, mounts a fav­erite pony, and in person directs the gangs at work in the cotton fields. She keeps all the accounts, buys all materials and understands all the buying and selling. I fear, that the next time you see her in Janiu, I shall be unable to suppress the urge in her handker­chief—Victuallies and fishing. "Don't you speak to me Clifford!" that her mind is engrossed with the latest bulletin about the army worm, or the evening dis­cussions at the Temperance Institute. But very soon, and probably in the next issue, there would be no special impurity in her whispering with a vacant stare: "Uplands 22 cents and excited."


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out of these "congressional land jobs, engendered by Boss and Sidney Clare," Senator Pomeroy testified that these lands were worth four dollars per acre, and yet a few days afterwards this honorable senator voted in secret session to ratify the sale of these same lands in 1866, giving them to speculators for one dollar per acre.

SOME OF THE LAND SPECULATORS.

The Indian Bureau disposed of 1,500,000 acres of government land at the average price of $1.10 a $1.25 per acre, from January 1, 1867 to January 1, 1868. The whole of these sales were a gigantic fraud upon the nation, and none of them will stand the trial of a test suit in the Supreme Court. Apart from the circumstances attending each transaction, the Indian lands are not the property of the Indians in any sense which enables them to convey the same or grant a title thereof. They possess merely the right of occupancy, the title and reversion remaining in the government of the United States, subject to all the conditions imposed by the other public lands. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, bought at these illegal sales 124,000 acres, and a friend of his 143,000, and yet another friend 800,000 acres. L. L. Smith, President of the Missouri Railroad Company, took 92,968 acres. The immense quantities bought by single individuals are evidence of the evil of these transactions, and the monopolies they create, hostile to the public weal and a barrier to national progress.

THERE CONGRESSIONAL LAND JOBS ILLEGAL.

The settlers on these lands will do well not to submit to the wrong inflicted on them by Congress. The whole of these secret land sales are illegal. The best legal opinions are unanimous that the Supreme Court will so decide, and the settlers will do well to make up a case and bring it before that court without delay. The frauds will not bear investigation.

ANOTHER LAND JOB FOR THE THIEVES.

Another attempt to steal the property of the nation is now before the Senate, under the name of the Osage treaty. This infamous treaty is a promise to give a Chicago speculator eight million acres of land without paying the United States government one dollar. This speculator simply promises to pay the Indians, who are the assets assumed of the land in question, twenty cents per acre, at some time or other, during the next fifteen years. If the Senate dares to ratify this shameless swindle, the enterprising Chicago genius and his senatorial and congressional ring of thieves will net a clear profit of $24,000,000 to enrich a ring of land thieves. The same power that crushed the southern slaveholding thieves will crush you, honorable senators and representatives, if you do not put a stop to this stealing of the people's property. Tax-ridden and impoverished, the people are in no mood to be trifled with.

TALK AMONG THE BROKER OF WALL STREET.

BUY, BAXTER AND SELBOER are giving all their friends confidential points to buy North West, Michigan Southern & Rock Island, and that they show the tickets of the stocks they buy, but take good care to say nothing about the tickets of the stocks they sell, that they are unloading all they can and mean to get out if they can before August. The talk is that CHAPLAIN HATCH THE BURELUL has been left behind in the West to rope in as many as he can, and the clerks if they can't sell to the public mean to borrow on as small margins as possible and let the banks and money lenders carry them after the fashion of the LUMBERLAND COAL PARTY when that valuable security was run up to 40 and lodged as a COLLATERAL AT 40 TO 60.

The talk is that the only safe way to escape loss is to LET THE STOCK MARKET ALONE, that it matters not whether you buy long or sell short, the clerks are sure to take your money, just as they do with GOODDRY BROTHERS AND DURAND, that nobody stands any chance in stocks. The talk is that GOVERNMENT BONDS are the only safe thing to touch, that they are sure to go a great deal higher, and that STATE STOCKS AND RAILWAY BONDS are advancing five and ten per cent. at a jump from the actual demand for investments. The talk is that the BANKS AND REFUSING STOCKS AS COLLATERALS. The talk is that HENRY CLAWS has hit the nail on the head in his circular of "Goverments versus Railroad Stocks," that CLAWS KNOWS what he is about and sees which way the tide is flowing, and that he don't mean to be SWAMPED WITH A LOAD OF STOCKS when the crash comes and.

NORTH WEST PREFERRED takes an eccentric movement FROM 83 to 56, as it did last year, and may do again this year. The talk is that CLAWS SAYS his friend the cashier of a great National bank is a first rate fellow, although he did keep a CHEAP BOARDING HOUSE, but he don't mean to let him squeaze any more.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD INTEREST out of him, and that with government as collaterals, he can be independent of his friend the bank cashier with his 7 per cent. gold interest, and — "vail" him self of other channels for loans besides the BANK OF COMMERCE.

The talk is that everybody ought to "READ CLAWS' CIRCULAR, and as "THE REVOLUTION" wants to let everybody have everything that is good for them, we here give cheap for ten cents a single copy, "REVOLUTION" and all included, the remarkable circular of that remarkable man, Henry Clew, which will save thousands of dollars to every one that has the brains and pluck to act on it, but DON'T SELL SHORT.

HENRY CLAWS' CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENTS VERSUS RAILROAD STOCKS.

Observers of the recent course of business in Wall street cannot have failed to note, as among the cautioning investors to Government Securities, the growing indigipation to invest in railroad stocks at the current quotations. Many have lately sold out stocks and bought bonds; while the investment orders for the former have for some time been unusually limited. This disfavor toward stocks may be partially owing to the recent ex-
We have collated, from the official reports of the leading railroad companies, statistics showing the resources, liabilities, earnings, expenses and mileage of the roads, in the fiscal years 1862-3, 1865, and also in 1867 or 1868, the details of which we give in an accompanying statement, while the results are shown in the following comparison:

It thus appears that, while the per cent of earning available for dividends was as low as 4 per cent in 1862-3, the gross earnings of the roads aggregated $16,833,693, or 18% per cent of the then outstanding bonds of these roads, against $2,646,370 and $3,657,621 for the years 1867 and 1868. These bonds are among the most valuable in Illinois, as well as in Michigan. The bonds are also considered free of any government tax. The Union Pacific is selling its bonds freely at the price of $103 against $121, and $101 and $111, and the preference stock is quoted as high as 184 against 149 and 110.

THE COUNCIL DUTIES FOR THE WEEK were $1,886,870 in gold against $1,678,144 last week, $1,958,007, and $2,208,144 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were $4,468,880 in gold against $3,016,485 $4,209, 360 and $5,835,967 for the preceding weeks. The export of specie for the week was $3,940,370 against $3,540,870 $2,012,254 and $3,660,232 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie for the week were $1,850, - $3,911,400, $7,205,596 and $5,121,793 for the preceding weeks.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET is dull but steady. Operations are confined entirely to the clique, and the case in the money market enables them to maintain an advance of prices at their pleasure.

THE FIRST MERCHANT BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JULY 1ST, 1868, will be sold on and after that date.

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4. In Finance—A new Commercial and Financial Policy. America no longer led by Europe. Gold, like our Cotton and Corn, for sale. Greenbacks for money. Not Alcoholic Drinks or Medicines. Devoted to Morality and Reform, the Revolution will not insert Gross Personalities and Quack Advertisements. 5. In Religion—Deeper Thought; Broader Ideas; Science not Superstition. 6. In Social Life—Practical Education, not Theoretical; Fact, not Fiction; Virtue, not Vice; Cold Water, not Alcoholic Drinks or Medicines. Devoted to Morality and Reform, the Revolution will not insert Gross Personalities and Quack Advertisements.


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