

FEMALE TEACHERS.

MUCH is said of woman's want of intelligence on subjects of weight, on matters of political economy; and yet to her is entrusted almost exclusively the great responsibility of directing and developing the young minds of our growing Republic. Throughout the States our institutions of learning are being filled with female teachers, who have proved themselves efficient, not only in the several departments of science, in history and philosophy, mathematics and rhetoric; but, what is still more, have displayed an adaptation and tact in the profession which denotes a natural qualification for the position. And as this has been, and still is, almost the only avenue of self-support opened to educated women, it is constantly filled by applicants for that vocation, when, in many instances, the supply is greater than the demand; and the majority of these women are young girls just starting out in life, with nothing but hands and brains with which to provide themselves the common necessities of existence.

The "Boards" have found that their system of education can be carried on quite as satisfactorily, and much more economically, by the employment of female teachers; for where they are obliged to pay a "male teacher" from two to three thousand dollars, they may with impunity offer woman half that sum, knowing that, in her dependent helplessness, she will be only too happy to accept with gratitude the small pittance from which a man would turn in scorn. Bound by the conditions of her contract to fulfill all its requirements to the same extent that man does, her services are estimated at only half the intrinsic value of those of the male. Why is this? Does woman, in giving the same amount of labor, give less, according to her capabilities, than man does? If so, it is then admitted that her capabilities are greater than his; but, on the other hand, if her inferiority (which is frequently urged) makes the effort on her part greater than that on the part of man, in the accomplishment of the same object, should not simple justice award at least an equal remuneration for an equal amount of labor?

This system of flagrant injustice towards woman has long been felt in every sphere of labor where woman has entered as the competitor of man, although rarely has she proved herself unequal to the exigency of the undertaking. And in view of these facts, can women—especially that educated portion of the sex who are teachers—weigh the matter intelligently in their minds, and then say they feel no need of a social and political change? Will they acknowledge that the degrading influences of generations have so deadened their sensibility that they cannot feel the true dignity of womanhood? Let them not seek to put the question off for want of time to consider it; nor still less, through fear of unpopularity, hesitate to declare their real convictions on a subject of such vital importance. All subjects of reform are unpopular in the beginning, but universality creates popularity.

It is clear to all reflective minds that only in a political change can woman hope to reap a social benefit. Only when she stands on an acknowledged equality with man in the responsibilities of life, will she be able to share equally with him the emoluments of life; and if she admits her actual need of the one—all sensible women do—she must not deny her just claim to the other. That which protects man against man, will in like manner protect woman

against man, and until woman can command such legal protection she must never expect justice.

In a country founded on a platform of the broadest freedom and justice, we have tolerated for nearly a century an aristocracy of color, which should have been revolting in the first stages of civilization, till God, in his providence, taught man, through a just chastisement, to see that he could not base his own prosperity on the degradation of his fellows. But the wheel of progressive civilization cannot stop here; with the abolition of color aristocracy must come also the abolition of sexual aristocracy, when woman, freed from the unrighteous proscription which binds and fetters her within a certain specified routine, surrounding her by laws and obligations which she has had no voice in making, and the import of which she has scarcely been allowed to comprehend, will be permitted the untrammelled exercise of her natural and inalienable endowments. . . .

A DESPERATE SCHEME.

THERE have been rumors that the rebels, in their diabolical spite, were endeavoring to drive the freedmen to Liberia by starvation and persecution. It seems there is more than rumor; for, just as we go to press, there comes a letter from one of our Washington correspondents saying that appeals are actually making to Congress for appropriations to aid the object. We hasten to give our readers a part of the letter, as all there is time for in this paper:

What terrible indications of a nation's heartlessness or poverty, when the poor and needy plead for relief in banishment to a country that boasts of neither wealth nor Christianity! Driven from their own country by oppression and want in every form, this nation has extended a friendly hand, and welcomed to our lands and our liberties the Irish, the German, and the Swiss; and pointing to our capital, served up from their labor—in canals and railways that interlace our entire borders, securing the highest international freedom, and tending to the development of financial security. We boast of a political economy, as well as Christian sympathy, almost unknown in other countries.

Would social recognition to our own citizens, who are crushed under civil and religious despotism, crying for homes and bread, be less economical and humane? Or capital, amounting to a million and a half dollars a day, now lost to the country for want of employment, if saved, fail to afford financial security by reducing the per cent. of interest? If in the past our prosperity has corresponded to our generosity to the poor of foreign nations, what can we expect if we refuse sympathy and social recognition to our freed Americans, in a homestead-school, and church, and the political safeguards which have transformed the alien to the American citizen, and would bind the freedmen like a withe of cords around the heart of this nation.

Surely something is wrong when, in attempting to reconstruct the nation, every doubtful expediency is thought to be more safe than the cardinal principles, which all parties admit must form the corner-stone of a republic, equal rights and duties for all. "The ballot, and eight hour labor per day, without distinction (except for crime), which will be sure to disappear as such a system of justice is inaugurated.

Then will feuds end, and a nation be born;

hungry men be fed, and hungry lands tilled; Woman will declare morals, and government obey God.

Who can see where lies the danger, or who will show why this should not be done; since political economy, and justice alike claim it?

LETTER FROM THOMAS GARRETT.

DID all readers of "THE REVOLUTION" know the veteran writer of the following letter as do the editors, they would thank him as earnestly as we do for his words of sympathy and approval accompanying his subscription. To no living man is the anti-slavery cause more indebted than to him. No man will fill a more honorable place in the history of that enterprise. His name has long been familiar as any household word wherever the English language is spoken and philanthropy and humanity are recognized. And the beautiful symmetry of his character is its peculiar grace, so that his ready co-operation in our present endeavor to extend suffrage and citizenship, irrespective of sex as well as color, was already guaranteed. But the letter needed not this introduction:

WASHINGTON, DEL., 2d mo. 7th, 1868.

DEAR FRIENDS, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND PARKER FILLIBURN: I duly received the four copies of "THE REVOLUTION," which I presume you sent me. I have handed three of them to such persons as I thought would appreciate them, and subscribe for them, the fourth copy I have kept to look over. So far as I have read it, I like it. I am, and ever have been, a Revolutionist. I am fully with you in demanding the franchise for woman equally with man, and in favor of paying woman the same wages, for the same work, as man; and would even go a little further in that direction, by giving them the preference for such work as they are capable of, such as clerkships either in banks or counting-houses, as saleswomen in retail dry goods stores, and many other light employments. I therefore inclose you \$2, the subscription price for one year. Please send it from the first number. My health is not good; I cannot get out much, and have much time for reading, but I take so many papers already that I find it impossible to read all. I have been much pleased with what I have read in "THE REVOLUTION." If all are equal to the number four you sent me I think I shall feel interest enough to read all, and I hope you will meet with success in your noble undertaking.

Yours truly,

THOMAS GARRETT.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF "THE REVOLUTION."

From the Providence Press, Feb. 1.

THE REVOLUTION.—This is the new paper which is exciting the country by its stirring advocacy of "woman's rights." Its columns display great ability; the editorials are piquant and sharp, framed with a logic which cuts right and left with remorseless energy. The editors have an irreproachable spirit, and if they do not produce a Revolution it will be the first time that justice and freedom persistently set forth fail of accomplishing a grand result. Subscriptions received by S. Clough, No. 14 Westminster street.

Yes, we are stirring the country. Everybody either hates or loves us; none are indifferent. All our letters are positive; some breathe threatenings and wrath, others blessings and good will. We know we are right, and so move on.

From the Home Journal.

"THE REVOLUTION," now in its fourth week, is advancing bravely. It is plucky, keen, and wide awake, and although some of its ways are not all to our taste, we are glad to recognize in it the inspiration of the noblest aims, and the sagacity and talent to accomplish what it desires. It is on the right track, whether it has taken the right train or not.

Notwithstanding this age of disasters, we intend to keep on the right track until we reach our station; and as our "train" is made of real metal, we hope to polish it more and more unto