

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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THE VOTERS OF VINELAND.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 4, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

THE women here went to the polls on Tuesday in sober earnest. The men behaved most politely and gallantly towards them, without one exception, some of them even sending their carriages to bring them to the meeting.

The women cast 157 republican votes and four democratic. Seven of the women who voted were colored. We provided our own ballots and ballot-box, the women voting on one side of the room and the men on the other. Of course our law-abiding controllers of election refused to recognize us, but I ventured on the spot to predict that, at the next Presidential election, we shall vote lawfully and be counted with the rest. More next week. K.

ANOTHER STRAW.—Straws show as well as mill logs how the current runs. The young women of Holyoke (Mass.) Seminary came as near to voting for President as they could and Miss it. They expressed their joy by an illumination in the evening, when at a given signal the entire Seminary building was lighted from cupola to basement. The young ladies then assembled on the opposite side of the street and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and other national airs, at the conclusion of which three hearty cheers were given for Grant and Colfax. The illumination continued for half an hour. On the day previous, a canvass revealed 260 votes for Grant and Colfax and only eight for Seymour and Blair.

ANOTHER.—Wheaton Female Seminary in Norton, Mass., held the election on Tuesday last as became it. The young ladies assembled in Seminary Hall, a fair and goodly company, as eager for the fray as any gathering of free electors at a primary meeting. A Moderator (or Moderatress), Clerk, and other officers were chosen by a *fairer* show of hands than is always seen at a ward meeting. No split tickets were in the field, and the polls closed after an enthusiastic canvass. The result announced was, Grant 70; Seymour, 2. O, no, Messrs. *Tribune*, the women don't want to vote! Not they!

LECTURES ON ANATOMY.—Dr. Lemerrier lectures at Cooper Institute this evening (Thursday), and on Friday, Monday of next week, Tuesday and Wednesday. His lectures cover the anatomy of men, animals and plants, illustrated by *clastique* models of most superb structure, far exceeding any ever before seen in this country. The prices for the course are reduced and the hall should be crowded every night. The opportunity is too good to be lost.

MOST UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Union Appeal* writes with becoming indignation on the unjust proscription of woman in the clerkships at the Federal Capital. It seems that on account of the reduction of work and failure of appropriations Secretary McCulloch is discharging seventy-five of the women now employed in his department. The writer very justly asks, why not discharge *the least competent persons*, irrespective of sex? And then adds:

Many of these females about to be discharged are widows with families to support, and others are young girls on whom aged parents and younger brothers and sisters rely for daily bread; while of the men who will be retained, many will be *chaps* so brainless that no private individual would give \$5 a week for their services except as common day-laborers, and others are young bloods of dissolute habits, of no use to the world or themselves. I cannot see how an honest man with the capacity to distinguish right from wrong can refuse to lend his aid toward blotting from our social and political systems the outrageous, disgraceful, cowardly, internal secession which discriminates against women in the employment and reward of labor.

Give woman the ballot with man, and the whole problem will be solved in an hour.

CHILDREN'S SIGHT.—What is commonly called near sightedness has increased greatly within the last half century, and it is time parents, guardians and teachers understood more about it. Children are often subjected to severe punishments both at home and in school for offences they cannot avoid possibly, from defect in their eyesight. At a teachers' convention in Boston last week, Dr. Henry W. Williams, now the most eminent oculist in the country, had something to say on the near-sightedness in children, many of whom, he remarked, had defective vision years before it was discovered. Some very clear-sighted children could not use their eyes steadily for any length of time without blurring, owing to a defect in the accommodative muscles; a brief rest enabled them to see clearly again. They were apt to make absurd mistakes in reading, and to study poorly, which teachers and others thought was owing to idleness. Blindness sometimes supervened in a single day. Many individuals were born with a slight tendency to myopia, and had near-sightedness brought on by studiousness. Near-sightedness was not known among savages or uneducated races, and appeared most among those of the highest culture. The eye should never be strained to see objects that it could not see, or devoted to too small type or work. Children who were ambitious to keep up with their classes often were allowed to go on till the eyes were ruined. These cases often began with slight symptoms. Such children *should not be compelled to study continuously, should not care where they were in their class, should keep the head erect and hold the book up.* Teachers should aid the child as far as possible. The object of education, the Dr. said, was not to cram, but to prepare a child for life's duties.