

## WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

A correspondent down in Florida calls "THE REVOLUTION" to order on the question of raising and eating animals. His argument in favor of it is wholly scriptural, beginning with the example of "Abel the second man born." With "THE REVOLUTION," the question is not one of right so much as of expediency; of economy, of health, of cleanliness, mental and moral and spiritual elevation. To be sure all these considerations raise the subject high into the realm of conscience and religion; for it must be wrong, morally and religiously, if in all these aspects of the question the argument is against our correspondent, all Bible example to the contrary notwithstanding. The craving for the "flesh pots of Egypt" in the wilderness was charged upon the Hebrews as a sinful lust, and they were punished accordingly. It is doubtful if at bottom there ever was any better reason for the universal preying upon the animals by man. And it has long seemed to this editor the worst kind of moral and social as well as material economy to devote so much of the earth and of man's noblest powers to their propagation feeding and unnatural fattening. That was all we meant before, and all that is necessary to say today.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.**—The Newark Daily Advertiser says that Mrs. Hannah Blackwell, a highly esteemed elderly lady, long resident in Roseville, and Mrs. Lucy Stone, her daughter-in-law, both of them property holders in the county and tax-payers, appeared at the polls in Roseville Park, accompanied by Messrs. Bathgate and Blackwell as witnesses, and offered their votes. The judges of election were divided as to the propriety of receiving the votes of the ladies, one of them stating that he was in favor of doing so, the two others objecting on the ground of their illegality. The ladies stated that they had taken advice of eminent lawyers, and were satisfied, that in New Jersey, women were legally entitled to vote, from the fact that the old constitution of the state conferred suffrage upon "all inhabitants" worth \$250. Under that constitution women did in fact vote until, in 1807, by an arbitrary act of the legislature, women were excluded from the polls. The new constitution, adopted in 1844, was framed by a convention and adopted by a constituency, from both of which women were unconstitutionally excluded, so that they have never been allowed to vote upon the question of their own disfranchisement. The article in the present constitution on the right of suffrage centers it upon white male citizens, but does not expressly limit it to such. It is claimed that from the absence of any express limitation in the present constitution, and from the compulsory exclusion of the parties interested from its adoption, the political rights of women under the old constitution still remain. Mrs. Stone stated these points to the judges of election with clearness and precision. After consultation the votes of the ladies were refused. The crowd surrounding the polls gathered about the ballot-box and listened to the discussion with respectful attention; but every one behaved with the politeness which gentlemen always manifest in the presence of ladies.

**A NEW CHARITY.**—We see it told that a daughter of Mrs. Gaskill, the accomplished authoress and the biographer of Charlotte Bronte, is superintending a public kitchen in Manchester, England, for the sick. The kitchen was started three years ago in one of the poorest but most populous parts of that immense city to supply gratuitous dinners to the patients in the three hospitals there during their illness and convalescence. Victor Hugo has written a letter to Miss Gaskill, highly complimenting her on her good work.

**FRIGHTFUL.**—The Boston Post says Boston has had three thousand speeches since the campaign commenced. No other "Hub" surely ever had spoken driven in like that.

## A REIGN-BOW.

A bow of promise has appeared in the heavens for woman, by her admission into the Labor Congress, and receiving a "pledge of their individual and undivided support to the daughters of toil in this land." I hope it will not prove a mere mouthing and mockery. The head that says to the heart I have no need of thee, shows too great a lack of brains and consequent ingratitude, to be intrusted with any responsible position, either domestic or public.

If domestic affection can only be kept alive by a strict adherence to principles of justice, then the problem is solved, why so little exists. Justice is generally ignored by husbands; in some instances favors are substituted, but that does not insure confidence.

Selfishness of the leaders, and ignorance of the masses, are the Satanic embodiment, which bodes good to none, and lies at the top and bottom of the discrimination made when sex, race, and color are concerned, in the distribution of the elective franchise. But let it never again be said, after the mass meetings, with their processions, that have been so numerous attended by women (I adhere to the good old Saxon word, women, because ladies are generally too obsequious or fastidious to know what they do want), that it is indelicate for them to go to the polls and signify by the ballot their choice between the candidates who are to administer the laws. At all events your correspondent has registered her name according to law, and intends to make known her choice in due form, on the day appointed, let the result be what it may.

I attended a political meeting on the 29th ultimo, at Canandaigua, where it was estimated that ten thousand people partook of the hospitalities of Ontario County. Gen. Lee of Connecticut, and others, addressed the meeting, during which the women were applauded for their inspiring presence, and the voting of women was implied if not expressed, as being more advantageous to all concerned the effect altogether more inspiring, and the historic record more desirable, than the unmeaning "three cheers for the ladies," at the end of a speech, which are only a Tantalus to their aspirations.

Naples, N. Y., Nov. 2d, 1868.

E. M. A.

**FRUITFUL WOMAN.**—The Chicagoan is taking the highest place among our Literary news papers, east or west. Its liberality too and progressive tendencies, are not second to its ability. It studies well the past record of woman, advocates her rights and claims, and insists wisely on her responsibilities. The following is one of its scraps of Female Biography.

Mademoiselle de Scudery was born in the year 1607. She was the most celebrated novelist of her time. Her most famous work was "Clelia." It was a voluminous novel comprising no less than ten volumes, containing about seven thousand pages. It was sought after by princesses as eagerly as the most exciting novel is sought after now-a-days. But Mademoiselle Scudery's works were not of the class to be enduring. They were too long and too unnatural. They generally consisted of several volumes each. Novels must have been scarce, that any one would think of reading a ten volume work of fiction. Notwithstanding all her labor, her works have nearly all passed into oblivion, so much so that a complete edition could hardly be found in Paris even. She wrote for about thirty years and produced upwards of fifty volumes.

The New York servant girls have given \$30,000 to the Pope.

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CANDIDATES.

## THE CANVASS IN ENGLAND.

## NO. VII.

WILLIAM H. BARROW, who, though a Conservative, voted with Mr. Mill, is again before the division of South Notts, a strongly Conservative division, so that his return is quite certain.

C. E. M. TALBOT has represented Glamorgan-shire for thirty-eight years, and bids well to continue through the new Parliament.

During one of the first evenings of last month, James Wyld—running in Bodmin—addressed his electors at Lanivet. His reception, says the News, was most enthusiastic, and after a long speech, explaining his political views, a vote of fitness was passed. In a meeting held still later, he declared himself opposed to Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church question, but an advanced Liberal on all other topics.

We have often before spoken of Richard Young's canvass of Cambridgeshire; of its thoroughness and enthusiasm; but it was not only confined to him, as the other three candidates—two Conservatives and one Liberal—have also emulated the ardor of Mr. Young, and visited every town of any importance in the shire. The result is doubtful.

Mr. Mill has been subscribing to the election funds of his Parliamentary friends quite freely during this canvass. One of his last donations was to one of the Liberals of Tower Hamlets. Mr. Beales, and Prof. Henry Fawcett have done likewise.

Guildford Onslow canvassed his borough—Guildford—most vigorously during September, and we think his efforts will be crowned with success. The Reform Act admits about 500 new electors, the majority of whom are of the working classes, and are said to be almost unannouncedly in Mr. Onslow's favor. Mr. Onslow himself says, in an address to the electors of the borough, that he is almost certain of being returned.

The borough of Ripon, by the new act, cannot return, as formerly, two members, but only one. The Woman Suffrage candidate, Lord John Hay, has come forward for the seat which he has represented since February, 1866.

In Westminster, there are 4,303 new voters, out of which number the Liberals have no less than 3,144, leaving the Tories but 1,159 and giving the Liberals a majority of 1,985 in the new voters alone. At the last election, Mr. Mill, who was nine votes behind his colleague, had 4,525 against 3,824 for the Tory candidate. Liberal majority, 701. Adding old and new, the Liberal majority is 2,686. It is therefore plain that both Liberals, one of whom is John Stuart Mill, can be returned.

Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of the retirement of Thomas Hayes, mentioned last week, says:

Parliament, however, is not to lose Mr. Hughes, whom it could by no means afford to lose. He is to stand for Frome, represented now by Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose seat becomes vacant by his acceptance of a nomination to the India Council. Frome is a little town of 11,000 inhabitants, in Somersetshire, "noted for its ale," says the Gazetteer. Under the old law, it had 414 electors; has probably three times as many now. Two-thirds of the new electors are probably Liberals, and the seat is reckoned sure for Mr. Hughes. There is a difference, no doubt, between sitting in the House for a great metropolitan borough like Lambeth, with 40,000 electors, and sitting for an unimportant country town like Frome. But Mr. Hughes's withdrawal from Lambeth is so chivalrously done, and so unselfishly volunteered in the interest of the Liberty, to save a seat which might be lost otherwise, that