

RELICTS OF SAVAGE BARBARISM.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said of a place in Massachusetts where slave manacles were forged for the South, "Let that spot be purified or let it cease to be of New England!" Who that reads the following from the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* will not pronounce even a worse anathema on that (now that slavery is abolished) most loathsome plague spot in the Union?

Five men were whipped, and one placed in the pillory at New Castle on Saturday. Edward Smith, a young colored man, convicted on charge of having criminal intercourse with a child, was placed in the pillory from 10 to 11 o'clock a.m. About 100 little boys and girls from four years of age and upwards, and about 15 adult persons witnessed this exhibition. At 2 o'clock p.m. the gates of the prison-yard were thrown open, and the court having at this hour taken a recess, a large crowd of persons, in addition to the children before mentioned, gathered to witness the lashing of the prisoners. Andrew Chambers was the first prisoner brought out and firmly secured to the post. He had been convicted of the larceny of some money from R. P. Hill, and, in addition to other punishments, was to receive twenty lashes. As the sheriff stepped forward to execute the sentence, we noticed that he had been provided with a new "cat-o-nine-tails," which corresponded with the new pillory and post. The sheriff, after having measured off the distance and laid the "tails" across the back of the prisoner, as if to give him warning where he might expect the blow, proceeded to execute the sentence of the court. Both sheriff and prisoner stood squarely up to the work, each apparently exhausted. The appropriate purple "wells" were raised at almost every lash. The new whipping-post and new "cat" had their first victim, but were not baptized in blood. George Jackson was the next prisoner, and was to receive twenty lashes for the larceny of a lot of rags from Jeasup & Moore. The sheriff, either not being satisfied with his first effort with the new implements, or the dark, swarthy skin of the prisoner was not so thick as his fellow, we do not know which, but at the end of the infliction of the punishment we noticed oozing through a thickly raised "well" a single stream of blood, which trickled down over the person of the prisoner. Blood had now been drawn at the shrine of the new post, and it is now fully dedicated to the administration of the barbaric laws. James Gordon was the next victim, and received his twenty lashes very stoically, without blood being drawn. Joseph Derry was next brought out, and received his allowance of twenty lashes, at the end of which an abrasure of the skin was noticed, through which the blood was slowly oozing. The last was Edward Smith, who had been pilloried in the morning. He was to receive thirty lashes for his crime. He had a wild, haggard look, knowing that a severe punishment was in store for him; and although a very large proportion of the spectators present were averse to this mode of punishment, no sympathy for the prisoner could be seen open by look or gesture. The sheriff nerved himself for the task that was before him, and balanced well his weapon so as to make the blows effective. The victim writhed under the punishment, and appealed with plying looks and broken sentences to the sheriff for mercy, which were apparently answered with blows of greater increased force. Several persons in the crowd clapped their hands, and as ridge after ridge was raised on the man's back, cries of "give it to the son of a b—h," were heard. The thirty lashes were administered, and strange to say, that notwithstanding the force applied, owing to the thickness of the prisoner's skin, very little blood was drawn. There being no other victims for the post, the crowd dispersed and the gates of the prison closed.

THE BUREAU SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The meeting last week was held again at Mr. Packard's rooms, and was not only well attended but unusually spirited and interesting. Mrs. Wilbour was called to the chair. Mrs. Norton presented a series of resolutions, the first to the effect that, since all persons were compelled to support the government, it logically followed that all ought to have a share in the government, which was adopted, after remarks by Mrs. Blake. The second resolution was to the effect that :

Congress, being the naturalizing power, was the only body authorized to determine the question of the suffrage. A gentleman present claimed that the first resolution was modeled after the Declaration of Independence, and as our fathers had to fight for that, so his lady friends would have to fight for their rights. Mrs. Norton then said a few words in support of her resolution. She said she had often urged that an application be made to the Supreme Court to have it settled legally why citizens were refused the power to vote. Had the Court decided that they were no citizens then they would have been free from taxes and punishments for crimes. Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Wilbour joined in the discussion. The latter lady reminded the ladies that they were not going to decide the affairs of the nation by words. Mrs. Mallett, in support of the resolution, said they could have another war if the States objected to have the General government legislate for them. The second resolution was adopted. Other resolutions offered by Mrs. Norton, relating to Finance, were laid on the table for future discussion.

Mrs. Wilhour then presented the case of the Philadelphia medical student outrages, and the perpetrators of them were most severely condemned by remarks and a resolution, after which the association adjourned for one week.

RESTELLISM EXPOSED.

DR. CHARLOTTE LOZIER of 323 W. 34th street, in this city, was applied to last week by a man pretending to be from South Carolina, by name, Moran, as he also pretended, to procure an abortion on a very pretty young girl apparently about eighteen years old. The Dr. assured him that he had come to the wrong place for any such shameful, revolting, unnatural and unlawful purpose. She proffered to the young woman any assistance in her power to render, at the proper time, and cautioned and counseled her against the fearful act which she and her attendant (whom she called her cousin) proposed. The man becoming quite abusive, instead of appreciating and accepting the counsel in the spirit in which it was proffered, Dr. Lozier caused his arrest under the laws of New York for his inhuman proposition, and he was held to bail in a thousand dollars for appearance to court.

The *World* of last Sunday contained a most able and excellent letter from Dr. Lozier, in which she explains and most triumphantly vindicates her course in the very disagreeable position in which she was placed. It is certainly very gratifying, and must be particularly so to Dr. Lozier, to know that her conduct in the affair is so generally approved by the press and the better portion of the public sentiment, so far as yet expressed. The following are only extracts from extended articles in the *New York World* and *Springfield Republican* relating to it :

The laws of New York make the procuring of a miscarriage a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than a year; they define the committing of an abortion resulting in the death of either child or mother to be manslaughter in the second degree. It was this latter crime that Dr. Lozier was asked to commit, and she insists that as the commission of crime is not one of the functions of the medical profession, a person who asks a physician to commit the crime of ante-natal infanticide can be no more considered his patient than one who asks him to poison his wife. Thus Dr. Lozier makes out her case, and seems to prove conclusively that neither law nor professional honor forbids physicians handing over to the police persons who apply to them to commit murder; but that law, professional honor, moral obligation,

and social duty all unite in compelling them to thus aid in the punishment of these attempts to procure the slaughter of the innocents. This being so, how does it happen that it has been left for this woman to be the first to perform this duty? The pulpit and the press for months, have been ringing with declamations against the frequency of the offence of ante-natal infanticide among the most respectable classes of American society. Has there been no cause for these accusations; or do physicians generally hold opinions of their duty in this matter wholly different from those entertained and acted on by Mrs. Lozier?

And the *Springfield Republican* says :

A woman physician at New York, Mrs. Dr. Charlotté I. Lozier, took the very unusual step, on Saturday, of having a man and a woman, who had applied to her to assist in procuring an abortion upon the latter, arrested and committed to jail for trial, under the New York statute, which has long been practically a dead letter, but which makes the bare solicitation or advising to commit this crime a state prison offence.

The woman, whose name is Caroline Fuller, first went alone to the office of Doctress Lozier, and on stating her purpose was kindly warned of the sin and danger of such a course, and allowed to depart. But the next day she returned with her paramour, Andrew Moran of Anderson Court House, S. C., and he boldly demanded that the operation should be performed offering to pay roundly and to shield Mrs. Lozier from any possible legal consequences, should there be a fatal termination. Upon this Mrs. Lozier promptly sent for a policeman, who arrested both Moran and Miss Fuller, though the latter was discharged when brought before the justice for examination. Moran is held for trial, having failed to bribe Mrs. Lozier not to appear against him by offering her \$1,000. Moran and Miss Fuller came all the way from South Carolina to have an abortion performed, and Moran's wife made a third in the party, though one would hardly suppose she would enjoy a trip to the metropolis under such circumstances. May we not hope that the action of Mrs. Lozier in this case is an earnest of what may be the more general practice of physicians if called upon to commit this crime, when women have got a firmer foothold and influence in the medical profession? Some bad women as well as bad men may possibly become doctors, who will do anything for money; but we are sure most women physicians will lead their influence and their aid to shield their sex from the foulest wrong committed against it. It will be a good thing for the community when more women like Mrs. Lozier belong to the profession.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the colored women of the South, THE REVOLUTION has a *clientel* it does not propose to desert. Some of the most prominent Republican papers in the country, the *New York Tribune* and Mr. Forney's two daily newspapers, one in Philadelphia, the other in Washington, have lately had some most rose-colored articles on the present condition and prospects of the Southern States. Some of them have been called out by letters of mine, written while on a recent brief tour to and through some of the Atlantic southern States. My letters, though not flattering to republican pride, nor complimentary to the present condition of those States under republican rule, were yet just and true to all parties described, as time will show. But the *Tribune* and Mr. Forney both have correspondents at the South whose letters are precisely in the tone of mine, and the writers would speak out more plainly than they do, were the papers in question honest, or brave enough to print their letters.

For example, the *Philadelphia Press* has a Washington correspondent who wrote last Friday that three pupils left one of the city schools because Rev. Sella Martin's little daughter is permitted to attend—so white, too, is she that it was by accident that her color was discovered to be unlike the rest of the school; and farther, that quite a number of pupils in the other schools in the building left last night and