

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 WORKINGMEN IN THE FIELD.

A NEW and formidable force is about to take the field of political agitation and action. The power of the working men and women of the country is soon to be made manifest as never before. When fully arrayed for action they will be invincible. They will be the millions of the strong, the brave, workers, producers against the thousands who only thrive on the results of labor not their own; professional politicians and capitalists, who, by cunning and fraud, working like gravitation night and day continually, with time and wealth at command which labor hitherto has not, control the legislation and dictate all the policy of the government. And not only will the numbers be on the side of labor, but justice also, that divine might and majesty by which one is able to chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. The conflict may be sharp but need not be long. Power possessed is not willingly surrendered, but when once the broad front and brawny arm of labor presents itself in force, there is no earthly power can withstand it. The experiment has been often tried against it, but always in vain. So will it ever be. The following Address to the workingmen of the country needs no introduction, no explanation. A cheerful and hearty response to its demands by those to whom it comes, will itself be assured success:

OFFICE OF THE "NATIONAL LABOR UNION," }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Workingmen and Women of the United States:

The second annual session of the National Labor Union has just closed. I had the high honor to be called upon to act as president of the National Labor Union, by the unanimous voice of the delegates.

Having accepted the position, I now propose to go to work, and I shall expect every man and woman who desires to see the success of our movement will go to work also. We have undertaken a gigantic task—a social and political Revolution, such as the world has never seen. To succeed, within a reasonable time, it will require the united energies and persistent efforts of every friend of the cause. While I promise you that I shall not be found wanting in energy, perseverance and patience, you must not forget that I can do nothing without your co-operation.

The convention resolved to proceed at once to the organization of a "Labor Reform party, having for its object the election of representative men to our state and national councils."

The organization of a new party—a Workingman's party—for the purpose of getting control of Congress and the several State Legislatures is a huge work, but it can and must be done. We have been the tools of professional politicians of all parties long enough; let us now cut loose from all party ties and organize a Workingman's party, founded upon honesty, economy, and equal rights and equal privileges to all men. The day of monster monopolies and class legislation must come to a close. Let our motto be, "One God, one Country, one Currency." Money has ruled us long enough; let us see if we cannot rule money for a time. We want equal taxation upon all property according to its real value, no matter whether it be in the shape of houses or government bonds. Let our cry be REFORM—down with a money aristocracy and up with the people.

Now, let every man and woman go to work. Do not wait. Remember that procrastination is the thief of time. Let each one start out with the determination

that we will make the President in 1872 and that between now and then we will control Congress and the State Legislatures. If we will but set out in earnest to accomplish this great work, obnoxious laws will soon disappear from our statute books; plain, practical laws for the protection and encouragement of all the deserving will take their place, and the drones who fatten upon the earnings of the poor will be compelled to make an honest living or starve. Don't let us wait to be pushed into a corner. Stop acting on the defensive—take the aggressive: make war upon every opposing power; have faith in the right and success will come. I ask every one who may have a suggestion to make or a question to ask to put it on paper and send it to me. I shall proceed, with the aid of others, to adopt a system of operations as fast as possible. Each state delegation will report to me immediately the name of a man to act as a member of the Executive Committee. As far as names are recommended they will be appointed. I will proceed to fill all vacancies remaining on the first day of November. All papers friendly to our movement please copy.

WM. H. SYLVIS,

President N. L. U.

COLORED CONVENTION IN UTICA.

A CONVENTION of colored people was held at Utica last week to demand right of Suffrage. Rev. J. W. Loguen was chosen President. Addresses were made by the President, by W. W. Brown of Boston, James Spellman of New York, Stephen Myers and others. A Declaration of Rights was issued, and the following letter was received and read:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, }
No. 37 PARK-ROW, ROOM No. 20, NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1868

To the President and members of the Colored Men's State Convention.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me in behalf of the colored women of the State of New York to urge upon you to extend your demand for the ballot to your wives and daughters—your mothers and sisters. By the laws of our State the grievances of colored women are a thousand fold greater than those of colored men. While colored men not possessed of the requisite \$250 to make them voters are exempted from taxation, all colored women worth even \$50 are compelled to pay taxes. That is, the colored man to-day is worth \$200, and is exempt, he dies to-morrow, and his widow is immediately assessed as tax-payer. Then in all the trades and professions, your sisters and daughters have not only the obstacles that are everywhere thrown in your way, but also the prejudices and impediments everywhere thrown in woman's way, in addition. Now, Heaven, and all colored men know that the barriers that hedge your pathway on every side are most discouraging; I ask you, then, to remember the women by your side, and secure to them all you claim for yourselves. Now is the time to establish the government of our state, as well as the nation, on the one Democratic Republican principle—the consent of the whole people—black women and white, as well as black men must now be brought within the body politic.

Respectfully yours, SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The letter of Miss Anthony was presented by Mr. Spellman, New York delegate, and after it was read, we understand a Mr. Rich of Troy moved to lay it on the table, and on a vote being taken it was almost unanimously The President, Rev. J. W. Loguen and Mr. Spellman voted nay. Several attempts were made, we are told, by the friends of Woman Suffrage to bring the question before the convention again, but they were unsuccessful, a careful canvass of the

members showed that they were bitierly opposed to it.

The resolutions below were adopted among others.

Whereas, The true basis of a democratic republican government is equal and impartial suffrage, therefore

Be it resolved, That we demand equality of suffrage and all political franchise in the state of New York, as a right inherent to a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we consider the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and John A. Griswold to the gubernatorial chair of the state of New York at the approaching election, of paramount importance to the colored inhabitants of this State and country.

Resolved, That the legislature of this state be petitioned to appoint as early a day as may be convenient for them for the ratification of the new Constitution.

ANNA ELIZABETH DICKINSON.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

(Continued from last week.)

"From Eminent Women of the Age."

In October, 1862, she spoke before the Boston Fraternity Lyceum, for which she received many flattering notices and one hundred dollars. She had hoped, through the influence of friends, to make a series of appointments for the winter, and thus secure a means of support. But the military reverses and discouragements left but little spirit among the people for lectures of any kind, and she travelled from place to place until her funds were exhausted. Her lecture at Concord, New Hampshire, was her last engagement for the season, and the ten dollars promised there was all she had in prospect for future need until something else might offer.

This was a trying experience, for she had just begun to hope that her days of darkness had passed and triumph was near. In speaking of it, she says: "No one knows how I felt and suffered that winter, penniless and alone, with a scanty wardrobe, suffering with cold, weariness, and disappointment. I wandered about on the trains day after day, among strangers, seeking employment for an honest living, and failed to find it. I would have gone home, but had not the means. I had borrowed money to commence my journey, promising to remit soon; failing to do so, I could not ask again. Beyond my Concord meeting all was darkness; I had no further plans." But her lecture there on Hospital Life was the turning point in her fortunes. In this speech she proved slavery to be the cause of the war, and that its continuance would result in prolonged suffering to our soldiers, defeat to our armies, and the downfall of the republic. She related many touching incidents of her experiences in hospital life, and drew such vivid pictures of the horrors of both war and slavery that by her pathos and logic, she melted her audience to tears, and forced the most prejudiced minds to accept her conclusions.

It was on this occasion that the secretary of the State Central Committee heard her for the first time. He remarked to a friend, at the close of the lecture, "If we can get this girl to make that speech all through New Hampshire, we can carry the Republican ticket in this State in the coming election." Fully appreciating her magnetic power over an audience, he resolved at once, that, if the State Committee refused to invite her, he would do so on his own responsibility.

But, through his influence, she was invited

by the Republican committee, and on the first of February commenced her regular campaign speeches. In the four weeks before election, she spoke twenty times,—everywhere to crowded, enthusiastic audiences. Her march through the state was a succession of triumphs, and ended in a republican victory. The member in the first district, having no faith that a woman could influence politics, sent word to the secretary, "Don't send that d—d woman down here to defeat my election." The secretary replied, "We have work enough for her to do in other districts, without interfering with you." But when the would-be honorable gentleman saw the furore she created, he changed his mind, and inundated the secretary with letters to have her sent there. But the secretary replied, "It is too late; the programme is arranged, and published throughout the state. You would not have her when you could, and now you cannot have her when you will." It is pleasant to record that this man, who had the moral hardihood to use a profane adjective in speaking of a woman, lost his election; and thus our congressional halls were saved from so demoralizing an influence. His district was lost by a large majority, while the other districts went strongly republican. When the news came that the republicans had carried the state, due credit was awarded to Anna Dickinson for her faithful labors in securing the victory. The governor-elect made personal acknowledgments that her eloquent speeches had secured his election. She was serenaded, feasted, and eulogized by the press and the people.

New Hampshire safe, all eyes were now turned to Connecticut. The contest there was between Seymour and Buckingham. It was generally conceded that, if Seymour was elected, Connecticut would give no more money or troops for the war. The republicans were completely disheartened. They said nothing could prevent the democrats from carrying the state by four thousand, while the democrats boasted that they would carry it by ten thousand. Though the issue was one of such vital importance, there seemed so little hope of success, that the republicans were disposed to give it up without making an effort. And no resistance to this impending calamity was made until Anna Dickinson went into the state, and galvanized the desponding loyalists to life. She spent two weeks there, addressing large and enthusiastic audiences all over the state, and completely turned the tide of popular sentiment. Even the democrats, in spite of the scurrilous attacks on her by some of their leaders and editors, received her everywhere with the warmest welcome, tore off their party badges, and substituted her likeness, and applauded whatever she said. The halls where she spoke were so densely packed, that republicans stayed away to make room for the democrats, and the women were shut out to give place to those who could vote. There never was such a furore about an orator in this country. The period of her advent, the excited condition of the people, her youth, beauty, and remarkable voice, all heightened the effect of her genius, and helped to produce this result. Her name was on every lip. Ministers preached about her, prayed for her as a second Joan of Arc, raised up by God to save that state to the loyal party, and through it the nation to freedom and humanity. As the election day approached, the excitement was intense; and when at last it was announced that the state was saved by a few hundred votes, the joy and gratitude of the crowds knew no

bounds. They shouted and hurraed for Anna Dickinson, serenaded her with full bands of music, sent her presents of flowers, ornaments, and books, manifesting in every way their love and loyalty to this gifted girl, who, through so many years, had bravely struggled with poverty to this proud moment of success in her country's cause.

Some leading men in Connecticut presented her a gold watch and chain as a memento for her valuable services in the state, paid her a hundred dollars for every night she had spoken there, and for the last night before election, in Hartford, four hundred dollars. From the following comments of the press, the reader may form some idea of the enthusiasm of the people:

MISS DICKINSON AT ALLYN HALL.

The highest compliment that the Union men of this city could pay Miss Anna E. Dickinson was to invite her to make the closing and most important speech in this campaign. They were willing to rest their case upon her efforts. She may go far and speak much; she will have no more flattering proof of the popular confidence in her eloquence, tact, power, than this. Her business being to obtain votes for the right side, she addressed herself to that end with singular adaptation. But when we add to this lawyer-like comprehension of the necessities of the case, her earnestness, enthusiasm, and personal magnetism, we account for the effect she produced on the vast audience Saturday night.

Allyn Hall was packed as it never was before. Every seat was crowded. The aisles were full of men who stood patiently for more than three hours, and window-sills had their occupants, every foot of standing-room was taken, and in the rear of the galleries men seemed to hang in swarms like bees. Such was the view from the stage. The stage itself and the boxes were filled with ladies, giving the speaker an audience of at least two hundred who could not see her face.

To such an audience Miss Dickinson spoke for two hours and twenty minutes, and hardly a listener left the hall during that time. Her power over the audience was marvellous. She seemed to have that absolute mastery of it which Joan of Arc is reported to have had of the French troops. They followed her with that deep attention which is unwilling to lose a word, but greeted her, every few moments, with the most wild applause, which continued often for several minutes, breaking forth afresh with irrepressible enthusiasm. We find no occasion to state a word from the very high estimate given of her as an orator from her first speech in this city. And she added vastly, on Saturday night, to the estimate of her, by her versatility and ability as an advocate. The speech, in itself, and its effect were magnificent,—this strong adjective is the proper one. If the campaign were not closed, we should give a full sketch of the speech, for its pertinent effect. But the work of the campaign is done. And it only remains, in the name, we are sure, of all loyal men of this district, to express to Miss Dickinson most heartfelt thanks for her splendid, inspiring aid. She has aroused everywhere respect, enthusiasm, and devotion, let us not say to herself alone, but to the country. While such women are possible in the United States, there isn't a spot big enough for her to stand on, that won't be fought for so long as there is a man left.

A NEW LECTURER.

A PRIVATE note, speaking of Mrs. Sarah F. Norton's address before the "Christian Union" of Nyack, says:

The entertainment was something more than was expected. Those who went there through a feeling of *curiositas* or from curiosity to see Miss Anthony and a new "Woman's Rights" advocate, just to see how they look and act, went away with something to think of. Precisely the thing they need here,—some of them—and Mrs. Norton's speech was very well calculated to produce that effect. It was full of fine points, delicately drawn, powerful in argument and most touching in its appeal to women, and for them. Tears came into the eyes of the women with whom I talked next morning, and they said, "It is all true, but what can we do?" I shall set them an example of what to do by getting all the subscription that I can for "THE REVOLUTION," as I think it the best weekly paper extant. I believe, with Mrs. Norton, tha