

than then. For we also are rocking with Revolution and rebellion, more fearful, more doubtful than that which has just hurled Isabella from her throne. And on both countries, the genius of freedom and all the hopes of humanity, in the old world and the new, look with trembling interest, awaiting the momentous result.

P. P.

Since the above was written we have received by Atlantic Telegraph the following republican proclamation which has been sent all over Spain.

Spaniards! Let our cry be, "Long live the Federal Republic! Down with tyranny!" Let us never more see any kings on our soil which they have rendered so unhappy. With the Republic, Democracy's popular programme—the only one approved by the people—shall be allied.

Soldiers! The Republic will at once grant you "unlimited leave of absence." You shall embrace your mothers, and say, "Thanks to the Republic, you will no longer weep on separating from your sons; for they will remain to work with you." Henceforth Spain shall fight only when her independence is threatened. As for patriot officers, there will be numerous reserve lists to reward their services.

Spaniards! It is only with the Republic that you can be free, happy, and rich. It is also with the Republic alone that property is guaranteed, and that prosperity, through industry, can grow rapidly. It is again with the Republic that our enormous taxes will diminish.

No one will be prosecuted for his opinions, because all opinions are sacred; but public thieves must be forced to deliver up fortunes won by spoliation, because crimes are not opinions. The accomplices of tyranny will receive their punishment.

Spaniards! Let us be the worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla Aunza, and Riego. Let us revive at last the liberties of Castille, Aragon, and of the popular Constitution of 1812, and give them the modern perfection. Citizens! Imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March, 1838. Soldiers! Be the children of the nation: imitate those who followed Biego and Espartaco. If you are ordered to fire on your brethren, flourish your muskets in the air. Spain has fought the Romans and Moors for centuries; one month is enough now to do away with our oppressors.

Spaniards! We are now the most vilified people in Europe! Let us renew the great exploits of 1808, 1812, and 1820. In one word, let the lion rouse from his lethargy.

Spaniards! Long live the Federal Republic! and, in order to proclaim and defend it, let us shake off our degradation.

To arms for liberty!

The proclamation is signed, "Jose Maria de Orense, in the name of the National Government." M. de Orense is a refugee, aged 72, who has been residing in the south of France.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN FOR CONGRESS.

An immense and most enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening last in this city to nominate Mr. Train as Member of Congress for the Fifth District. The vote was nearly unanimous, and great enthusiasm prevailed, particularly among the Irish portion of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Col. Naglo of Fenian fame, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass and others.

Dr. Snodgrass, on being questioned as to whether he intended to vote for Mr. Train, answered that he was known to be in favor of Grant and Colfax; and if he should, on waking up in November, find so good a man as George Francis Train, the advocate of universal suffrage (which he understood to include the women as well as all men alike), elected with them, he should feel satisfied that his neighbors of the Fifth District had made a great improvement in their choice, and done well. He also contrasted in scathing tone the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, who had commenced toadying to Roebuck and the Tory aristocracy of England the moment he landed on her shore, with that of Geo. Francis Train, who devoted himself to instructing the Irish people in their rights, and the

British government in its duties toward the Green Isle, for which he was suffering imprisonment, while Johnson was hob-nobbing, and dining, and wining, and passing compliments with Ireland's and America's worst enemies.

A Train Club was formed, and the meeting closed with great enthusiasm.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says the following letter was not made public until Wednesday evening, the 30th of last month. Why it is given to the world now, or at all, it is difficult to conceive from any republican consideration. Its censures and rebukes are as just as severe, but come too late. Sooner or later, and it will not be very long, the doom pronounced in the closing period will be fully realized; for "Heaven still rules," whether the party be "honest or mean":

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I regret I cannot speak favorably of the Chicago platform. It is like most of the republican platforms for the past six years, lame and cowardly. For twenty years before the war the North behaved like poltroons in all their legislative controversies with slavery. They have much more physical than moral courage. Had it not been for a few determined men in 1861, the Union would have been dissolved. The republicans have, as I said, great physical courage, and, when driven to the test, will always conquer. They are just as timid now as they were before the war—for trade might suffer. What did the bold men at Chicago gain by selling the right of suffrage? They tell me that the loyal blacks at the South earned it by the aid they gave us, but that when they have not made that purchase, the right of suffrage remains at the pleasure of the states. Now, the republican party knows that the Declaration of Independence contains no such folly, no such wickedness. I treat every man as a man, and the right of universal suffrage as an inalienable right, long suspended from neglect, and now, for the first time since the forming of the Constitution of the United States, capable of enforcement. You insult the shades of Adams, Otis, Jefferson, and their compeers, by talking to them about bartering the imperishable right of the elective franchise. Why not traffic or sell their life, liberty and souls? This doctrine reduces all men to soulless slaves or corpses. This question must be met; the sooner it is done the more successful it will be. There is one consolation. The democrats can't find as good candidates; but from constant and long practice, will make a much more villainous platform. It is vain for the republican party to hope to maintain their liberty by skulking. Let them be bold and honest, and they will learn that "Heaven still rules." Let them be cowardly and mean, and they will receive their reward with the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

"Eminent Women of the Age" is the title of a handsomely bound octavo volume of six hundred and twenty pages, with a dozen excellent engravings and sketches of about fifty women, by twenty different authors. The selection of subjects for sketches has been confined chiefly to American women.

So much has been said since the foundation of the republic about the Pilgrim Fathers, to the entire forgetfulness of the noble mothers, that it is fitting some compensation should be now made, by giving a due meed of praise to the women of the present day. The generous testimonials which this volume contains show that the authors were equal to their task. It is a deeply interesting book, that once in hand cannot be laid down. It is published at Hartford, Conn., by S. M. Betts & Co. We shall give sketches from it from week to week, beginning with Anna Dickinson. Every woman in the country should give this volume a place in her library, as it is a part of the living history of our own day.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CANDIDATES.

THE CANVASS IN ENGLAND.

NO. IV.

THERE are some very distinguished people subscribing to the John Stuart Mill Election Fund now being collected. Among the list of ladies, we see the names of Mrs. Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Bodichon, Mrs. F. Pennington, Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. James Stansfield and Mrs. Peter Alfred Taylor. The last three mentioned are the wives of the gentlemen—Messrs. Fawcett, Stanfield and Taylor—who form a part of the 73 who stood by Mr. Mill on the Woman Suffrage vote. Gladstone, Viscount Amberley, Henry Fawcett, Walter Morrison, Baron Rothschild and Goldwin Smith are also on the list.

Thomas Hughes is now making a thorough canvass of the borough of Lambeth.

Lord Amberley, who formerly represented Nottingham, and is now running in South Devon, was lately complimented by a resolution, passed at a large Liberal meeting in Nottingham, thanking him for past services to them and the party he represents, and expressing a wish for his success in his new division.

William S. Allen visited the borough of Newcastle-Under-Lyne, on September 16th, and addressed a large meeting of 2,000 people, in the covered garden, where a vote of confidence in him was passed.

Isaac Holden, who, as we said last week, is running in East Division of East Riding, has commenced the canvass in earnest, having spoken before over 2,000 people at Leeds, on the 15th of last month. A resolution pledging to support him in November was passed, with but 10 or 12 dissenting.

The electors of Windsor have received the address of Roger Eykyn. The *Times* says both parties are sanguine of success.

The O'Donoghue lately spoke before an enthusiastic audience in Dungarvan. The greatest excitement prevailed, at last breaking forth into a fight, during which, many persons were hurt in various ways.

The *West Surrey Times*, in speaking of Guildford Ouslow, who is before the people of Guildford, says: "By the new act, about 500 voters, principally of the working class, have been added to the register, bringing the total number of electors up to about 1,300." On the most careful analysis which we can make of the register, we can not see that Mr. Ouslow will have less than 350 of the 500 new voters.

WHIPPING IN SCHOOL.—The *Commercial Advertiser* thus severely, but not too severely, pronounces upon the barbarous custom of whipping children in schools, and it might add or any where else:

And now a word to the School Commissioners. It is high time some check were placed upon the whipping propensities of school principals, and we are bound to say, especially of *lady principals*. The severity of their treatment of children is a matter of loud complaint among families; and, to say nothing of its positive cruelty, is causing among children a dread of school, and a repugnance to education, which materially interferes with their success. The scandal should be promptly remedied.

WOMAN'S SIZE AND FORM.—An artist has measured the Venus de Medici and finds that, allowance being made for her attitude, her height is about 5 feet 2 inches (the actual height of the statue is 4 feet 11 inches), while the foot is exactly 9 inches long, rather more than