

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Portland, February 13 and 14.

First-class speakers have been invited to address the meetings. California and Washington Territory are respectfully invited to co-operate with us.

Friends, all that is needed to make our cause succeed is earnest efforts among those most deeply interested.

Let us have a rousing meeting in the name of Freedom, Justice and Human Rights. ABBY B. GIBSON, C. A. COBURN, President.

APOLOGY.

We trust that our readers will kindly overlook the absence of the usual amount of editorial labor upon the paper this week; the "Centennial Toast and Tea Party" having absorbed so much of our time and attention that we have been, necessarily, oblivious to almost all else.

"WOMAN SUFFRAGE."

The patient and long-suffering readers of Sam Clarke's Statesman had opportunity, one day last week, to wade through a verbose introduction to the "Woman Question," in its columns, abounding in interminable platitudes, silly falsehoods, semi-sensational nonsense and insane sophistries, until, at last, he stumbled suddenly upon the following:

All the fear we have in establishing Woman Suffrage is that thereby woman may lose the paramount influence she has now with man, that the kind of the City may be settled, that politics may degrade her instead of assisting her to purify society.

When we first read this startling statement our mind flashed from our own sanctum over across the country to the Statesman office, where, poring over his editorial effort, sat the calvarious and incorruptible Sam—

one thing we must consider established by the history of the movement so far, which is, that some women may push themselves forward with unscrupulous effrontery as place-hunters, join cabals and lay political plots, and be among the most unscrupulous of political schemers.

Now, we have never yet known a successful general to please a resisting foe by his manner of conducting a campaign. Neither have we ever known an enemy of freedom to tell the truth concerning his rival, if he could possibly avoid it.

It will be time enough to moralize upon woman's duties as a politician after she shall have opened the door to her political habitation. And we advise all croakers who exclaim in holy horror against the Woman Movement because we are not content with theorizing, merely, to just be patient till woman recovers the ballot, the key to her liberties, from the mire of politics into which it has fallen, and then she may unlock the doors of a habitation which she must enter and possess before it can be purified by her presence.

TOASTS AND TEA.

In addition to the musical, amusing, grotesque and literary exercises at Masonic Hall on this and to-morrow evenings, an elegant collation will be spread and a variety of original "Toasts" over the "Tea"—and coffee—will be given by prominent ladies and gentlemen, and responded to in an appropriate manner.

FAITH.

We have faith in the people that they can govern themselves, and can trust themselves far better than they can trust professional politicians.—Sam Clarke.

So have we, sir. And for that reason, and no other, do we strive daily to emancipate one half of the people from the domination and misrule of the other half.

"PUBERIFICATION."

We sympathize with the worthy citizens of Forest Grove over their present weekly editorial visitation. The only way we could purify our garments after having opened the last Independent was by doing as did the unfortunate man who had encountered a polecat. We buried 'em a spell.

Grace Greenwood recently lectured in New York City before a large audience upon the subject of Woman Suffrage. She confidently expects that Colorado, of which Territory she is now a resident, will be admitted as a State with its women enfranchised.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN BILL.

A legal gentleman of Salt Lake City, whose acquaintance and friendship we value highly, has written us at length in favor of Senator Frelinghuysen's Utah Bill. We are sorry he does not give us liberty to publish his argument in full over his own signature, as its subject matter is candidly discussed. He corrects the statement made in these columns that the Bill passed the Senate instead of the House last year; and, as he fails to convince us that the Bill is what it ought to be, we suppose it is but just that we place the blame of the first passage upon the guilty party, which was the House of Representatives.

Says our friend: "The provision of the Bill enacted that the common law of England, as it existed at the date of the Revolution, shall be the law and rule of decision in all the Territories, unless altered by local statute and was intended to settle that by the courts of all the Territories except Utah; and its main purpose was to guide the courts in the absence of statutes. By this provision the right of dower will be returned to every lawful wife in Utah, the repeal of which, by legislation, has been the cause of so much complaint. The same provision exists in Washington Territory, existed in Oregon before she was organized as a Territory, and now exists, by local statute, in every Territory, except Utah, Wyoming included, and has no more to do with the giving of the elective franchise to woman than it has with controlling the course of the moon. It is intended simply to settle by authoritative construction the question whether the civil or common law shall prevail; a question that has given rise to much discussion in the Utah courts.

If the women of this country propose to adopt the degrading rules of the old 'civil law' in contradiction to the spirit of the common law, then let them do so, but they evidently don't understand what they are about while doing so. The common law does not confer the right of suffrage on women, it is true, nor does it on anybody, for that matter. The elective franchise depends for its existence upon statutes, in this country, and the adoption, or non-adoption, of the common law as a rule of decision for the courts, has no more to do with the elective franchise than it has with the question of subsidies to railroad companies.

"But yourself and Mr. Blackwell object to the Frelinghuysen bill because it amends the statute of Utah conferring suffrage on women. Have either of you ever seen that law?—a law that rivets the fetters of degradation upon the poor, brutalized victims of lust and fanaticism in Utah, and adds the contempt of compelling them to draw tighter the chains while they wear them. Having first, by a system of brutalism so revolting that in other civilized countries it consigns those who indulge in it to the cell of the felon, reduced the women of Utah to the most abject shame, they seek to divert the attention of the country from their crimes by conferring, nominally, the right to vote on women, and some of our avowed advocates of the question of universal suffrage allow themselves to be caught in this transparent snare. Why is that the anomaly of reducing women to mere 'things' through the system of polygamy has not invited scrutiny into the paradox of investing these 'things' with the elective franchise? When Napoleon was chosen First General he had the ballots of the people, but how? 'Vote as you please, but remember that he who does not cast his vote for General Bonaparte shall be shot.' The women of Utah are entitled to vote, but every Mormon woman knows that to vote for her freedom is to bring down upon her head swift and irrevocable ruin. You might as well have advocated suffrage for the slaves of the South before their emancipation. The ballot that does not and cannot express the sentiment of the voter is a burlesque on the right of suffrage, in that the suffrage makes women sanction their own degradation and support a system which they at heart abhor. It is a cruelty that has about it a coolness and ingenuity that is purely satanic. And your intelligent advocates of woman's right to vote in order to give her independence, and elevate her to the social and business departments of life, are blinded by their seeming adherence to principle into an endorsement of that which to-day is doing more to keep the women of Utah in the bondage of polygamy than all else."

"Would not the giving of the ballot to the Southern slave without emancipating him from the control of his master have been but a cruel mockery? It would have added simply to the power of the oppressor.

"Such is the situation in Utah, and the residents of this woman-degrading Territory know this and have asked that the statute be annulled, which enables the enemies of woman's elevation to keep her in her present degraded position.

"Let emancipation be accomplished first, and then the ballot can be given where it can be used to express the wishes of the voter.

"Now as to the statute of Utah which we ask shall be amended: 'First, you are aware, probably, that a large majority of women in Utah are of foreign birth, and when, according to Mormon statements, you are informed that there are three thousand men, who have from one to twenty wives each, you can judge of the number of women who are living in polygamy—ten thousand and a low estimate. There are then three thousand male natives, and ten thousand women who are committed by their votes to the system of polygamy—saying nothing of the non-polygamous movement—the former being a majority of two-thirds of the voters of the Terri-

tory. The law not only allows the wives, but the daughters of male citizens to vote, without reference to age and without naturalization, requiring no time of residence except on the part of the husband, and thus we are overborne by a tide of ignorance and fanaticism in defiance of all right or justice.

"You call Senator Frelinghuysen's Bill a 'serpent.' If you had felt the serpent's tooth that this Bill proposes to extract you would not thus speak. I yield to no one in the sincerity of my advocacy of the doctrine of Universal Suffrage; but its application must, like all other measures, be governed by circumstances of time and place. You seem not to comprehend that you cannot apply the same rule to a set of ignorant crony fanatics that you could to a civilized and sane community. Remember that when you deal with lunatics you may have to put them into straight-jacket treatment; and rules perfectly applicable to other Territories cannot be adopted in Utah. Her people must first be emancipated from religious fanaticism; must realize something of the responsibilities of citizens before they can be trusted with those sacred privileges which even the best-informed often abuse."

If our friend doesn't want us to print what he writes, he must write such good letters. And with this apology for publishing so much of his letter as relates to Senator Frelinghuysen's Bill, we now proceed to notice the main feature of the Bill, which is the determination to disenfranchise the women of Utah.

We have no doubt but our friend truthfully portrays the system of compelling Mormon wives to vote according to the dictates of their masters; but we fail to see why the women, only, should be deprived of the right of suffrage because the Mormon men compel them to abuse the right. We should heartily second the passage of a Bill to disfranchise both men and women who live in polygamy, but, despite our correspondent's disclaimer, we emphatically insist that any legislation which makes invidious distinction against women as American citizens is a serpent more dangerous than the deadliest Cobra.

We all know that the old English common law recognizes no property rights in woman which her husband is bound to respect. And while the right of dower to the first, or lawful wife, in Utah, or anywhere else, should be respected, we must not forget that there are thousands of Mormon women whom the provisions of this Bill would cut off from any claim to a support from their fraternal husbands for themselves and children. These women are just as good, morally, as the "legal," or first wives, many of whom espoused Mormonism, polygamy and all, of their own free-will and choice. They and their children have moral rights, despite their degradation, which the legal wife and children cannot rightfully ignore.

If the ballot in their hands, and those of their masters, is a fetter, strike it from the hands of both oppressor and oppressed and we shall not complain; but let Congress pass the infamous Bill of insidious class legislation now pending, and the Nation shall witness a clamor compared to which that over the back-salary steal was mere child's play.

"INFLUENCE."

A lady who resides about a hundred miles from the city has been in town for several days past, engaged in attending to some business which her voting lord came in to do, but got on a drunken spree and failed to accomplish it. This lady has never yet perused the Woman Suffrage papers, consequently she has an idea that it is not the ballot, but influence that women need to enable them to control man's proclivity for drunkenness. But she subscribed for the NEW NORTHWEST, and we have no doubt but its perusal will convert her to an understanding of the fact that political rights form the basis of personal influence among both men and women.

Where is the man who would patiently brook the spectacle of his wife on a spree, neglecting her duties, spending money for naught, and bringing disgrace upon his household? Women only submit to such injustice because they are compelled to, the laws of the land being in the hands of husbands who appropriate women's earnings to their own uses and claim all the property amassed by both in the marriage co-partnership.

But let it just a little egotistical in our brethren to claim that their sex, as a class, must be entrusted with all the political prerogatives of both sexes when so many men fall, through the fascinations of the wine-cup, against which their so-called weaker wives are proof to take care of themselves and their business, much less their wives and children, and the affairs of the Nation?

Without political rights, woman's influence is like unto an eagle chained. It cannot exert itself to any advantage except through such cunning artifice as any properly balanced mind despises. Let her have political rights and the consequent pecuniary power resulting therefrom, and we shall soon see her influence exerted to some tangible purpose in settling the liquor nuisance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Forest Grove: Next week. Attend to the "call."

Dr. Watts, Lafayette: Will attend to the matter on Monday next.

Mrs. B. W. C.: You will be apprised of the matter in Saturday's daily papers. Haven't time to attend to it before going to press.

An open letter to the Boston Commonwealth by Mrs. F. F. Victor will be a feature of the Centennial entertainment.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Marion County Woman Suffrage Association met at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, an adjourned meeting for the purpose of electing officers under the Constitution adopted at the last meeting.

The Secretary not being present, Mrs. Bowman was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. At the suggestion of Mr. Hawley the Constitution and By-Laws were read for the benefit of those who were not present at their adoption. After stating the purpose for which they had met, the President, Mrs. Belle W. Cooke, stated that those who had not already done so could come forward and sign the Constitution before proceeding to the election of officers. The opportunity was improved by quite a number, and during this time some very earnest remarks from Mr. Avery were listened to.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and Mrs. John Minto was chosen President of the Association on the second ballot, for the term of one year.

As there were three Vice Presidents to elect, it was decided to vote for all three at once; and Mrs. Wm. England and Mrs. Geo. Williams were elected on the first ballot—no majority for the third—Mrs. John Jordan being elected on the second ballot.

For Recording Secretary, Mr. R. T. Hawley was elected on the first ballot. Mrs. Belle W. Cooke was elected Corresponding Secretary on the first ballot.

For Treasurer, there was no election on the first ballot, and, on motion, the By-Laws were suspended and Mrs. J. A. Johns was elected by acclamation.

This order of business being declared closed, Mr. John Minto offered a congratulatory resolution relative to the appointment of the widow of the late Hon. Jos. G. Wilson Postmaster at Dallas City, which was adopted.

Mr. Avery offered a resolution looking to the organization of Branch Clubs or Associations, in the different precincts of the county, and other minor matters, which, on motion, was postponed until the next meeting. Mr. Avery then offered a second resolution, binding the Association to support no candidate for the Legislature who was not in favor of Woman Suffrage, and who would not labor for the passage of a bill to that end. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. P. L. Price, it was decided to appoint seven Delegates to attend the Woman Suffrage Convention to be held at Portland on the 13th and 14th of next month. The Delegates appointed for that purpose were Mrs. P. L. Price, Mrs. W. S. Moore, Mrs. W. D. Prentiss, Mrs. J. D. Foltz, Mrs. S. C. Adams, C. A. Reed, R. T. Hawley.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M., next Saturday.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Friends of Woman Suffrage, men and women, without distinction of party, in every locality, are urgently requested to form, in their own town without delay, a WOMAN SUFFRAGE POLITICAL CLUB, composed of members who will sign the following article of association:

We, the undersigned, residents of —, in the State of —, of all political parties, believing that Woman Suffrage is a vital political issue, do hereby organize into a Woman Suffrage Political Club, for the purpose of forwarding the movement morally and politically, by the systematic circulation of tracts and newspapers, by holding public meetings, and especially by helping to elect the friends of Suffrage to the Legislature and to Congress, and by helping to defeat its opponents.

The Incurable Politician.

Now, the fact can be established, by testimony that it would be conclusive in a Court of Justice, that the editor of the Statesman, Clerk of the last House, got \$80 coin, with a promise of \$40 more, for the amendatory fee bill, the identical bill mentioned in our article. He got \$20 on the general appropriation bill. He got money for smothering Mrs. Dr. Mary Sawtelle's immigration bill. But why multiply the instances? Except in the case of the revisory fee bill, we can give the names of the men who paid the money in every case. In that case the money was no doubt paid by the lobby of Sheriffs and Clerks. There is a prominent Republican in Marion county who is cognizant of \$80 being paid to this same Clerk for this same sort of disreputable service; an influential citizen of Jackson county paid the Clerk money for the same thing which is not included in the above enumeration. The gross amount of this Clerk's earnings, including some that were legitimate, was about \$2,000 for the session. This, upon his own admissions, is conclusively shown—admissions made before the Granges got to be a power in the land, and before he had made up his mind to run with them and reform politics.

The lobby all talked about this venality of the Clerk—about being able to hire him to place a bill anywhere in the file. As Hen Owens expressed it, in his peculiar vocabulary, "the (Clerk) shuffled, cut and dealt."—Evening News.

BUSINESS WIVES IN WASHINGTON.—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette has the following, touching the business qualifications of the wives of our public men: "The Washington ladies have a peculiar way of doing business of their own. Vice President Wilson's wife conducted business on her own hook, so it was discovered as soon as Credit Mobilier came to light. When it was discovered that Harlan was getting rich faster than any honest man could upon a stated salary it was discovered that Mrs. Harlan had been buying a thirty-thousand-dollar house and furnishing it. When Grant got into a tight place in regard to the Black Friday operation, it was told that Mrs. Grant had been in some speculation with her brother-in-law, Corbin. And now, when Williams had suddenly risen from poverty to affluence, simply upon a salary, to and behold! he has a smart wife, who has been speculating in Washington property, and been very successful.

Woman Suffrage and our Law-Makers.

The debate upon the Utah bill, in the House Committee on Territories, which occurred in Washington on Tuesday, revealed the fact that all the attacks made upon the exercise of suffrage by the women of Utah, charging that the experiment was a failure, were by Mr. Wilcox, that the evil of polygamy, which it was hoped Woman Suffrage would abolish, still continued—because there had never been a fair test made of woman's wishes to the matter; and that while the law required all ballots to have all elections to be numbered, or cast the name written thereon, it would be impossible to tell how women would vote on the question. On the same day Senator Stanford, of California, introduced a resolution, "A Memorial" from Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, praying to be allowed to vote on an equality with colored men." We do not believe it is possible for a man who has a spark of manhood in his nature, to read that memorial and not feel conscience-smitten that those noble women were not permitted to enter the kingdom of political equality by the Fourteenth Amendment, instead of being compelled to endure the humiliation of being told by colored Representatives, as has been the case, that they could not vote; those men, too, who owe their freedom and ultimate enfranchisement to the efforts of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, who devoted the best years of their lives to the cause of the enslaved negro, and when his freedom was secured, and his enfranchisement proposed, they only asked that they be allowed to receive the ballot with the black man; "No!" thundered the "white man;" and "No!" echoed back from colored members of Congress, when the former slave became a "man" and a "brother" citizen, "white male" citizen. Our State Legislature has again been appealed to by the women of California asking for the right to vote, and through the efforts of Assemblyman Aldrich, a resolution passed the House, asking for the appointment of a special Joint Committee to consider the question. The action of the Assembly in relation to this matter commends itself to every lover of justice and right; but the unanimous disposition of the same resolution by the Senate, evidenced that those "high in authority" have in this instance at last verified the homely old adage that "the right of the governed, to a voice in the government, is a thing of straw."

Stockton Leader.

Shall Women be Emancipated? I am well aware that this interrogatory, though often advanced, is still met by many with indifference.

The customs and usages of society are so firmly fixed, that what is really wrong seems to be right because it has always been practiced. It is readily understood that speaking of the American race, what emancipation meant for them. That question having been settled by a baptism of blood, the time has come to throw aside all false ideas, and give this question the investigation it demands. But little thought or exertion is necessary to come to the realization of this fact: that there is a class of people devoid of their natural rights merely on account of sex. What strange reasons for oppressing a part of our race, and withholding from them the universal right of the American citizen, for enfranchisement has belonged to women ever since the establishment of American independence. Shall she longer ask for rights that are her own? Shall such injustice, long meted out to her, still continue? The halls of learning, that are the pride and boast of our land, are closed against her; the entrances are reserved and lucrative positions are refused her; consequently she has to perform the most unremitting toil to secure a livelihood for herself and those who are obliged to support and feed her. She is by such self-denial to lay by a surplus against the time of need, a portion must be rendered to maintain the Government, the laws of which she must obey or suffer the extreme penalty.

There has never been given any wife and consistent reason why women should be denied her God-given rights. It is often asserted that if the ballot were given her, she would not use it. This reasoning is as sensible as the grand-parent who forbade his favorite grandchild near the water until he had learned to swim. Did not the noble Miss Anthony and other women of high reputation and property cast their vote into the Nation's history? Give her the power, and let the non-fulfillment rest upon her own head.

Fearless able women have been agitating this question for a quarter of a century. Though met with opposition and reverses, the cause has steadily advanced, and to-day receives the aid and encouragement of the philanthropists and statesmen of the land. In looking from the past to the present, a candid observer cannot fail to observe the magnitude of their work and the grand results that must surely follow.—Toledo Journal.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The Providence Journal—a paper of highly conservative tone and antecedents—says: "Whatever views we may entertain as to the right of women to the suffrage, there are certain things to be said in regard to it which will not be permanently put aside by a sneer, nor overthrown by ridicule. It is all nonsense to say, on the one hand, that either man or woman has a natural right to vote; it is just as futile to say that a woman, because she is a woman, and without regard to her interest, pecuniary, social, and political, in the welfare of the community, shall have no voice in deciding questions which affect her pocket, her civil rights, and her happiness as a citizen. In view of recent national legislation, it must be difficult to argue that the infusion of the feminine influence could be any possibility, weaken the mental or standing of our legislators. There are a good many women who will have to pay an additional amount of tax in consequence of the increased salaries of the members of Congress, and there would seem to be no injustice in their having the right to say what they think as to the fitness of those proposed as the recipients of this not modest remuneration."

A very gauzy story is told of a woman in the town of Denmark, Iowa, who was possessed of the idea that she had committed the unpardonable sin, and that "the words of her mouth were not acceptable in His sight." She made a vow never to utter another syllable—that was five years ago, and to this day she has not broken it. Her two younger children have never heard their mother's voice.

New York Women's Meeting and Spirit of the Press.

A prominent feature of the Woman's Meeting in New York, commemorative of the resistance by the American people a hundred years ago, of the tax imposed on tea, was the entire dignity and earnestness and the entire absence of sensationalism. The burden of all the speeches was the injustice and tyranny of taxing the property of women and allowing them no representation. Incidents were related of women in various parts of the country, who had heroically and persistently resisted the invasions of the assessor, and in some cases judgment had been sustained against the women thus resisting; but, proving that the men were really better than the laws, no attempt had been made to enforce the judgment. It was stated by Miss Anthony, that in Rochester there were in 1800 tax-paying women, representing \$7,000,000.

The Herald speaks in terms of unqualified approval of the spirit of the meeting, according to the demands of the women, logic, justice and precedent. Its comment on Miss Anthony, whom it says was introduced as the "great champion of liberty," were couched in terms of almost affectionate respect. It denominates her the "honest veteran," and thus describes her appearance on the occasion:

She was dressed plainly, in black; her hair was done up in the old-fashioned back-knot, and her sober, earnest face looked worn, though lacking none of the old-time error that is stamped on every feature.

There is a marked difference in the manner in which the better portion of the press speak of the women's meeting, from that in which they write of it a few years back. The press well know that they must keep up with the spirit of the times; and more than this, the enlightened press can but look with respect on all movements of true reform. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it says introduced as the "great champion of liberty," were couched in terms of almost affectionate respect. It denominates her the "honest veteran," and thus describes her appearance on the occasion:

Attacks of that character are really undeserving of attention; and yet they would seem at the same time to demand unqualified reproof and condemnation. However, if we would administer reproof for such, as well as commendation where deserved, we are placed between two dilemmas: On the one hand, we notice what we would prefer to pass with silent disregard; but, on the other, refusing to give any man or woman the justice, as advocate for whatever of duty or true respect is due to woman, of discountenancing that which would cater to a debased standard of morality; as imperious as the demand for reform, more congenial to clean hands of endeavoring to reform oppressive legislation.—Toledo Journal.

Napoleon Bonaparte and Mme. De Staël. From their first introduction, Mme. De Staël never liked Bonaparte. He inspired in her a feeling of dislike, and she detested a feeling which was not unique in her. Being an earnest lover of true liberty, she early divined his ambitious projects, and foresaw the despotism that he was working to establish in France.

She says, "is profound contempt for all the intellectual riches of human nature, virtue, dignity of soul, religion, enthusiasm. He was a man who refused to be more force and cunning, and to designate everything else as mere folly and silliness. The English irritate him above all because they have found the means of combining success with honesty; a country in which a Napoleon would have us consider to be impossible."

The dislike was reciprocal. "She pretends to speak neither of me or politics," said Napoleon; "yet I do not know how it lay, engaging in words, she has been with her. She gives them fanciful notions and of the opposite kind to mine." At another time he said, "Mme. De Staël has shafts that would hit any man here who does not upon a rainbow." It is upon the established himself in the Tuilleries, where he held a sovereign court, which in gorgeousness in that same year, French society, though she had a base alloy, had resumed much of its old brilliance, and gathered as usual around different circles. Mme. Recamier was then in all the delicate flower of her youth and exquisite grace. Mme. de Visconti in all the blossom of her majestic beauty; Mme. Josephine Bonaparte gave splendid receptions, and the Princess De Poix small and exclusive parties. In such a circle, however, she had no wit, and with the guileless beauty, but most notable and most brilliant of all these gatherings were those of Mme. De Staël, whose genius and celebrity attracted the most illustrious intellects of all nations. Brilliant as she was, her conversation is said to have been infinitely more so. "You find that she writes well; hear her talk, and you will find that she writes badly," said a contemporary. She lived above all by conversation and in conversation. It was in that her genius was most thoroughly aroused and was thoroughly original.

"It was in that," says Saint-Beuve, "that she instructed, and as it were, renewed herself unceasingly, rather than by prolonged meditation. Conversation was her inspiration and her muse." The night before Benjamin Constant, in his intimate friend, made his speech in the Assembly against the growing power of the First Consul, he drew her aside. "If I make this speech," he said, "to-morrow night your drawing-room will be deserted." "I know it. But you have done what is right," she answered intrepidly. Her prognostications were correct. A party had been arranged for that night; by 5 o'clock she had received letters of excuse from every person invited, not one of whom came. What could more appropriately describe the slavish adulation of the Parisians to her Moloch? But Fleuchant waited upon her and told her plainly that Napoleon suspected her of having composed the speech. A short time afterward she was commanded to quit Paris, and not to reside within forty leagues of it. In vain did Joseph Bonaparte, whom she frequently visited, and with whom she passed the last few days of her Parisian residence, intercede for her. The Consul was immovable. No greater punishment could be imposed upon her than banishment from her beloved Paris, and within the prescribed limits she wandered from village to village, her thoughts ever turned to the spot with the same melancholy longing that Adam might have felt when looking back on Paradise.—Temple Bar.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake is called by the N. Y. Herald the "Marat of the woman's movement." She is always charging and never retreating.