# Miscellaneous.

#### FEMALE POLITICIANS.

Prof. Taylor Lewis contributed to the Independent a very able article, wherein he sets forth the strongest and best reasons for opposing the movement now in progress to raise up a generation of female politicians. He denies that women are not without representation, and insists that, virtually, they do already vote. We copy :-

Women are not a separate class; they are not antagonistic, unless as the present effort on the part of some few of them tends to put them in that attitude; they are not unrepresented, like the condemned victims of caste. There is no true and vital interest of the women of this land that is not dear to the men of this land, taken collectively. There is no probability of any retrogradation in this respect; society is advancing, instead of losing ground in its estimation of the female sex. At all events, the argument drawn from this consideration still stands. It never has been answered, and we firmly believe that, if it were put to the intelligent female vote itself, this claim of suffrage would be decided in the negative by a majority that would settle the question forever.

The second and purely political reason against female voting arises directly from the divinely ordained idea of society and the state, whatever outward form the latter may assume. It comes from the intimate and essential connection between the family and the state as composed of families. Why should not women vote? Since they are governed, why should they not have a share the offspring of the sheerest individualism. They come, too, from an entire misconception of what is meant by representation in the state. Why are they thus shut out? not shut out; they do vote; they are represented, and that, too, in the safest and most effectual way. The state, instead of disowning, holds them as its choicest treasure, as lying nearest to the very heart of political than formerly. [Applause.] society. They vote as all our people vote for President. They choose their elector, or of the land when this is generally the case, and woe to the land composed of such families. With a domestic foundation thus rotten and undermined, it would matter but little to the purity and harmony of this sacred utterly disappears.

themselves, this second class of reasons, or [Applause.] the purely political, does not appear applicable; though the first is all sufficient. In respect to widows who are heads of families, it may also be said, and with still more force, that there is no reason, drawn solely from whose district I resided, made a dinner party for their relation to the state, why they should not vote. That, however, which we have the number has since been Speaker of the House called the social or the personal reason still retains all its force; and the only question, therefore, would be whether the protection of their property and other interests, or any danger to it from their male neighbors, furnished an argument sufficient to outweigh it. We do not think that any one can contravene the fairness of this statement of the case, or present a reason against it, in its general aspect, that would not tend, if carried out, to undermine the deepest foundation of the political as well as the social struc-

This deepest foundation is the family; and all the reasoning for female suffrage comes from an ignoring of the peculiar character and Divine sanction of the domestic institution as the real elemental unit of the state, and the ground-work of all healthful human society. This, however, demands a treatment by itself, and may therefore be deferred to another occasion. It involves the idea of household suffrage as offering one solution of a much debated and exceedingly difficult auestion.

#### SFEECH OF THE HON. HENRY WILSON. At New England Temperance Convention, at

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came not into this convention of the sons and daughters of New England, assembled in behalf of the sacred cause of temperance, to give counsel or speech. Reluctant, however, as I am to respond to your summons, I can hardly say nay, when called upon as I have been by this approving resolve, and these enthusiastic and generous manifestations.

You ask me, sir, to state the condition of the cause of temperance in the National Capital. I bad as is the present condition of the cause of temperance in the Capital of the Republic, it is better ance with Congress—and I have been there drunkenness in official life. [Prolonged applause.] be drawn on the hands also; for if they are unco-

twelve sessions—that can compare in freedom from drunkenness with the present House of Representatives. [Applause.] There are very few drunken members in that body. Nearly all the members are temperate in the common acceptation of that word, and many are pledged totalabstinence men. I believe the next House will be more temperate than the present House. [Great applause.]

Perhaps, sir, it does not become me to speak of the Senate of the United States, but it is a matter of the widest notoriety, that we have some pretty hard cases in that body. I speak of it with profound sorrow, for I can say that those Senators who thus bring reproach upon the Senate and dishonor upon themselves, by the habitual and excessive use of intoxicating drinks, are in other respects excellent gentlemen, and have the sympathy, and pity, too, of their associates. Before the rebellion the night sessions were often dis-turbed and dishonored by drunkenness.

Sir, I derive from my experiences in the capi tal of the nation this lesson: Hard as is the strug gle with drunkenness-slow as is the progress of the cause of temperance, still there is progress, sure and unmistakable progress. [Applause.] Public men generally indicate the progress of the massesgenerally reflect the public sentiment. Within the past three weeks I have travelled three thousand miles in the West, and addressed six meet ings upon public affairs, and I saw but one drunken man among the many thousands that made up these meetings. [Applause.]

The other day I attended an immense assemblage at Rock Island, on the banks of the Mississippi. Thousands of the men of Illinois and Iowa were there—hundreds of returned heroes with their battle-flags were there, and during that day and evening I saw not one man drunk. [Applause.] So much for the West. Three years in the government? These questions are ago I addressed fifteen public meetings in Maine, and I saw at all those gatherings of thousands but one intoxicated man. [Applause.] It has Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, been my fortune during the past twenty-five years to travel thousands of miles, attend hundreds of The answer is direct and sufficient; they are political assemblages and see hundreds of thou- for Congress, for the province of the Massachusands of people, and I say to you to-day-and I say it for your encouragement—that there is a had an excellent effect upon every body here. marked improvement in the country in regard to drunkenness; that there is less drunkenness now

This convention of the men of New England is assembled to advance the cause of temperance he is provided for them by one of the most | here and throughout the Republic. I have no precious ordinances of God and nature. The advice to give relating to modes of action. There husband deposits the ballot for the wife; the is one thing, however, in which we can all agree, father does the same for his unmarried and that is, that every man, and woman too, can daughters, as he does for his minor sons be a living example by being a total abstinence They may differ from him, it may be said— man and woman. [Applause.] Before I was they may not trust him. That may be so in twenty years of age I took the total abstinence exceptional instances, but woe to the families | pledge, and I have kept it for more than a third of a century. . I thought when a young man, that when I should be fifty years of age, I might use spirituous liquors with safety to myself and without detriment to others. I have passed that age, what form of government or mode of admin- and I clearly see now that I cannot use intoxicat- First Congress, in their Hall, all bent before the istration might be preferred. Now, what ing liquors as a beverage with safety to myself, would be the effect, in this respect, of nor without detriment to others. Yes, sir, I rewomen's voting? Would it make the family alize more than ever before the necessity and the ton was kneeling there, says the Newark Advermore peaceful? Would this extreme indiduty of maintaining the character of a strictly tiser, and Henry and Randolph, and Rutledge and vidualism which some are advocating tend temperate man. [Loud applause.] I see young Jay, and by their side there stood, bowed in revto the purity and harmony of this sacred men in the bloom of youth—I see men in the erence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who elemental structure? Would the real influmen in the bloom of youth-I see men in the ence of the wife and daughter be, in that case, either as healthful or as potent as it tions and the hopes of kindred and friends—and now is? These are the questions for the I would not have upon my soul the consciousness | bombarded and destroyed. They prayed ferventphilosophic statesman. In regard, however, that I had by precept or example lured any young to this analogy between white women and man to drunkenness, for all the honors of the of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town black men, the settlement of such questions either way would make no difference. Let ness glare upon us from the cradle to the grave. with which they turned imploringly to Heaven black women be thus represented, let the From childhood I have seen—ay, and felt too— for divine interposition and aid? "It was enough," same precious privilege of voting through the measureless evils of intemperance. Kindred says Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I their "next friends" be extended to the and friends near-and dear to me-kindred and saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave black wives, and the black daughters, and friends I tenderly love, and whose memories I pacific Quakers of Philadelphia." the case, as far as the parallelism is consciency, shall ever fondly cherish, have been its victims. Anxieties for the near and loved burden our lives. which the ultraist, whether Democrat or In view of these great sorrows that rest upon us, Radical Republican, is so zealously charging, we should be willing to make the personal sacritterly disappears.

In the case of unmarried women living by intoxication: I have never felt it to be a sacrifice.

In 1845 I went to Washington to carry petitions, signed by sixty thousand men of this Commonwealth, against the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State. John Quincy Adams, in me. Eminent men sat around that table-one of of Representatives, two have been Cabinet officers, and two have been Foreign Ministers. I looked up to Mr. Adams with profound admiration and reverence. During the entertainment Mr. Adams asked me to drink a glass of wine with him; I was embarrassed—hesitated a moment; it was the sorest trial of my life; but I somehow succeeded in stammering out-"Sir, I never take wine." [Great applause.] That answer settled the matter for me. I have never found it hard since to utter those words, nor to fill my glass with cold water. I have often since sat at the tables of Governors, Senators, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, Generals, Admirals and Presidents, but I have ever found it easy to decline the proffered wine-cup. [Applause.] The real difficulty is not in others, it is in ourselves. Temptations are ever around and about us. The only thing for the temperance man to do is to stand inflexibly firm in his plighted faith. He who is ready to live by his temperance pledges will win the respect even of men who indulge in the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. [Applause.]

The holy cause of temperance must be carried into our schools, Sabbath-schools, churches, families, every where. All must feel, realize that they have a personal duty to perform—that they must be examples of personal fidelity. Let every friend of this hallowed cause ever remember that its advancement demands individual responsibility.

[Applause.] We intend, Mr. President, to have the Capital free from intoxicating liquors. A public sentiment must be created and developed that will banish intoxicating liquors from all public buildings, and deter public officers in the army and navy, in Congress, the Cabinet and the Executive | become used to cooling off too quickly than his Mansion, from the conversion of public buildings | Mansion, from the conversion of public buildings finger will get used to being put in the fire, so into dram-shops. The way to create and develop that pain does not result. Therefore they are that sentiment is for the people to lead temper- wise who will habitually take the easy precaution say to you and I take pleasure in saying it—that ate lives, and through pulpit, lecture-room and of having an overcoat always at hand, to throw convention, and by all means sanctioned by law, over the shoulders the moment a sitting position humanity and religion, let the public men of the is resumed, even if they remained seated but five than ever before. [Applause:] There has been country, those in office and those who hope to be minutes. If the weather is at all cool, or the no House of Representatives during my acquaint- in office, know that they will not longer tolerate building is not comfortably heated, gloves should

#### THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress in Philadelphia, in September, 1775, shows clearly on what power the mighty men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes to a friend at the time:

"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams rose and said "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia. but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Dushay they pronounced it,) deserved that character, and there fore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress to-morrow morning:" The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. Duche, and received for answer, that if his health would permit it, he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning he appeared with his cloak and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the seventh day of September, which was the 35th Psalm. You must remember that this was the next morning after we had heard the rumor of the horrible cannonade at Boston. It seems as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on

"After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporary prayer which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America setts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It has must beg you to read that Psalm. If there is any faith in the sortes Virgilianæ, or sortes Homericæ, or especially the sortes Biblicæ, it would be thought providential."

The 35th Psalm was indeed appropriate to the news received and the exigencies of the times. I commences:

"Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me: fight against them that fight against me. "Take hold of shield and buckler and stand up

for my help. "Draw out also the spear, and stop the way against them that persecute me: say unto my soul,

am thy salvation.' What a subject for contemplation does the above picture present! The 44 members of the mercy seat and asking Him that their enemies "might be as chaff before the wind." Washing-

armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been ly "for America, for the Congress, for the province they turned imploringly to Heave

### CLERICAL DANGER.

BY W. W. HALL, M. D.

To preach a sermon in a cold room, especially f the atmosphere in it be damp, is suicidal,—because the lungs are warmed by the exercise of speaking, and in that condition large quantities of cold, moist air are taken through the open mouth and dashed in upon the lungs at every sentence, the effect of which is like applying a cold, wet cloth to a perspiring skin.

In attending funerals in the country, or at private houses in towns, ministers are often placed in doorways or on stairs, and are thus exposed to drafts of cold air. These, of course, chill the body, and passing through the voice organs, cause irritation and inflummation, which sometimes results in a loss of the voice for life. The minister should be placed in the corner of the room, as a general rule, but not very near the fire.

One of the most eloquent and promising young clergymen in New England had preached a tune ral discourse in a private house. It was a cold, raw November day. In going to the carriage intended for him, he found that it was already filled, and not wishing to put others to the trouble of changing their seats, he took a place beside the driver, while yet quite warm from the effort of speaking in a close room. A piercing wind was blowing, and in a few minutes a drizzling rain began to fall, and he was soon chilled, and be ore the burial offices were over, he became hoarse, a heavy cold followed, which travelled downward to the lungs, and he very soon died of throat ail and consumption combined.

The effort necessary in conducting church services warms the body much above its natural temperature, and if in this condition the speaker sits down without the protection of extra covering, the body not only cools too rapidly, but the effort of speaking having left it somewhat weaker than usual, the circulation is less vigorous, and less able to repel the influence of cold. Thus it often happens that before leaving the pulpit the clergyman finds himself chilled, and days, if not weeks of discomfort follow. A man can no more

vered, the heat of the body is rapidly carried away by the insensible perspiration arising from them. If the head is thinly covered with hair, a handkerchief should be thrown over it.

Many a good man's life has been lost by riding home after a sermon, especially if the atmosphere is damp and a very little air is stirring,—while no such result would have occurred if the speaker had remained in church ten or fifteen minutes, to let the temperature of the body gradually cool down to its proper standard. The man who preaches while he is hoarse may almost be called suicide, especially if every word be an effort, and every sentence give pain. When it is considered how many long years of study it requires to prepare for the ministry, and what a large amount of money is also expended, it is surely worth while to take the precautions suggested, especially as the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

#### REMINISCENCE OF DR. WAYLAND.

I was a freethinker. I read Rousseau and Lord Byron, and believed in them. Religion I udged of by the long, stereotyped prayers and ascetic looks of some ill-bred Christians. hated orthodoxy as I saw and heard it from the stand-point I had, in my proud imagination, taken, and I came to consider every one professing it sold under the hard bondage of fanaticism.

In this mental status I took my seat in the ecture room of Dr. Wayland. He was then discussing the powers and functions of "the moral His course of argumentation was so keen and clear that I soon began to listen. I began to question, to argue, to present objections in order to drive him from his position. It was like damming up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes. His logic, unfolded in his perspicuous, yet laconic style, quite overwhelmed, confounded me. I saw that I was standing on a foundation of shifting sand; I saw that I was a miserable sinner, and nothing but a miserable sinner, in the sight of an offended God.

I went to my room to pray; my knees were stubborn, the load upon my heart was crushing me. What must I do to escape the wrath of the Almighty? Hope seemed to have taken its everlasting flight.

I arose and went into the presence of Dr. Wayland. He was in his study, reading his old, wellworn copy of the Sacred Word. He received me kindly, and I at once made known to him the anguish of my soul. I felt and said, "My sins are so great and so many, that God cannot pardon

Fixing his keen black eyes, beaming with tenderness, on me, this good man said, and never till my dying day can I forget the earnest solemnity, the eloquence of the tone, "When he was yet a great way off his father saw him, and had compassion on him, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him."

I felt that the case was mine, and Hope, reviving Hope, came winging then her joyous flight to me, to gild my pathway through this checkered, transitory state.

Dr. Wayland then knelt down and prayed with ge and for me, and on leaving him he lent me his well-thumbed copy of Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata, asking me to read that and Edwards' Life of Brainerd." Instead of Byron, and

"If I met with trials and troubles on the way, To cast myself on Jesus, and not forget to pray.'

I never knew till that never-to-be-forgotten night, the full meaning of that great English word,—Friendliness. I never knew Jesus Christ

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