# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY

MR. PHILLIPS ON THE "HANGING COMMITTEE.'

DAY FOR THE EVENING TEL EGRAPH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We fear that we did but scant justice to the plan proposed by the graceful and epigrammatic orator of the Bay State for pacifying the South. We can never sufficiently admire the statesmanship of Mr. Phillips. There is no war that he cannot foresee, or invent; no ill that he has not a remedy for; no possible combination of fractures for which he has not an epigram ready. He has perfect faith that he can govern the universe by epigrams; and punish it by epithets. He was born to command-on the rostrum. What a leader be is! Put him on the stage, before the footlights, and he can tell any number of men to go anywhere. He is the mitrailleuse of the platform. He is most dangerous when he is safest. Place him the steps of the Hotel de Ville, on and he would annihilate the Versailles Government with a bon mot. He could invent an epigram that would keep the Paris Commune running a year. There is no doubt of it. He is terrible, this man. And to think that he is robably full of epigrams undischarged. He has never spared anybody or anything; except one. Why has he spared Butler ? Probably for the same reason that Butler has spared him; neither has been able to think of an epithet adequate to describe the other. Scratch a Russian, Mr. Phillips is fond of saying (he has nearly scraped the skin off that Russian), and you will find a Tartar. If you scratch Phillips will you find Batler? We cannot say; it is not our scratch. But Mr. Butler evidently has an epigram worth to bim twice that, namely: Scratch Phillips, and he will scratch back !

Mr. Phillips has two remedies for the Kuklux trouble, both bloody, both epigrammatic. One is, to "march thirty millions of men to the Gulf;" irrespective of women, children, camps, baggage, hay, cows, horses, clean clothes. This is an old remedy of Mr. Phillips. He is always marching that thirty millions to the Gulf, on the slightest emergency. We seem often to have seen them on their winding way; the promenade is familiar to us. It is the easiest thing in the world. It is only necessary for Mr. Phillips to stand in Steinway Hall and say "march," and those thirty millions are off. Marvelous man. And so cool, and so unexcited. But he is to stay at home. What are they to do at the Gulf? Bah! "Let me tell the tanner of Galena that if he don't go to the Gulf, the Gulf will come to him !" (Sensation.)

But Mr. Phillips holds his thirty millions in reserve. His simple summer campaign is to have Grant go down South and hang five of the richest ex-generals he can catch. The merit of this plan lies in its simplicity. And it is so practicable. And it would instantly inaugurate an era of good feeling. Many of the most prominent men down there never have been hung, but it isn't possible they would object to it if it was put to them in the right light. It is to be an amicable and peaceable proceeding. "It does not need an army. You do not need one hundred men." The process of arrest and execution is clearly pointed out. As a beginning, Grant is to go down to Georgia and arrest some exgeneral, who counts his acres by thousands and his wealth by millions, and stands possessed of the admiration of half the South. Let Grant track him to his lair in this nest of assassins, seize him at midnight (the most tragic time in the whole twenty-four hours), try him before daylight, and hang him before the sun is an hour high. There are all the picturesque elements of terror in this. The mysterious hour, the swift trial, the dangling millionaire. How sweet and calm Mr. Phillips is in contemplating it, and he is not bloodthirsty either. He would limit the number to five. Not another man, even though his millions outnumbered his fingers and toes. Hang five of the first men in the South in this quiet, unostentatious, winning manner, and no more will want to be hung. We don't need any army or any courts; nothing, in fact, but a rope, and perhaps a cheerful epigram as they swing off. Mr. Phillips and General Butler would be just the men to do it, if they would march to the Gulf: they must themselves see that they can't hang anybody, worth mentioning, if they stay where they are. This panacea is so promising that we beg leave to suggest to the President to appoint a hanging committee, to visit the disturbed districts during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers; to read the papers and to hang the persons. The committee need not be large, but it should have two heads-Mr. Phillips and General Butler. Let the committee move slowly down towards the Gulf, hanging gently as it goes. Mr. Phillips is not the man to advise a scheme he would not be willing to take the peril of executing; we never knew him, in the most troublous times to shrink from any danger. It was always with him a word and a blow; and the word first, then the blow wasn't needed. We have no doubt now that he is ready to undertake this Southern mission which he advises. We can almost see him now executing it. He comes to a Southern village with his committee. He inquires for the assessor's list. "Who," says he, "is your richest man? Show me your local Vanderbilt." "What do you purpose to do?" ask the villagers. "I purpose, says Mr. Phillips, "to hang him, in the name of the forty-second parallel." "What for?" "I'll be hanged if I know what for," says the orator; " what for?' is a queer question (in a free country-has it never occurred to you to scratch an ex-general millionaire? Try it; you will fied a Ku-klux!" At midnight Mr. Phillips and General Butler track the Dives to his lair, scratch him till daylight, and then hang him up in sight of the camp breakfast table. No more Ku-klux in that region, but great terror falling on all the country round about, and everybody asking Butler what he shall do to be saved from Phillips. Is not this a terrible picture? But it is not so frightful as it will be to have Phillips coming around again, with a new quiver of epigrams, in 1872, and jocularly saying, "I told you so." And, besides, it is eco-nomical. Mr. Phillips will kill two birds with one stone; he will despatch an ex-general and one of the millionaires who would else adorn a New York lamp-post in 1873-for the mob that year, he blandly prophesies, "will indulge in a millionaire." Anybody can see that all such causes of indulgence ought to be removed now.

us! If he should die and not leave a stock of thing. Chicago is composed of the former, epigrams to last at least fifty years, we would and it is astonishing that any ecclesiastical not give a Confederate note for the republic. While he is here let us utilize him. Let him have a free commission to play back and forth between North and South-a destructive double-ender, hanging the very rich and scattering the corporations. Only let him also remember the maxim of the Persian Saadı: -"A learned man without works is a bee without honey. Say to the austere and uncivil bee, 'When you cannot afford honey, do not sting.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN A VIGI-LANCE COMMITTEE. From the N. Y. Times.

The frequent references made by the press and in society to the famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco recall many incidents connected with the history of that body. It s undeniable that the state of affairs in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee was organized, and the state of affairs in New York to-day, bear a striking analogy in many respects. New York is the metropolis of the nation, and San Francisco only the chief town of a distant State, but otherwise the cases are almost identical. Here, as there, the corrupt and ignorant have absorbed power only to abuse it. Here, as there, a depraved mob controls the right arm and the purse of the community. Here, as there, criminals escape justice because they are the "friends" of the officers of the law. Here, as there, an elective judiciary and a municipal organization rotten to the very core, at once infect and despoil the Commonwealth, and disgrace free institutions. Here, as there, notorious dishonesty is regarded as a capital joke, and the chief rulers of the people have clambered to their high places, and prosperously retain them, not only despite, but because of the fact that they are peculators and cheats. Here, as there, crimes against the person multiply apace, since they are committed for the most part by members of the "rnling class," whose escape from punishment is almost a foregone conclusion.

Now, it is in consequence of this similarity of condition of the two cities that the "heroic remedy" of a vigilance committee occurs to so many minds, and so often finds expression. But sught we seriously to contemplate the adoption of such a remedy? Assuredly not. In the first place, the San Francisco committee was illegal. True, it was organized not to resist, but to enforce the law; but it was Bone the less illegal; and although many have asserted that it was the sole possible refuge from anarchy, its inconveniences, both at the time and afterwards, are warnings against so hazardous and doubtful a resource. For example, members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee were sued years after it had ceased to exist, and held accountable for its proceedings. Merchants have been brought into court in this city on such suits; the ruffians whom they helped long ago to expel from San Francisco having found lawyers of their own political and religious faith to assist them to procure damages. Were a vigilance committee of like character to be formed in New York, and to take summary action in the same way, an endless train of suits would be one of the consequences, and for years to come the Courts would be crowded with litigation. The inference from this, putting aside other objections, is that the New York Reform Committee should act at first, and always, strictly within the law. No provocation should tempt it to act otherwise. It can be made quite as irresistible by moral forces as the San Francisco committee was by physical force. But, equally with the latter body, it requires organization, zeal, industry, and personal risks and sacrifices. Deeds, not words, was the motto of the stern avengers of outraged society in the Golden City. We may hope that reformatory action will not be confined in New York to words alone. The nucleus and starting-point of a suitable Reform Committee were supplied by the late reform meeting at the Cooper Institute. That meeting was regarded with profound interest throughout the country, and comments upon it have now reached us from many other parts of the world. We need not disguise the fact that, while approval has been universal, the movement has been spoken of by some in terms of discouragement. It has been thought that the enemy is too strong, and that he can either purchase or defy any influences that may be brought to bear against him. This, we need hardly say, we do not credit, and, for some reasons, among others, that may be briefly adduced. In the first place, it cannot rationally be supposed that the emi-nent gentlemen who gave their presence and support to that meeting intended to stop short there without doing anything further. They know very well that mere idle threats would be a most signal encouragement to the bad, men against whom they were launched. Hence, it may with safety be assumed that no apathetic attitude will be taken by them, but that they will proceed, in due time, to follow up their original promises with spirit and effect. Another reason for anticipating properactivity in the matter consists in the fact that the evils so sharply denounced are always growing worse But for the recent demonstration at the Cooper Institute, a public meeting would probably have been convened to denounce the contemplated alterations in the code of procedure. Moreover, the pulpit, as those who read carefully their Monday's newspaper are aware, has been eloquent and persistent of late in demanding reform, and we may be sure that all this seed has not fallen upon stony places. But the merchants, and bankers, and lawyers-men who have a definite stake in the community, and whose names and character, being well known, will command confidence-must themselves work for the harvest; and those among them who, while expressing doubt about the practical results of the reform meeting at the Cooper Institute, fail to work, neglect a solemn duty to society and to themselves! These gentlemen are the proper leaders of political reform, and the sooner they assume their legitimate functions, and strive industriously to break down political corruption, the sooner will New York be freed from the grievous disorders that now afflict and dishonor her.

proceedings whatever should have excited opposition or even remark on the part of a population which goes on its way rejoicing, caring for none of these things. Philadelphia is of the latter, and it is equally astonishing that the first manifestation of religious dissent, or other form of mental activity. should not have been suppressed by popular indignation, and the dissenter forced by the chill contempt of Philadelphia to seek a more congenial clime. Nevertheless Cheney has plunged himself into hot water by out-Chicagoing Chicago in the looseness of his theology, and Batterson made himself the target of Philadelphian scorn by out-Philadelphiaing Philadelphia in the scrupulosity of his adherence to forms. Of the two it is more intelligible that a man should be persecuted for practical piety in Chicago than that he should be despitefully entreated in Philadelphia for ritualism never so advanced. The shepherds who are thus despitefully entreated for the sake in the one case of righteousness and in the other of ritualiam, represent the opposite poles of the body in whose communion they both profess to be. The one has provoked the indignation of his flock and suffered extrusion from his sheep. fold, and the other, in spite of the fidelity of his flock, has attracted the animadversion of his bishop. But they agree in invoking the secular arm when the ecclesiastical decision to which it is to be assumed that they have beforehand agreed to submit themselves goes sgainst them. Mr. Cheney appealed to the civil courts to keep him in the position from which the decision of an ecclesiastical court had removed him. And now Mr. Batterson appeals to the civil courts to keep him in a position in which a majority of his congregation have strongly intimated to him that he was not wanted. Mr. Cheney has been convicted of violating, and furthermore expresses his intention to keep on violating, what there is no doubt is an express regulalation of the Church of which he still insists that he is a priest. The charge against Mr. Batterson is not so specifically made nor so fully proven. The objection to him may only be that the Philadelphian, in the interest of his own ease, declines to go through the violent exercise which is demanded of him in public worship according to the practice of Mr. Batterson. But it is at least clear that his congregation do object to him. And it is also clear that Mr. Cheney's usefulness as an Episcopalian clergyman is ended with the decision of the proper body that he is not an Episcopalian elergyman, and that Mr. Batterson's usefulness as the pastor of the particular flock to which he ministers is ended with the determination of the flock that they have no further use for his ministry. Yet the one persists in clinging to a church which has rejected him, and the other to a congregation which dislikes him. This tenacity, to the secular mind, furnishes a much more iniurious imputation upon the character and the self-respect of the inculpated clergyman than any possible looseness in doctrine on the part of the one or any possible rigor of ritual on the part of the other. For the sake not less of the tenacious rector of St. Clement's than of his vindictive vestry it is to be hoped that the courts, ecclesiastical and lay, will arrive at a decision whereby the wicked Batterson may be made to cease from troubling and the weary Philadelphian be put at rest. MODERN MAN-HATERS. com the London Saturday Review. Among the many odd social phenomena of the present day may be reckoned the class of women who are professed despisers and contemners of men; pretty misanthropes, doub .ful alike of the wisdom of the past and the distinctions of nature, but believing vigorously in a good time coming when wo nen are to take the lead, and men to be as docile dogs in their wake. To be sure, as if by way of keeping the balance even and maintaining the sum of forces in the world in due equilibrium, a purely useless and absurd kind of womanhood is more in fashion than it used to be; but this does not affect either the accuracy or the strangeness of our first statement; and the number of women now in revolt against nature, religion, and the supremacy of men is something unparalleled in our history. Both before and during the first French Revolution the esprits forts in petticoats were sgents of no small account in the work of social reorganization going on; but hitherto women, here in England, have been content to believe as they have been taught, and to trust the men to whom they belong with a simple kind of faith in their friendliness and good intentions, which reads now like a tradition of the past. With the advanced class of women, the modern man-haters, one of the articles of their creed is to regard men as their natural enemies from whom they must both protect themselves and be protected; and one of their favorite exercises is to rail at them as both weak and wicked, both moral cowards and personal bullies, with whom the best wisdom is to have least intercourse, and on whom no woman who has either common sense or self-respect would rely. To those who get the confidence of women many startling revelations are made, one of the most startling is the but fierce kind of contempt for men, and the unnatural revolt against anything like control or guidance, which animates the class of modern man-haters. That husbands, fathers, and brothers should be thought by women to be tyrannical, severe, selfish, or anything else expressive of the misuse of strength, is perhaps natural, and no doubt often deserved; but we confess it seems an odd inversion of relations when a pretty, frail, delicate woman, with a narrow forehead, accuses her stalwart, broad-shouldered male companions of the meaner and more cowardly class of faults hitherto considered distinctly feminine; and when she says with a dis-dainful toss of her small head, "Men are so weak and unjust, I have no respect for them!' we wonder where the strength and justice of the world can have gone, for, if we are to trust our senses, we can scarcely credit her with having them in her keeping. On the other hand, the man-hater ascribes to her own sex every good quality under heaven; and, not content with taking the more patient and negative virtues which have always been allowed to women, boldly bestows on them the energetic and active virtues as well, and robs men of their inborn characteristics that she may deck her own sex in their spoils. She grants, of course, that men are superior in physical strength and courage; but she qualifies the admission by adding that all they are good for is to push a way for her in a crowd, to protect her at night against burglars, to take care of her on a journey, to fight for her when occasion demands, and bear the heavy end of the stick always, to work hard that she may enjoy, and encounter dangers that she may be safe. This role is the only use of their lives, so far as she is concerned. And to women of this way of thinking the earth is neither the Lord's, nor yet man's, but woman's. Apart from this mere brute strength which has been given to men mainly for her ad- women have no just causes of com-

vantage, she says they are nuisances and for | the most part shams; and she wonders with less surprise than disdain at those of her sisters who have kept any trust in them, who still honestly profess to both love and respect them, and who are not ashamed to own that they rely on their better, judgment in all important matters of life, and look to them for counsel and protection generally. The modern man-hater does none of these things. If she has a husband she holds him as her enemy ex officio, and undertakes home life as a state of declared warfare, where she must be in antagonism if she would not be enslaved. Has she money? it must be tied up safe from his control, not as a joint precaution against future misfortune, but as a personal protection against his malice; for the modern the ory is that a husband will, if he can get it, squander his wife's money simply for cruelty and to spite her, though in so doing he may ruin himself as well. It is our new reading of the old saying about being revenged on one's face. Has she friends whom he, in his quality of man of the world, knows to be unsuitable companions for her, and such as he conscientiously objects to receive into his house ?-his advice to her to drop them is an unwarrantable interference with her most sacred affections, and she stands by her undesirable acquaintances, for whom she has never particularly cared until now, with the constancy of a martyr defending her faith. If it would her to rush into public please life as the noisy advocate of any nasty subject that may be on hand, his refusal to have his name dragged through the mire at the instance of her folly is coercion in its worst form-the coercion of her conscience, of her mental liberty; and she complains bitterly to her friends among the shrieking sisterhood of the harsh restrictions he places on her freedom of action. Her heart is with them, she says, and perhaps she gives them pecuniary and other aid in private; but she cannot follow them on to the platform, nor sign her name to passionate manifestoes as ignorant as they are unseemly, nor tout for signatures to petitions on things she knows nothing about, and the true bearing of which she cannot understand, nor dabble in dirt till she has lost the sense of its being dirt at all. And, not being able to disgrace her husband that she may swell the ranks of the unsexed, she is quoted by the shriekers as one among many examples of the subjection of women and the odious tyranny under which they live. As for the man, no hard words are too hard for him. It is only enmity which animates him, only tyranny and oppression. There is no intention of friendly guidance in his determination to prevent her from making a gigantic blunder, no feeling of kindly protection in the authority which he uses to keep her from offering himself as a mark for public ridicule and dameging discussion, wherein the bloom of her name and nature is swept away for ever; it is all the base exercise of an unrighteous power, and the first crusade to be undertaken in these latter days is the woman's crusade against masculine supremacy. Warm partisan, Lowever, as she is of her

own sex, the modern man-hater cannot forgive the woman we spoke of who still believes in old-fashioned distinctions; who thinks that nature framed men for power and women for tenderness, and that the fitting, because the natural, division of things is protection on the one side, and a reasonable measure ofwe will not mince the word-obedience in

against They plaint have. and many. And so long as human nature is what it is, strength will at times be brutal rather than protective, and weakness will avenge itself with more craft than patience. But that is a very different thing from the sectional enmity which the modern manhaters assert, and the revolt which they make it their religion to preach. No good will come of such a movement, which is in point of fact creating the ill-feeling it has assumed. On the contrary, if women will but believe that on the whole men wish to be their friends, and to treat them with fairness and generosity, they will find the work of selfprotection much easier, and the reconcilement of opposing interests greatly simplified.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this lompany that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 51BW Treasurer. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 1 THOMAS T. FIRTH, P. M. Treasurer. 522m CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871. RESOURCES. 18711871 
 Capital.
 \$100,000 °0

 Surplus and profits, net.
 68,504 48

 Deposits.
 1,768,593 24

 Circulation
 800,000 °00
PANEL PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES. -COMMON PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES. -1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assertment of Building. Attest\_ 59 tuths6t

Cashier. J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH et, where you can get the best suit for the leas money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our blabast ambility highest ambition. 52 tuths26t DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES. SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.) NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages Kepl for hire are notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the 1st of June, 1811. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly J. G. DIXON, License Clerk. enforced. 5 lithstu 6t

# 1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING. ALL LENGTHS,, ALL SIZES. 500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTH-ERN PINE FLOORING (Dry). Our own working. Assorted and unassorted. 250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.) Our own working. Assorted and unassorted. 250.000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-3 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS, Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descrip-tions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a Steam Saw and Planing Mill, And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with Mill Work of all Descriptions, WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc. SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY. BROWN & WOELPPER. No. 827 RICHMOND STREET, PHILADECPHIA. 59 tutbs1m SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOOK HEMLOCK, 1871 1871 1 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. 1 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. 1 CHOICE PATTERN FINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED GEDAR. 1871 1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING VIRGINIA FLOORING 1871 1871 DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANE. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT FLANK. 1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871 WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED OHNERY. 1871 1871 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, 1871 1871

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1871

1871

LUMBER

Behold the simplicity of genius! "I show you," says this admirable man, "the two dangers-Ku-klux and corporations. I hold in my hand the remedy. Hang five topmost Alpine Southerners, smash all the Northern corporations, and then come to me and I will tell you what next to do." Alas, if we would only be wise while we have this guide with

#### THE QUARREL IN ST. CLEMENT'S. From the N. Y. World.

Philadelphia is no more than Chicago a city from which we should expect ecclesiastical excitements. The reasons are different. From Chicago we should not look for any controversies about religion for the reason that we should not look for any religion. And in Philadelphia we should not look for any controversies about religion for that we had supposed that all controversies calculated to stimulate the mind or embitter the heart had there been settled beyond the possibility of a reopening long before the birth of the present oldest inhabitant of Philadelphia. A wit divided contemporaneous mankind into the two classes of those who tolerated everybody because they believed nothing, and those who tolerated nobody because they believed some-

the other. For indeed the one involves the other. Women of this kind, whose sentiment of sex is natural and healthy, the modern man-hater regards as traitors in the camp; or as slaves content with their slavery, and therefore in more pitiable case than those who, like herself, jangle their chains noisily, and seek to break them by loud uproar. But even worse than the women who honestly love and respect the men to whom they belong, and who find their highest happiness in pleasing them, and their truest wisdom in self-surrender, are those who go a step further, and who frankly confess the shortcomings of their own sex, and think the best chance of mending a fault is first to understand that it is a fault. With these worse than traitors no terms are to be kept; and the man-haters rise in a body and ostracize the offenders. To be known to have said that women are weak, that their best place is at home, that filthy matters are not for their handling, that the instinct of feminine modesty is not a thing to be disregarded in the 1 education of girls or the action of matrons, are sins for which these self-accusers are accounted "creatures" not fit for the recog-M nition of the nobler-souled man-hater. The gynecian war at this moment going on between these two sections of womanhood is one of the oddest things belonging to this odd condition of affairs. 8

This sect of modern man-haters is recruited from three classes mainly-those who have been cruelly treated by men, and whose faith in one-half of the human race cannot survive their own one sad experience; those restless and ambitious persons who are less than women, greedy of notoriety, indifferent to homelife and holding home duties in disdain, with strong passions rather than warm affections, with perverted instincts in one direction, and none worthy of the name in another: and those who are the born vestals of nature, whose morale falls below the sweeter sympathies of womanhood, and who are unsexed by the atrophy of their instincts as the other class are by the perversion and coarsening of theirs. By all these, men are held to be enemies and oppressors; and even love is ranked as a more matter of the senses, whereby women are first subjugated and then betrayed. The crimes of which these modern man-haters accuse their hereditary enemies are worthy of Munchausen. A great part of the success gained by the opposers of the famous Acts has been due to the monstrous fiction which have been told of men's dealings with the women under consideration. No brutality has been too gross to be related as an absolute truth, of which the name, and address, and all possible verification could be given, if desired. And they have not been afraid to ascribe to some of the most honorable names in the opposite ranks words and deeds which would have befouled a savage. Details of every apocryphal orime have been passed from one credulous or malicious matron to the other over the five o'clock tea; and tender-natured women, horror-stricken at what they heard, have accepted as proofs of the ineradicable enmity of man to woman these unfounded fables which the unsexed so positively asserted among themselves as facts. The ease of conscience with which the fair propagandists have accepted and propagated slanderous inventions in this matter has been remarkable, to say the least . of it; and, were it' not for the gravity of the principles at stake, and the nastiness of the subject, the stories of men's vileness in connection with the working of these Acts would make one of the absurdest jest-books possible, illustrative of the credulity, the falsehood, and the ingenious imaginacton of women. We do not say that

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. TRENTON, April 10, 18:1. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock-holders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Com-pany's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD,

4 19	1	Secretary (	C, and A.	R. R. 1	and T.	do.
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	COM	PANY OF	PHILA	DELPI	IA	
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