

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

As the reports of the various anniversaries have been published in our daily journals and scattered throughout the nation, it is unnecessary for us to repeat what has been already given to the public; suffice it to say that the Equal Rights, Anti-Slavery and Peace Societies held their meetings as usual, making earnest, eloquent, and able arguments in favor of the enfranchisement of women and black men, and the emancipation of the nation's of the earth from the despotisms of wars, standing armies, national debts, land monopolies and a monied aristocracy. On all these platforms we perceive a broadening of the range of thought, showing that we are leading to the one central idea: that national safety and prosperity rests on the security of individual life, liberty and happiness.

No one can talk with the men and women who have been prominent in these reforms for the last thirty years without seeing that they have sounder views on all questions of political economy, finance, trade, capital, and labor, than have those who now stand at the helm of government.

We feel that in this school of reform, a wise Providence has been educating the future rulers of our republic, and if we have seemed to differ with those with whom we have labored so long, it is not that we have less faith in their goodness and truth, nor less appreciation of their special work, but because we so clearly see the broader work of the hour which we would have them do; the nation's need that wise and upright men should point out to the people the way of safety and stand at the helm of government. There is danger that the sectarianism of reformers may be as great a block in the way of progress as has been that of the church in the way of religion. We endeavored in our editorial last week to show that all these reforms resolve themselves into the one idea of individual rights.

Inasmuch as many of the same men and women met in these three different societies to make the same arguments, for nearly the same thing, instead of talking to bare walls, as each did separately, how much more pleasant and profitable, and what an economy of time and money it would have been if we had all come together in the Academy of Music and discussed "Universal Suffrage," "Capital and Labor," "Free Trade" and a Congress of nation's, which points cover all we have to say and involve the whole problem of national life. Every one

knows that a certain latitude of thought and subject is necessary to keep up the interest and enthusiasm of a meeting.

We should like to see a "National Reform League," with Wendell Phillips President, or any honest man, and some concentrated organized action of thinking men and women against the corrupt politicians who are now plotting the ruin of this nation. E. C. S.

AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in Cooper Institute, N. Y., May 14th. Its officers, with but few changes, are the same as last year, but for the benefit of those just chosen, that they may be aware of their new honors, we publish the list of officers for the present year. As there will probably be a full report of all the proceedings of this convention published in pamphlet form, our friends all over the country will be able to read what was said.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—LUCRETIA MOTT.

Vice Presidents.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, N. Y.; Frederick Douglass, N. Y.; Henry Ward Beecher, N. Y.; Martha C. Wright, N. Y.; Elizabeth B. Chace, R. I.; C. Prince, Ct.; Frances D. Gage, N. Y.; Robert Purvis, Penn.; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.; Antoinette Brown Blackwell, N. J.; Josephine S. Griffing, D. C.; Thomas Garret, Del.; Stephen H. Camp, Ohio; Euphemis Cochrane, Mich.; Mary A. Livermore, Ill.; Mrs. Isaac H. Sturgeons, Mo.; Amelia Bloomer, Iowa; Mary A. Starrett, Kansas; Virginia Penny, Kentucky; Olympia Brown, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mary E. Gage.

Recording Secretary.—Henry B. Blackwell, Hattie Purvis.

Treasurer.—John J. Merritt.

Executive Committee.—Lucy Stone, Edward S. Bunker, Elizabeth R. Tilton, Ernestine L. Rose, Robert J. Johnston, Edwin A. Studdwell, Anna Cromwell Field, Susan B. Anthony, Theodore Tilton, Margaret E. Winchester, Abby Hutchinson Patton.

"WHY DON'T YOU X?"

In reply to the many calls we receive from editors in all parts of the country to exchange with them, it is with great regret we find ourselves compelled to refuse. Our rapidly increasing circulation takes all that we publish in advance.

Remember gentlemen, 6,000 editors are asking us to exchange. Those who hold the fat offices under government, who have all the advantages and opportunities of life open to them; who have the national, state and county printing and advertising, ask us, a disfranchised class, shut out of all the profitable and honorable posts of life, to give the ruling class \$13,000 a year. We have been so cordially welcomed to the field of journalism, that we are truly sorry to refuse so small a favor, but as our price is very low, only \$2.00 a year, we hope there is enough chivalry in the press, to contribute this

sum to sustain the only journal in the nation that advocates Universal Suffrage in the reconstruction.

CORRESPONDENTS.

As we desire to give everybody an opportunity to express an earnest thought in "THE REVOLUTION," we must urge our friends to make their letters and articles as short and pointed as possible. A short article will be read and copied when a long one passes unnoticed. We are overwhelmed with long communications that we have no space to print or time to read. Emerson says the strength of style consists in "striking out."

BISHOP BERKLEY ON PAPER MONEY.

BISHOP BERKLEY died more than a century ago, and his works are not now in high repute outside the schools of metaphysics. He was, however, one of those versatile men (very rare in these days), who knew a great deal on a great many things. A rill of genuine poetry ran also through his venous system. It may be news to some of our readers that he wrote the often quoted lines—

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past;
A fifth shall close the drama with the dry
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The Bishop was an Irishman by birth, and in 1728 married the daughter of Hon. John Forster, then Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Soon after he sailed with his wife for America and landed, after a tedious passage of five months, in Newport, Rhode Island. There he purchased a farm and built a house which is still standing. He remained in this country but two or three years, though on leaving it he gave his estate and library to Yale College, and the organ (still in use) to Trinity Church in Newport, where he often officiated while resident there. He it was of whom Alexander Pope said, "he possessed every virtue under heaven." And another more eminent wrote of him, "so much understanding, knowledge, innocence and humility, I should have thought confined to angels, had I never known Bishop Berkley."

But it was only the Bishop's propositions on Paper Money that we intended here to present. They are brief and stated only in form as propositions, but are well worthy attention at this time:—

"Whether money would ever be wanting to the demands of industry if we had a national bank?

Whether paper doth not, by its stamp and signature, acquire a local value (if issued by the state a national value), and become as scarce and precious as gold; and whether it be not much fitter to circulate large sums, and therefore preferable to gold?

Whether it doth not much import to have a