ALBANY.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING—FRAUDS IN THE OPENINGS OF STREETS—GEN. SHALER'S APPOINTMENT—SENATE REPORT ON PIERS AND BULKHEADS — PAWN BROKERS — APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED — CITY MATTERS—THE RAILROAD WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1867.

The subject of the Public Printing again came up this morning, by a resolution of Mr. Wood requiring the Public Printer to furnish to the members of the Assembly, within 48 hours, copies of the report of the Auditor of the Canals. Mr. Develin offered the resolution, and Mr. Creamer indorsed it in a speech, in which he asserted that the agents of Thurlow Weed would be the only ones who would oppose the resolution. Mr. D. P. Wood said the report should have been furnished in December. The resolution was passed.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice, in the Senate, of his intention to introduce a bill extending the Excise law of New-York City over the whole State.

The bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets was considered in the Committee of the Whole in the Senate. The provisions are so important that I send you the bill entire:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent fraud in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 24, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 1. Section one of "An act to prevent fraud in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The compensation to the Commissioners in any proceeding hereafter to be commenced, for opening or altering any street, avenue, park or public place in the city of New-York, north of Fourteenth-st., shall be $8 per day to each Commissioner for each day of actual service and attendance by him, but the compensation of the Commissioners shall not exceed in the aggregate, exclusive of necessary disbursements hereinafter mentioned, the sum of 30 cents a foot for the linear extent of the street or avenue, or the portion thereof so to be opened or altered. The said Commissioners shall complete such proceeding on their part within four months from the time of their appointment, unless further time shall be allowed by the Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. Section five of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. No costs, charges or expenses of any description shall be allowed in such proceeding, or charged on any lands affected thereby, except the compensation of the Commissioners as above limited, and their necessary disbursements for clerical services, in copying, comparing or correcting said maps or profiles, extracting boundary lines from title papers, preparing the said diagrams and abstracts, and keeping proper minutes of the said proceeding; and also for surveys and maps thereof, when specially directed by said Court; and also the room rent actually paid, but in no case to exceed one dollar per day; for advertising, printing, or posting any notices required by law, and for any other necessary incidental expense not exceeding one hundred dollars. The clerks and surveyors shall be appointed and employed by the Commissioners of the Central Park, and all the disbursement, costs, charges, and expenses specified in this section (excepting the compensation of the Commissioners), shall be made and incurred by and under the direction and regulation of the Commissioners of the Central Park, and no costs, charges or expenses of any description shall be allowed in such proceeding, or charged on any lands affected thereby, unless the items thereof shall be stated in detail in the bills of costs, charges, and expenses to be taxed, nor unless the bills are properly verified by oath or affirmation of the respective persons entitled to present the same, to the effect that their respective bills are in all particulars just, true, and correct; that the services charged therein have been actually rendered, and that the disbursements charged were necessarily made or incurred.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Its passage was urged by Senators LaBau and Henry C. Murphy. There is no doubt of its passage. The benefit to the tax-payers of New-York by the passage of such a bill will be immense. It will be put upon its final passage to-morrow.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations of Gov. Fenton to the vacancies in the Major-Generalships of the National Guard of the State: Alexander Shaler of New-York, to be Major-General of the First Division; Joseph B. Carr of Troy, of the Third Division; Theodore B. Gates of Kingston, of the Fifth Division; Henry A. Barnum of Syracuse, of the Sixth Division; Craig W. Wadsworth of Genesee, of the Seventh Division.

These officers have all been distinguished in the field, and their appointment is generally regarded here as a proper recognition of their fitness for the positions.

The appointment of Gen. Shaler, as Major-General of the First Division National Guard is strongly commended. The Governor in appointing Gen. Shaler had the best interests not only of the National Guard but of the people of your city at heart. Gen. Asphwall was probably the most extensively recommended, not only by many officers, but by a large social influence. Col. Emmons Clark was also urged by military men for your city, and I believe by the officer who was appointed, Gen. Shaler. The latter did not urge his claims at all. His appointment, therefore, is a recognition of his eminent military career during the war, and of his thorough competency for the place.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations of Gov. Fenton for Notaries Public in New-York City: Geo. W. Allerton, jr., Edw. S. Dickenson, John Fowler, jr., David L. Hubbard, Geo. Kellock, Samuel Lappin, Edw. L. Zyon, Geo. Montague, Thomas S. Moore, Thomas Pruden, and Charles C. Wakely.

Another bill to erect a railroad on Tenth-st., in your city, was noticed to-day by Mr. Oakey of Kings-County. The road is to commence at the easterly extremity of Tenth-st., running along Tenth-st. to Stuyvesant-st., thence to Astor-place, and then along the following streets: Waverly-place, Christopher, West, Canal, Amos, and West Tenth-sts.

The caucus of the Canal Board did not meet to-night, because of the absence of some of the principal officials. It will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and make the grand appointments for the present year. The city is crowded with officials interested in this matter.

Senator Pierson, from the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the matter of the use of piers and wharves in New-York City, presented their report to-day. They find that the piers and wharves of the harbor of New-York, which should be the pride of the city, the State and the Nation, are a positive disgrace; they find no well-organized administration of law, or ordinance controlling or directing this immense property. They find the slips being filled by imperfect drainage of the city and the public health in danger by the filth which festers in the slips; they find the streets along the water-line so blocked up by railroad tracks and other obstacles as to make the delivery and discharge of merchandize almost impossible; they find commerce and internal trade suffering and imploring relief; they find no economy in the system, or any systematic arrangement for the appropriate demands of business; they find no proper arrangement as to location of the different branches of trade, or the passage of vessels, so that now confusion, collisions, with their attendant disasters, are always imminent, and of frequent occurrence, when, by proper regulations all of them could be avoided. The exigencies of the case demand the prompt interposition of the Legislature. The supreme control of the subject must be assumed by the State, and vested anew in stronger hands. Your Committee have, therefore, unanimously come to the conclusion that the streets bordering on the river should be widened to at least 100 feet; that the harbor of New-York should be placed under a special board, or bureau, or commission, to whom should be given the most ample and absolute control, and whose term of office should be beyond political caprice, and who should be men distinguished only for their large commercial knowledge and well-known interest in the proper development and prosperity of the great City and State of New-York.

Mr. Sigerson introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any steamboat or sailing vessel navigating Long Island Sound, or adjacent waters, to land their passengers and freight, or to receive either at any point south of Coriear's Hook, East River.

The bill to incorporate the Painters' Benevolent Association names Fred. A. Seymore, Andrew Edmonson, C. Andrews, E. Phelan, John T. Fisher and Jas. I. O'Donnell, as first corporators. The bill was introduced by Mr. Brauvelt.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill providing that the driving of cattle and sheep through the streets of New-York below Forty-second-st. is hereby regulated by permitting drovers and their servants to use the streets for sheep during all hours of the day, and for cattle between sunset and 12 o'clock of the day following.

Mr. Gridley's bill of incorporation for the Sixth-ave. Savings Bank names Charles E. Blumenthall, Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel Sickles, Thos. T. Davis, Charles Cook, Elijah Halsted, John D. Smith, W. S. Corwin, Francis B. Dane, and F. F. Taylor as first corporators.

Senator Thomas Murphy introduced a bill providing that any person desirous of keeping a pawnbroker's, junk shop, intelligence office, or dealer in second-hand clothing, shall first procure a license for the same from the Board of Metropolitan Police. Books must be kept and a record of every transaction entered therein.

Senator Bennett introduced a bill providing that any claim amounting to $15 or upward on any canal-boat, lighter or other vessel, *for repairs to the same*, shall be lien on the boat, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., &c.

Mr. Van Valkenberg introduced a bill defining the objects of the State Institution for the Blind, and to provide for its management. It provides that all blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction, who are legal residents of the State, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Institution free of charge, and for such a period of time as may be deemed expedient by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Henry Smith introduced a bill providing that the County Judges of Albany, Green, Ulster, Orange and Rockland may appoint three freeholders from each town applying, as Commissioners, to hold office for three years, whose duty it shall be to subscribe in the name of such city, village or town, to stock in the proposed New-York and Albany Railroad Company, and to issue bonds for the payment of such stock to an amount not to exceed 30 per cent of the assessed property of the village or town; interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, to run for a term not to exceed thirty years. The City of New-York may, to the extent of $2,000,000, and the City of Albany, to $1,000,000, guarantee the payment of the bonds; also, to subscribe for $2,000,000 each. Such bonds shall be for $1,000 each, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent annually, to run for a term not to exceed 30 years.

The examination relative to the difficulties between the New-York Central and Hudson and Harlem Railroads was continued this afternoon, and Augustus Schell, Erastus Corning, and H. H. Baxter were examined. Much of their testimony was only a repetition of what has been given before. Mr. Schell testified that Mr. Keep had said he knew the Hudson road could embarrass the Central, but that they would build a road on this side of the River, and they had the money to do it. Sold some of his stock in the Central because he had lost confidence in the management. Sold a thousand shares on the Saturday previous to the passage of the resolution by the Hudson River road; he had heard that the managers of the Central had compromised a suit involving a large amount, and that they were about to appoint a Treasurer to reside in New-York; these things had shaken his confidence in the management; knew nothing about the Hudson River Railroad Company paying large sums of money to officers in New-York, in order to keep peace with them.

Mr. Baxter's evidence related only to the finding of the $100,000 bonus resolution on the Central books, the rescinding of the same, and the subsequent meetings of the several Committees on the question of adjustment, and the breaking of the connection.

Erasmus Corning, sworn.—Has been interested in the Central Railroad as a stock holder and director since the consolidation; it is more for the interest of the shipper to send freight by water to New-York than by rail; one of the arguments of the Hudson Railroad is, that they do not have business from the Central all the year round; what he considered would be fair would be this: for tee tracks to be piped up from the bridge, each road to have their own tracks, the Boston and Hudson River to be at a fair proportion of the expense of depot room and all other matters; they should either pay the proper rent or above their proportion of the property. The breaking of the connection would not only be disastrous to the whole community but to the roads. The railroads would depreciate any special legislation, but undoubtedly something should be done if the railroad companies cannot agree. The bridge has cost more than it should have cost. It is not very remunerative to carry passengers at two cents per mile. If the break had continued it would have amounted to a prohibition on freight from competing points, and a prohibition from local points, except where people were obliged to send; it would also drive away passengers; has not bought or sold a share of stock in view of these troubles in any road; does not know of any director who has done so; the day the Hudson River Railroad Directors passed a resolution declaring the blockade, the Commodore disposed of 2,000 shares of Central stock; so the books of the Central show; he now owns 500 shares in the Central; I now own 554 shares of Central stock; does not own an stock in the bridge it is understood that Mr. Richmond made an arrangement that the Central should own one-half and the Boston and Hudson each one-quarter interest in the bridge; had nothing to do with any bargain of the kind; originally subscribed for 50 shares of the bridge stock; Mr. Richmond took 25 of it, and the Central Railroad paid him for what he held.

Adjourned.

The State Engineer's report of the cost of constructing one tier of enlarged locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, by enlarging one of the present locks, where they are now double, and constructing single locks, where there are now single ones, is a modification of the estimates presented in the report submitted to the Legislature, Feb. 4, 1854, by Mr. Wm. B. Taylor, the State Engineer, and is based upon a change in the character of the masonry. The item for deepening the canal one foot is not embraced in the present estimate. The estimate is as follows:

Enlargement of Locks	$5,055,194 75
Alterations in Aqueducts and Culverts	288,342 00
Alterations in Bridges	121,211 00
Removing Wall-Benches	1,794,110 00
Additional Feeders and Reservoirs	393,134 00
Land Damages and Removing Buildings	405,800 00
Engineering and Contingencies	1,467,651 00
Total	$10,000,573 75

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PIERSON (Rep., Kings)—For consideration of the Senate, the bill to create the Metropolitan Harbor District, and to establish a Board of Wharves and Piers. Also, relative to the fees of the Kings County Clerk. Also, against the bill increasing the fees of brokers. [The latter report was laid on the table.]

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY (Dem., Kings)—A majority report to amend the charter of the New-York Commercial Association.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GIBSON (Rep., Washington)—To amend the election law so as to allow the presiding inspector to administer an oath to any affidavit as to the qualifications of any elector.

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)—To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York; also, to amend the charter of the Rose Hill Savings Bank, authorizing the Bank in special cases to pay a higher rate of interest than five per cent.

By Mr. O'DONNELL (Rep., Lewis)—To make general throughout the State the provisions of the Metropolitan District Excise Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY (Dem., Kings)—Authorizing the Grand-st., Brooklyn, Railroad Company to charge five cents fare.

By Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario)—for Mr. Parsons (Rep., Monroe)—To regulate the closing up of the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)—Relative to the Emanuel Congregation of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To apply the law relative to wrecks to lake and river ports.

Authorizing a High School in Syracuse.

Extending the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

Providing for a Normal School at Potsdam.

Amending the charter of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

For the relief of David Rea and Hugh S. Pollock, aliens, of New-York.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

Mr. PIERSON (Rep., Kings), of the Select Committee appointed to sit during the recess last Summer and examine as to the condition of the wharves, piers and bulkheads in New-York Harbor, submitted a written report. The Committee recommend that the streets bordering on the river-shore be widened to at least 100 feet; that the harbor be placed under a special Board, Bureau or Commission, to whom shall be given the most absolute control, and whose terms of office shall be beyond political caprice, and who shall be men distinguished for their large commercial knowledge and well-known interest in and devotion to the proper development and prosperity of the City and State of New-York.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water Act was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill amending the charter of the Vassar Female College.

The bill for the improvement of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

To amend the General Railroad Law.

To amend an act relative to suits by and against Joint Stock Companies.

For the further protection of Female Employés in New-York.

To amend the Charter of the City of Auburn.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WEED (Dem., Clinton)—To allow criminals to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. OAKEY (Rep., Kings)—For a Railroad in Tenth and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. GRIDLEY (Rep., N. Y.)—To amend the Charter of the Merchants' Exchange and News-room in New-York.

By Mr. WOLTMAN (Dem., N. Y.)—To regulate the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

By Mr. PURDY (Dem., Westchester)—To incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. PENFIELD (Dem., Westchester)—To reduce the fare on the New-Haven Railroad, through Westchester County.

By Mr. DEVLIN (Dem., N. Y.)—To amend an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan Police District.

ANTI-RENT—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, through his private Secretary, presented a memorial from citizens of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, relative to the Anti-rent troubles, with the following message:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., January 23, 1867.

"*To the Assembly:* I transmit herewith the memorial of sundry citizens of the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer, alleging various grounds of complaint and controversy between themselves and persons having claims for rents and services affecting lands which they occupy and claim to own in fee. It is believed by the memorialists that grievances exist which require a remedy, and that adequate relief can be given by the Legislature, but the nature of the relief desired is not indicated. It is well known that a controversy has existed for many years in respect to the matters to which the memorial refers, and it appears that the Courts of the State have decided against the views entertained by the memorialists, and have held that the contracts for the payment of rents and the performances of services reserved in leases in fee may be enforced against the land.

"How far this operates to the injury of the tenants so as to give them the right to demand relief, and how far it is in the power of the Legislature to afford it if it ought to be given, are questions upon which I express no opinion, but leave it to the judgment of the Legislature; and I respectfully recommend that the subject of the memorial be fully and fairly investigated. It is proper to express my earnest hope that a legal plan, wholesale in its operation, can be devised, which will terminate these unhappy differences. R. E. FENTON."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH (Rep., Albany)—To facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railroad.

By Mr. KEADY—For the relief of the Van Brunt and Erie Basin Railroad Company.

By Mr. HINSDALE (Rep., Kings)—To amend the charter of the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. CRIBBEN (Rep., Monroe)—Relative to the building of an armory in Rochester.

By Mr. SIGERSON (Dem., N. Y.)—To regulate the landing of steamboats and vessels navigating Long Island Sound.

By Mr. GRIDLEY (Rep., N. Y.)—To amend the charter of the Sixth-ave. Savings Bank.

By Mr. BLAUVELT (Dem., N. Y.)—To incorporate the Painters' Protective Association of New-York.

By Mr. ROBERTS (Rep., Oneida)—To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Utica. Also to amend the act to authorize certain towns to take stock in the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE (Rep., Oneida)—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Forestport to Grant's Mills, Oneida County.

By Mr. CREAMER (Dem., N. Y.)—For the better protection of the Butchers and Drovers in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WAGSTAFF (Rep., Suffolk) offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to propose and advocate the passage of a bill to exempt from dues and taxation all materials used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels built in the United States, and also to extend directly the aid of the Government toward the establishment of mail and emigrant steamship lines to Europe, to consist of vessels owned and built by American citizens."

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—A resolution of sympathy with the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks. Laid over.

Concurrent resolutions on the Tariff were made the special order for next Tuesday evening.

The Assembly adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—A band of Arrapahoe Indians are encamped between Forts Lyon and Dodge, on the Smoky Hill route, and were assuming a hostile attitude. They have already driven off several station keepers.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000	Due to other b'ks	$15,530,309
Loans	95,298,982	Deposits	38,679,607
Specie	1,087,160	Circulation, Nat'l.	24,245,162
Legal tender notes	15,596,299	Circulation, State.	391,911
Due fr'm other b'ks	11,062,999		

One bank has not made its return yet.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

ADDRESS OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—This afternoon the Assembly Chamber was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, to hear Mrs. Stanton's and Miss Anthony's appeal to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly, Mrs. Stanton read her address in a clear and effective tone, and many of its passages were applauded. The following are the main portions of Mrs. Stanton's address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JUDICIARY: I appear before you at this time to urge on you the justice of securing to all the people of the State the right to vote for delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention. The discussion of this right involves the consideration of the whole question of suffrage, and especially those sections of your Constitution which interpose insurmountable qualifications to its exercise. As representatives of the people, your right to regulate all that pertains to the coming Constitutional Convention is absolute. It is for you to say when and where this Convention shall be held, how many delegates shall be chosen, and what classes shall be represented. This is your right. The actions of the Legislatures of 1801 and 1821, furnish you a precedent for extending to disfranchised classes the right to vote for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Before those Conventions were called the right of suffrage was restricted to every male inhabitant who possessed a freehold to the value of $250, or rented a tenement at the yearly value of 40 shillings, and had been rated and actually paid taxes to the State; and yet the Legislatures of those years passed laws setting aside all property limitations, and providing that all men, black and white, rich and poor, should vote for delegates to said Conventions. See Session Laws of 1801, page 130, chapter 69, section 2; also, those of 1821, page 83, act 90, sections 1 and 6. The Constitutional Convention of Rhode Island, in 1842, affords another precedent of the power of the Legislature to extend the suffrage to disfranchised classes. The disfranchisement of any class of citizens is in express violation of the spirit of our own Constitution, which says, Art. 1, section 1: "No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land and the judgment of his peers." Now women, and negroes not worth $250, however weak and insignificant, are surely "members of the State." "The law of the land" is equality. The question of disfranchisement has never been submitted to the judgment of their peers. A peer is an equal. The "white male citizen" who so pompously parades himself in all our codes and constitutions, does not recognize women and negroes as his equals, therefore his judgment in their case amounts to nothing; and women and negroes constituting three-fifths of the people of the State, do not recognize this "white male" minority as their rightful rulers. On our republican theory that the majority governs, women and negroes must have a voice in the Government of the State and being taxed should be represented. "White males" are the nobility of this country. They are the privileged order, who have legislated so unjustly for women and negroes as have the nobles of England for their disfranchised classes. The existence of the English House of Commons is a strong fact to prove that one class cannot legislate for another. Perhaps it may be necessary, in this transition period of our civilization, to create a Lower House for women and negroes, lest the dreadful example of Massachusetts should be repeated here, and black men take their places beside our Dutch nobility in the councils of the State. If the history of England has proved that white men of different grades cannot legislate with justice for one another, how can you, honorable gentlemen, legislate for women and negroes, whom, by your customs, creeds and codes and common consent, are placed under the ban of inferiority! If you dislike this view of the case, and claim that woman is your superior, and therefore you place her above all troublesome legislation, to shield her by your protecting care from the rough winds of life, I have simply to say your statute-books are a sad commentary on this position. Your laws degrade, rather than exalt woman; your customs cripple, rather than free; your system of taxation is alike unjust and unjust. In demanding suffrage for the black man of the South, the dominant party recognize the fact that, as a freedman, he is no longer a part of the family, therefore his master is no longer his representative; and as he will now be liable to taxation, he must also have representation. Woman, on the contrary, has never been such a part of the family as to escape taxation. Although there has been no formal proclamation giving her an individual existence, unmarried women have always had the right to property and wages, to make contracts and do business in their own name. And even married women, by recent legislation in this State have been secured in some civil rights. At least as well secured as those classes can be who do not hold the ballot in their own hands. Woman now holds a vast amount of property in the country and pays her full proportion of taxes, revenue included; on what principle, then, do you deny her representation? If you say women are "virtually represented" by the men of their household, I give you Senator Sumner's denial in his great speech on Equal Rights in the XXXIXth Congress. Quoting from James Otis, he says: "No such phrase as virtual representation was known in law or constitution. It is altogether a subtlety and illusion, wholly unfounded and absurd. We must not be cheated by any such phantom or any other fiction of law or politics, or any monkish trick of deceit or hypocrisy." In regard to taxation without representation, Lord Coke says: "The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent in person or by representation. Taxes are not to be laid on the people (are not women and negroes people) without their consent in person or by representation. The power of taxing those who are not represented appears to me to deprive them of one of their most essential rights as freemen, and if continued seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him without his consent." In view of such opinions is it too much to ask the men of New-York either to enfranchise women of wealth and education, or else release them from taxation? If we cannot be represented as individuals we should not be taxed as individuals. If the "white male" will do all the voting, let him pay all the taxes. There is no logic so powerful in opening the eyes of men to their real interests as a direct appeal to their pockets. Such a release from taxation can be supported too by your own Constitution. In art. 2, sec. 1, you say, "And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid," referring to the $250 qualification. Now a poor widow who owns a lot worth $100 or less is taxed. Way this partiality to the black man? He may live in the quiet possession of $249 worth of property and not be taxed a cent. Is it on the ground of color or sex that the black man finds greater favor in the eyes of the law than the daughters of the State? In order fully to understand this partiality, I have inquired into your practice with regard to colored women. I find that in Seneca Falls there lives a highly estimable colored woman by the name of Abby Gomers. She owns property to the amount of $1,000. It consists of village lots. She now pays, and always has paid, from the time she invested her first $100, the same taxes that any other citizen paid, just in proportion to the value of her property, or as it is assessed. After excluding women and "men of color," not worth $250, from representation, your Constitution tells us what other persons are excluded from the right of suffrage. Article 2, section 2: "Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election." How humiliating! for respectable, law-abiding women and "men of color" to be thrust outside the pale of political consideration with those convicted of bribery, larceny, and infamous crime, and, worse than all, with those who bet on elections, for how lost to all sense of honor must that "white male citizen" be who publicly violates a wise law to which he has himself given an intelligent consent. We are ashamed, honored Sirs, of our company. The Mahomedan forbids a fool, a madman, or a woman, to call the hour for prayers. If it were not for the inviting classification we might hope it was tenderness rather than contempt that moved the Mahomedan to excuse woman from so severe a duty. But for the ballot, which falls like a flake of snow upon the sod, we can find no such excuse for New-York legislators. Article 2, Section 3, should be read and considered by the women of the state, as it gives them a glimpse of the modes of life and surroundings of some of the privileged classes of "white male citizens" who may go to the polls. "For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in navigating the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any Almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison." What an unspeakable privilege to have that precious jewel—the human soul—in a setting of *white manhood*, that thus it can pass through the Prison, the Asylum, the Alms-House, the muddy waters of the Erie Canal, and come forth undimmed to appear at the ballot-box at the earliest opportunity, there to bury its crimes, its poverty, its moral and physical deformities, all beneath the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen of the State. Just imagine the motley crew from the 10,000 dens of poverty and vice in our large cities, limping, raving, cringing, staggering up to the polls, while the loyal mothers of a million soldiers, whose bones lay bleaching on every Southern plain, stand outside, and and silent witnesses of this wholesale desecration of Republican institutions. When you say it would degrade woman to go to the polls, do you not make a sad confession of your irreligious mode of observing that most sacred right of citizenship? In asking you, honorable gentlemen, to extend suffrage to woman, we do not press on you the risk and responsibility of a new step, but simply ask you to try a measure that has already proved wise and safe the world over. So long as political power was absolute and hereditary, woman shared it with man by birth. In Hungary, and some provinces of France and Germany, women, holding this inherited right, confer their right of franchise on their husbands. In 1858 in the old town of Upsal the authorities granted suffrage to 50 women holding real estate and to 31 doing business in their own name. The representative their votes elected was to sit in the House of Burgesses. In Ireland the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, restored to women in 1864 the old right of voting for town Commissioners. In 1864, too, the Government of Moravia decided that all women who are tax-payers had the right to vote. In Canada, in 1850, an electoral privilege was conferred on women, in the hope that the Protestant might balance the Roman Catholic power in the school system. "I lived," says a friend of mine, "where I saw this right exercised for four years by female property-holders, and never heard the most cultivated man, even Lord Elgin, object to its results." Women vote in Austria, Australia, Holland and Sweden on property qualifications. There is a bill before the British Parliament, presented by John Stuart Mill, asking for household suffrage, accompanied by a petition from 11,000 of the best-educated women in England. Would you be willing to admit, gentlemen, that women know less, have less virtue, less pride and dignity of character under republican institutions, than in the despotisms and monarchies of the old world? Your Codes and Constitutions savor of such an opinion. Fortunately, history furnishes a few saving facts, even under our republican institutions. From a recent examination by Lucy Stone, of the archives of the State of New-Jersey, we learn that owing to a liberal Quaker influence, women and negroes exercised the right of suffrage in that State 31 years—from 1775 to 1807—when "white males" amended the Constitution and arbitrarily assumed the reigns of Government. [illegible] for the moral darkness that seems to have settled down upon that unhappy State. During the dynasty of women and negroes does history record any social revolution peculiar to that period? Because women voted there, was the institution of marriage annulled, the sanctity of home invaded, cradles annihilated, and the stockings, like Gov. Marcy's pantaloons, mended by the State? Did the men of that period become mere satellites of the dinner-pot, the washtub, or the spinning-wheel? No! Life went on as smoothly in New-Jersey as in any other State in the Union. And the fact that women did vote there created so slight a ripple on the popular wave, and made so ordinary a page in history, that probably nine-tenths of the people of this country never heard of its existence until recent discussions in the United States Senate, brought out the facts of the case. In Kansas, women vote for school-officers, and are themselves eligible to the office of trustee. There is a resolution now before the Legislature of Ohio, to strike the words "white male" from the constitution of that State. The Hon. Mr. Noell of Missouri has presented a bill in the House of Representatives to extend suffrage to the women of the District of Columbia. * * * * As to property and education, there are some plausible arguments in favor of such qualifications, but they are all alike unsatisfactory, illogical and unjust. A limited suffrage creates a privileged class, and is based on the false idea that government is the natural arbiter of its citizens, while in fact it is the creature of their will. In the old days of the Colonies when the property qualification was £5, that being just the price of a jackass, Benjamin Franklin facetiously asked, "If a man must own a donkey in order to vote, who does the voting, the man or the donkey?" If reading and money-making were a sure guage of character, if intelligence and virtue were twin sisters, these qualifications might do; but such is not the case. In over late war black men were loyal, generous and heroic without the alphabet or multiplication table, while men of wealth educated by the nation, graduates of West Point, were false to their country and traitors to their flag. There was a time in England's history when the House of Lords, even, could neither read or write. Before the art of printing were all men fools? Were the apostles and martyrs worth $250? If a man cannot read, give him the ballot, it is a school-master; if he does not own a dollar, give him the ballot, it is the key to wealth and power. I have called your attention, gentlemen, to some of the flaws in your Constitution, that you may see that there is more important work to be done in the coming Constitutional Convention than any to which Gov. Fenton has referred in his message. I would also call your attention to the fact that while His Excellency suggests the number of delegates at large to be chosen by the two political parties, he makes no provision for the representation of women and "men of color" not worth $250. I would, therefore, suggest to your honorable body that you provide for the election of an equal number of delegates at large from the disfranchised classes. But a response to our present demand does not legitimately thrust on you the final consideration of the whole broad question of suffrage, on which many of you may be unprepared to give an opinion. The simple point we now press is this: That in a revision of our Constitution, when the State is, as it were, resolved into its original elements, all the people should be represented in the Convention which is to enact the fundamental laws by which they are to be governed the next 20 years. Women and negroes, being five-eighths of the people, are a majority; and, according to our Republican theory, are the rightful rulers of the nation. In this view of the case, honorable gentlemen, is it not a very unpretending demand we make, that we may vote once in 20 years in amending our State Constitution? But, say you, the majority of women do not make the demand. Grant it. What then? When you established free schools did you first ask the urchins of the State whether they were in favor of being transplanted from the street to the school-house? When you legislated on the Temperance question, did you go to rum-sellers and drunkards and ask if a majority of them were in favor of the Excise law? When you proclaimed emancipation, did you go to slaveholders and ask if a majority of them were in favor of freeing their slaves? When you ring the changes on "negro suffrage" from Maine to California, have you proof positive that a majority of the freedmen demand the ballot? On the contrary, knowing that the very existence of republican institutions depend on the virtue, education and equality of the people, did you not, as wise statesmen, legislate in all these cases for the highest good of the individual and the nation? We ask that the same far-seeing wisdom may guide your decision on the question before you. Remember the gay and fashionable throng who whisper in the ears of statesmen, judges, lawyers, merchants, "*We have all the rights we want*," are but the mummies of civilization to be galvanized into life only by earthquakes and revolutions. Would you know what is in the soul of woman ask not the wives and daughters of merchant princes, but the creators of wealth—those who earn their bread by honest toil—those who, by a turn in the wheel of fortune, stand face to face with the stern realities of life.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Last evening a meeting of colored citizens was held at Cooper Institute for the purpose of celebrating the granting of impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia. The meeting was called together under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Association. The Rev. John Peterson apologized for the non-attendance of several of the gentlemen who were to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the evening. Prof. William Howard Day a few days since visited Washington, and there became storm-bound, and was consequently among the missing. Dr. Sidney was also absent—detained at home by sickness. A deputation of the Union League Club were to have participated in the celebration, but, from some reasons, they were unable to fulfill their engagement. A communication was received from Mr. John Jay, the President of the Club, declining the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, but warmly congratulating the colored people on their recent and great success. Mr. Peterson then spoke of the Metropolitan Club, an Association formed by a few young colored men, about two years since, for the purpose of moral and mental culture and improvement. This was the first time that they had appeared in public, and he was sorry that so many things tended to repel the meeting of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him without his consent." In view of such opinions is it too much to ask the men of New-York either to enfranchise women of wealth and education, or else release them from taxation? If we cannot be represented as individuals we should not be taxed as individuals. If the "white male" will do all the voting, let him pay all the taxes. There is no logic so powerful in opening the eyes of men to their real interests as a direct appeal to their pockets. Such a release from taxation can be supported too by your own Constitution. In art. 2, sec. 1, you say, "And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid," referring to the $250 qualification. Now a poor widow who owns a lot worth $100 or less is taxed. Way this partiality to the black man? He may live in the quiet possession of $249 worth of property and not be taxed a cent. Is it on the ground of color or sex that the black man finds greater favor in the eyes of the law than the daughters of the State? In order fully to understand this partiality, I have inquired into your practice with regard to colored women. I find that in Seneca Falls there lives a highly estimable colored woman by the name of Abby Gomers. She owns property to the amount of $1,000. It consists of village lots. She now pays, and always has paid, from the time she invested her first $100, the same taxes that any other citizen paid, just in proportion to the value of her property, or as it is assessed. After excluding women and "men of color," not worth $250, from representation, your Constitution tells us what other persons are excluded from the right of suffrage. Article 2, section 2: "Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election." How humiliating! for respectable, law-abiding women and "men of color" to be thrust outside the pale of political consideration with those convicted of bribery, larceny, and infamous crime, and, worse than all, with those who bet on elections, for how lost to all sense of honor must that "white male citizen" be who publicly violates a wise law to which he has himself given an intelligent consent. We are ashamed, honored Sirs, of our company. The Mahomedan forbids a fool, a madman, or a woman, to call the hour for prayers. If it were not for the inviting classification we might hope it was tenderness rather than contempt that moved the Mahomedan to excuse woman from so severe a duty. But for the ballot, which falls like a flake of snow upon the sod, we can find no such excuse for New-York legislators. Article 2, Section 3, should be read and considered by the women of the state, as it gives them a glimpse of the modes of life and surroundings of some of the privileged classes of "white male citizens" who may go to the polls. 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