SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

Persistent Agitation of the Question in New England.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association—The "Peculiar" Ideas of the Yankee Fanatics Again Asserted.

Cockneyism Rampant Versus a Working Girl Passant.

A Superior Court Justice on the Platform.

The Resolutions and Addresses and the Reason Why They Were Presented—Hot Shot and a Cold Reception—Singular Remarks of Many Singular People.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

The women of New England are a very industrious and persevering class, especially those who are fighting the battle of universal suffrage. They seemingly "know no such word as fail," for in spite of former defeat and ridicule, and an almost endless combination of other adversities, they come annually together to deliberate and plan for the success of their cause, with as much pluck and enthusiasm as they did when the novel idea of woman's rights was first agitated. To be sure, a great many have become discouraged and dropped out of the ranks, but their places have been supplied by others, and it is probably safe to assume that the number of followers increases rather than diminishes from year to year. But, the reader will ask, does the cause of woman suffrage materially progress? I say yes; but the advance is slow, so far as the New England community is concerned. The question, however, under the management of such war horses as Lucy Stone and her husband is being constantly agitated throughout the East, and so persistently have the claims of the disfranchised sex been urged that the Massachusetts Legislature has seriously considered them during the two last sessions, and will probably do the same during the present session.

There is an organization in this State known as the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and its third annual meeting was held here in Tremont Temple to-day. There were morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and, in spite of the great storm, the attendance, at all but the morning session, was very fair. To estimate generously there were probably not more than a hundred present at the beginning. The faces were the same which have been conspicuous in these New England woman suffrage gatherings for the past quarter of a century, but in point of numbers there was a perceptible diminution. Many who have worked industriously in behalf of the cause from its earliest inception were now conspicuous only on account of being absent. The ancient, irrepressible and jolly red-faced Lucy Stone was of course present and among the earliest on the platform, and her husband, the silvery haired and grey-bearded Dr. Blackwell, was close behind her. The venerable Stephen Foster, of Worcester, and his wife Abby were also on hand, a fact which foreshadowed the probability that the day's proceedings would not be entirely harmonious. William S. Robinson, Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, with more brains than the average laborers in this movement, was early on hand, with a determination to so shape the proceedings as to have the great question brought early and directly before the State Legislature.

The indomitable Lucy Stone called the body to order, and then read a long list of vice presidents—fifty, I should think—and invited them all to take seats on the platform, an invitation which was rather comical, inasmuch as not a single one of them was present. Mrs. Foster, in an apologizing manner, said that while the attendance at this meeting was very small it did not argue that there was a declining interest in the cause of woman suffrage, for she knew it to be a fact that many who had been accustomed to meet with them here were at this very moment laboring in different sections of the State in behalf of justice and equality for their oppressed sex.

It would have been sadly out of order for any other than Lucy Stone to have made the opening address before the Convention, and an equally sad breach of established etiquette for any one to follow her except her husband, Dr. Blackwell. They both regaled the audience with some of those time-honored addresses, so familiar to this generation, reviving in language both eloquent and impressive all the wrongs imposed upon the feminine gender, and demanding social and political equality in the name of humanity, religion, temperance and everything else that would redound to the good of the country and American mankind.

There were no other speakers ready when Lucy and the Doctor fini hed, and the time was for a while occupied in reading letters from sympathizers in the cause who were unable to be present. Governor Claflin was among those thus heard from, also Congressman Julian, of Indiana; Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and the delicate Grace Greenwood. Governor Claflin came out fairly and squarely for the women, and expressed the wish that they would soon educate the people to grant them the boon which they were so clearly entitled to.

At the last annual meeting of the association a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature, asking for such legislation as should secure universal suffrage, without regard to sex. This memorial was now called for, and Mrs. Robinson, the House of Representatives clerk (who was one of the committee, and who, by the way, is the author of the memorial), responded by reading the document. Inasmuch as it is peculiarly comprehensive and logical on this long agitated question of suffrage, I append it in full:—

In 1780, and again in 1820, the voters of this Commonwealth, in framing or revising their constitution, provided that male persons or citizens should exercise the right of suffrage. Within the fifty years which have elapsed since the first revision of the constitution numerous changes have been made in it. Sixteen articles of amendment have been submitted to the people and adopted. And in 1853 a general revision was attempted, which failed of ratification by only a few thousand votes. During the past fifty years the statutes have been twice revised and numberless changes and improvements made. The laws which relate to women have been, in a great many respects, altered and improved. Could the members of the Convention of 1780 or of the Convention of 1820 revisit the scenes of their labors they would probably be quite as much grieved and astonished at the innovations upon the statute law of their own time as if the progress of reform had gone still further, and had uprooted the unreasonable restriction which they had imposed upon the exercise of the right of suffrage. They omitted to place in the constitution anything to prohibit women from holding office, no doubt supposing that the general rule that offices are to be chosen from the body of electors would hold good forever; but this rule has been broken over by legislative enactment as well as by custom. Women now hold the office of members of the School Committee, and by Executive appointment, ordered by a statute, they serve upon some of the boards of advice and control of our public charitable institutions.

We cannot doubt that some of these eminent statesmen would accept the situation at once, and would assent to the most the manifest logical result to be deducted from the facts of the case—viz.: a change in the fundamental law which shall make it conform to the progress of society and the needs of the people.

Massachusetts is a humane and progressive State. Her Legislature seldom fails, when glaring and flagrant cases of injustice occur, to apply a general or special remedy, and there is no limit to the zeal with which her people pursue reforms in matters of education, personal freedom and public charities, when the need of reform is brought directly to their notice. Thus far, however, the men who have been so humane and zealously progressive have resolved that they will adhere to the traditions and the laws of fifty and ninety years ago, and will not permit women to participate in public affairs so far as voting is concerned. Women may hold office; they are invited and expected to attend political meetings; their patriotism is invoked in war and in every great political crisis; they make the songs and embroider the banners, and even enjoy the banquets held in honor of victory, but they shall have no other part in the struggle. It is almost needless to say that this denial is, to-day, a much greater hardship than it was in 1820 or 1780. Every day makes women better qualified for taking part in public affairs; consequently every day increases their sense of the grievance under which they suffer in being deprived of the opportunity to do so, and every day increases the loss which accrues to the State and society from the refusal to accept the services of a class daily growing more and more fit for political action.

We do not intend, in this memorial, to discuss whether women have or have not been deprived of any natural or inalienable right by this persistent refusal to grant them the right of suffrage. We hold that the progress of events, to which we have adverted, answers that question. All the ameliorations of our statute law favorable to women, and especially the fact that women are now, without objection and with legislative consent, elected and appointed to office have tended to overthrow the notion, on which the restriction of the suffrage is based, that women are inferior to men in natural right. The men of 1780 were consistent in denying to woman the right to vote; for they also kept her from holding office, and they subjected her, in respect to her property and her children, to the rigors of the common law, under which women have few, if any rights, except those which humanity conceded. Silently, in respect to customs and statutes, the theory of subjection and inequality has given way. Few men, if any, will argue the proposition in favor of ancient theories. Our request, therefore, is based upon the actual condition of public opinion, which acknowledges the equality of right, whether the right be styled natural or conventional. It is based upon the manifest and continued progress which women have made in spite of all obstacles in knowledge of public affairs and in capacity for participating in them. The change we ask for is sometimes said to be a revolution, and a dangerous one; but in the point of view we have just now tried to illustrate, the revolution has been progressing for many years, as far as regards statutes, and for centuries as far as regards customs; and is so gradual that it can hardly, by possibility, be dangerous. It is in a line with the progress of legislation and society. It is what almost all people are expecting eventually to take place. It is peaceful, and when it comes it will find institutions and laws beforehand adjusted to it; and there is no excuse whatever for the fears of the timid or the shuddering dread of the ultra conservative.

We ask leave to remind the Legislature of the general fact that the restrictions imposed upon the suffrage in 1780, and maintained up to 1820 have nearly all been done away with as regards men. When John Adams had his fellow laborers placed in the constitution the provision that "every male person * * * having a freehold estate of the annual income of £3, or any estate of the value of £60, shall have a right to vote in the choice of representatives," they, doubtless, supposed that the words describing the property qualifications would last as long as the words describing the qualification of sex. Yet the property qualification for voters lasted only forty years, and twenty years later the freehold qualification for the general court was abolished. During the period from 1820 to 1860 what is known as the "two years' amendment" was adopted, being a restriction on the voting of naturalized men; but this was annulled in 1868, and there is now before your bodies a proposition to annul the educational restriction adopted in 1857. We regard these changes, which are in one direction, as evidence, not specially that the strong are grasping power for themselves at the expense of the weak; but, taken in connection with the enlargement of the suffrage over the whole country, bears evidence of the spread of the doctrine, based, as we believe, on experience and justified by events, that under a government theoretically democratic the widest extension of the suffrage is the safest policy. No man nor class has here a "stake in the country" more than another man or another class, and consequently no man or class should have greater political power than another man or class. The superior influence which intellectual capacity, social position or wealth gives affords sufficient advantage without framing laws for the exclusion of persons of inferior education, wealth or position. The country has stood and will stand all the strains which were prophesied from the influx of foreigners or the admission of negroes to citizenship. Inexperience has not wrecked the ship of State, nor has competition scuttled it and made way with its cargo. The country and the institutions of democracy and the popular theory of government have been soiled by the men who have been trusted under them; largely, too, by the men who have been trusted with the right of suffrage since the original constitutional restrictions on the suffrage were removed.

What reason is there for supposing that the experiment of intrusting women with the suffrage will have any disastrous effect? If it pleases the Legislature to undertake to remove what seems to us the obvious tendency of the times, or to restore some of the restrictions upon the suffrage, our argument is by no means impaired. If you return to the property and freehold qualifications, we ask that women who have property and freehold and pay taxes shall vote with the men of property and the men who pay taxes. If you retain the educational test, the teachers of your children have no objection, provided you admit them on equal terms. We ask only for equality of right. We object to the restriction on account of sex because it is the most unreasonable of all imaginable restrictions. The property qualification may be justified by the theory that in general men who are capable of earning and saving money are abler administrators of public affairs than those who fail to obtain a competence. The educational test may be justified on the ground that it stimulates a desire for knowledge and is in some degree an indication of fitness for government. Color had something in comparison with this to recommend it, for color was the badge in one section of servitude and in the other of inferiority of opportunity and position. But the women of the country are born and bred in the same condition of life as men; they have equal natural capacities; are taught in the same schools, worship in the same churches, attend the same public meetings, rejoice in the same victories and deplore the same defeats as the men. Every year witnesses their advance to higher educational and business positions; every year sees them more and more on an equality with men in all the affairs of life. There will not be much longer any apology or justification for excluding them from equal political rights. We would treat with all due respect the arguments on which the opposition to this claim on behalf of woman is based. But we are stating the case affirmatively, and are not now answering objections. We so far depart from this purpose, however, as to notice the objections made in 1776 and 1780, for they are substantially the groundwork of all this long-continued denial; and if we are able to show that the ground taken by the framers of the constitution always was untenable, and in the lapse of years has become almost unworthy of consideration or reply, we shall have fulfilled our purpose in this respect. Perhaps the ground on which the suffrage was based in Massachusetts by the original constitution is nowhere better stated than by Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice, in the famous pamphlet called "The Essex Result."

"Every freeman who hath sufficient discretion," said Parsons, "should have a voice in the election of his legislators. To speak with precision, in every free State where the power of legislation is lodged in the hands of one or more bodies of representatives, elected for that purpose, the person of every member of the State, and all the property in it, ought to be represented, because they are objects of legislation." Here is the general principle. Now, let us see what are the limitations. "All the members of the State are qualified to make the election unless they have not sufficient discretion, or are so situated as not to have no will of their own; persons not twenty-one years old are deemed of the former class, from their want of years and experience. The municipal law of this country will not trust them with the disposition of their lands, and consigns them to the care of their parents or guardians. Women, what age soever they are of, are also considered as not having a sufficiently acquired discretion; not from a deficiency in their mental powers, but from the natural tenderness and delicacy of their minds, their retired mode of life and various domestic duties. These concur ing prevent that promiscuous intercourse with the world which is necessary to qualify them for electors. Slaves are of the latter class and have no will." The general principle is that persons and property being objects of legislation, all persons and all property should be represented. But here comes in certain arbitrary rules as to "discretion" to limit and modify the principle. What "discretion" meant in 1776, when the "Essex Result" was written, and in 1780, when the constitution was made, we have already seen. It meant "an estate of the value of sixty pounds." In 1820 it meant simply enough property to pay a State or county tax within two years of the time of voting, or shrewdness enough to get the tax paid by others, and it means the same in 1871. Minors now, as in 1780, are excluded by common consent, because it is necessary to fix some period as the age of discretion, and common consent has arbitrarily fixed the age of twenty-one years. Women came next, and were excluded, not from a deficiency of mental prowess—a calumny here was conceded—but for a reason which satisfied the men who invented it, and which, however well grounded under the statutes and customs of ninety years ago, has but little if any force now. Women own and manage property, and property is one great "object of legislation" here and everywhere; now, even more than in Parsons' day, women pay taxes, and this is the test of "discretion" adopted in 1820. They are neither paupers, idiots, lunatics nor of any proscribed color or race here or anywhere. And the Legislature will permit us to suggest that tenderness and delicacy of mind, and a retired mode of life, and the pursuit of domestic duties are not proper reasons for excluding women from the suffrage, at least unless men of tenderness and delicacy, of retired modes of life and of domestic habits are also excluded. This reason, after all, resolved itself, in 1776, into the reason given for the exclusion of minors—the general consent of the men. Yet, without going into the question whether the general consent of the men was then a conclusion of the question, we must remind the Legislature that although the general consent might probably be safely assumed in 1776 it cannot be assumed in 1871, although the general consent of all persons, men and women, as to the proper age of a voter, remains unimpaired to this very year. We cannot doubt, then, that if Parsons were here to revive his "Result" in the light of events of the last seventy years he would no more recommend an adhesion to the restriction on account of sex than he would recommend a return to the qualification of property.

We ask the Legislature at its present session to propose an amendment to the constitution, placing women on an equality with men with respect to the right of suffrage, and we desire to be heard before the committee to which this memorial shall be referred in defence of the positions which we assume and in answer to all objections which may be made. We suppose, in point of fact, that all the objections to our position will finally resolve themselves into the question of will on the part of the voting class—the will of the voters, based on their own arbitrary rule as to "discretion."

If there are any arguments against our position beyond that stated by Parsons in 1776, however, we desire to hear and to meet them. We will not refuse even to listen to and debate the plea which is sometimes put in that the law of suffrage should not be changed, because certain women do not wish to vote and have even petitioned that they may not be allowed to do so. We have read in the newspapers and in the reviews long complaints that men of studious and retired dispositions are too much averse to mixing in the political controversies of the day, and that men of wealth and wide business connections neglect their political duties manifestly to the injury of public affairs, thus left to the control of "professional politicians." How well grounded this complaint may be we do not undertake to say. But we respectfully ask that the women of this commonwealth, who are willing to take their fair share of public business, shall not be prohibited from doing so on account of the unwillingness of the wealthy, the sentimental or the ignorant of their own sex. To take this ground would be as unwise as to prohibit all men from voting because wealthy, sentimental or ignorant men neglect their duty.

The foregoing was adopted as the memorial of the association, and a committee was appointed to secure its presentation in the Legislature and request the privilege of representatives of their cause being heard before the committee to which the petition should be referred. Of course the committee will grant this request, possibly report a bill, and then, after a sweeping debate in one or both branches, the whole thing will be voted down, just the same as last year and years before.

At about this time a little interruption ensued to allow the audience an opportunity for a noonday meal, and, upon reassembling, the numbers in attendance were vastly increased. The body of the Temple was more than half full, and, as the afternoon waned, there was a visible increase, which must have been highly gratifying to those who in the morning were disgusted with the slim attendance.

Dr. BLACKWELL, who had, according to established precedent, been put at the head of a committee on resolutions, here came in with his report, which was submitted, as follows:—

Resolved, That the exclusion of one-half of the law-abiding and taxpaying citizens of Massachusetts, from a voice in making the laws they are required to obey, and in levying the taxes they are compelled to pay, solely because they are women, is a violation of the fundamental principles of republican government.

Resolved, That the present unjust laws which oppress women, as wife, mother and widow; which deprive married women of an equal control of their children and property, and of an equal interest in the accumulations of the marriage partnership, are a disgrace to civilization, and should be at once amended and repealed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of woman suffrage are due to Hon. William Claflin, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, for the aid he has given in his recent message to the cause of woman's legal and political equality.

Resolved, That we appeal to the republicans of Massachusetts, who have extended suffrage to all men, without distinction of race, to co-operate with us in securing the enfranchisement of the 150,000 intelligent women of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That we appeal to the democrats, who have extended suffrage to poor man as a natural right, to demand political equality for their own wives and daughters.

Resolved, That we appeal to the prohibitionists to adopt woman suffrage as a part of their platform, both as an act of justice and because women as voters will be a power for temperance.

Resolved, That we appeal to the labor reformers to demand suffrage for the workingwomen of the State as the first step toward obtaining for them "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand suffrage for women in the territories and the District of Columbia, and also the submission of a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting political distinctions on account of sex.

When the resolutions had been read a few feeble and sleepy remarks were made by Rev. William P. Wright, of Boston, and Mrs. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, also of this city. The drowsiness into which the audience had fallen while they occupied the platform was not destined to last long, however, for the chronic fault-finding Stephen Foster, true to his instinct, was bound to have a row. He got up and delivered himself somewhat as follows:—

"I don't believe in thanking Governor Claflin for what he has not done. In his inaugural address he only called the attention of the Legislature to the laws which bear oppressively upon women. He has written a letter, as an individual, which is all right; but as Governor he has done nothing."

Dr. Blackwell, Mrs. Bowles, of Cambridge; Mrs. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson and Mr. Berry, of Lynn, all opposed Foster, and went in heartily for thanking Governor Claflin for what he had done, but this only aggravated the old fellow, and he declared more vehemently than ever against the Governor, and offered an amendment to the resolution expressing regret that his Excellency had not in his inaugural squarely recommended the repeal of the laws which withhold the ballot from women.

Mr. Foster's wife, "as mad as all possessed," now came to the rescue of her spouse. She said that when she first read the Governor's address she felt like kissing him; but, upon reflection, she saw that it was flimsy, and she therefore hoped the amendment offered by her other half would be adopted.

LUCY STONE then came to the support of her man, but was constantly annoyed by sarcastic interruptions from Mrs. Foster's husband, which created considerable merriment at the expense of both, and caused them to show considerable bitter feeling toward each other.

The question on Foster's amendment was then put and carried in the affirmative, and the resolve, as amended, was then adopted, as were all the remaining ones, after a brief discussion.

A stabbed, jolly Englishman, whose name was John Pettigrew—as he gave it—got up on the platform now, and hurled a volley against the whole feminine gender for indulging in the flowing bowl. He declared many of them to be inveterate drinkers, at which there was a round of hisses almost deafening.

JENNIE COLLINS, the working girls' friend, interrupted him with the assertion, "You mistake, sir. There are hundreds of women in Boston who have no homes, and not even the wherewithal to obtain them."

"That is not so," said Mr. Pettigrew. They 'ave 'omes, all of them."

"How about women who have no homes?"

"All of them 'ave 'omes. There is not a woman in the sound of my voice who 'asn't a 'ome. Most of them are married. I can see it in their faces. Ladies and friends, gentlemen," he continued, "I urge you not to be so vindictive in your actions. Do not so carefully question the motives of those who do not believe like you." Mr. Pettigrew finally declared himself opposed to woman suffrage, adding that he believed St. Paul would join with him if he was on the platform, at which there were cries of "Shame! oh, shame!"

Mrs. MARY GREW, of Philadelphia, tapered off the afternoon session in a manner not positively uninteresting; but when she concluded the audience was so anxious for supper that they forgot to applaud her.

When the evening session commenced Rev. GILBERT HAVEN came in to fill up time, and made a very confident and logical argument. He believed that woman suffrage would soon come, and that the hour for its actual ripening was close at hand. He regarded what Governor Claflin had said in his Message as a favorable omen, for it was the first time that any man in an official position had dared to declaim in favor of it.

One of the biggest guns of the whole Convention was Judge Pitman, one of the Justices of the Superior Court. He said that he didn't believe, as a great many did, that women were so much the superior of men. He thought men knew something about governing, and that the Lord had not given women any very special talents which he had withheld from the other sex. He believed, however, that the ballot should be given to women, for the ballot was a necessity, and the more that had its privilege the better the State would be for it. As woman's voice is the soprano in the church choir, so would woman's suffrage be the soprano in affairs of State. Woman would produce harmony in politics as in music, and the whole social, political and moral atmosphere would be purer if her silent and persuasive influence was exerted in public affairs. All the difficult questions of the hour which now puzzle the statesmen of the day would, he maintained, be more easily solved if women were admitted to council. Women, though no wiser than men, were purer; for their nature and every instinct of their hearts were arrayed against vice. To secure woman suffrage, he said, in conclusion, they must first arouse the apathy of the women of the country, and show to them the grand results that would come if they could exercise the right of the ballot. If they came into politics he hoped they would remain feminine women, and not aspire to become masculine, for he wanted women in politics simply because they were feminine.

LUCY STONE was indefatigable to the very last. She opened the meeting, made a speech or two in the middle of the proceedings, and, to crown all, she had to pronounce the benediction. It was one of her old addresses, slightly worked over, which has closed the exercises of a great many of these woman suffrage conventions. It was brief, however, which quality is the great charm of all benedictions, and at its conclusion the audience quietly and softly stole away.

And thus ended one, and the initiatory, of the New England Woman Suffrage Conventions of 1871. The results will depend more upon the effect of the proceedings published in the newspapers than upon the instruction received by its attendants, and its good works have yet to be measured by the scale of public opinion.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Howard H. Morse has retired from the editorial chair of the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) *Tribune*.

The Norwich (Conn.) Daily *Advertiser* has been changed from a morning to an evening paper.

Fred. W. Loring has withdrawn from the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* to engage in other literary works.

Walsolm Potter, recently editor of the *Saratogian*, has assumed the editorial supervision of the Omaha *Republican*.

The Duluth (Minn.) *Morning Call*, a paper recently no bigger than a man's hand, has just doubled its size and is now as big as two hands.

Edwin R. Campbell, now in San Francisco, though hardly forty-five, boasts that he has killed in his editorial capacity not less than twenty-nine newspapers.

A year ago there was not a newspaper between Sioux City and Fort Dodge, and now we have the *Pilot*, at Storm Lake; the *Times*, at Cherokee; the *Sentinel* at Le Mars, and the *News* at Peterson. This increase of newspapers indicates the progress of that favored portion of Iowa.

An editor is the man who reads the newspapers, writes articles on any subject, talks to all who call, is blamed for a hundred things which are nobody's business but his own, helps people to get into office (who forget all about it afterwards) and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings. He works and does more to build up a town than any other body, and the furies are benefited thereby; yet they will say that the editor's paper is of no account, will not advertise or take the paper, but will borrow it.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Police Disturb the Arrangements After the Fourteenth Round.

A lively little "mill," says the San Francisco *Alta* of January 15, took place yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, between Julius Bolher, an employé of the Pacific Glass Works, and Patsey Kennedy, who occupies a like position in the San Francisco Glass Works. A feud had existed between the parties for some time, and it was agreed to meet and settle the affair according to the rules of the P. R. In accordance with previous arrangements Patsey and his friends repaired to a vacant lot in the rear of the match factory at the first Long Bridge, where they met Julius and his party. A ring was formed, seconds chosen and the men, stripped to the waist, stepped forward. They walked back and forth for a few moments eyeing each other like bulldogs anxious to spring at each others' throats. At length "time" was called and both sprang to the scratch. Cautiously they danced around each other for a few seconds, when Patsey shot out his left, catching Julius on the nose. The latter responded with a terrific blow on Patsey's short ribs, sending him to grass. First blood was claimed for Patsey and allowed, as a perfect stream was pouring from Julius' nose; but that organ was not badly damaged. Both responded to "time" and Julius at once led off with a severe blow on Patsey's left peeper. The blow spun him around like a top and he fell heavily. The crowd yelled lustily at this. When they came together on the third round considerable cautious sparring ensued. Each got in a few light body blows, when the round ended by Patsey catching a smasher in the right eye that sent him reeling to his corner. In the next round Julius received a heavy body blow. They then clinched, and after a short struggle they went down, Julius on top. From this point up to the fourteenth round there was cautious fighting and several square knock-downs for each principal. Both showed "game," and it is uncertain which would have come out winner had the affair been allowed to go on. Just as Patsey and Julius had commenced the fourteenth round some one cried out, "The cops are coming—run, boys!" Sure enough, three policemen were looming up in the distance, and the order to "break ranks" was promptly obeyed. The crowd scattered in all directions, and a skedaddling panic ensued. It was of no use. The well fed policemen could not overtake them, and they returned empty-handed. It is stated that the men have arranged to have the drawn battle fought over on Monday.

CASUALTIES ON THE MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

The following statement is made from the annual railroad reports to the Legislature since 1865:—The number of passengers carried over the steam railroads in 1866 was 22,126,881; in 1867, 23,650,401; in 1868, 24,916,021; in 1869, 28,126,391; in 1870 (ten months), 24,791,552; total number since 1865, 123,551,226. Of these 67 were fatally injured, but in no instance was any blame attached to the employes. The accidents were mainly caused by attempts to get upon or leave the cars while in motion. Since 1865, 175 employés have been killed, 26 of them in consequence of coming in contact with bridges while on top of the cars. The average annual number of men regularly employed was 19,786. Two hundred and five persons were run over and killed while walking or lying on the track, viz.:—41 in 1866, 41 in 1867, 44 in 1868, 40 in 1869, and 39 in 1870 (ten months). The number of passengers carried over the horse railroads in 1866 was 26,232,330; in 1867, 27,718,777; in 1868, 29,294,503; in 1869, 32,480,605; in 1870 (ten months), 27,223,237; total number since 1865, 142,950,452. Sixteen persons were fatally injured and 34 received injuries not fatal by attempting to get upon or leave the cars while in motion.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Carman & Smith has been dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS CARMAN. BENJ. F. SMITH.
Witness—J. SHAFFER.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

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Hon. Alvan Burt, 11 Wall street; J. C. Winans, Esq., President Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, 11 Wall street; A. J. Senter, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 84 Broadway; A. W. Dimock, Esq., President Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with a capital of $25,000; best reference given; none need apply except those meaning business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, MANUFACTURER, Newark, N. J.

AN ENERGETIC AND PRACTICAL TAILOR, WITH A cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, can procure an interest in an established and first class Broadway house. Address, with full name, box 148 Herald office.

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AN ENERGETIC PARTNER, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, wanted, to publish and extend a medical lecture specialty; valuable opportunity. Address DOCTOR, 184 East Broadway.

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A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTANT AND honorable position is vacant in a well-known and successful life insurance company; a gentleman qualified by character and experience can secure a permanent position, with a salary proportionate to ability. Address, with particulars, LIFE COMPANY, box 694 Post office.

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MEN ABOUT CALLING UPON STOREKEEPERS East, West, North and South, can make from $100 to $200 every few days, with little risk. Call upon HUDSON, 215 Fulton street, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL—with a capital of from $10,000 to $15,000, in an established and safe commission house; references given to the best merchants in New York. Address W. P., 46 West Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE FIRST CLASS business, and having from $100 to $1,000, apply at once to E. S. BENNETT, 258 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, IN AN old and well paying office business; pays $1,000 yearly; very small capital required. Call for three days at 61 Bleecker street, parlor floor.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A LINE OF STEAMers on St. John's river, Florida, now doing a lucrative and rapidly increasing business, for sale. Two boats, both new, and complete. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price for boats, good will, &c., $12,000. Address box 187 New York Post office.

TO LEASE—FIRST CLASS DINING ROOMS AND Lunch Counter; old and well known stand; best location in the city; completely furnished with everything for doing a large business. Apply to O. G. BENNET, 17 Cedar street.

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WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000 OR $12,000 cash wishes to connect himself with some reliable person in some legitimate business with equal capital. None but principals need address BUSINESS, box 146 Herald office.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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WANTED—A JURGENSEN INDEPENDENT SECONDS Repeater; other celebrated maker might do. Address DEALER, Herald office.

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MATRIMONIAL OFFICE, 138 THIRD AVENUE.—CALL on or address Mme. WIDOLE, Medical and Business Clairvoyant. Tells everything.

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A PRINTED LIST OF $7,107,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

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A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, No. 16 East Forty-sixth street; 25x68; hard wood finish, rosewood doors, marble hall and mantels, with every improvement; open daily; cheap for cash; will exchange Boulevard fronts very low.
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A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE—FOUR story, high stoop; elegant order; near 5th avenue, Murray Hill; price low; with or without beautiful Furniture; do. on 36th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 45th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th and 56th streets, near 5th avenue.
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25th st., near 3d av., 3 story, b. s., brick; price	$20,000
35th st., near Park av., 3 story b. s. b. s.; price	18,000
40th st., near Park av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	21,000
41st st., near 2d av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	15,000
45th st., near Lexington av., 3 story h. s. b. s.	19,000
46th st., near 3d av., 3 story h. s. brick; price	15,000
46th st., near 3d av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	16,500
46th st., near 5th av., 4 story h. s., Dorchester stone; price	65,000
55th st., Lexington and 4th aves., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	22,000
56th st., near 4th av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	16,500
61st st., 4th and Lexington aves., 3 story h. s. b. s.; price	22,000
70th st., near Lexington av., 4 story h. s. b. s.; price	22,500
Madison av., corner, 4 story h. s. b. s.; price	65,000
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A SPLENDID HOUSE AND PRIVATE STABLE, $21,000; three story brown stone, 25x40x100, $3,000 cash, or first or second mortgages in payment.
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FACTORY PROPERTY IN SIXTH STREET—FIVE story brick, 24x97, with 25 horse power engine, suitable for any manufacturing business; easy terms.
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