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THE
National Society for Women's Suffrage,

Central Committee,

9, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

TREASURER—HENRY HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.
BANKERS—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand.
HON. SECS.— { Miss CAROLINE A. BIGGS.
 { Miss AGNES GARRETT.
 pro tem.
SECRETARY—Miss EMMA A. SMITH.

REPORT of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE presented at the GENERAL MEETING of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th, 1872.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE was formed in November, 1871. For a long time previous there had been a growing feeling amongst the supporters of Women's Suffrage in London, and the more prominent Committees in the country, that the constantly increasing width and strength of the movement called for a more centralized mode of action than its initial stages rendered necessary, or perhaps possible. Prompted by this feeling a number of friends in London, at the request of Professor SHELDON AMOS, met and formed themselves into a Committee, on the 6th of November, 1871. At their request Mrs. FREDERICK PENNINGTON, Professor AMOS, and Mr. CHARLES H. HOPWOOD undertook to act as Honorary Secretaries. On the Committee being formed it lost no time in putting itself into communication with the leading Provincial Committees, which at once promised co-operation to the fullest extent.

A circular was issued inviting the co-operation of all Committees in the United Kingdom, in which it was stated that the Central Committee would be formed on the broadest possible basis, and that all Members of all Executive Committees, as well as such single delegates as the Committees in connexion with the Central Committee might appoint, should be Members of the Executive of the Central Committee.

The sole aim of the new Committee was declared to be the removal of the Political Disabilities of Women.

- 1st. By constituting itself a central medium of communication between the various Provincial and Local Committees, and the Members having charge of the Women's Disabilities Bill, in order to afford them the most energetic and opportune support, both in and out of Parliament.
- 2ndly. By aiding in the formation of new Provincial and Local Committees.
- 3rdly. By acting as a centre for the collection and diffusion of information with regard to the progress of the movement in all parts of the country.

A large amount of correspondence was undertaken, and great exertions made by individual Members of the Committee to make known its objects and the spirit by which it was actuated, but the success which resulted fully compensated them for their labours. Many Members of Parliament added their names to the Committee, and numerous subscriptions were obtained. The existing Committees with only two or three exceptions, promptly responded with expressions of confidence in the Central, and approval of its proposed action.

On the majority of the Provincial Committees having signified their wish to associate themselves with the Central Committee, a General Meeting was held at the Langham Hotel, London, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1872, at which Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., presided. After a resolution had been passed approving of the previous proceedings, an Executive Committee was appointed, and endowed "with all the necessary powers for promoting the movement, subject to the control of the Central Committee."

The Executive Committee applied itself earnestly to its labours, and spared no efforts by Correspondence, by Printing and Distributing Publications, by Petitions, by Public Meetings and Lectures, by Conferences, by formation of new Committees, by influencing Members of Parliament and the Public Press, to fulfil the promises made at the commencement.

The Committee has reason to believe that, by its formation, a real and lasting impulse has been given to the cause, and that the opponents of Women's Suffrage have been forcibly impressed by the completeness of the organization. It is indisputable that, during the past year, a knowledge of the movement, and an enthusiastic interest in it, have radiated to widely distant parts of the country never reached before. Of this the number of Committees now in connexion with the Central, the new ones formed, the number of petitions signed and the contributions received, are of themselves sufficient proofs. Looking to the future, the Committee may usefully remind itself that, as yet, only a superficial stratum of Society has been stirred. While no opportunity must be omitted of widening the movement, an imme-

diately exertion of energy is needed in deepening and strengthening it, especially by extending it to the working classes of the country.

It is unnecessary to allude further to the proceedings in the House of Commons, as the Members of the Society are already fully acquainted with what passed there; but it is not possible to refrain from expressing admiration and gratitude for the eloquent advocacy of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., Mr. EASTWICK, M.P., and other friends in the Debate.

To summarize its proceedings, the Executive has to report that eight Public Meetings have been held by its direction or under its auspices. Of these it is right to notice specially one held on the 29th of April at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, and another at the Hanover Square Rooms, on the 10th of May, both of which were attended by overflowing audiences.

At the suggestion of the Committee several ladies hospitably opened their houses on various occasions for the reception and entertainment of friends of Women's Suffrage.

A Soirée, numerously attended, was given on the 30th of April, and a Conference, presided over by Mr. EASTWICK, M.P., was held on the 2nd of May, both of which took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Sixty-six Local Committees have connected themselves with the Central, and forty-five Members of Parliament have also joined the Committee.

One hundred and forty-six Petitions, containing 135,738 signatures, have been collected by, or sent to Parliament through the agency of, the Central Committee. Subsidies to a considerable amount have been granted to many Local Committees, and, in some places, where none existed, the services of paid agents have been secured.

It remains to be mentioned that, deeming it a convenient time for retiring from their office, the Hon. Secs. *pro tem.* placed their resignation in the hands of the Executive Committee, at its meeting on the 12th June, but, at the request of the Committee, they consented to continue their services until the present meeting. With the expression of unabated attachment to the cause of Women's Suffrage, and the hope that their exertions have merited approval, they wish it to be understood that they have no intention of offering themselves for re-election.

In its work the Committee has been latterly assisted by Miss EMMA A. SMITH, who was retained as Secretary under the Hon. Secs., and whose zeal, industry, and intelligence, vouched for by excellent testimonials, have entitled her to the most cordial recognition of her services.

The accounts of the Executive Committee have been duly audited by Mr. HAMILTON HILL.

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National Society for Women's Suffrage.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The sole aim of the Committee is to remove the Political Disabilities of Women. It endeavours to achieve this object:—

1st.—By constituting itself a central medium of communication between the various Provincial and Local Committees, and the Members of Parliament advocating Women's Suffrage, in order to afford them the most energetic and opportune support both in and out of Parliament.

2nd.—By aiding in the formation of new Provincial and Local Committees.

3rd.—By acting as a centre for the collection and diffusion of information with regard to the progress of the movement in all parts of the country.

RULES.

1. The Central Committee shall consist of the present members, and such others as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, elect.
2. The Executive Committee shall consist of Members of the Central Committee, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting, and of single delegates, the same being Members of Local Committees, appointed by Local Associations to represent them; the Executive Committee having power to add to the number of the Central Committee, and to its own number, and to appoint the officers.
3. A subscription of any amount constitutes membership of the National Society.
4. A General Meeting of the Central Committee shall be held once a year, to appoint the Executive Committee, to receive the Annual Report and the Financial Statement, and to transact any other business which may arise.
5. The Executive Committee shall, at its first meeting, appoint the officers.
6. A Special General Meeting may be called by the Executive Committee at any time; or, at the written request of not less than twenty-five members of the Central Committee, the Secretary or Secretaries, shall call a Special General Meeting, to discuss such matters only as are mentioned in the notice of such meeting.
7. Eight days' public notice shall be given of all General Meetings.
8. The above Rules shall not be altered except at a General Meeting, after fourteen days' notice of the proposed alteration, given to the Executive Committee.

July 17, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—9, Berners Street, London, W.
TREASURER—HENRY HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.
HON. SECS.—Miss CAROLINE A. BIGGS and Miss AGNES GARRETT.
SECRETARY—Miss EMMA A. SMITH.
BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand, W.C.

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A WORD TO WOMEN-HOUSEHOLDERS.

The Rights and Liberties of the English Nation are supposed to rest almost entirely upon the fact that the people are represented in Parliament by the exercise of the Right of Voting for its Members, and that, by this means, a due control is kept over the expenditure and the measures of the Government. This Right of Voting for Members of Parliament is based upon Taxation, and is supposed to be given to every Householder in boroughs; and, in counties, to all possessing a £12 qualification.

Why are Women-Householders denied the Parliamentary vote, since they are taxed exactly as Men-Householders are?

Why are laws, dealing with the property, the custody of children, the rights, and even the personal liberty of one-half of the Nation, made arbitrarily, by a Parliament chosen only by the other half?

In parochial, school-board, and municipal elections, the Right to Vote is acknowledged as belonging equally to Men and Women. Why, then, are Women denied the Parliamentary Franchise?

Leaders in Political life advocate the Franchise, as the means by which Working Men can advance their interests; and every man, by moderate industry, can now get the Franchise. Not so *any* woman, whatever may be her intellect, moral worth, wealth, or rank. Yet how great is Women's need of the Franchise, since their interests (as

regards property, the guardianship of children, education, etc.) have generally been ignored, or so subordinated that, in the Law, they are scarcely ranked as human beings, but only as lower creatures, subsidiary to their fellow mortals!

The strangeness of the injustice is the more clearly seen from the fact that these same Members of Parliament, who have denied Women their simple Right as citizens, actually swear fealty to a Woman as their Political Chief and as Head of the Church.

Some Women have come to think that it is a duty to the State, which is composed of Women as well as of Men, to protest against Taxation without Representation, as applied to half the Nation.

Two Women, who have felt their consciences aggrieved, and the burden of political injustice too heavy to be borne, following the example of the most peace-loving people, have protested in a peaceful but earnest manner by refusing to pay the State Taxes, and allowing their goods to be seized and sold. The difficulties and inconveniences attending this practical protest are by no means so great as might be feared, and it is believed that action of this kind would have more weight with the Government and the Legislature than any number of Petitions; although these are of great use, and it is to be hoped that next Session hundreds of thousands of signatures to Petitions in favour of Women's Suffrage will again signify to Parliament that Englishwomen, better educated than formerly, must no longer be ranked as serfs in a country which is mis-called "free" while half its population is denied freedom's first fundamental right of self-government.

November, 1872.

C. ANDERSON, Printer, 7, King Street, Snow Hill, E.C.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT STATESMEN

ON

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

I cannot help thinking that for some reason or other, there are various important particulars in which women obtain much less than justice under the present arrangements. . . . If it should be found possible to arrange a more and well-adjusted alteration of the law as to political power, the man who should attain that object, and who shall see his purpose carried onward to its successful consequences, in a more just arrangement of the provisions of other laws relating upon the condition and welfare of women, will, in my opinion, be a benefactor to his country."—*Speech in the House of Commons, May 3, 1866.*

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

I say that in a country governed by a woman—where you allow women to form part of the estate of the realm—peeresses in their own right, for example—where you allow a woman not only to hold land, but to be a lady of manor and hold legal courts—where a woman by law may be a churchwarden and overseer of the poor,—I do not see, where she has so much to do for the State and Church, on what reasons, if you come to right, she has not the right to vote."—*Speech in the House of Commons, April 27, 1866.*

MR. J. S. MILL.

No one, I think, can possibly pretend that women, many of whom are sensible heads of families, women who conduct an estate or manage a business, women who often pay rates or taxes to a large amount, women who, by the capacity of schoolmistresses, teach a great deal more than the great portion of male electors ever learned, no one can pretend that such women should be pronounced incapable of exercising the Franchise which is conferred upon every male householder. . . . If the Suffrage were conceded, the unworthy stigma would be taken off the whole sex; the law would cease to declare that they were unfit for serious things, and to pronounce that their talents and opinions were not worth attending to on things which concerned them equally with men, and on many which concerned them much more. They should not be classed with children, idiots, and lunatics, as persons incapable of taking care of themselves and others, and who ought to have anything done for them without their consent."

RICHARD COBDEN.

"There are many ladies, I am happy to say, present. Now, it is a very singular and anomalous fact that they cannot vote themselves, and yet they possess the power of conferring votes upon other people. I wish they had the Franchise, for they would make a better use of it than their husbands."—*Speech in Covent Garden Theatre, January 15, 1845.*

To be obtained of the Secretary, at the Office of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, 9, Berner's Street, London, W. Price 1s. per 100.

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OPINIONS OF EMINENT PERSONS

ON

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

J. S. MILL.

"Under whatever conditions, and within whatever limits, men are admitted to the Suffrage, there is not a shadow of justification for not admitting women under the same. The majority of the women of any class are not likely to differ in political opinion from the majority of the men of the same class, unless the question be one in which the interests of women, as such, are in some way involved; and if they are so, women require the suffrage, as their guarantee of just and equal consideration."

CANON KINGSLEY.

"Is it right that an educated man, who is able independently to earn his own livelihood, should have a vote, and that an equally educated woman, equally able to earn her own livelihood, should not? Answer that, people of England; is it right or just? We have to ask again, Is it right that a man owning a certain quantity of property should have a vote in respect of that property; and that a woman owning not only the same quantity of property, but perhaps a hundred or a thousand times more, should have no vote, simply because she is a woman?"

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

"In my opinion the question ought not even to be asked. 'How could women vote if they had the Franchise?' The only question ought to be, 'Is representative Government the best form of government that can be devised?' If the answer is in the affirmative, the exclusion of women from electoral rights can in no way be justified."

E. B. EASTWICK, M.P.

"The intelligent views of women are no more to be disregarded than those of men; and, as it is our constitutional theory that property ought to be represented, there is no reason why it should not be represented when it is in the hands of women, who discharge the duties connected with it, and are, therefore, entitled to its privileges."

REV. F. D. MAURICE.

"So long as a majority of the male inhabitants of Great Britain were reckoned in the constituency, it might have been a useless waste of time to recommend that women should be represented, but when householders are admitted to the Franchise, their exclusion must strike any one as anomalous. I do not, however, ask for their admission as the removal of a constitutional anomaly (of which we tolerate so many), but as a positive strength to the moral life of England."

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

ON

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P.

"If it be just and right that a woman should be able to control the municipal expenditure to which her property contributes, should she not have a right to control the parliamentary expenditure to which her property contributes? The local expenditure of the country amounts to about £20,000,000, and the imperial expenditure to about £70,000,000; and, if justice requires that she should have opportunity of controlling the expenditure of the smaller sum, is it not unjust to deprive her of the means of controlling the expenditure of the larger? But we want votes for something else than merely to control the expenditure of our money. Parliament can confiscate the property of women, and it does so to a large extent. It can deal with liberty and life, and pass laws affecting the happiness of people in the remotest cottages of the land—matters of far greater importance than anything connected with expenditure."—*Speech in the House of Commons, May 4, 1870.*

RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

"I believe that the feeling against granting the Franchise to women is the result of old prejudice and not of reason, and therefore I shall, with great pleasure, support the second reading of this Bill."—*Speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 3, 1871.*

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, M.P.

"Many say we object to women interfering in politics because it is their natural function to be wives and mothers, and to attend to domestic rather than civil concerns. That I understand to be the argument of hon. gentlemen opposite. Wives and mothers may be thus fully occupied, but there are many women who are neither; and when it is remembered that there are 487,000 widows in this country and 1,110,000 spinsters, it is absurd to try to limit all women to the domestic hearth, and to prevent them extending their sympathy beyond it. The world owes much to the sympathies of women, and I need only mention three names as a sufficient answer to the objection that women should only concern themselves with domestic, and not exhibit any interest in public matters. Those names are Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Harriet Martineau, and Miss Burdett Coutts."—*Speech in the House of Commons, May 4, 1870.*

MR. PETER RYLANDS, M.P.

"Laws have been passed which pressed unjustly upon women, and some of these laws are in existence now. Women have a right to have their voice heard in the settlement of questions which affect their social position and their individual rights."—*Speech at Manchester.*

To be obtained of the Hon. Secretaries, at the Office of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, 9, Berners Street, London, W. Price 1/- per 100.

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OPINIONS OF EMINENT PERSONS

ON

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

RIGHT HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.

"I will say for myself, that whether the time for this movement and for the efforts of this Association, be five or fifteen years, or more, I know that opportunities will occur, and I shall embrace them with eagerness and satisfaction, of paying my tribute to the principles involved, and of endeavouring as far as opportunity may serve, of aiding a cause which I have most sincerely at heart."

LORD HOUGHTON.

"The same argument should be used with regard to the extension of political power to women, as has been used by all wise men with regard to the extension of the Suffrage to men."

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P.

"Women pay taxes as well as men, and the argument that the Franchise should be given to working men, in order that their particular interests may be represented, applies with equal force to women. There are no laws on the Statute Book which so much demand to be repealed or altered as those which refer to the condition of women."—*Speech in House of Commons.*

MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

"I have been often told that I could scarcely be aware of what would happen to the health of women if they had this tremendous power of the Franchise * * * * I must say that so far as I know anything of women, my conviction would be that it is entirely and ludicrously false; that, so far as an excitement of this kind, an excitement coming up from the domestic side of their nature, but leading them out into larger interests, and into a wider range of thought, so far as it had any perceptible influence on their health at all, it would be a decidedly beneficial one, and I should not anticipate any harm at all from giving them the right to vote. So far is this true that I believe one of the very greatest hindrances that women have to being really vigorous and healthy, is the cramped life that they ordinarily lead, and if they had a great deal more to do with large interests and with things that justly and rightly stir their souls, they would be more healthy and in every way more vigorous."—*Speech at Aberdeen, April 3, 1871.*

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

✓ MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
NOVEMBER 6th, 1872.

MANCHESTER:
ALEXANDER IRELAND & CO., PRINTERS
1872.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT PERSONS

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

FRONT ROW: MISS SWANWICK, M.P.

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HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAS BEEN PRINTED AND IS NOW ON HAND AT THE
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 10, SOUTH-BURY PLACE,
MANCHESTER.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE
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MANCHESTER.

Printed by Alexander Ireland & Co., Manchester.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
1871-72.

THE fifth year of your Society's existence has witnessed a great development of public interest and support with reference to the question of women's suffrage, and in the operations of your Executive Committee. The Parliamentary history of the year also affords matter for encouragement.

On the 7th of February the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill was ordered to be brought in by Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Eastwick, and Dr. Lyon Playfair. On the first of May, Mr. Jacob Bright, in a most able and convincing speech, moved the second reading of the measure. The motion was seconded by Mr. Eastwick, and supported by Mr. Maguire, Mr. Heron, the Attorney-General, and Sir Charles Adderley. The opposition was conducted by Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. J. Hardy, Mr. W. Fowler, and Lord Henry Scott. The last-named nobleman did not, however, vote against the Bill. When the division was taken there appeared for the Bill, 143. against, 222—majority 79.

When we add the tellers and pairs to the votes in the two preceding years, we shall find that, although the opposition is numerically stronger than last year, the supporters of the Bill are also more numerous; and that, taking the three years since Mr. Bright first introduced the measure for the consideration

of the present Parliament, the number of his supporters has steadily increased. The figures are as follows:—

			1870.					
			FOR THE BILL.			AGAINST.		
	Liberal.	Con.	Total.	Liberal.	Con.	Total.		
Votes ...	60	34	94	137	83	220		
Tellers ...	2	—	2	2	—	2		
Pairs ...	17	6	23	11	11	23		
	<u>79</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>245</u>		
			1871.					
Votes ...	96	55	151	118	102	220		
Tellers ...	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Pairs ...	3	3	6	4	2	6		
	<u>100</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>228</u>		
			1872.					
Votes ...	105	38	143	114	108	222		
Tellers ...	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Pairs ...	7	11	18	8	10	18		
	<u>113</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>242</u>		

We see that while the number of members who can be mustered in opposition to the measure remains much at the same point as in 1870, the number of its supporters is considerably larger, and among these appear many of the leading statesmen in the House, while none of corresponding weight figure in the ranks of the opposition.

The minority of 143 contains 105 Liberals and 38 Conservatives. Last year there voted for the Bill 96 Liberals and 55 Conservatives. The loss is therefore in Conservative votes, while we have gained nine Liberal votes. The 222 who followed Mr. Bouverie into the lobby consisted of 114 Liberals and 108 Conservatives. Last year he led 115 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. He has therefore lost one Liberal vote and gained six Conservatives.

Twenty-one of the members who voted this year were new supporters—of these twelve were Liberals and nine Conservatives. Five of these were members who have been returned to Parliament, during the present year, for Kerry, Tamworth, Wick, Wexford, and Wallingford. We hope that these votes

are a sign of what we may look for from elections in the future. Mr. J. R. Yorke, who voted with Mr. Mill in 1867, but who lost his seat at the general election in 1868, was returned for East Gloucestershire just before the division, and paired for the Bill. Three members who voted against the Bill in 1871 voted for it on the last occasion. They are Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Kennaway, and Mr. John Hinde Palmer. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was absent last year, voted this year in favour of the measure. Mr. Disraeli paired for the Bill.

Your Committee record with regret the loss by death, since the division last May, of four of their Parliamentary supporters, namely, Mr. John Platt, member for Oldham; Colonel Sykes, Aberdeen; Sir Thomas Hesketh, Preston; and Mr. J. F. Maguire, Cork city. Mr. Maguire supported Mr. Mill in 1867, and has recorded his vote on every occasion when Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill has been before the House of Commons. In the debate in May last he made an able and eloquent speech in favour of the second reading of the Bill. In Preston both the candidates promised to support the Bill if returned; your Committee had therefore the satisfaction of knowing that whatever might be the event of the election, the voice of Preston in favour of women's suffrage would not be weakened in the House of Commons.

Four constituencies, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and Manchester, have each given their full vote of three for the Bill. Two constituencies, Buckinghamshire and Liverpool, have given each two out of their three votes for the Bill.

Twenty-three constituencies have given their full vote of two each for the Bill, namely—

Bolton	Finsbury	Salford
Brighton	South Hants	Sheffield
Carmarthen co.	Kerry	Shrewsbury
Chelsea	Leicester	Wenlock
Derby	Macclesfield	Wexford co.
Devon East	Oldham	Westminster
East Essex	Penryn & Falmouth	Worcester
Edinburgh	Preston	

Seventy constituencies have given their full vote of one each for the measure :—

Aberdeen East	Downpatrick	Leith
Aberdeen West	Dumbarton	Linlithgow
Aberdeen city	Dundalk	Malmesbury
Andover	Drogheda	Newport, Isle of
Ashton-u-Line	Edinburghshire	Wight
Ayrshire South	Edinburgh and St.	Paisley
Banbury	Andrew's Univer-	Perth
Bandon	sities	Portarlington
Berwickshire	Elgin and Nairn	Rochdale
Brecknockshire	Ennis	South Shields
Bridport	Fife	Stalybridge
Burnley	Frome	Stirling
Caithness	Gateshead	Stockton
Calne	Gravesend	Swansea
Cardigan co.	Greenock	Tewkesbury
Cardigan dist.	Haddington dist.	Tralee
Carlow	Haverfordwest	Tynemouth
Cheltenham	Hawick	Wakefield
Chichester	Helston	Wallingford
Chippenham	Hertford	Walsall
Clonmel	Horsham	Warrington
Cockermouth	Invernesshire	Wexford
Denbigh dist.	Kidderminster	Wick
Devizes	Kilkenny city	
Dewsbury	Knarborough	

Forty-four constituencies have each given one vote to the Bill, their other vote being neutral on the last division :—

Bedford	Dublin co.	Hereford
Belfast	Durham North	Hertford co.
Bradford	Durham city	Huntingdonshire
Cork co.	Essex West	Kent Mid
Cork city	Grantham	King's co.
Cornwall East	Hackney	Limerick city
Devon North	Hants North	Lincoln
Dover	Hants South	Marylebone

Mayo	Somerset West	Sussex East
Meath	Somerset Mid	Tamworth
Merthyr Tydvil	Southampton	Tipperary
Newark	Staffordshire North	Waterford
Notts South	Stockport	Westmeath
Reading	Stoke-on-Trent	Wigan
Rutland	Suffolk East	Wiltshire North

Forty-three constituencies have given one vote for and one against the Bill, being forty-three votes on each side :—

Bristol	Leicester South	Somerset Mid
Carlisle	Londonderry co.	Southwark
Chester	Newcastle-u-Lyne	Sunderland
Colchester	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Surrey East
Coventry	Northampton N.	Surrey West
Devon South	Northampton S.	Tiverton
Dublin city	Northampton	Tyrone
Dundee	Northumberland S.	Weymouth
Durham North	Nottingham	Wilts North
Exeter	Plymouth	Wolverhampton
Glamorgan	Queen's County	Worcester East
Gloucester East	Reading	Worcester West
Halifax	Roscommon	York
Ipswich	Salisbury	
Leicester North	Scarborough	

We see that 97 constituencies give full and clear votes for the Bill, and 44 give clear, though not full, votes for it, so that 141 constituencies are clearly ranged on the side of the Bill, against 126 in last year, and 100 in 1870. The total number of members now in the House of Commons, who have voted or paired in favour of women's suffrage, is 217, against 202 at the corresponding period of last year.

Counting tellers and pairs in the two divisions of 1871 and 1872 there were—

	For the Bill.		Against.		Absent.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
English members...	102	112	166	191	197	160
Welsh	6	4	7	9	17	17
Scotch	25	25	13	14	22	21
Irish	18	22	34	28	53	55

During the Session of 1872 there were presented to the House of Commons 843 petitions, signed by 355,801 persons, in favour of the Women's Disabilities Bill. Of these 181 were from public meetings or municipal councils under their corporate seals. In 1871 there were 620 petitions, with 186,890 signatures. Last year only six municipal councils petitioned for the Bill. This year twenty-seven town councils have petitioned in its favour, namely:—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hartlepool, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Salford, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Dewsbury, Newark, Falmouth, Middlesborough, Manchester, Northampton, Hanley, Stockport, Scarborough, Tenby, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Stirling, Montrose, Kirkcaldy, Dumbarton, Wick, Burntisland, Selkirk, Wigton, and Stromness.

Many petitions have been presented from local boards of health and boards of guardians, all of which bodies know by practical experience the working of women's suffrage, and have women ratepayers among their constituents. Against this weight of opinion and demand for the measure we have to set three petitions against it, from the town councils of Arbroath, Dundee, and Inverness. But these petitions against conferring privileges on women have been signed exclusively by men, and by representative bodies which have no women constituents, for the Act of 1869, which conferred the municipal franchise on women, does not extend to Scotland.

The petitions from the various wards in Manchester were signed by 51,051 persons; the Salford petitions received 10,696 signatures. The increase in the number of signatures over last year is, in Manchester, 20,000, and in Salford, 6,408. The petitions sent through the efforts of friends of the Manchester committee, in 1872, were 142 in number, signed by 79,030 persons. Last year they were 120 in number, with 45,251 signatures. A complete list of all petitions for women's suffrage, presented to the House of Commons during the session of 1872, is appended to the present Report.

During the month of April a deputation of your Committee, consisting of the Secretary and the Rev. B. Glover, accom-

panied by Miss Stuart, visited the North of England, and meetings were held in the following towns:—Sunderland, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Hartlepool, Whitby, Darlington, and Middlesborough. These meetings were attended in the aggregate by thousands of persons, and petitions in favour of the Bill were adopted with almost complete unanimity. Petitions were afterwards sent from the above towns, signed by upwards of 50,000 persons. In the town of Newcastle alone 25,000 persons signed the petition in less than a fortnight. Your Committee desire here to recognise the value of the services rendered by Miss Stuart, who kindly accompanied the deputation, and contributed greatly to the success of the meetings.

Meetings in connection with your Society have also been held during the year at Padiham, Heywood, Warrington, Manchester, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, and Stockport. Invitations have been sent to your secretary by various Liberal Associations, and other societies formed for different social and political objects, to address meetings called by their societies for their own purposes, on the question of women's suffrage. These invitations have been responded to with a gratifying result as to the interest excited by the subject, and the assent which was accorded to the principle.

The coherence and force of the organisation have been strengthened by the formation in London of a Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, which, without in any way interfering with the freedom or the action of the existing societies, may become an instrument by which the public opinion created in the country can be brought to bear on the House of Commons.

In London, just before the debate on the Bill, a large meeting was convened under the auspices of the Central Committee, at St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. After the division a conference of friends and representatives of the different societies was held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, presided over by Mr. Eastwick, M.P. And, lastly, a meeting was held in Hanover Square

Rooms, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., in the chair, in which replies were made by ladies to the speeches delivered in the House of Commons against the measure. At all these meetings representatives of your society assisted.

The regulations adopted by returning officers under the provisions of the Ballot Act have in most cases precluded the possibility of obtaining returns respecting the number of women who took part in the municipal elections on the first of November last, similar to those which the courtesy of the Town Clerks of the several boroughs enabled your Committee to present last year. But the Manchester papers report a great apparent increase in the number of women voters in several wards in this city where a contested election took place. As the women voted last year in the same proportion as men to the number of each on the register, it would seem that they must have voted this year in a greater proportion to their number on the register than the men voters. The Ballot Act has diminished the facilities for exercising improper influence over the electors, and increased the security and comfort of recording a vote. Under these circumstances it might have been expected that the number of women who exercised their electoral rights would increase, and it is a matter for congratulation that experience seems to have borne out this expectation.

The issue of the *Women's Suffrage Journal* has been maintained, and its circulation continues to increase. Extracts from and favourable notices of the Journal are frequently given in various newspapers, and thus facts and arguments bearing on the question are brought before large numbers of persons whom your Committee have no means of reaching directly.

The increase of popular support for the question is manifested in another way by the increase in the subscription list. The amount received by your Committee in 1871 was more than double that obtained in 1870, and the subscriptions for 1872 have again increased in nearly the same ratio. The increase in these two successive years has been the result of special effort. In 1871 Mrs. J. P. Thomasson undertook to

collect £500. In May, of the present year, the Committee received from Mr. R. B. Kennett an offer of one hundred guineas, conditional on twenty similar sums being contributed within a fortnight, which period was afterwards extended to a month. Your Committee on receiving this generous offer immediately took steps for making the conditions known among their friends, and have to report the gratifying circumstance that in four weeks time the sum of £1,200 was promised, all of which has since been received. Although the conditions were not strictly fulfilled, the donor was good enough to send the hundred guineas, and your Committee offer their earnest thanks to the gentleman whose liberality started the prize fund, and to those ladies and gentlemen whose prompt and generous response to the appeal has placed the Society in a stronger financial position than it has ever before occupied. But the work increases faster than the funds, and that which is marked out for 1873 cannot be satisfactorily accomplished unless an approximation to double the income of the present year can be obtained. Your Committee, therefore, earnestly press on their friends the desirability of endeavouring to augment the number of members of the Society, and of occasionally giving, besides their annual subscriptions, donations to meet the special work of the year.

In requesting their Parliamentary friends to take steps as early as possible in the coming session for the re-introduction of the Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women, your committee feel sustained by the conviction that never before in the history of the movement did the question stand in so strong a position. There is a growing sense among the people of the justice of the claim — time itself works in its favour, for when the demand for a measure has been pressed during a series of years, with constantly increasing force, the question derives an element of strength through its mere persistence, and has a claim for consideration which in this country is seldom given to any subject on its first introduction. The idea of women's suffrage has lost the sense of novelty and incongruity which formed so large an element in the sentimental

objection to its adoption, and the practice of voting in municipal elections has familiarised everyone with the personal attendance of women at the polls. The passing of the Ballot Act has removed another set of objections of a practical character, by taking away any excuse for refusing representative government to women which could be derived from men's neglect of the duty of securing quiet and order at elections. Your committee therefore look forward with confidence and hope to the coming year, satisfied that whether the accomplishment of their object be more or less delayed, that it must inevitably arrive at no very distant date, and that each succeeding year brings them nearer to the only practical solution of the great question to which they are devoting their efforts.



FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Society, held in the MAYOR'S PARLOUR, TOWN HALL,
MANCHESTER, November 6th, 1872.

JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer read the Statement of Accounts.

Resolution I.—Moved by Dr. Pankhurst, seconded by Mrs. Lucas:

That the Report and Statement of Accounts just read be adopted, and printed for circulation under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolution II.—Moved by Miss Stuart, seconded by Miss Becker:

That this meeting hereby expresses its earnest thanks to Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Heron, The Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley, for introducing and supporting the Women's Disabilities Bill, also to the Members of the House of Commons who voted or paired in its favour in the division on the second reading of the measure on May 1, 1872; and respectfully requests Mr. Jacob Bright and his coadjutors to take steps for the re-introduction of the Bill at an early period of the forthcoming session.

Resolution III.—Moved by Mr. J. P. Thomasson, seconded by Mrs. King:

That the following persons be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:—Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Jacob Bright, Miss Barton, Miss Becker, Mrs. Butler, Thomas Chorlton, Esq., Rev. B. Glover, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. R. R. Moore, Dr. Pankhurst, Rev. S. A. Steintal, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. J. P. Thomasson, Miss Alice Wilson.

Resolution IV.—Moved by Miss Alice Wilson, seconded by the Rev. S. Alfred Steintal:

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor of Manchester for allowing the Society the use of the Town Hall, and to Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., for presiding on the present occasion.

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

From November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872.

Dr.

To Balance in hand	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Donations	294	8	7
" " Journal"	1,504	0	6
Postages for ditto	107	7	6
Soirée receipts	140	10	4
Publications, Sundries, &c.	68	14	6
Contributions towards expenses of public meetings	19	11	7
Interest	33	2	0
	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,066	7	6

By Payments to Miss Becker, as by her balance sheet	£	s.	d.
Public Meetings	510	16	5
Soirée Expenses	202	13	8
Advertising	14	17	10
Reporting	38	15	6
Rent	15	10	0
Ireland and Co., Printing	30	0	0
Palmer and Howe, Binding	300	0	0
Stationery:	4	10	0
Charles Hughes	5	0	0
Johnson and Rawson	0	18	0
Jesse Broad and Co.	10	15	4
Meredith, Ray and Co.	1	3	8
Central Com. Non. Con. Report	1	14	0
Special Grant to Assistant Secretary	19	11	0
Expenses for Municipal Election Returns	10	0	0
Sundries, Postages, &c.	5	9	0
Balance forward	1	10	0
	912	14	1
	<hr/>		
	£2,066	7	6

Audited and found correct,

Manchester, November 5, 1872,

LOUIS BORCHARDT, M.D.

LYDIA E. BECKER IN ACCOUNT WITH REV. S. A. STEINTHAL,

From November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872.

Dr.

By Cash received	£	s.	d.
	510	16	5
	<hr/>		
	£510	16	5

To Balance due to Secretary	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Office Expenses	6	6	5
Stationery, &c.	178	6	7
Furniture	6	3	9
Public Meetings	5	14	5
Deputations to London	19	7	11
Advertising	17	5	6
Publications	1	15	0
Parliamentary Papers	3	10	2
Canvassing	2	0	4
Postages	139	8	6
	130	17	10
	<hr/>		
	£510	16	5

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,
1871—1872.

	£.	s.	d.
One of many Educated Women deeply interested in the cause	100	0	0
Two Lady Friends... ..	50	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. M'Culloch	50	0	0
A Father of seven daughters... ..	7	7	0
A Well-robbed, Well-crushed, and Effectually Suppressed Wife	5	0	0
R. W.	1	1	0
A Friend to justice... ..	1	1	0
A Friend, per Miss Jolly	0	10	0
Two Friends (Guildford)	0	5	0
A mite from a White Slave	0	5	0
A Friend	0	2	6
A Friend to the Cause	0	2	6
T. D.	0	2	6
Not an Enemy	0	2	0
W. F. C.	0	2	0
S. S. J.	0	2	0
Ashworth, Misses	100	0	0
Allix, Mrs. Noel	3	0	0
Addison, Mrs... ..	0	10	0
Anthony, Miss Julia	0	5	0
Anthony, Miss	0	3	0
Anderson, Miss	0	1	0
Blackburn, Mrs.	100	0	0
Bright, Mrs. Jacob	20	0	0
Birch, Mr. W., junr.	5	5	0
Bazley, Sir Thos., Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
Bostock, Miss	5	0	0
Boucherett, Miss Jessie... ..	5	0	0
Browne, Mrs. S. W.	3	0	0
Binney, Mr. E. W., F.R.S.	2	2	0
Boucherett, Miss	2	0	0
Briggs, Miss	1	1	0
Butler, Mrs.	1	0	0
Buchan, Countess-Dowager... ..	1	0	0
Butler, Mrs. Fitzgerald... ..	0	10	6
Brankston, Mrs.	0	10	6
Bingham, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bright, Mrs. Harriet	0	10	0

Buchan, Mrs.	£0	10	0
Bonus, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bayley, Rev. J.	0	5	0
Blumer, Mr. J. G.	0	5	0
Brine, Mrs.	0	5	0
Borchardt, Miss Malvina	0	5	0
Brown, Miss	0	3	0
Blundell, Mr. H. F.	0	2	6
Blackburn, Mrs. B.	0	2	6
Bleackley, Mrs.	0	2	6
Brittain, Mrs. W. D.	0	2	0
Brittain, Mr.	0	2	0
Burridge, Mrs... ..	0	2	0
Barmby, Rev. G.	0	1	0
Barmby, Mrs... ..	0	1	0
Barmby, Miss... ..	0	1	0
Bramley, Mr.	0	1	0
Bramley, Mrs... ..	0	1	0
Callender, Mr. W. Romaine... ..	26	1	0
Crook, Mr. and Mrs. J.	10	0	0
Colling, Miss E.	3	0	0
Chorlton, Mr. Thos.	1	11	6
Clark, Mrs. Helen Bright	1	1	0
Cooke, Mr. Thos.	1	1	0
Cowell-Stepney, Mr. W. F.	1	1	0
Carlake, Mrs.	1	0	0
Crawford, Miss Sharman	1	0	0
Coppock, Mrs... ..	0	10	0
Corney, Miss	0	10	0
Crippen, Rev. T. G.	0	10	0
Cunningham, Dr.	0	10	0
Cheetham, Miss M. E.	0	5	0
Clark, Mrs.	0	5	0
Clemesha, Miss	0	5	0
Crook, Miss	0	3	0
Cheveley, Mr. W. B.	0	2	6
Cosens, Mrs.	0	1	0
Dale, Mr. Thomas	3	3	0
Dacey, Mr. A. V.	2	2	0
Dewes, Rev. Alfred. B.D.	1	1	0
Dolby, Mr.	1	0	0
Dixon, Mrs.	0	12	6
Daniell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dehersant, Mrs.	0	10	0
Donkin, Mrs.	0	8	6
Donkin, Miss	0	5	0
Davies, Miss	0	2	6
Dawson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Dwyer, Mr. Philip	0	2	6
Evans, Mrs.	2	0	0
Evans, Mr. William	1	1	0
Evans, Mr. Frank	1	1	0
Evans, Miss M. A.	0	2	6
Fouracre, Misses	2	0	0
Ferguson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Fitzadam, Mr.	0	5	0

Fuller, Mrs.	£0 5 0
Freeston, Rev. J.	0 2 6
Goldschmidt, Mr. P.	5 0 0
Grey, Mrs. William	5 0 0
Gwynne, Mrs.	3 2 0
Gaddum, Mrs. Henry	2 0 0
Glover, Mrs.	1 1 0
Gwenhiddm, H. Taythes Morganwg	1 0 0
Gammage, Dr.	0 10 0
Gay, Mrs.	0 10 0
Goouch, Miss	0 5 0
Gasquoine, Mr. T.	0 5 0
Gaunt, Mr. J.	0 2 6
Griffith, Mrs. Thomas	0 2 6
Gurney, Miss Amy	0 2 6
Hall, Mr. Thomas	10 0 0
Hargreaves, Mr. W.	10 0 0
Haslam, Mr. J. C.	10 0 0
Hall, Miss Rose	6 0 0
Holland, Mrs. Charles	5 0 0
Hanrott, Mrs. P. A.	2 2 0
Hodgson, Dr.	2 0 0
Hethrington, Mrs.	1 1 0
Harwood, Miss	1 0 0
Harwood, Mr. Councillor	1 0 0
Hampson, Mr.	1 0 0
Hope, Miss	0 10 6
Hardcastle, Mr. F.	0 10 0
Haddock, Mrs.	0 5 0
Hume-Rothery, Mrs.	0 5 0
Hill, Mr. James	0 5 0
Higginson, Mrs. E.	0 5 0
Hodges, Mr. J. H.	0 5 0
Howden, Mr. J.	0 2 6
Hopps, Rev. J. Page	0 2 6
Hindle, Mrs.	0 2 6
Hill, Miss S.	0 2 0
Hargreaves, Miss Mary	0 4 3
Hanning, Miss Jessie	0 1 6
Hardiman, Mrs.	0 2 0
Jacob, Rev. J. A.	0 5 0
Jones, Miss E.	0 2 0
Jesper, Miss Anna	0 1 0
Kennett, Mr. R. B.	105 0 0
Kell, Rev. E.	1 2 6
King, Mrs. E. M.	1 1 0
Knott, Miss	1 0 0
Kingsford, Rev. Algernon	0 10 0
Kingsford, Mrs.	0 10 0
Kitchener, Mr. F.	0 5 0
Kitchener, Mrs.	0 5 0
Langton, Lady Anna Gore	25 0 0
Lee, Mr. Henry	10 0 0
Lee, Mr. Councillor	2 2 0
Layton, Mrs.	3 0 0

Lewis, Mrs. J. D.	£2 0 0
Lawson, Sir W.	1 1 0
Lawson, Mr.	1 1 0
Lindsay, Mrs.	1 0 0
Leake, Mr. John, Junr.	0 10 6
Leighton, Mr. A.	0 10 0
Lucas, Mrs.	0 10 0
Longstaff, Mr. G. B.	0 10 0
Leaf, Miss Julia	0 10 0
Liddell, Hon. Mrs. Thos.	0 10 0
Lytton, The Lady	0 10 0
Leach, Mrs.	0 5 0
Lupton, Miss H.	0 5 0
Lascaridi, Mr. P. T.	0 5 0
Mellor, Mr. John Pennington	150 0 0
Mellor, Mr. Joseph	100 0 0
Mason, Mr. Hugh	10 10 0
Measham, Mr.	3 3 0
Mc.Culloch, Mrs.	2 0 0
Mc.Kinnel, Mrs.	2 0 0
Marshall, Mr. Frank	1 0 0
Myers, Mr. F. W. H.	1 0 0
Milne, Mr. J. D.	1 0 0
Muirhead, Dr.	1 0 0
M'Kerrow, Rev. Dr.	1 0 0
Muir, Mrs.	1 0 0
Marshall, Mr. S.	0 10 0
Moore, Mrs.	0 10 0
Marshall, Dr.	0 10 0
Marshall, Miss T.	0 10 0
Meeke, Mrs.	0 5 0
Mylne, Mrs.	0 5 0
Massey, Mrs.	0 5 0
Miall, Miss S. F.	0 5 0
Martin, Miss	0 1 0
Nicol, Mr. H.	1 11 6
Nicol, Miss Louisa	0 10 0
Nevill, Mrs.	0 5 0
Nixon, Miss Annis	0 3 0
Ogden, Mrs.	5 0 0
Ord, Mrs.	1 0 0
Oxley, Misses	0 5 0
Praed, Miss E. L. M.	106 0 0
Pankhurst, Dr.	2 2 0
Pochin, Mrs.	2 2 0
Potter, Mr. T. B., M.P.	1 1 0
Peiser, Mr. J.	1 1 0
Price, Dr. W.	1 0 0
Pung, Miss S. A.	0 10 0
Pogson, Mrs.	0 10 0
Pears, Mrs. H.	0 5 0
Porter, Miss	0 5 0
Pearce, Mr.	0 2 6
Phillips, Miss L. F. March	0 2 6
Prideaux, Mrs.	0 2 0
Plimsant, Mrs.	0 5 0

Quinn, Rev. Campbell	£1	1	0
Rigbye, Miss Harriette... ..	11	1	0
Roberts, Mrs.	5	17	6
Roskill, Mr. G.	2	2	0
Richards, Mr. E. M.	1	10	0
Robinson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ryley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Roberts, Mrs.	0	10	6
Rogers, Mrs. Arundel	0	10	0
Rhoades, Mr. James	0	10	0
Ronniger, Mrs.	0	2	6
Rawlings, Miss	0	2	6
Royston, Mrs.... ..	0	2	0
Rowland, Miss	0	1	0
Steinthal, Mr. H. M.	15	0	0
Samuelson, Mr. H. B., M.P.	5	5	0
Steinthal, Rev. S. A.	5	0	0
Sparke, Mrs. F.	5	0	0
Shore, Miss Arabella S.	1	1	0
Samelson, Dr.... ..	1	1	0
Seddon, Miss	1	0	0
Sharman, Mrs. Pearce	1	0	0
Skerry, Mrs.	1	0	0
Stephenson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Scott, Mr. John	1	1	0
Spence, Mr.	1	0	0
Sims, Mrs. George... ..	0	15	6
Slatter, Mrs. Alfred	0	7	6
Sutcliffe, Mrs. S. B.	0	5	0
Simmons, Miss Agnes	0	5	0
Sargent, Miss... ..	0	5	0
Scott, Mrs.	0	5	0
Sutcliffe, Mr. R.	0	5	0
Sutcliffe, Mrs. R.	0	5	0
Shields, Mrs. W.	0	3	6
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smith, Mr.	0	2	6
Sellars, Mr. C.	0	2	6
Sawyer, Mrs.	0	2	0
Sawyer, Miss M. L.	0	2	0
Spencer, Mrs.	0	2	0
Smith, Miss	0	1	0
Thomasson, Mr. Thos.	125	0	0
Thomasson, Mrs. J. P.	73	15	6
Trevelyan, Mr. Arthur... ..	7	0	0
Todd, Mrs.	5	0	0
Todd, Miss E. A.	5	0	0
Tennent, Lady Emerson	2	0	0
Taylor, Mrs. Thos.	1	1	0
Taylor, Mrs. Henry	1	1	0
Thomas, Miss R.	1	1	0
Tewson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Turner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Taylor, Mrs.	0	5	0
Thomas, Mrs. W. H.	0	5	0
Tootal, Miss	0	5	0
Todd, Mrs.	0	2	6

Trevor, Miss	£0	2	6
Trevor, Miss B. S. E.	0	2	6
Trevor, Mr. Arthur	0	2	6
Travers, Miss	0	2	6
Thomas, Mrs. W.	0	2	6
Thompson, Miss J.	0	2	0
Thorburn, Mrs. Jenny	0	2	0
Von Stürmer, Miss	6	5	0
Whitworth, Mr. B.	20	0	0
Winkworth, Mrs. S.	5	0	0
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thorold	2	0	0
Waters, Mr. T. B.	1	1	0
Walthew, Mr. Alderman	1	1	0
Weiss, Mrs. C.	1	0	0
Whitehead, Mrs.	1	0	0
Winks, Mr. A. F.	0	10	6
Williams, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wilson, Mr. Charles	0	10	0
Woodhead, Mr. H.... ..	0	6	0
Wood, Mrs. Frances	0	5	0
Wood, Mrs. Townshend	0	5	0
Whitelegge, Miss	0	5	0
Whyte, Mr. A. B.	0	5	0
Wilson, Miss Alice	0	5	0
Winstanley, Mrs.	0	3	0
Widdows, Mr. H.	0	2	6
Woodhead, Mrs.	0	2	6
Webster, Mrs.	0	2	6
Webb, Mrs.	0	2	0
Wade, Miss	0	1	3
Yates, Mrs. R. V.	2	0	0
Young, Mrs. General	1	0	0
Yeadley, Mr.	0	2	6



PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT DURING THE
SESSION OF 1872.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 29th.

Lord CLINTON presented a petition from Lawrencekirk, Kincardineshire, praying for the removal of electoral disabilities of women.

March 4th.

Lord AIRLIE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the burgh of St. Andrew, praying that the right of voting for members of Parliament may be conferred on women.

March 14th.

The Earl of AIRLIE presented a petition from Forfar, in favour of conferring upon women the right to vote for members of Parliament.

March 22nd.

The Earl of AIRLIE presented a petition from the Executive Committee of the Haddington Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, praying that the Parliamentary franchise may be conferred on women.

April 11th.

The Earl of ROSEBERY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Windy Nook, near Gateshead, Durham, in favour of an extension of the political franchise to women.

April 16th.

Lord RAVENSWORTH presented a petition from South Shields, in favour of women's suffrage.

April 18th.

The Earl of DUFFERIN presented a petition from a public meeting of the inhabitants of Stalybridge, and also one from a public meeting at Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

April 19th.

The Earl of DUCIE presented a petition from women householders and ratepayers of Bath, in favour of female suffrage.

April 24th.

The Earl of MORLEY presented petitions in favour of female suffrage from certain inhabitants of Manchester.

Lord ROMILLY presented a petition from Canterbury for removal of electoral disabilities of women; and petitions from Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and persons residing in London and the neighbourhood to the same effect.

April 26th.

Lord LYTTLETON presented a petition from Stourbridge in favour of removing the electoral disabilities of women, and from Worcester to the same effect.

April 29th.

Lord ROMILLY presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of Putney and Wandsworth in favour of removal of electoral disabilities of women; from some of the inhabitants of Rugby, Dinas-y-Mowddy, Merionethshire, Northampton, Norwich, and Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, to the same effect.

April 30th.

Lord ROMILLY presented petitions from inhabitants of Canterbury, Portsmouth, Greenwich, Lambeth, Chelsea, Bognor and North and South Bersted, and Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

May 2nd.

The Earl of AIRLIE presented a petition from the inhabitants of New Castleton, Roxburghshire, praying that the Parliamentary franchise may be conferred on women.

May 4th.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented petitions in favour of female suffrage from Chelsea, Lambeth, Newington Causeway, and Brighton.

June 7th.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition for women's suffrage from North Shields.

June 11th.

The Archbishop of YORK presented petitions from Middlesborough against the exclusion of women from voting for Members of Parliament.

June 13th.

The Bishop of MANCHESTER presented a petition from 106 inhabitants of Ardwick, Manchester, praying for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.

[The above is not a complete list of petitions.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*The petitions marked ¶ have the addresses of some or all of the petitioners affixed.
The petitions marked § are signed officially.*

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL.—AGAINST.

Mar. 13	§Dundee, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of ...	Mr. Armitstead	Seal	1
April 8	§Arbroath, Magistrates and Town Council of ...	Mr. Baxter	...	Seal 1
May 1	§Inverness, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of, J. Mackenzie, provost ...	Mr. Mackintosh		1
	Total number of Petitions 2—Signatures			3

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL.—IN FAVOUR.

Feb. 6	§Northampton, Meeting at; M. P. Mansfield, chairman	Mr. Gilpin	.....	Seal
" 8	§Warrington, Meeting at; Peter Rylands, chairman	Mr. Rylands	...	1
" 12	§Rotherham, Meeting at; J. M. Habersham, chairman	Mr. Beaumont	...	1
" 12	§Oban, Meeting at	Mr. Craufurd	...	1
" 12	§Bristol, Meeting at; Kate Amberley, president	Mr. Morley	...	1
" 12	§Galston, Meeting at; Andrew Black, chairman	Mr. M'Laren	...	1
" 12	§Edinburgh, Meeting at; R. Anstruther, chairman	Mr. Miller	...	1
" 12	§Bury, Meeting at; R. H. Alcock, chairman	Mr. Philips	...	1
" 12	§Hawick, Meeting at; Stephen Anderson, chairman	Mr. Trevelyan	...	1
" 12	§New Cumnock, Meeting at; David Brown, chairman	Sir David Wedderburn	...	1
" 12	§Mauchline, Meeting at; William Stevens, chairman	"	...	1
" 12	§Catrine, Meeting at; David Greenhill, chairman	"	...	1
" 12	§Kilbirnie, Meeting at; Alexander Lamberton, chairman	"	...	1
" 13	§Stafford, Meeting at; William Lloyd, chairman	Mr. Salt	...	1
" 13	§Leicester, Meeting at; Archibald Forbes Macdonald, chairman	Mr. Taylor	...	1

Feb. 14	¶Manchester (St. James's Ward)	Mr. Birley	...	1,202
" 14	¶Salford (Greengate Ward)	Mr. Charley	...	654
" 14	§Pontefract, Meeting at; Edward Potter, chairman	Mr. Childers	...	1
" 15	¶Saint Andrews, Meeting at; A. Bethune, chairman	Sir Robert Anstruther	...	1
" 15	¶Manchester (Exchange Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	...	352
" 15	¶Manchester (Collegiate Church Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	...	812
" 15	¶Stirling	Mr. Campbell	...	1,006
" 15	§Stromness (Orkney)	Mr. Dundas	...	228
" 15	§Stromness (Orkney), Meeting at; John Stanger, chairman	"	...	1
" 15	§Stromness, Members of the Town Council	"	...	9
" 15	§Ardrossan, Meeting at; Alex. Cross, chairman	Mr. Finnie	...	1
" 15	§Dalry, Meeting at; William Burt, chairman	"	...	1
" 15	¶Dublin, Meeting at	Mr. Pim	...	254
" 15	¶Blackrock	"	...	107
" 16	Manchester (St. John's Ward)	Mr. Jacob Bright	...	1,548
" 16	¶Manchester (St. Ann's Ward)	"	...	244
" 16	§Stirling, Meeting at; Thomas Lowe, chairman	Mr. Campbell	...	1
" 19	§Newcastle-on-Tyne, Meeting at; T. Bayfield, chairman	Mr. Cowen	...	1
" 19	¶Maidenhead	Mr. Walter	...	16
" 20	§Wakefield, Meeting at; Goodwyn Barmby, chairman	Mr. S. Beaumont	...	1
" 20	¶Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	Mr. Birley	...	561
" 20	¶Glasgow	Mr. Dalglish	...	3,266
" 21	¶Manchester (Cheetham Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	...	749
" 21	¶Salford (St. Matthias Ward)	Mr. Cawley	...	650
" 21	§Masham, Meeting at; T. Penistone, chairman	Colonel Duncombe	...	1
" 21	§Northallerton, Meeting at; Jno. Manners, chairman	"	...	1
" 21	Coniston, Inhabitants of	Col. Wilson Patten	...	88
" 21	§Oldham, Meeting at; Isaiah Lee, chairman	Mr. Platt	...	2
" 22	¶Paisley, Inhabitants of	Mr. Crum-Ewing	...	1,613
" 22	§Falmouth, Meeting at; Howard Fox, chairman	Mr. Robt. Fowler	...	1
" 22	R. Macdonell	Colonel Sykes	...	1
" 22	May M'Combie	"	...	1
" 22	Margaret Anderson	"	...	1
" 22	Euphemia Mowatt	"	...	1
" 23	Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	Mr. Birley	...	563
" 23	Inverary, Inhabitants of	Mr. Crauford	...	43
" 23	§Hampstead, Meeting at; W. D. Christie, chairman	Lord G. Hamilton	...	1
" 23	§Portpatrick, Meeting at; A. Urquhart, chairman	Sir John Hay	...	1
" 23	Portpatrick, Inhabitants of	"	...	134

Feb. 23	Longtown, Meeting at ; A. Gibson, chairman	Mr. C. Howard	1
" 26	†Manchester (St. George's Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	650
" 26	†Keith, Inhabitants of	Mr. Robert Duff	203
" 28	Salford (St. Matthias)	Mr. Cawley	673
" 28	†Dumfries, Inhabitants of	Mr. Jardine	1,040
" 28	§Sanquhar, Meeting at ; Wm. Kay, chairman	"	1
" 28	Dumfries, Meeting at ; Thomas Shortridge, chairman ...	Mr. Jardine	1
" 28	§Penpont, Meeting at ; Adam Black, chairman	Major Walker	1
" 28	§Langholm, Meeting at ; Robert Black and another	"	2
" 28	†Mousewald, Inhabitants of	"	94
" 29	Corston, "	Mr. Gore Langton	152
" 29	Salford, "	"	102
Mar. 1	†Saint Andrew's, "	Mr. Ellice...	203
" 1	§Glenluce, Meeting at ; Bryce F. Wood, chairman	Sir John Hay	1
" 4	§Manchester, Meeting at ; S. A. Steinthal, chairman	Mr. Jacob Bright	1
" 4	§Forfar, Meeting at ; R. Stevenson, chairman	Mr. Carnegie	1
" 4	§Laurencekirk, Meeting at ; Patrick Dickson... ..	Mr. Nicol...	1
" 5	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	Mr. Jacob Bright	1,026
" 5	Manchester (Cheetham Ward)	"	704
" 5	§Stonehaven, Meeting at ; John Thomson, chairman	Mr. Nicol...	1
" 6	Loanhead, Inhabitants of... ..	Sir A. Maitland	217
" 6	†Dalkeith, "	"	182
" 7	§Perth, Meeting at ; W. Knowles, chairman	Mr. Kinnaird	1
" 8	†Manchester (St. George's Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	1,066
" 8	†Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	Mr. Birley	1,140
" 8	Clifton, Inhabitants of	Mr. Morley	209
" 11	§Coventry, Meeting at ; Thomas Wyles, president	Mr. Eaton	1
" 11	†Glasgow, Inhabitants of	Mr. Graham	3,465
" 11	†Stoke Bishop, "	Mr. K. Hodgson	45
" 11	†Clifton, "	"	44
" 11	Shirehampton, "	"	135
" 11	†Torquay, "	Dr. Lush...	50
" 11	Holywood, "	Mr. M'Laren	85
" 12	§Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Municipal Corporation of	Mr. Headlam	Seal 1
" 12	§Hartlepool, "	Mr. Jackson	Seal
" 12	§Huddersfield, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of under their Corporate Common Seal	Mr. Leatham	Seal
" 13	§Malton, Meeting at ; J. Craven, chairman	Mr. C. Fitzwilliam	1
" 13	§Banbury, Meeting at ; W. Banton, chairman	Mr. Samuelson	1

Mar. 13	Newton SaintLoe, Inhabitants of	Sir William Tite	105
" 14	§Burntisland, Meeting at ; David Low, chairman	Mr. Aytoun	1
" 14	§Wakefield, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of, in Council assembled	Mr. S. Beaumont	Seal
" 14	Kirkwall, Meeting at	Mr. Jacob Bright	69
" 14	E. C. Wolstenholme	"	1
" 14	Elizabeth Cobb... ..	Mr. Jacob Bright	1
" 14	†Leeds, Female Inhabitants of	Mr. Carter	48
" 14	Salford (St. Matthias and Trinity Wards)	Mr. Cawley	1,017
" 14	§Salford, Corporation of	"	Seal 1
" 14	§Bootle-cum-Linacre, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of	Mr. Cross	Seal 2
" 14	§Truro, Meeting at ; W. H. Jenkins, chairman	Sir F. Williams	1
" 14	§Helston, Meeting at ; James Hy. Hoskin, chairman	Mr. A. Young...	1
" 15	†Merthyr, Inhabitants of	Mr. Fothergill...	133
" 15	§Merthyr Tydfil, Meeting at ; T. D. Matthias, chairman	Mr. Richard	1
" 15	§Cardiff, Meeting at ; John Coralis, chairman	"	1
" 15	Neath and Llanelly, Inhabitants of	"	20
" 15	§Peterborough, Meeting at ; B. Taylor, chairman... ..	Mr. Wells...	1
" 18	§Dollar, Meeting at ; J. Duncan-son, chairman	Mr. Adam...	1
" 18	Manchester (St. George's Ward)	Sir Thos. Bazley	1,084
" 18	§Stirling, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of	Mr. Campbell	Seal 1
" 18	§Chipping Wycombe, Meeting at ; T. Gilbert, chairman	Mr. Carington	1
" 18	§Rochdale, Meeting at ; W. T. Shawcross, Mayor, chairman	Mr. Thos. Potter	1
" 18	§Dewsbury, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of	Mr. Serj. Simon	Seal 2
" 19	§North Shields, Meeting at ; Mary Ann Hodgkin, president	Mr. W. Beaumont	1
" 19	§Bristol, Meeting at (Women Burgesses of St. Paul's and St. James) ; Mary A. Estlin, president	Mr. K. Hodgson.	1
" 19	§Liskeard, Meeting at ; Richard S. Raby, Mayor... ..	Mr. Horsman	1
" 19	Finsbury, Inhabitants of	Mr. Lusk	1,012
" 19	§Innerleithen, Meeting at ; A. Lennie, chairman... ..	Sir G. Montgomery	1
" 19	§Kirkwall, Meeting at... ..	Mr. Pender	Seal 1
" 19	§Tewkesbury, Meeting at ; T. Wilkinson, chairman	Mr. W. E. Price	Seal 1
" 19	§Edinburgh, Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of... ..	Mr. M'Laren	Seal 1

Mar. 20	Salford (Trinity Ward)	... Mr. Cawley	... 1,127
" 20	North Berwick, Inhabitants of	Sir H. F. Davie...	99
" 20	Chelsea,	Sir Henry Hoare	1,185
" 21	¶Tower Hamlets,	Mr. Ayrton	1,023
" 21	§Arbroath, Meeting at ...	Mr. Baxter	1
" 21	§Ledbury, Meeting at, P. R. Spencer, chairman	Mr. Jacob Bright	1
" 21	¶Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	1,047
" 21	¶Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	Mr. Jacob Bright	1,074
" 21	Stafford, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Salt	63
" 21	¶Westminster,	Mr. Wm. Smith	1,716
" 22	¶Bath,	Mr. A. Herbert	2,028
" 22	Harlech and Llanfair,	Mr. Holland	26
" 22	¶Deal,	Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen	20
" 22	¶Edinburgh,	Mr. M'Laren	2,031
" 22	§Tower Hamlets, meeting at, B. Lucraft, chairman	Mr. Samuda	1
" 22	Samuel Courtauld, and others	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson	25
" 22	§Buckingham, Meeting at, John Small, chairman	Sir H. Verney	1
" 22	Peterborough, Inhabitants of...	Mr. Wells	1,272
" 25	§Burntisland, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of, D. Jackson, Provost	Mr. Aytoun	1
" 25	¶Leeds Women, Municipal voters of the North Ward	Mr. Carter	63
" 25	¶Rothesay, Inhabitants of	Mr. C. Dalrymple	107
" 25	Haddington,	Sir H. F. Davie	232
" 25	Haddington, Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage	"	13
" 25	¶Bolton, Inhabitants of	Colonel Gray	1,237
" 25	§Newark, Corporation of	Mr. Hodgkinson	Seal 1
" 25	Maxwelltown, Inhabitants of	Mr. Jardine	236
" 25	¶Lambeth,	Sir J. Lawrence	1,335
" 25	§Lambeth, Meeting at, George W. Murphy, chairman...	Mr. M'Arthur	1
" 25	§Wick and Pultneytown Young Men's Improvement Association, G. M. Sutherland, president	Mr. M'Laren	1
" 25	§Hawick, Meeting at; John Nichol, chairman	Mr. Trevelyan	1
" 25	Windy Nook, County Durham, Meeting at	Sir H. Williamson	1
" 25	Tinwald, Inhabitants of	"	67
" 26	¶Dollar,	Mr. Adam	442
" 26	§Bath, Meeting of Women Householders and Rate-payers; A. G. Langton, president	Mr. D. Dalrymple	1
" 26	¶Chelsea, Inhabitants of	Mr. Eastwick	1,455
" 26	Galashiels, Meeting at; Alex. Munro, chairman	Mr. Trevelyan	1

Mar. 26	§Wrexham, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of ...	Mr. W. Williams	Seal 1
April 4	¶Leeds, Female Municipal Voters Holbeck Ward	Mr. Carter	150
" 4	Dunbar, Meeting at; William Purves, chairman	Sir F. Davie	1
" 4	§Falmouth, Mayor, Aldermen and others of ...	Mr. Eastwick	Seal 1
" 4	Peebles, Meeting at; Robert Todd, chairman	Sir George Montgomery	1
" 4	§Crieff, Meeting at; D. R. Williamson, chairman	Mr. Parker	1
" 4	John Giles and others	Mr. Seely	789
" 4	§Stockport, Meeting at; John Walthew, chairman	Mr. John Smith	1
" 5	§Stalybridge, Meeting at; J. F. Cheetham, chairman	Sir E. Buckley	1
" 5	§Elgin, Meeting at; Alexander Russell, chairman	Mr. Grant Duff	1
" 5	¶Woolwich, Inhabitants of	Mr. Gladstone	3,512
" 5	Lerwick,	Mr. M'Laren	16
" 5	§Bristol, Meeting of Women Burgesses of St. Michael's and St. Augustine's Wards; Mary Ann Eulin, president	Mr. Morley	1
" 5	¶Bristol, Inhabitants of	"	1,013
" 5	§Cheltenham, Meeting at; A. M. Brown, chairman	Mr. H. Samuelson	1
" 5	Greenwich, Inhabitants of	Sir D. Salomons	1,105
" 5	Dalry,	Sir David Wedderburn	48
" 8	Manchester (New Cross Ward)	Sir T. Bazley	1,036
" 8	Manchester (New Cross Ward)	"	1,035
" 8	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	1,046
" 8	W. T. Wood and others	Mr. Jacob Bright	3
" 8	Salford, Inhabitants of	Mr. Charley	1,036
" 8	Salford	"	1,131
" 8	§Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Meeting at; John Glover, chairman	Mr. Cowen	1
" 8	Chelsea, Meeting at	Mr. Eastwick	1
" 8	§South Shields, Meeting at; Edwd. Moore, chairman	Mr. Stevenson	1
" 8	§Beverley, Meeting at; William Lambert, chairman	Mr. Sykes	1
" 8	Edinburgh, Members of the Executive Committee	"	4
" 9	Frances Wood Smith	Mr. Adams	1
" 9	M. Cadogan	"	1
" 9	Maria Murray	"	1
" 9	Dollar, Members of Executive Committee	"	6
" 9	§Bramley, Meeting at; C. Mary Monckton, president	Mr. Baines	1
" 9	Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	Mr. Birley	1,063
" 9	Manchester (St. George's Ward)	"	1,122

April 9	Manchester (Medlock-st. Ward)	Mr. Birley	...	1,056
" 9	§Dumbarton, Meeting at; John Kirkpatrick	Mr. P. Bouverie	...	1
" 9	Chelsea, Inhabitants of	Sir Charles Dilke	...	1,025
" 9	§Keith, Meeting at; W. Gillespie chairman	Mr. Grant Duff	...	1
" 9	Cumbernauld, Inhabitants of	Mr. A. Ewing	...	33
" 9	Alexander Henderson	"	...	1
" 9	Westminster, Inhabitants of	Capt. Grosvenor	...	1,450
" 9	Wilmslow,	Mr. Legh	...	112
" 9	§Forres, Meeting at; Robt. Peat, chairman	Mr. Mackintosh	...	1
" 9	Forres...	"	...	93
" 9	§Nairn, Meeting at; C. B. Mackintosh, chairman	"	...	1
" 9	§Inverness, Meeting at; J. Mackenzie, M.D., chairman	"	...	1
" 9	§Chatham, meeting at; W. King-ton, L.L.D., chairman	Mr. W. Martin	...	1
" 9	Silksworth, Inhabitants of	Mr. Pease	...	60
" 9	Rochdale,	Mr. Thos. Potter	...	2,026
" 9	Berwickshire,	Mr. Robertson	...	61
" 9	Westruther,	"	...	29
" 9	Dunse,	"	...	63
" 9	Corby,	Mr. Welby	...	78
" 10	Margaret Stewart	Mr. Adam	...	1
" 10	M. Herriot	"	...	1
" 10	Keynsham, Inhabitants of	Mr. D. Dalrymple	...	125
" 10	Stroud,	Mr. Dickinson	...	201
" 10	†Lambert,	Mr. M'Arthur	...	2,072
" 10	†Musselburgh,	Mr. Macfie	...	110
" 10	Edinburgh, Meeting of Female Inhabitants; Mary Burton, president	Mr. M'Laren	...	1
" 10	Elizabeth A. Macqueen	"	...	1
" 10	Auchinlech, Meeting at; Wm. Andrews, chairman	Sir D. Wedderburn	...	1
" 11	§Montrose, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of	Mr. Baxter	...	Seal 1
" 11	§Middlesborough, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of	Mr. Bolckow	...	Seal 1
" 11	§Paisley, Meeting at; Thomas Coats, chairman	Mr. Crum-Ewing	...	1
" 11	†Kirkcolm, Inhabitants of	Lord Garlies	...	159
" 11	Stoneykirk,	"	...	131
" 11	Newluce,	"	...	91
" 11	§Whitby, Meeting at; Rev. J. Warnes, chairman	Mr. Gladstone	...	1
" 11	Worcester, meeting at; James F. Airey, chairman	Mr. Laslett	...	1
" 11	†Marylebone, Inhabitants of	Mr. H. Lewis	...	1,011
" 11	†Marylebone,	"	...	1,000
" 11	†Marylebone,	"	...	1,008
" 11	†Castle Douglas,	Mr. Maxwell	...	134
" 11	Ashton-under-Lyne,	Mr. Mellor	...	2,080

April 11	Newcastleton, Inhabitants of	Lord H. Scott	...	156
" 11	†Finsbury,	Mr. Torrens	...	1,751
" 11	†Brighton,	Mr. White	...	1,799
" 12	†Rotherham,	Mr. H. Beaumont	...	122
" 12	Manchester (Medlock-st. Ward)	Mr. Birley	...	1,047
" 12	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	...	1,027
" 12	§Jedburgh, Meeting at; Wm. Elliot, provost, chairman	Sir H. Davie	...	1
" 12	Longhope, Inhabitants of	Mr. Dundas	...	33
" 12	Stennis, Orkney,	"	...	107
" 12	Sandwick, Orkney,	"	...	10
" 12	Orphir, Orkney,	"	...	28
" 12	†Metropolis,	Mr. Eastwick	...	978
" 12	†Moss Side, Lancashire,	Mr. A. Egerton	...	90
" 12	Strachur, Ayrshire,	Marquis of Iorne	...	90
" 12	Agnes Lillie	Mr. M'Laren	...	1
" 12	Agnes Lawrence	"	...	1
" 12	†Dublin, Inhabitants of	Mr. Pim	...	549
" 12	§Ripley Local Board of Health	Mr. R. Smith	...	Seal 1
" 12	Old Cumnock, Inhabitants of	Sir D. Wedderburn	...	14
" 12	§Old Cumnock, Meeting at; J. Mc.Kinnon, chairman	"	...	1
" 12	†Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead, Inhabitants of	"	...	1,064
" 12	Wakefield,	"	...	135
" 8	Wm. Thorold Wood and others	Mr. Jacob Bright	...	3
" 15	§Kirkcaldy, Town Council of	Mr. Aytoun	...	Seal 1
" 15	Manchester (New Cross Ward)	Mr. Thos. Bazley	...	1,049
" 15	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	...	1,026
" 15	§Middlesborough, Meeting at; J. Dunning, chairman	Mr. Bolckow	...	1
" 15	Great Berkhamstead, Inhabitants of, county of Herts.	Mr. Brand	...	79
" 15	Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	Mr. Jacob Bright	...	1,015
" 15	North Wootton, Inhabitants of	"	...	16
" 15	§Manchester, Municipal Corporation of	"	...	Seal
" 15	Salford, Inhabitants of	Mr. Cawley	...	1,030
" 15	†Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Inhabitants of	Sir J. Cowen	...	1,006
" 15	§Northampton, Municipal Corporation of	Mr. Gilpin	...	Seal 1
" 15	Oswestry, Inhabitants of	Mr. J. O. Gore	...	49
" 15	St. Asaph,	Sir J. Hanmer	...	54
" 15	†Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	Mr. Headlam	...	1,025
" 15	§Hartlepool, Meeting at; C. Nielson, Chairman	Mr. Jackson	...	1
" 15	Denbighshire, Inhabitants of	Mr. M'Laren	...	35
" 15	§Hanley, Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of	Mr. Melly	...	Seal 1
" 15	§Wick & Pultney Town, Meeting at; D. Berry, chairman	Mr. Pender	...	1
" 15	†Dublin, Inhabitants of	Mr. Pim	...	2,042
" 15	†Tipperary,	"	...	1,041
" 15	†Limerick,	"	...	25

April 15	Londonderry, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Pim	30
" 15	¶Westmeath "	" " " " "	20
" 15	¶Waterford "	" " " " "	31
" 15	Longford "	" " " " "	22
" 15	Wexford "	" " " " "	61
" 15	¶Cork "	" " " " "	31
" 15	¶Tower Hamlets "	Mr. Samuda ...	1,249
" 15	§Stockport, Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of ...	Mr. John Smith Seal	1
" 15	¶Rhyl, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. W. Williams	13
" 15	Pentcailtland, Haddingtonshire, Inhabitants of ...	" " " " "	33
" 15	Denbigh "	" " " " "	20
" 16	§Darlington, Meeting at; D. Dale, chairman ...	Mr. Backhouse...	1
" 16	Southwark, Inhabitants of ...	Col. Beresford ...	1,534
" 16	¶Stalybridge "	" " " " "	1,185
" 16	§Glasgow, Meeting at; W. M'Ewan, chairman ...	Mr. Dalglish ...	1
" 16	Helen Henderson ...	" " " " "	1
" 16	Margaret M'Ewan ...	Lord Garlies ...	1
" 16	Lambeth, Inhabitants of ...	Sir J. Lawrence	2,076
" 16	Marylebone "	Mr. H. Lewis ...	1,483
" 16	§Southwark, Meeting at; John Sinclair, chairman ...	Mr. Locke ...	1
" 16	Finsbury, Inhabitants at ...	Mr. Lusk ...	1,578
" 16	§Stourbridge, Meeting at; H. Sherrard, chairman ...	Mr. Lyttelton ...	1
" 16	Ashton-under-Lyne, Inhab. of	Mr. Mellor ...	40
" 16	§Guisborough, Meeting at; Robt. Wright, chairman ...	Mr. Milbank ...	1
" 16	¶Stockport, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Tipping ...	613
" 16	§Prescott, Local Board of ...	Mr. Turner ...	Seal 1
" 16	Glencaple, Inhabitants of ...	Major Walker ...	82
" 16	J. Knotts, Essex Park, near Dumfries ...	" " " " "	1
" 16	J. Fergusson ...	" " " " "	1
" 16	J. W. Paterson, Craighend, Dumfries ...	" " " " "	1
" 17	E. Haddock and others ...	Colonel Amcotts	116
" 17	¶Glasgow, Inhabitants of... ..	Mr. Anderson ...	8,095
" 17	§Leominster, Meeting at; J. Southwell, chairman ...	Mr. R. Arkwright	1
" 17	Devizes, Inhabitants of ...	Sir T. Bateson...	80
" 17	§Canterbury, Meeting at; John Brent, chairman ...	Mr. B. Johnstone	1
" 17	Leeds, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Carter ...	1,435
" 17	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "	Sir Jos. Cowen	129
" 17	¶Tiverton, "	Mr. Dalrymple...	315
" 17	¶Eliza L. Morton and others ...	Mr. W. Egerton	14
" 17	Paisley, Renfrewshire Branch of National Society for Women's Suffrage ...	Mr. Crum-Ewing	6
" 17	Lesswalt, Inhabitants of... ..	Lord Garlies ...	72
" 17	§Greenock, Meeting at; D. Campbell, chairman ...	Mr. Grieve ...	1

April 17	¶Gateshead-on-Tyne, Inhab. of	Sir William Hutt	1,151
" 17	Holm Cultram, Local Board of	Lord Muncaster	5
" 17	Esther Ramsbottom and others	Mr. Philips ...	232
" 17	¶Whittlesea, Inhabitants of ...	Lord Royston ...	44
" 17	Cheltenham, "	Mr. H. Samuelson	472
" 17	¶Cheltenham, Lucy F. Phillips	"	1
" 17	Cheltenham, Lucy F. Phillips	"	1
" 17	¶Heaton Norris, Inhabitants of	Mr. B. Smith ...	311
" 17	K. Amberley and others... ..	Lord Somerset...	245
" 17	St. Helens, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Turner ...	79
" 17	Bath, "	" " " " "	1,231
" 18	Bourton-on-the-Hill "	Sir M. H. Beach	102
" 18	§Hunslet, Meeting at; Catherine M. Bucton, president ...	Mr. Carter ...	1
" 18	Bridge of Allan, Inhabitants of	Admiral Erskine	44
" 18	Harrow, and other places "	Lord Hamilton .	20
" 18	§Wishaw, Meeting at; John Wardrop, chairman ...	M. J. Hamilton .	1
" 18	§Lambeth, Meeting at; Eliza Orme, president ...	Sir J. Lawrence	1
" 18	Macclesfield, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Legh ...	125
" 18	¶Marylebone, "	Mr. H. Lewis ...	1,001
" 18	§Uxbridge, Meeting at; George James, chairman ...	" " " " "	1
" 18	Stranraer, Inhabitants of ...	The Lord Advo- cate ...	103
" 18	§Wigtown, Town Council of; W. McKie, chairman ...	"	1
" 18	¶Stranraer, Inhabitants of ...	"	534
" 18	Matlock, "	Mr. M'Laren ...	91
" 18	Lasswade & Bonnyrigg, Inh. of	Sir A. Maitland .	212
" 18	¶Edinburgh "	Mr. Miller ...	1,024
" 18	Birmingham, "	Mr. Muntz ...	992
" 18	¶Tavistock, "	Mr. A. Russell...	169
" 18	§Tynemouth, Meeting at; J. Green, chairman ...	Mr. E. Smith ...	1
" 18	E. Jones and others ...	" " " " "	1,136
" 18	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Inhb. of	" " " " "	2,183
" 19	Schilbotel, "	Mr. Jacob Bright	16
" 19	¶Canterbury, "	Capt. Brinkman .	328
" 19	§Sunderland, Meeting at; Benj. Glover, chairman... ..	Mr. Candlish ...	1
" 19	¶Salford, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Charley ...	112
" 19	¶Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "	Sir Jos. Cowen .	1,032
" 19	¶Middleton, "	Mr. A. Egerton .	604
" 19	Saltcoats, "	Mr. Finnie ...	75
" 19	Kilwinning, "	" " " " "	55
" 19	Irvine, "	" " " " "	56
" 19	Inch, "	Lord Garlies ...	359
" 19	Lochryan, "	" " " " "	104
" 19	Galloway, National Society for Women's Suffrage ...	"	7
" 19	Kirkmaiden, Inhabitants of ...	" " " " "	107
" 19	Cefn Coed, "	Mr. Holford ...	53
" 19	¶Leith, "	Mr. Macfie ...	463
" 19	¶Bury, "	Mr. Philips ...	629

April 19	Alnwick, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Ridley ...	46
" 19	¶Finsbury, "	Mr. W.M. Torrens	2,707
" 22	¶Alloa, "	Mr. Adam ...	75
" 22	¶Manchester, "	Mr. Jacob Bright	2,635
" 22	Manchester (Medlock-st. Ward)	"	640
" 22	Southport, Inhabitants of ...	"	78
" 22	Altrincham, "	"	112
" 22	¶Manchester (Ardwick Ward)...	"	1,060
" 22	Manchester (St. Luke's Ward)	"	76
" 22	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	1,412
" 22	¶John Henry Greenwood and others ...	"	851
" 22	Manchester (St. Michael's Ward)	"	1,883
" 22	Chesterfield, Inhabitants of ...	"	39
" 22	¶Maria Sharman and others ...	"	92
" 22	Thomas Pocberry and others...	"	68
" 22	¶G. Fenton and others ...	"	117
" 22	Salford, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Cawley ...	1,626
" 22	¶Marylebone, "	Sir T. Chambers	1,417
" 22	¶North London, "	"	1,019
" 22	¶Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "	Sir J. Cowen ...	2,043
" 22	§Inverary, Meeting at; Walter Malcolm, chairman ...	Mr. Craufurd ...	Seal 1
" 22	§Banff, Meeting at; J. Wood, chairman ...	Mr. Grant Duff	Seal 1
" 22	Harrow, Inhabitants of ...	Viscount Enfield	127
" 22	¶Edgware, "	"	146
" 22	Great Stanmore, "	"	40
" 22	¶Hendon, "	"	108
" 22	§Todmorden Board of Guardians, Wm. Dugdale, chairman	Mr. Jos. Fielden	Seal 1
" 22	Belmont, Jane Tylour ...	Lord Garlies ...	1
" 22	§Port Glasgow, Meeting at; H. Berkinfil, chairman ...	Mr. Grieve ...	1
" 22	¶Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Inhb. of	Mr. Headlam ...	1,111
" 22	§Bristol, Meeting at; Mary A. Estlin, president ...	Mr. K. Hodgson	1
" 22	¶Gateshead, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Hutt ...	2,185
" 22	Hexham, "	Mr. M'Laren ...	307
" 22	¶West Middlesex, "	Mr. H. Lewis ...	1,118
" 22	¶Marylebone, "	"	1,055
" 22	¶Edwin Hill and others ...	"	1,533
" 22	§Glastonbury, Meeting at; J. Hullreid, chairman ...	Mr. N. Grenville	1
" 22	Rochdale, Inhabitants of...	Mr. T. Potter ...	1,226
" 22	Redruth, "	Mr. St. Aubyn...	263
" 22	¶Trinity, "	Sir A. Maitland	39
" 22	Melrose, "	Mr. Trevelyan ...	49
" 22	Melrose, Madeline M. Daniell and others ...	Sir D. Wedderburn	54
" 22	Wigan, Inhabitants of...	Wr. Woods ...	720
" 23	Kings Lynn, "	Mr. Jacob Bright	182
" 23	¶Thetford, "	Sir Robt. Buxton	132
" 23	¶Southampton, "	Mr. Cowper-Temple ...	519
" 23	¶East Retford, "	Viscount Galway	230

April 23	Glencluce, Inhabitants of ...	Lord Ga lies ...	14
" 23	¶Glencluce, "	"	557
" 23	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "	Mr. Headlam ...	1,523
" 23	¶Stratford, "	Mr. Hibbert ...	440
" 23	¶Oldham, "	"	743
" 23	Frome, "	Mr. T. Hughes...	157
" 23	§Taunton, Meeting at; W. R. Clarke, chairman ...	Mr. James...	1
" 23	Annan, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Jardine ...	171
" 23	Kidderminster, "	Mr. Lea ...	112
" 23	¶Finsbury, "	Mr. Lusk ...	2,030
" 23	¶Lambeth, "	Mr. M'Arthur ...	1,705
" 23	§Airdrie, Meeting at; R. Hamilton, chairman ...	Mr. Merry ...	1
" 23	¶Falkirk, Inhabitants of ...	"	210
" 23	§Tenby, Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of ...	Mr. Meyrick ...	Seal 1
" 23	¶Sheffield, Inhabitants of...	Mr. Mundella ...	1,298
" 23	§Tewkesbury, Meeting at; T. Wilkinson, chairman ...	Mr. W. E. Price	1
" 23	Tewkesbury, Inhabitants of ...	"	126
" 23	§Banbury, Meeting at; John Butcher, chairman ...	Mr. Samuelson...	1
" 23	§Pollockshaws, Meeting at; W. Potterton, chairman ...	Mr. Bruce...	1
" 23	§Lincoln, Meeting at; John Giles, chairman ...	Mr. Seeley ...	1
" 23	¶Galashiels, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Trevelyan ...	458
" 23	¶Dunsion, "	Major Walker ...	49
" 23	¶Penpont, "	"	81
" 23	¶Torthorwald, "	"	146
" 17	Selkirk, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of ...	Mr. Trevelyan ...	5
" 24	Burntisland, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Aytoun ...	139
" 24	¶Manchester, Female "	Sir. T. Bazley ...	47
" 24	Manchester, "	"	2,814
" 24	Manchester, "	Mr. Birley...	1,180
" 24	Manchester, "	"	2,840
" 24	Bath, "	Mr. Jacob Bright	2,111
" 24	¶Manchester, "	"	236
" 24	¶Thomas Dale and others...	"	91
" 24	Stalybridge, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Buckley ...	819
" 24	§Dunfermline, Meeting at; W. Dick, chairman ...	Mr. Campbell ...	1
" 24	South Queensferry, Meeting at; R. G. Jeffreys, Commander R.N., chairman ...	"	1
" 24	Leeds (North West Ward) ...	Mr. Carter ...	30
" 24	Leeds (East Ward) ...	"	72
" 24	¶Marylebone, Meeting at; W. D. Christie, chairman...	Sir T. Chambers	1
" 24	¶Marylebone, Inhabitants of ...	"	1,963
" 24	¶Annie H. Macdonell and others	"	280
" 24	¶Newcastle-on-Tyne, Inhab. of	Sir J. Cowen ..	2,013
" 24	¶H. Roberts and others ...	Mr. Eastwick ...	702
" 24	¶E. L. Templer and others ...	"	76.

April 24	§Queensbury, Meeting at; Elijah Lee, chairman	Mr. Eastwick ...	1
" 24	¶Plymouth, Inhabitants of	" ...	5
" 24	¶Bridport, "	" ...	31
" 24	¶Coventry, "	Mr. Eaton ...	537
" 24	¶Flixton, "	Mr. A. Egerton ...	17
" 24	¶John Brierley and others	" ...	28
" 24	Dinas-y-Mowddy, Inhab. of	Mr. Holland ...	37
" 24	Mary Fisher, of Carlisle	Sir W. Lawson... ..	1
" 24	Dartford, Inhabitants of	Mr. Mills ...	371
" 24	¶Tunbridge, "	" ...	76
" 24	¶Chipping Norton, "	Colonel North ...	53
" 24	Garstang, "	Mr. F. Stanley ...	28
" 24	Peterborough, "	Mr. Wells... ..	919
" 24	¶Henry Peacock and others	Mr. White ...	194
" 24	¶Eliza Webster and others	" ...	2,271
" 24	Stow-on-the-Wold, Inhab. of... ..	Mr. Yorke... ..	24
" 24	¶Newquay, "	" ...	295
" 25	Darlington, "	Mr. Backhouse... ..	2,547
" 25	¶Clonmel, "	Mr. Bagwell ...	1,020
" 25	¶Bognor, "	Col. Barttelot ...	274
" 25	Arabella Shore and others	Mr. Benyon ...	44
" 25	§Newcastle, Meeting at; J. Black, chairman	Marq. of Bowmont ...	1
" 25	Manchester, Inhabitants of	Mr. Jacob Bright ...	864
" 25	East Peckham, "	" ...	151
" 25	¶Thame and other places, "	Mr. Cartwright .	30
" 25	¶Chelsea, "	Sir C. Dilke ...	1,118
" 25	¶Birmingham, "	Mr. Dixon ...	1,024
" 25	¶Falmouth & other places, "	Mr. Eastwick ...	349
" 25	¶Jas. G. S. Anderson and others	" ...	5
" 25	¶John Stuart Mill and others	" ...	25
" 25	Coventry, Inhabitants of	Mr. Hill ...	389
" 25	George Edgecombe and others	Mr. Horsman ...	86
" 25	Dumfries, Female Inhab. of	Mr. Jardine ...	61
" 25	¶Lochmaben, "	" ...	125
" 25	¶Portobello, "	Mr. Macfie ...	469
" 25	¶Rochester and Strood, "	Mr. P. Martin ...	202
" 25	¶Rugby, "	Mr. Newdegate... ..	1,348
" 25	Lucy Fegan	Mr. Pim ...	1
" 25	¶Dublin, Inhabitants of	" ...	40
" 25	Ellen Brennan	" ...	1
" 25	¶Dublin, Inhabitants of	" ...	26
" 25	¶Rathmines, "	" ...	124
" 25	¶Gloucester, "	Mr. W. E. Price ...	44
" 25	¶Lewisham, "	Sir D. Salomons ...	1,069
" 25	§Chelsea, meeting at; M. J. Fawcett, chairman	" ...	1
" 25	¶Dumfries, Inhabitants of	" ...	3
" 26	Derby, Meeting at; T. Roe, chairman	Mr. M. Bass ...	1
" 26	¶Manchester, Inhabitants of	Sir T. Bazley ...	570
" 26	Coxlodge, "	Mr. Beaumont... ..	381
" 26	Manchester, "	Mr. Birley ...	1,044
" 26	D. Archer and others	Mr. Jacob Bright ...	14
" 26	¶Alex. Macmillan and others	" ...	245

April 26	¶Loughborough, Inhabitants of	Mr. Jacob Bright ...	28
" 26	Exeter, "	" ...	180
" 26	Nottingham, "	" ...	26
" 26	¶Stapleton, M. Davonport Hill and others	" ...	31
" 26	¶Sheldon Amos and others	" ...	153
" 26	¶Southwark and other places	" ...	1,170
" 26	Manchester, Inhabitants of	" ...	1,705
" 26	Bournemouth, "	" ...	16
" 26	¶James Kemp and others	" ...	211
" 26	Bramley, Inhabitants of	Mr. Carter ...	535
" 26	Bramley, Women's Suffrage Committee, Sarah Myers secretary	" ...	1
" 26	Salford, Inhabitants of	Mr. Charley ...	90
" 26	¶Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	Sir J. Cowen ...	1,603
" 26	¶Blaydon-on-Tyne, "	" ...	699
" 26	¶Dunbar, "	Sir H. F. Davie ...	54
" 26	Swerton and other places	Mr. Denman ...	247
" 26	Shrewsbury, Inhabitants of	Mr. Figgins ...	164
" 26	§Greenwich, Meeting at; J. B. Langley, chairman... ..	Mr. Gladstone ...	1
" 26	¶Woolwich, Plumstead, and other places	" ...	1,302
" 26	¶Greenwich and other places	" ...	1,399
" 26	Greenock, Inhabitants of	Mr. Grieve ...	291
" 26	Wishaw, "	Mr. J. Hamilton ...	568
" 26	Agnes Neilson	" ...	1
" 26	F. S. Taunton and others	Mr. V. Harcourt ...	54
" 26	Oxford University, Fellows of Colleges of	Mr. G. Hardy ...	24
" 26	Cheetham Hill, Inhabitants of	Mr. S. Henry ...	254
" 26	Lenton and other places... ..	Mr. A. Herbert ...	1,568
" 26	Basford, Inhabitants of	" ...	1,591
" 26	¶Nottingham, "	" ...	13,420
" 26	§Royton Local Board, B. R. Bentley, chairman	Mr. Hibbert ...	1
" 26	Gateshead, Inhabitants of	Sir W. Hutt ...	1,905
" 26	§Throston Local Board	Mr. Jackson ...	Seal.
" 26	Hartlepool, Inhabitants of	" ...	7
" 26	Bridgewater, "	Mr. Langton ...	182
" 26	Hampstead, "	Mr. H. Lewis ...	1,200
" 26	§Brentford, Meeting at; G. Faithful, chairman	" ...	1
" 26	Chithorn, Inhabitants of	The Lord Advocate ...	135
" 26	Oldbury Unitarian Congregation	Mr. Lyttelton ...	72
" 26	Cork, Inhabitants of	Mr. Maguire ...	1,198
" 26	¶Louisa Corney and others	Mr. M'Arthur ...	44
" 26	¶Edinburgh, Inhabitants of	Mr. M'Laren ...	995
" 26	¶Edinburgh (St. Andrew's)	" ...	39
" 26	¶Mary Ann Sleep	" ...	1
" 26	¶Mary S. Brown... ..	" ...	1
" 26	¶Chatham, Inhabitants of	Mr. Otway ...	342
" 26	¶Putney and Wimbledon, "	Mr. Peek ...	71
" 26	Rochdale, "	Mr. T. Potter ...	622
" 26	Wexford, "	Mr. Power ...	103

April 26	¶R. Taylor and others	... .. Mr. Rathbone	... 1,310
" 26	¶Chelmsford, Inhabitants of	... Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson	... 81
" 26	¶Westminster,	... Mr. W. H. Smith	2,200
" 26	¶Troedyrhew,	... Mr. Talbot	... 60
" 26	¶Merthyr Tidvil	... ..	... 62
" 26	¶C. J. Evans and others	... ..	... 677
" 26	¶Swinton and Radford, Inhabit. of	... ..	... 1,750
" 26	¶Henry Rees and others	... ..	... 197
" 26	¶Abercannaird, Inhabitants of...	... ..	... 40
" 26	§Haddingtonshire, Branch of the National Society for Women, Chas. Netman, chairman	... ..	... 1
" 29	Birmingham, Inhabitants of Hall Green	... Mr. Amphlett	... 11
" 29	Kirkcaldy,	... Mr. Aytoun	... 456
" 29	Fifeshire, Branch of National Society of Women's Suffrage...	... ..	... 11
" 29	§Kirkcaldy, Meeting at; Robert Douglas, chairman	... ..	... 1
" 29	Burntisland, Executive Committee of the Fifeshire Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage...	... ..	... 11
" 29	¶Wandsworth, Inhabitants of	... Sir R. Baggallay	... 54
" 29	¶Derby,	... Mr. Michael Bass	... 190
" 29	¶Middlesborough,	... Mr. Bolckow	... 1,012
" 29	¶Rutherglen, Samuel Baker and others	... Mr. P. Bouverie	... 197
" 29	¶Kilmarnock, Inhabitants of	... ..	... 69
" 29	§Rutherglen, Meeting at; Samuel Baker, provost	... ..	... 1
" 29	§Dumbarton, Provost, Magistrates, and Council of; Samuel Bennett, provost	... ..	... Seal 1
" 29	¶Glossop, Inhabitants of	... Mr. Jacob Bright	... 80
" 29	¶Manchester,	... ..	... 1,452
" 29	¶Manchester	... ..	... 1,135
" 29	¶Newark-upon-Trent,	... Mr. Bristowe	... 274
" 29	¶Dunfermline,	... Mr. Campbell	... 361
" 29	§Leeds, Women's Suffrage Committee (Hunslet Ward), Caroline Walker, sec.	... Mr. Carter	... 1
" 29	§Leeds Women's Suffrage Committee (North West Ward), Madel. Neville, secretary	... ..	... 1
" 29	§Holbeck Women's Suffrage Committee; Dinah Goodall, secretary	... ..	... 1
" 29	§Leeds, Central Women's Suffrage Committee; Catherine Mary Buckton, hon. sec.	... ..	... 1

April 29	§Marylebone, meeting at; W. D. Chester, chairman	... Sir T. Chambers	... 1
" 29	¶Salford, Inhabitants of	... Mr. Charley	... 832
" 29	§Southampton, Meeting at; S. Tryon, Major-General, chairman	... Mr. Cowper-Temple	... 1
" 29	Oban, Members of the Executive Committee	... Mr. Craufurd	... 4
" 29	¶Samuel McTavish, of Rothesay, Bute	... Mr. C. Dalrymple	... 1
" 29	§Scarborough, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of	... Mr. Dent	... Seal
" 29	¶Birmingham, Inhabitants of	... Mr. Dixon	... 685
" 29	¶Chippenham	... Mr. Goldney	... 608
" 29	¶Greenock, Committee of the National Society of Women's Suffrage	... Mr. Grieve	... 10
" 29	¶Metropolis, Inhabitants of	... Lord G. Hamilton	... 549
" 29	¶Dublin, Annie Harkett	... Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton	... 1
" 29	Glasnevin, Inhabitants of	... ..	... 32
" 29	¶Phibsborough,	... ..	... 22
" 29	¶Boosterstown,	... ..	... 202
" 29	¶Newcastle-on-Tyne,	... Mr. Headlam	... 2,084
" 29	¶Newcastle-on-Tyne,	... ..	... 1,460
" 29	¶Preston,	... Sir T. Hesketh	... 210
" 29	Tunbridge Wells,	... Vicount Holmesdale	... 27
" 29	Sanquhar,	... Mr. Jardine	... 198
" 29	¶Scarborough,	... Sir H. Jonstone	... 228
" 29	§Perth, Executive Committee, John Wallace, convener	... Mr. Kinnaird	... 1
" 29	Meath, Inhabitants of	... Mr. McEvoy	... 403
" 29	Edinburgh, Sophia L. Jex Blake	... Mr. M'Laren	... 1
" 29	Anstruther, Inhabitants of	... ..	... 57
" 29	¶Janet, Euphemia, and Sophy M'Laren	... ..	... 3
" 29	¶Bristol Inhabitants of	... Mr. Morley	... 5,449
" 29	Sligo,	... Mr. O'Connor	... 60
" 29	Coupar Angus,	... Mr. Parker	... 68
" 29	Jean McDougal	... ..	... 1
" 29	¶Comrie, Inhabitants of	... ..	... 261
" 29	§Dunkeld, Executive Committee, James Mackenzie	... ..	... 1
" 29	Margaret Sinclair	... ..	... 1
" 29	§Stromness, Executive Committee, James Spence	... Mr. Pender	... 1
" 29	§Tain Executive Committee; W. Smith, convener, Edwd. M'Lardy, secretary	... ..	... 2
" 29	§Invergordon and Rosskeen Inhabitants of; John Ross	... ..	... 1
" 29	Wick, Inhabitants of	... ..	... 147
" 29	§Wick, Executive Committee	... ..	... 4
" 29	§Invergordon, Meeting at; A. Munro, chairman	... ..	... 1

April 29	§Dingwall, Meeting at ; S. Eneas Adam, chairman	Mr. Pender ...	1
" 29	Tain, Inhabitants of	" ...	221
" 29	†John Smith and others	Mr. Philips ...	205
" 29	Anna Anderson... ..	Mr. Pim ...	1
" 29	Elizabeth Wheelan	" ...	1
" 29	Limerick, Inhabitants of	" ...	106
" 29	†Roscommon, "	" ...	116
" 29	†C. H. C. Rhode and others	Mr. Rathbone ...	127
" 29	§Johnstone, Meeting at ; John Fraser, chairman	Mr. Bruce... ..	1
" 29	§Kilbarchan, Meeting at ; John Fraser, chairman... ..	" ...	1
" 29	Paisley, Inhabitants of... ..	" ...	25
" 29	†South Shields " ..	Mr. Stevenson ...	2,406
" 29	†North Shields " ..	Mr. E. Smith ...	2,506
" 29	†Erith and Belvedere, " ..	Mr. John Talbot	651
" 29	†Sydenham and Forest Hill " ..	" ...	381
" 29	†Bath, " ..	Sir William Tite	69
" 29	†Galashiels, Committee	Mr. Trevelyan ...	8
" 29	†Hawick, "	" ...	8
" 29	Parkhill, Inhabitants of	" ...	30
" 30	†Newport, " ..	Sir R. Anstruther	92
" 30	Tayport, " ..	" ...	144
" 30	†Macclesfield, " ..	Mr. Brocklehurst	133
" 30	Market Lavington, " ..	Lord Chas. Bruce	119
" 30	§Market Lavington, Meeting at ; S. Saunders, chairman " ..	" ...	1
" 30	William Sugden and others	Sir Edwd. Buller	10
" 30	†William Miller and others	Mr. Candlish ...	3,324
" 30	†Leeds, Inhabitants of	Mr. Carter ...	1,411
" 30	†Leeds, " ..	" ...	10,437
" 30	†Wm. B. Carpenter and others	Sir T. Chambers	276
" 30	†Alice Westlake and others ..	" ...	298
" 30	†North London, Inhabitants of	" ...	524
" 30	†North London, " ..	" ...	476
" 30	†Dublin, " ..	Sir D. Corrigan	1,016
" 30	†Jedburgh, " ..	Sir H. F. Davie	265
" 30	§Haddington, Meeting at ; Robt. Porteus, bailie	" ...	1
" 30	Whitchurch, Inhabitants of	Mr. Eastwick ...	4
" 30	Whittlesea, " ..	" ...	5
" 30	Dodsworth, " ..	" ...	10
" 30	†Deal, " ..	" ...	15
" 30	†Windsor and Eton " ..	Mr. Eykyn ...	107
" 30	†Kensington, " ..	Mr. Fawcett ...	763
" 30	Fulbourne, " ..	" ...	7
" 30	†Whitby, " ..	Mr. Wm. Henry Gladstone ...	847
" 30	†Josephine E. Butler and others	Colonel Grant ...	2,844
" 30	†Taunton, Inhabitants of... ..	Mr. James ...	805
" 30	Birkenhead National Society for Women's Suffrage	Mr. Laird ...	6
" 30	§Birkenhead, Meeting at ; J. S. Binns, chairman	" ...	1
" 30	†Birkenhead, Inhabitants of	" ...	657

April 30	Wigan, Inhabitants of	Mr. Lancaster ...	659
" 30	†Finsbury " ..	Mr. Lusk ...	1,684
" 30	Stourbridge " ..	Mr. Lyttelton ...	116
" 30	Evesham, " ..	" ...	41
" 30	†Newhaven, " ..	Mr. Macfie ...	33
" 30	§Lambeth, Meeting at ; F. W. Chesson, chairman	Mr. M'Arthur ...	1
" 30	†Aberdeen, Inhabitants of	Mr. M'Laren ...	905
" 30	§Dumfries, Branch of National Society for Women's Suffrage ; J. B. Harkness, honorary secretary	" ...	1
" 30	Peebles Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage... ..	Sir G. Montgomery	6
" 30	Innerleithen Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage	" ...	7
" 30	Peebles, Inhabitants of	" ...	59
" 30	†Samuel Charlesworth & others	Mr. Mundella ...	92
" 30	†Sheffield, Inhabitants of... ..	" ...	1,666
" 30	†Frederick Impey and others	Mr. Muntz ...	593
" 30	Crieff, Inhabitants of	Mr. Parker ...	68
" 30	Wick, Provosts, Magistrates, and Town Council of	Mr. Pender ...	Seal 1
" 30	Christina Coyle... ..	Mr. Pim ...	1
" 30	Dunboyne, Inhabitants of	" ...	120
" 30	Blackrock, " ..	" ...	110
" 30	Tipperary, " ..	" ...	637
" 30	Dublin, " ..	" ...	1,013
" 30	Cavan, " ..	" ...	110
" 30	Kilkenny, " ..	" ...	124
" 30	Meath, " ..	" ...	103
" 30	†Cork, " ..	" ...	40
" 30	Monaghan, " ..	" ...	53
" 30	Kildare, " ..	" ...	120
" 30	†Mima Addison and others	Mr. Rathbone ...	819
" 30	Edward Allen and others	Mr. Ridley ...	26
" 30	†Stoke-upon-Trent, Inhab. of	Mr. Roden ...	101
" 30	†Burnley, " ..	Mr. R. Shaw ...	2,009
" 30	†Westminster, " ..	Mr. W. Smith ...	3,869
" 30	†Dumfries, " ..	Major Walker ...	264
" 30	§Moffat, Meeting at ; Samuel Nield, chairman, and two others	" ...	3
" 30	Newbridge, Inhabitants of	" ...	64
" 30	Wellington, Edward Jones and another	" ...	2
" 30	†Chelsea, Inhabitants of	" ...	1,720
" 30	†Hammersmith, " ..	" ...	1,176
" 30	†Worcester, " ..	" ...	373
" 30	Kirkmahoe, " ..	" ...	66
May 1	§Hereford, Meeting at ; Edwin E. Bosley, mayor... ..	Major Arbuthnot	1
" 1	†Tower Hamlets, Inhabitants of	Mr. Ayrton ...	935
" 1	†Darlington, " ..	Mr. Backhouse...	19

May	1	¶ Cirencester, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Bathurst ...	111
"	1	¶ Manchester, " ...	Mr. Jacob Bright	514
"	1	Margaret Sutcliffe and others...	"	500
"	1	¶ Salford, Inhabitants of ...	"	718
"	1	Manchester " ...	"	891
"	1	¶ William Lister and others ...	"	409
"	1	¶ John Linskill " ...	"	328
"	1	¶ Robert Burn " ...	"	16
"	1	¶ Llandyssul, Inhabitants of ...	"	125
"	1	¶ Elizabeth Swanwick and others	"	73
"	1	¶ Broadway, Inhabitants of...	"	242
"	1	¶ Hornsey and Highgate, " ...	"	329
"	1	§ Norwich, Meeting at; James Freeman, chairman ...	Mr. Colman ...	1
"	1	¶ Newcastle, Inhabitants of ...	Sir J. Cowen ...	27
"	1	¶ Mary Jane Collins and others	"	85
"	1	¶ Elizabeth Hardcastle & others	Sir C. Dilke ...	23
"	1	Chelsea, Inhabitants of ...	"	2,548
"	1	¶ Ann Strahan and others...	Mr. Eastwick ...	125
"	1	¶ Cambridge, Inhabitants of ...	"	536
"	1	¶ Caroline Stansfeld and others	"	522
"	1	¶ James Edmunds " ...	"	503
"	1	¶ Caroline E. Williams " ...	"	444
"	1	¶ William Shaw " ...	"	350
"	1	¶ Harriet Isabella Mill " ...	"	138
"	1	¶ Westminster, Inhabitants of ...	"	24
"	1	¶ Buckingham, " ...	"	256
"	1	Andover, " ...	Mr. Fawcett ...	38
"	1	¶ Northampton, " ...	Mr. Gilpin ...	853
"	1	Stamford, " ...	Sir John Hay ...	109
"	1	¶ Hereford, " ...	Mr. Hoskyns ...	685
"	1	¶ Bristol, " ...	Sir G. Jenkinson ...	1,114
"	1	Belfast, " ...	Mr. W. Johnston ...	327
"	1	Forres, Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage... ..	Mr. Mackintosh ...	5
"	1	Lambeth, Inhabitants of... ..	Mr. M'Arthur... ..	1,147
"	1	¶ Leitrim, " ...	Mr. Maguire ...	38
"	1	¶ Merrion, " ...	"	104
"	1	¶ Queen's County, " ...	"	51
"	1	¶ Wexford, " ...	"	46
"	1	¶ Dublin, " ...	"	212
"	1	Catherine Dorothy Robertson .	"	1
"	1	Mary Ann Noble	"	1
"	1	Marianne Beattie	"	1
"	1	¶ Limerick, Inhabitants of... ..	"	...
"	1	¶ Stoke-upon-Trent, " ...	Mr. Melly... ..	148
"	1	¶ Edinburgh, " ...	Mr. Miller ...	870
"	1	¶ Tunbridge Wells " ...	Mr. Mills ...	59
"	1	¶ Erith, " ...	"	673
"	1	¶ Bristol, " ...	Mr. Morley ...	1,177
"	1	¶ Amelia Cornish and others ...	"	35
"	1	¶ Plymouth, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Morrison ...	1,093
"	1	§ Street Local Board of Health, Joseph Clark, chairman	Mr. Neville- Grenville ...	1

May	1	¶ Dundee, Inhabitants of ...	Sir John Ogilvy	3,720
"	1	¶ Kilrush, " ...	Sir C. O'Loughlen	85
"	1	¶ Guildford, " ...	Mr. Onslow ...	25
"	1	Lincoln, " ...	Mr. Palmer ...	574
"	1	Dunkeld, " ...	Mr. Parker ...	164
"	1	¶ Esther Quiggin and others ...	Mr. Rathbone ...	136
"	1	¶ Warrington, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Rylands ...	250
"	1	¶ South Shields, " ...	Mr. Stevenson... ..	683
"	1	¶ Mary Wilson, 188, Gallogate...	Colonel Sykes ...	1
"	1	¶ Aberdeen, Inhabitants of ..	"	992
"	1	¶ Mrs. Allen, 93, Queen-st., Aber- deen	"	1
"	1	Aberdeen Branch of National Society for Women's Suffrage... ..	"	6
"	1	Margaret Murray	"	1
"	1	¶ Dublin, Inhabitants of ...	Colonel Taylor... ..	1,006
"	1	¶ Islington, " ...	Mr. Torrens ...	352
"	1	¶ Finsbury, " ...	"	2,310
"	1	¶ Hawick, " ...	Mr. Trevelyan... ..	405
"	1	¶ Selkirk, " ...	"	237
"	1	¶ Laurencekirk, " ...	Mr. Woods ...	25
"	1	¶ Finsbury, " ...	"	1,441
"	1	Annie Norry, Aberdeen	"	1
"	2	Framlingham, Inhabitants of...	Mr. Corrance ...	84
"	2	¶ Liverpool, " ...	Mr. Graves ...	132
"	2	Croydon, " ...	Mr. King ...	135
"	2	¶ Leith, " ...	Mr. Macfie ...	87
"	2	Edinburgh, " ...	Mr. M'Laren ...	546
"	2	Pollokshaws, " ...	"	40
"	2	E. C. Stevenson	"	1
"	2	¶ Louise Knaws and others ...	Mr. Muntz ...	174
"	2	¶ Ramsgate, Inhabitants of ...	Mr. Pemberton..	22
"	2	Dublin, Teachers and others, Queen's Institute... ..	Mr. Pim ...	30
"	2	Halstead, Inhabitants of... ..	Mr. Round ...	128
"	2	¶ Carmarthen, " ...	Sir John Stepney	73
"	2	Crewe Local Board; J. Wads- worth	Mr. F. Tollemache Seal	1
"	3	South Queensferry, Inhabt. of	Mr. Campbell ...	91
"	3	¶ Newcastle-upon-Tyne, workmen in the Ouseburn Engine Works	Sir John Cowen	66
"	3	Emily Faithful and others ...	Mr. Disraeli ...	27
"	3	¶ Tranent and Prestonpans, In- habitants of	Lord Elcho ...	158
"	3	Perth, " ...	Mr. Kinnaird ...	420
"	3	¶ Carlisle, " ...	Sir W. Lawson..	153
"	3	§ Nairn, Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage; F. B. Mackin- tosh, chairman	Mr. Mackintosh	1
"	3	§ Inverness Branch of National Society for Women's Suffrage; J. Mackenzie, provost, chairman	"	1

May	3	§Thurso Committee, J. Galloway, convener	Mr. Sinclair ...	1
"	3	Aberdeen, St. Paul-st. Evangelical Union Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association	Colonel Sykes ...	25
"	6	¶South Shields, Inhabitants of... Street,	Mr. Jacob Bright	9
"	6	¶Portsmouth,	"	90
"	6	¶Hampstead,	"	304
"	6	West Bromwich,	"	127
"	6	Devonport,	"	15
"	6	¶Forest Hill,	"	1,198
"	6	Hackney,	Mr. Fawcett ...	26
"	6	Hackney,	Mr. Holmes ...	342
"	6	Hackney,	"	422
"	6	Hackney,	"	484
"	6	Duddingston,	Sir A. Maitland	32
"	6	Liberton, Mary Burton	"	1
"	6	§Dalkeith, Executive Council of the Society for Women's Suffrage; A. Mitchell, convener	"	1
"	6	Granton, Inhabitants of	"	15
"	7	¶Gosport,	Lord Henry Scott	48
"	7	¶Stafford,	Mr. Talbot ...	70
"	6	Manchester,	Mr. Jacob Bright	1,452
"	6	Dublin,	Sir D. Corrigan	1,016
"	8	¶Greenwich,	Mr. Gladstone...	944
"	8	Margaret Hunter and another...	Mr. M'Laren ...	2
"	8	¶Bethnal Green, Inhabitants of .	Mr. Reed ...	1,062
"	10	Inverurie,	Mr. M'Combie...	55
"	13	Dumbarton,	Mr. P. Bouverie	558
"	13	Lymm,	Colonel Legh ...	23
"	13	§Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn Local Board, R. Lloyd, chairman	Mr. Hanb -Tracy	2
"	31	Hereford, Inhabitants of	Mr Hoskyns ...	46
"	30	Leicester,	Mr. Taylor ...	500
June	3	§Cockermouth, Meeting at; W. Irwin, chairman	Mr. Fletcher ...	1
"	3	Ripple, Tewkesbury, and Upton-on-Severn, Inhab. of	Mr. Knight ...	46
"	11	§Blindcrake, Meeting at; James Cooper, chairman... ..	Mr. Wyndham...	1
June	24	§Alexander Walker and others, Alexander Walker, chairman	Colonel Wilson Patten...	1
July	2	§Coatbridge, Inhabitants of; J. Inglis, chairman	Sir Thomas Colebrooke...	1
"	27	§Congleton, Inhabitants of, in public meeting assembled; Joseph Wyatt, chairman	Mr. Legh ...	1

July	30	§Birkenhead, Inhabitants of, in meeting assembled; Alex. Phillips, chairman	Mr. Laird... ..	1
Aug.	10	§Silloth, Inhabitants of, in public meeting assembled; Jos. Osborn, chairman	Mr. Wyndham...	1

Total number of Petitions 848— Signatures 355,806

The following summary of petitions for Women's Suffrage presented to the House of Commons during the session of 1872, is taken from the supplement to the thirty-second Parliamentary report :—

	No. of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total No. of Petitions.	Signatures.
Women's Disabilities Removal Bill—			
Against...	3	3	3
In favour	176	848	355,806



MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

RULES.

- I. The object of the Society is, to obtain for Women the right of voting for Members of Parliament on the same conditions as it is, or may be, granted to men.
- II. Approval of the objects of the Society, and an annual subscription of any amount shall constitute membership.
- III. The subscriptions are due on the first day of January for the current year.
- IV. An Executive Committee shall be appointed at an Annual General Meeting, which committee shall have power to add to its number.
- V. The committee, at its first meeting subsequent to the Annual Meeting, shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer.
- VI. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held once a year to receive the report, the statement of accounts, to appoint the committee, and transact any other business which may arise.
- VII. A Special General Meeting of the Society may be called at any time by the committee, and, at the written request of twenty-five members, the secretary shall call a Special Meeting. At such meeting no subjects shall be discussed but those mentioned in the notice summoning the members.
- VIII. No General Meeting of the Society shall be called without eight days' public notice of such meeting.
- IX. These rules shall not be altered except at a General Meeting; and no rule shall be altered at any meeting unless a month's notice of such proposed alteration has been given to the committee.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE.

Members of the Society and others are earnestly requested to aid the movement for procuring the passing of the Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

- I. By collecting signatures to the petition, forms of which may be obtained from the secretary.
- II. By bringing the question under the notice of Members of Parliament, whenever they appear before their constituents.
- III. By writing letters, asking the local Members to support the Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.
- IV. In case of an election, by calling on every candidate to declare whether he will, if returned, vote for the Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.
- V. By trying to procure insertion of facts and arguments bearing on the question in the local press.
- VI. By communicating to the secretary any information likely to be useful to the Society, and the names of such persons as may be disposed to assist the cause.
- VII. Where there are three or four members in the same place, by uniting to form a local committee.
- VIII. By endeavouring to increase the number of members.
- IX. By extending the organisation of the Society through the medium of corresponding members or local committees. All persons willing to render such assistance are earnestly requested to communicate with the secretary.

Further information will be willingly afforded to all who may desire it.

LYDIA E. BECKER, SECRETARY,
28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

L5489437
Office Copy

SPEECH

OF

✓ JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.,
CHAIRMAN,

DELIVERED AT THE

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE,

NOVEMBER 6TH, 1872.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

MANCHESTER:
ALEXANDER IRELAND AND CO., PRINTERS
1872.

SPEECH.

The CHAIRMAN said : This is the fifth annual meeting of the Manchester National Women's Suffrage Association. Five years ago, with very small beginnings, you entered upon a public career. Wherever your proceedings at that time became known, they excited in some quarters surprise, and, probably, in many quarters they were the subject of ridicule. Very few believed that you had a great and settled purpose. Year by year, however, you continued your labours, and I may say you continued them with growing success. Now you have a rapidly-increasing number of adherents, and, as the treasurer has told you, the exchequer becomes more amply filled. You and the kindred associations hold crowded meetings in almost every considerable borough in the United Kingdom. In fact, it must, I think, even by the opponents of this cause, be admitted, that a powerful organisation is extending itself over the whole country, and that if it continues to grow, if your operations increase as they have increased, your demands, before a very long time, will be sufficiently strong to induce Parliament to grant what you seek. The object which this association has in view is a very simple one. I think I have a right to say that it is moderate and reasonable. You ask that women who are the heads of families, who are householders, whose names are on the ratebook, and who fulfil the ordinary obligations of citizenship, should have the common privilege of helping to determine what man should represent the town or district in Parliament where they happen to reside. You deny that household suffrage has been given to the boroughs of the United Kingdom, seeing that there are many houses passed over, many homes denied the

vote where intelligent beings are to be found, with human thoughts, human feelings, and skilful hands. You notice that in every constitutional country men are demanding, with more and more urgency, their right to be admitted within the political pale. You must see that men everywhere, of every class, down to the very humblest, prize highly this political privilege. Well, is this a delusion under which men are labouring? Are they grasping at a shadow, or following a phantom? No. Everybody knows that it is no delusion. The moment that men get in possession of a vote they have a feeling of security which they never had before. They have generally an increase of prosperity. They feel a greater degree of self-respect, and they command a greater amount of respect from those around them. Will anyone point out to me the reason why women should be denied every particle of political protection, when men would not dare to trust their rulers for a single session of Parliament in the absence of efficient control? I am not sure whether the well-known passage from the "Merchant of Venice" is not applicable in this case, "Hath not a woman hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a man is?" And may I not ask if you place burdens upon her, does she not feel the weight of these burdens? If you pass an unjust law does she not resent it? In this country we have a tender regard to the electoral rights of men. The returned convict is an elector; the lunatic, if he happen to have a lucid interval at the proper time, can give a vote; the occasional pauper, the man who has been in the workhouse and may be there again, the habitual drunkard, if by a special effort he can pronounce the candidate's name, so as to make himself intelligible at the polling booth—all these men are consulted as to whether Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli should hold the reins of power. But a woman may be the worthy head of an educational establishment; she may be eminent in literature and science; she may, as a widow, have brought up a respectable family with infinite self-denial and with constant labour; or she may be a lady of

wealth and of rank living in a mansion, whose servants have votes where she has not. A woman may find herself in any one of these positions, but she is still excluded from political influence. In fact, the most miserable and incapable of men are carefully included; women the most exalted, whether from character, from birth, or rank, are carefully excluded. But nobody believes that this state of the case can remain. It rests with yourselves how long it shall remain. (Applause.) There ought to be no mistake as to the nature of the question you have got before you. Though you are women who are seeking this, you will have to pay—and it is right you should have to pay—the same price for your political enfranchisement which men have had to pay for theirs. That price, I think, is summed up in the words—patience, courage, intellectual resources, sustained resolution. One thing is in your favour. You have a just people to deal with. I believe the people of this country have as keen a sense of justice as the people in any country in the world; and when a demand is made—when it is reiterated—so as to become intelligible to the average individual of the land, then I believe that demand is always granted. In argument, so far as I have been able to discover, your opponents are not powerful against you. (Hear, hear.) The reason is that your own position is so strong. In theory, nobody disputes with you at all. Every Englishman will admit that representation should accompany taxation, and every Englishman will admit that in a free country those who have to obey the laws should have at least some moderate control over those who make the laws. On practical grounds, happily—no, I ought rather to say unhappily—you are just as strong as on theoretical grounds. The inequalities of the law with regard to women are far greater—ten-fold greater—than they were a few years ago with regard to the men who were excluded from the franchise. Well, these inequalities are not dealt with by governments in this country, or are dealt with only to a very small extent, and, as it appears to me, for a very simple reason. The Government—either this, or the preceding, or any that are to come—governments generally in England are overwhelmed with work.

You know the vast claims that are made upon them from every part of the country, and from every class in the community. There is only a certain portion of the work which they can do, and which is it, do you think, that they will be likely to do? Why, they work for their masters; they work for those who can sustain them at the poll; they work for those who can put questions when a member comes before his constituency, and who can vote for his return to Parliament. Sometimes, as you know, non-official members of the House of Commons will try to remedy some of those inequalities. They do it with almost insuperable difficulty, and the consequence is that they do it sometimes very badly. Here is a case in point. You have heard a good deal of the Married Women's Property Bill. A little while ago, when a man married he married not only his wife, but her property and her debts. When that Bill was passed, some two years ago, it was passed in this bungling fashion that a man was allowed to marry his wife and her property, but he was entirely free from any responsibility with regard to her debts. Imagine the justice of such a state of things. I have heard of that over and over again from large warehouses in Manchester, which are accustomed to deal with shops throughout the country, many of which are kept by women. Before that Bill was passed, of course the warehouse here was safe in dealing with women traders in the country. But now a woman may be married to-morrow morning, the warehouse here knowing nothing about it, and everything she has may be swept away by her husband, and nobody is responsible for her debts. The suffrage question has made considerable advance by the changes in municipal elections and by the School Board elections. It seems almost impossible that after these steps we should not go on to something wider and more just, and so add another example to the truth that in England

Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.

Let me point out just for a moment the difference between the local and Parliamentary vote as women are affected. They have now universally, I believe, the local vote. In the village where I live—and of course it is not an exception to small

places generally—they have half-a-dozen votes if they happen to be women of property; that is to say, they vote in proportion to the taxes they pay. Well, they would be very unwilling, of course, to give up the local vote anywhere. It is of some consequence, but it is of almost no value at all as compared with the Parliamentary vote, and I will tell you why. Whatever may be the case when we come to social legislation (about which we hear a good deal said) in local government so far men and women have been treated absolutely alike. They deal with men and women as ratepayers, and make no distinction. But when you go to Parliament you find that it deals in a totally different manner with men and women. It may be right it should be so. I am not going to raise that question here; but the fact that it deals in a different manner with the two sexes—passing one set of laws for one, and another set of laws for the other—will enable you to see in a moment how much more important the Parliamentary vote is for women. One word I would like to say with regard to my connection with this subject. In endeavouring to help this cause, I have not had, nor was it reasonable that I should have expected to receive the sympathy of all my old political friends. Some have thought that to place a moderate number of women upon the electoral roll would weaken the Liberal party. I have no data to enable me to form a judgment upon this question. It would require an intimate knowledge of the facts over a large area of country. I know that in some municipal elections a majority of women have given their votes to Conservatives; I know that in other municipal elections a majority of women have given their votes to Liberals; but, however this may be, I hope that no member for Manchester would be willing, in his public conduct, to subordinate national to party interests. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) How this measure—supposing it to be carried—would affect the Liberal party, I do not know. That it would benefit the nation I have the most unshaken conviction—(hear, hear)—because it would inevitably give us more equal, and, therefore, juster laws; it would enable Parliament to look at women's questions with the same care that it now gives to other questions. It would arm it with the power, for I, as a member of Parliament,

know perfectly well that without wishing to neglect any portion of the community, I am much less likely to neglect it if it has some control over me. (Hear, hear.) More than two-thirds of the members who have voted with me on the question have come from the Liberal benches. If it had not been so, I should have been very much surprised. If the Liberal party were capable of putting itself in antagonism to a moderate representation of the people, it would have to change its name; it would have to take an epithet indicative not of high and liberal, but of narrow purposes. We must remember that in politics, as in everything else in the world, nothing is stationary; that with each new generation new questions arise; and in dealing with new questions we should soon get into confusion, possibly into inextricable error, if we did not bring them to the light of long-established principles. This is what I have endeavoured to do in regard to your claims, and hence the course I have adopted. And will not the past support me when I say, in reference to the two great parties in the State, that the one which takes the most generous view of the rights and safeguards of the people, the one which endeavours most to conform its political conduct to the great and glorious maxims of our constitution, will in the long run possess the confidence of the nation, and enjoy most frequently the management of its affairs? (Cheers.)

A. Ireland & Co., Printers, Manchester.

✓ MRS. FAWCETT ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SPEECH DELIVERED IN
THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM,
DECEMBER 6th, 1872.
GEORGE DIXON, ESQ., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

(Reprinted from the Birmingham Morning News.)

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of speaking once more on the subject of Women's Suffrage to a Birmingham audience; for I have a very pleasant recollection of a former meeting here, in a smaller hall, about a year ago. Perhaps my pleasant associations with that meeting may have something to do with the fact that after it was ended I received from two women among the audience the greatest compliment it has ever been my good luck to obtain. They came round to the door of the hall and said, "Good night, ma'am, and thank you; you have made us feel two inches taller." Now, it is exactly what we want to do, translated into a homely metaphor, to make women feel two inches taller. You may smile at this, because you are used to hear the same idea put into longer words, and called the elevation of women, or some phrase of this kind; and I am sure you will agree with me that if this meeting serves to promote the cause of the elevation of women, it will fully justify the action of those who have brought us together to-night. We have just heard the words of the Resolution which I have been asked to second. It asserts the principle that as long as the Parliamentary Suffrage is based on certain property

qualifications, none who fulfil those qualifications ought to be excluded from the list of voters. This principle is maintained by our law with the most undeviating rigidity in all cases except in that of women. You all remember the elaborate pains that were taken to secure the political rights of the illiterate voter. The male householder who can neither read nor write must not be disfranchised; and no end of time and trouble is spent in enabling him to record his vote. I do not say this is wrong; but I do say that it reduces to an absurdity, to an insult, the exclusion of women who fulfil the necessary qualifications, and who are, besides, very frequently persons of high intelligence and general culture. The principle of associating property with representation is maintained by our law even with regard to the votes of persons of unsound mind. I am told on good authority that the vote of a lunatic is good and valid if it can be shown that at the time he recorded it he was enjoying a lucid interval. Ignorance, therefore, however dense, is no disqualification for the franchise; lunacy is not invariably a disqualification. The only absolute disqualification, beside those of crime and pauperism, is that of sex; and in this way cultivated and intelligent women are placed politically in a position inferior to that enjoyed by the illiterate lunatic who may happen to record his vote in a lucid interval. The constitutional arguments in favour of extending the suffrage to those women who fulfil all the qualifications required of the male elector have been already most ably treated by those who have preceded me; and I can scarcely imagine that the Birmingham politicians, who took so prominent a part in the reform agitation for the extension of the suffrage to working men, can be blind to the patent fact that all the most convincing arguments used during that agitation in favour of admitting the working classes to representation apply with equal cogency to the case of women. Page after page of John Bright's speeches might be read from this platform to-night, and they would furnish much more effective arguments than any I could use in favour of the object of the present meeting. The reason why we have not so many of our Liberal friends with us as we

could wish, is not, I suspect, that our arguments are new, strange, or distasteful to them; they admit the justice of our claim, but refuse to take up our cause on the ground that women are Conservatives. I doubt very much if this is true; but even granting, for the sake of argument, that the majority of women are Conservatives, I think this is, to a great extent, the fault of the Liberals themselves. What benefits have the Liberal party, as a party, bestowed upon women? They have moved heaven and earth to get rid of abuses oppressive to themselves; they have very seldom lifted a finger to redress any of the wrongs special to women. Two Reform Bills have passed in this century—they did nothing for women. The abolition of University tests still left untouched the test of sex. The Divorce Act is framed with the most flagrant injustice to women. A Bill to permit marriage with a deceased wife's sister has several times passed through the House of Commons; no provision is contained in that Bill to sanction a woman marrying her deceased husband's brother, and I am told that the author of the Bill has threatened to abandon it should such a clause be inserted. Can it be wondered at if these, and many other similar instances, have alienated the sympathy of women from the Liberal party? I do not think that the complaint that women are Conservatives would long be heard if justice to women were a plank in the platform of the Liberal party. I do not wish to forget that women owe to a Liberal minister the possession of the Municipal and the Educational vote. I am not very well versed in municipal politics, but with regard to the educational franchise, there is a good deal of evidence to show that the virtue of the Liberal party has been rewarded. With one or two exceptions all the women on the School Boards are Liberals, not to say Radicals. They nearly all owed their election to the support of women voters; they nearly all are known to be supporters of Women's Suffrage, and of the general elevation of the condition of women. I do not, therefore, think there need be any fear that when women see that they are no longer to be excluded from sharing in the benefits which the Liberal party hopes to obtain, they will withhold their sympathy

from Liberal principles. There is another circumstance which stands in the way of the admission of women's claim to political independence in the minds of some people: and it is this, that it is an almost universal belief that women are unfit to exercise political power. This opinion, it is said, has been held by so many wise people that there must be something in it; or, to quote from Charles Dickens, "everybody said so, and what everybody says must be true." It may be pointed out in reply to this objection, that if you multiply folly and prejudice a thousand million times, the result is an exceedingly large quantity of folly and prejudice; and because there is a great deal of it, it does not become one whit more like wisdom and reasonableness. If the universality of an opinion is evidence of its truth, this would have been in the Middle Ages a conclusive proof of the truth of the belief in witchcraft. Nay, it would even now be very strong evidence in its favour, for it is reckoned by Mr. Tylor, in his work on Primitive Culture, that four-fifths of the inhabitants of the world believe in it. I think it may be fairly concluded that almost as many inroads have been made into the notion that women ought not to possess political power as into the belief in witchcraft. In Italy women are permitted to exercise the suffrage, and nearly all the greatest European powers have at different periods of their history been presided over by female sovereigns. The names of Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Spain, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Elizabeth of England will serve to remind you that these female names stand out conspicuously among the long list of incapables who have usually occupied thrones. It is true that in our own history, although there have been distinguished female sovereigns, there never yet has been a general diffusion of political power among women, and this fact is not unfrequently used as an argument against us. It is urged that our present exclusion from the franchise is justified by history. "Women," it is said, "have always, save in a few extraordinary instances, been in a condition of political subordination. Look back into the past, and you will find the lot of women to be a perpetual record of submission and dependence.

What always has been always will be; you cannot fight against nature." If the lot of women always had been what it is now, I confess this argument would carry some weight with me. But it is not true that the condition of women is the same now as it was in the past. It is immensely better now than it was in the past. The history of civilization is the history also of a steady progressive improvement in the condition of women. And this improvement is a thing which is still going on; it is not a thing that belongs to the past only. Women are better off in England to-day, they have more freedom, more independence, they are more trusted with responsible work than they were 30 years ago. They will be still better off 30 years hence. The admission of women to the municipal and educational franchise, the efforts now being made to secure to women the advantages of higher education are among the proofs that the elevation of women is still going on. Among savage races women have little better lives than beasts of burden. In India a widow is sometimes compelled to sacrifice her own life at the death of her husband. In the semi-civilizations of the East we know that women are principally valued as inmates of the Seraglio. From this deep degradation they have gradually, slowly, but steadily been elevated, until they have reached such a measure of freedom and independence as they possess at the present day. And are we to be told that this gradual elevation has now reached its utmost limit; that the history of womankind is one of progressive improvement up to 1872, but that, after that fatal date, women must stay where they are, and ask for no further additions to their privileges and responsibilities? We are often told of the debt which women owe to Christianity, and a contrast is drawn between the condition of women in Christian countries and in countries where other religions prevail. There are few women who are not willing to acknowledge what they owe to Christianity. But the debt was not all incurred in one day. It has been accumulating all through the 1800 years that Christianity has influenced mankind. And are we to be told that the benefits that Christianity is capable of bestowing on women are

now exhausted ; that it can do nothing further for us ; that the sum of our indebtedness can never be increased ? Do not believe it for a single moment. No nation, no race can cut itself off from its past history. We have inherited a tradition of progress and advancement, and it is as idle to say that this progress must now come to an end as it is to say to the waves of the sea, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." There seems to be a sort of idea that the present age is the headstone of the corner in the great building of history ; that growth and development were very good things once, but that we have had enough of them now. We hear the civilization of the 19th century spoken of as if it were so perfect that there could be nothing beyond it. But what is this civilization that we are so proud of ? It is the spread of knowledge, the throwing off of superstition, the gradual relinquishment of beliefs that are not based on reason and experience ; it is the assertion of the sovereignty of law, and the repression of the tyranny of brute force. Who will say there is not much to be desired in each of these directions, and that, therefore, the civilization that we possess at the present time is a very imperfect one ; and that there is much to be done in the way of improving and increasing it, both for this and for many succeeding generations ? If you were asked to describe one of the special characteristics of an uncivilized age, would you not say that it was a time when the laws and the administration of justice failed either to prevent or to punish the most brutal assaults on the persons and property of the less physically strong members of the community ? A time, for instance, when it is not robbery for a man to appropriate his wife's property to his own use, without her consent, and contrary to her wish. A time when it is not murder for a man to hold his wife on the fire till she is burned to death. The case I refer to is no imaginary one. I allude to the case of W. Bradley of Preston, who on the 5th of April last, when quarrelling with his wife, seized her and held her on the fire. She was so severely burned that she died, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against her husband. He was tried for manslaughter, and the jury found him guilty, but

recommended him to mercy. Mr. Justice Willes sentenced the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude, adding, that but for the recommendation of the jury he would have passed a heavier sentence. The *Times*, in commenting on this and several similar cases—for, unfortunately, they might be quoted by the dozen, said :—"Recent trials have revealed a prevalent indifference to the maltreatment of women, which is a heinous disgrace to English nature." The laws relating to the property of married women, and the administration of the law relating to cases of assault on women, are some of the remnants of barbarism which have been handed down by the past to the present generation. We have received many blessings from the past, but we have also received an inheritance of ignorance, brutality, and superstition. It is pleasanter to look at the bright side, and to talk about the blessings, but we should never forget that the chief of them all is the example of improvement and progress—the fact that each generation has done something to make the one that succeeds it happier and wiser than itself. The aim of each generation should be to follow this example, to add its contribution to the store of human well-being, and to do something to diminish the strength of the forces which tend to make us superstitious and brutal. And is not the extension of the suffrage to women a step in the direction of increasing civilization ? Will it not bring about a retreat of the forces of savagery and barbarism ? It would place women in a position of equality before the law ; it would recognise their status as citizens of a free country ; it would insure the speedy abolition of those laws by which their rights are disregarded and their liberties trampled under foot. If women had votes, do you suppose the punishments for murderous assaults on women would much longer be as trifling as they are now ? If women had votes, do you think that the laws relating to the property of married women would long remain what they are ? If women had votes, do you not think they would put in a claim for the guardianship of their own children ? Do you not think they would make an effective demand for a fair share of the educational endowments of the country ? But I think I hear some women say, "Are all

these good things certain to follow our political enfranchisement ; if we could make quite sure of them, we would make any sacrifice in order to obtain the recognition of our claim to citizenship." They hesitate and falter ; they are like Thomas when he was told of the resurrection of the Lord—" Except I put my finger into the prints of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." To such I would reply :—

"Nay, never falter. No great deed is done
By falterers, who ask for certainty.
No good is certain but the steadfast mind,
The undivided will to seek the good.
'Tis that, compels the elements, and wrings,
A human music from the indifferent air."

To promote the improvement of the condition of women is a great and noble cause to devote one's life to. Success in such a cause is a goal worthy of the noblest ambition ; and failure in such a cause is a better thing than success in any meaner or pettier object.

W 154 89449

✓ MISS E. M. STURGE

ON

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Speech

DELIVERED IN THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM,

DECEMBER 6th, 1872.

GEORGE DIXON, ESQ., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Reprinted from the Birmingham Morning News.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution as I should have in supporting any resolution that tended to the removal of unnatural restrictions upon life and liberty. But I sometimes find that the words I design for support, damage the cause I desire to serve. I know many ladies think this was the case, when I set a low value upon the surface forms of politeness which we are supposed to receive in lieu of a vote. If these surface forms of politeness represent a reality of kind-hearted self-denying consideration for others, they are *good*--but they are only a *symbol*, and if a symbol comes to be mistaken for a reality—it is at once a snare and a delusion. I meet plenty of gentlemen carrying ladies umbrellas, the ladies as a rule are perfectly well able to carry them themselves—therefore this is only a symbol. I wish I could think these same gentlemen were equally ready to help the little child in the streets with her heavy burden, or the weary woman with her barrow of coals. One day when I was passing through one of our busiest thoroughfares, I met a little girl with a basket of boots—they were evidently too heavy for the child, and I turned to help her. There were plenty of passers by. If any gentleman had offered to carry those boots, I should have thought him really polite, because it might have been at the sacrifice both of time and appearances—but I believe it would have been useless—that little child in her short life had seen far more reasons to distrust appearances than I have ever had—I do not believe she would have allowed a man to touch her boots—she would have expected him to disappear with them. If our English politeness is distrusted by a little child in the streets, I am afraid it is a sad proof that the counterfeit is more common than the reality. I am told that I

receive certain social attentions and distinctions because I am a woman—if I find that the seamstress and the kitchenmaid are not also receiving them—this must be a mistake for they are equally women. I think I really place more reliance upon the courtesy and consideration of my countrymen, than some ladies do who think I am prepared to ignore both. I know that I can go and return from public meetings alone at night without experiencing the slightest difficulty or annoyance. I firmly believe that wherever ladies choose to go, men will see that it is proper, fit, and suitable that they should go. It is said that the presence of ladies at dinner parties is a check upon the excessive use of wine and improper language. If ladies really hold this control for good over men they ought to carry it everywhere and into everything. Surely God never gives any capacity for good without requiring its widest and fullest exercise. As a Liberal, I naturally feel grieved that the Liberal Association seem to care so little for Women's Suffrage. This is said to be because they think women will be Conservatives. But how can the Liberals expect women to be other than Conservatives so long as the Liberals are Conservatives towards them. It would seem as if they trained women up in the way they should not go, and then expected them to depart from it. How can anyone expect to reap what they have not sown? Another explanation that has reached me is, that women do not subscribe to Liberal Associations. This must be a mistake, for if it means anything, it would mean that Liberal Associations only give justice to those who can afford to pay for it. I think the gentleman who made the suggestion could hardly be aware of the monetary disadvantages to which women are subjected. In well to do families, when a son comes of age his father either finds him an income, or the means of obtaining one. His sister meanwhile, is only allowed enough to adorn herself with—she poor girl is not trusted, therefore she has no chance of becoming trustworthy. There is no intentional injustice in this; probably an equivalent amount of money to that given to her brother is set aside as a premium for a husband.

If the girl thinks that she has capacity to excel and be useful in

some profession in life—the father will say that he cannot spare the money—the mother that she cannot spare her daughter. But if a husband should appear he can take girl and gold to the Antipodes—the father will find out that he can spare the money—the mother that she can spare her daughter. It would almost seem as if a girl had no right to her own life. Do not mistake me! I am not undervaluing the beauty and holiness of a life of unselfish devotedness to the interests of others—but an act to be unselfish must be perfectly voluntary—so long as services are exacted from women as if they were obligations, they have no power to be unselfish.

I sometimes take up a Liberal paper, one which never has a good word to say for Women's Suffrage, but in it I find week after week, and day after day, articles complaining of the extravagance, the frivolity, and the mischievous match making propensities of women. Probably it is all lamentably true, but I wonder the writer does not see it to be the natural fruit of the system he upholds. When will mankind learn, that if they will not allow room for the virtues of independence, they must be content with the vices of dependence? If there is an evil under the sun which affects men injuriously, you dig for the cause and drag it out by the roots; but if it affects women *only*, you are content to despise the fruit and throw stones at the branches.

The Spectator, Henry Holbeach and other authorities, think they have discovered a philosophical objection to Women's Suffrage. They say it is dangerous to dissociate physical force and political power. This may be a sort of philosopher's stone—it was buried so long ago—buried in the fact that policemen and soldiers do not have votes. Mr. Bouverie and Mr. James represent the Parliamentary objections to Women's Suffrage. They both talk about a woman on a pedestal, I have never met with her and never expect to do so unless it is in the pages of *Punch*. I do not understand what they mean by it. Sometimes when a Bank breaks, or a financial company comes to an end because a man has carried off the money—women unaccustomed to work are reduced to poverty. If Mr.

Bouverie and Mr. James would then come forward and find the means for these ladies to remain upon their pedestals I might understand and respect the views they hold. Mr. Bouverie has said that "work political or otherwise would degrade a woman." I should say that idleness political or otherwise would degrade her. I have a friend, a young governess—she says she hates "Women's rights," but she wanted to know how to earn her living if she gave up teaching, and after reading a good deal on the question, she thought as Mr. James understood "Woman's Sphere," she would write and ask him. She received a polite reply—Mr. James was very sorry that he had "no practical suggestion to offer." I am afraid Mr. Bouverie and Mr. James are not practical men. Mr. Bouverie has said that Parliament would willingly pass any measure to put boys and girls on an equality so far as education is concerned. I have thought of presenting him with a case of present inequality. Government appears to give all its premiums to things in which men are likely to excel. Why should not a woman be able to take a certificate for competence in cooking or sewing just as much as for drawing or science? Are not cooking and clothing of as much value to the world as drawing and science? But we must have women inspectors to look after these. I was in the North the other day and a lady told me of the visit of the Government Inspector at a girls school, he examined the sewing and wished to make some appropriate remark, so he said it was not so good as his pocket-handkerchief—to their amusement the ladies saw that his handkerchief was machine made.

Men say, "women don't know; they can't see plainly; they don't understand." Very likely they do not see plainly, because men will stand between them and the light, and this is just as injurious to the men as to the women for they get dazzled with the sense of their own superiority, and as long as women bow down before this assumed superiority, our women will be dolls and our men will be idols. It is bad to be a doll—it is worse to be an idol—worse because it is more profane. There can be only be two grounds on which men refuse the Suffrage

to women duly qualified to receive it, either because women have no souls, or because men are infallible. Men will not allow infallibility to the Pope, therefore they cannot consider themselves infallible. It has been said in old times that women had no souls but I do not think anyone to night is prepared to reiterate it. You may say we have liberty of conscience; liberty of conscience without liberty of action is a mockery. I have no desire that women should be a law unto men, any more than men unto women. I long that they may both seek after a higher law, and in this unity of purpose there will be harmony. Restrictions have too long stunted intellectual and spiritual growth.

" Yet now and then,
A beacon blazeth out below
Which startles men!
A sudden tingle at the springs
Of noble feeling,
The spirit-power for valiant things
Clearly revealing,
Alas! the grasp upon the heel
Holds back the soul,
And Eden's curse doth deal
Its daily dole!

The grasp upon the heel is doubtless a necessity of our earthly condition, but to mind and soul is given the power largely to overcome it, if you will remove the unnatural grasp upon them that they stand free and untrammelled. With careful consideration I think you will not long refuse what we ask.

15489462

REPORT
OF THE
✓ BATH BRANCH
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

1872.

*OBJECT.—To recover for Women Householders or Owners
of Property the ancient right of Voting for
Members of Parliament.*



Bath :
WILLIAM LEWIS,
"EXPRESS AND COUNTY HERALD" OFFICE, 12, NORTHGATE STREET.
MDCCCLXXIII.



REPORT.

The Bath Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was formed in December, 1871. For some time past much interest had been taken in the question by many persons in this city, and it was felt that the time had come to establish an active organisation for carrying on the movement. The first meeting of those ladies who form the Executive Committee was held at 1, Argyle Street, on January 2nd, 1872, the Lady Anna Gore Langton kindly consented to become President of the Society, Miss Le Geyt was elected Treasurer, Miss Spender Hon. Secretary of the Society. During the past year the number of members has been constantly increasing, so that now the Bath Society may fairly claim to be very numerously supported. The Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage which meets at 9, Berners Street, London, having at once invited the co-operation of the Bath Committee, the Lady Anna Gore Langton was unanimously appointed delegate to represent the latter at the meetings of the Central Committee.

According to a resolution passed by the Bath Committee the Hon. Secretary wrote to each member of the Municipal Corporation an invitation to join the Society. Of these seven only acceded to the request, but many others have expressed themselves in favour of the cause of Women's Suffrage. At the meeting of the Town Council in April last, Mr. W. Hunt gave notice of a motion to adopt a petition to Parliament in support of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women. Owing, however, to the defeat of the Bill upon its second reading the question of the petition was postponed. On the other hand, many members and friends of the Society exerted themselves in gaining signatures to petitions. During last Session six petitions, containing in all 5,441 signatures, were presented from Bath; a petition also was presented from each of the villages of Corston, Saltford, Newton St. Loe, and Keynsham, the signatures to which, numbering in all 484, were collected under the auspices of the Bath Society.

At the municipal elections last November, the Hon. Secretary took steps to ascertain the opinions upon Women's Suffrage of each of the candidates in the contested wards. In these wards placards were posted, requesting the women burgesses to vote for those candidates who had pledged themselves to support the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that four new members of the Town Council are in favour of this question, and of these Major-General Turner and Mr. Heywood have become members of the Association. On the other hand, it is with deep regret that your Committee have to report the loss, by death, of the late Mr. J. M. Shum, one of their most valued friends and supporters in the Town Council.

Two meetings of the women burgesses were held in the

Council Chamber of the Guildhall, in the month of March. At the first meeting Miss Ashworth occupied the chair; at the second the Lady Anna Gore Langton presided. Addresses were given by Miss L. S. Ashworth, Mrs. Bright Clark, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. E. Lynch, Miss Le Geyt, and Miss Spender, and resolutions in favour of petitioning Parliament to remove the electoral disabilities of women were carried unanimously. On the 23rd of January, 1873, a very crowded and influential public meeting was held in the Banqueting Room of the Guildhall. Mr. Hulbert, the ex-Mayor, presided, and resolutions in support of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill were moved and seconded by the Lady Anna Gore Langton, the Misses Rhoda Garrett, Agnes Garrett, Ashworth, L. S. Ashworth, and Spender, and Messrs. W. Hunt and Gore; and were carried by a large majority.

The second reading of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill is fixed for April 30th. In the meantime your Committee hope to send very numerous signed petitions to Parliament in its support.

The hearty thanks of your Committee are due to the members and friends of the Society who in many ways have aided in making the question of Women's Suffrage an important one in this city. Your Committee earnestly appeal to all who sympathise with them to manifest their sympathy by personal co-operation, and by subscriptions towards defraying the necessary expenses of the Society. In so doing, they will hasten that day, which cannot be far distant, when, for the first time in the history of our country, men and women will meet with even-handed justice, and will be considered equal before the law.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

For 1872.

The Lady Anna Gore Langton ...	£5 0 0
Miss Ashworth ...	1 0 0
Miss L. S. Ashworth ...	1 0 0
Mr. Bourn ...	0 1 0
Mrs. Breeze ...	0 1 0
Major Brickmann ...	0 1 0
Mr. Carey ...	0 1 0
Miss Collins ...	0 1 0
Mr. Coningham ...	0 1 0
Rev. W. H. Dyer ...	0 1 0
Miss Fenwick ...	0 1 0
Miss Gallwey ...	0 1 0
Mrs. Glover ...	0 1 0
Miss Gould ...	0 1 0
Mr. Thomas R. Gore ...	0 2 6
Mr. Gregory ...	0 2 6
Miss Hamilton ...	0 1 0
Mr. R. O. Heywood ...	0 2 6
Mr. Hill ...	0 2 6
Mrs. Hill ...	0 2 0
Miss M. A. Hill ...	0 1 0
Mrs. Julia Hill ...	0 1 0
Mr. Hulbert ...	1 0 0
Mrs. Hulbert ...	0 1 0
Mr. W. Hunt ...	0 10 0
Mr. Johnston ...	0 1 0
Mrs. Layton ...	1 10 0
Mr. V. Lean ...	0 1 0
Miss Le Geyt ...	0 2 6
Mrs. Lynch ...	0 1 0
Mr. Medrington ...	0 2 6
Mr. Milsom ...	0 1 0
Mrs. Trevor Morris ...	0 2 6

BATH COMMITTEE OF SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Receipts and Payments from December, 1871, to December, 1872.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
From Donations and Subscriptions ...	£15 0 6	By Printing Circulars ...	£3 4 6
		„ Ditto Paper ...	0 17 6
		„ Ditto Bill Receipts ...	0 6 6
		„ Account Books, Wrappers and Leaflets	0 7 1
		„ Stationery (Envelopes)	0 1 4
		„ Postage ...	3 5 2
		„ Canvassers ...	6 0 3
		Balance in hand ...	£14 12 4
	£15 0 6		0 8 2
			£15 0 6

21st February, 1873.

Audited by P. PRICE, Cashier at Tugwell & Co., Bath.

Miss Nicholls	...	...	...	...	... £0 1 0
Mr. Peach	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mr. Prendergast	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Mrs. Pringle	...	...	...	...	... 0 2 0
Mrs. Rooke	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mr. Routley	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mrs. Scott	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Miss Scott	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Mr. P. C. Sheppard	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Mr. Shum	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Miss Solly	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Mrs. Spender	...	...	...	...	... 0 2 6
Miss Spender	...	...	...	...	... 0 2 6
Mr. Stafford	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Lady Style	...	...	...	...	... 0 5 0
Mr. Theobald	...	...	...	...	... 0 2 6
Mrs. Theobald	...	...	...	...	... 0 2 6
Rev. W. Williamson	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mrs. Williamson	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mrs. Williams	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mrs. Winzar	...	...	...	...	... 0 1 0
Mr. Edmund White	...	...	...	...	... 0 10 0





