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Sclections.

Slavery.

The spirit of slavery will have little rest letter to the Cork Examiner :]-Ed. F. D.'s

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner :

Sig-A friend in Cork having furnished me with a copy of a letter on "Slavery," by the Rev. Alexander J. Peyton, P. P., Blarney, which has appeared in your widely read privilege of a short reply to it in your col-

The Rev. gentleman, in deference to the

Now, I ask every virtuous and intelligent in the treatment our delegates received at reader of Mr. Peyton's letter, if they ever the annual meeting, held at Syracuse last more perfect state of earthly happiness for wives and children.

Mr. Peyton intentionally conveys the idea, that the marriage relation is held sacred by the holders of slaves, and that want of chastity on the part of female slaves is held to be picture of virtue he has delineated. Why, no legal protection in these respects. The marriage tie is continually and ruthlessly torn asunder, and fresh connections are forced on the parties with as little compunction as if they were brutes, and not immortal be-

I cannot go over every paragraph of his letter, and expose the false conclusions he would lead his readers into. To do so would not be a task of difficulty, but it would require a trespass on your space which I hesitate asking you to grant. There is, however. one great suppression, or unintentional omission, touching a matter of fact, which I must refer to, as it is fatal to the entire structure of philanthropy and benevolence which he has built up for these most just and kindhearted gentry, the slaveholders of America. Mr. Peyton would lead his readers to be-

lieve that the slave is protected by law from the exercise of excessive cruelty on the part of his master. It is true that there are enactments in some, perhaps in all of the slave states, guaranteeing certain rights to the slave, in relation to punishment, food, clothing, &c., but does not Mr. P. well know that these well intentioned, or more likely by hypocritically intended acts of the legislature, are all rendered of no effect by one infernally devised clause, which is, that no colored man can give evidence against a passages of their tragic lives. white man. Could anything more diabolical than this rule be devised? Even Mr. Peyton's case in illustration of his views of the the atrocious murder of four slaves a pecuniary fine is said to have been levied; and we are not told that any means were re-

sorted to to ensure the payment of the fine. Indeed, in the absence of names and dates, or place, Mr. Peyton must excuse my doubting, or denying altogether, the truth of the story which has been foisted on him, and which, even if true, is a disgrace instead of an honor to the community in which the occurrences took place. I beg leave to refer the Rev. Gentleman and your readers to "The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" for ample evidence of the fallacy that any rights whatever are secured to the slave in that land where the written Constitution proudly proclaims, but the practice of whose people wickedly denies, "that all men are created alike free and equal, and equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

of the first lawyers in America, and who is One class of minds would deal with effects described as not only an enlightened, but a humane man, on an occasion of a solemn legal decision, declares "The power of the gal decision, declares the power of the solemn legal decision, declares but a power of the solemn legal decision, declares the power of the solemn legal decision and the solemn legal decision are solemn legal decision. and quickly done; that of the latter requires matter must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

In conclusion, I express my regret that an

which can take part with us."

not only the professed, but the honest and ers. True this outside work is well and true friends of liberty—liberty for all of ev-

ery color and of every clime.

PERDERICK DOUGLASS PAPER IS Women's State Temperance Society.

FIRST DAY.

At ten o'clock yesterday, the Society was called to order by Mrs. E. C. STANTON, who said if any one present desired to offer vocal prayer, an opportunity was offered. Prayer was ther offered by a young man in one of the side seats. The platform was occupied by Mrs. STANTON, Miss EMILY CLARK, Miss LUCY STONE, Mrs. VAUGHN, Miss Dr. HUNT, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Albro, Mrs. ALLING, and Mrs. LYDIA N. FOWLER.

The attendance at this opening session is much larger this year than last, and a more hopeful spirit prevails. There are several of the notabilities of the Woman's Right's cause present, and a fair sprinkling of Bloomers is scattered through the audience. There were many out, attracted by curiosity, though probably the most are earnest friends of the Society. The proceedings were of a deeply interesting character, both from their novelty and their importance. After the prayer was concluded. Mrs. Stanton read her annual address, as follows:

MRS. STANTON'S ADDRESS. A little more than one year ago, in this same hall, we formed the first Woman's State Temperance Society. We believed that the time had come for women to speak out on in Ireland, while there lives in that country heard in the councils of the church and a gentleman so vigilant and so well informed state. It was proposed at that time that we, as the philanthropic writer of the following instead of forming a society, should go en masse into the State Temperance Society .-We were assured that in becoming members by paying the sum of \$1, we should thereby secure the right to speak and vote in their

We who had watched the jealousy with which man had ever eyed the slow aggressions of woman, warned you against the injournal, I beg you will kindly allow me the sidious proposition made by agents from that society. We told you they would no doubt receive the dollar, but that you would never be allowed to speak or vote in their meethonest public opinion of Ireland, has found ings. Many of you thought us suspicious himself under the necessity of saying, what and unjust towards the temperance men of otherwise would never be discovered in the the Empire State. The fact that Abby Kelly long letter he has written to pourtray the had been permitted to speak in one of their happy condition of his brethren who are held | public meetings, was brought up as an arguas merchandize in America, "I am no advo. ment by some agent of that society, to prove cate for slavery," and further, "With this our fears unfounded. We suggested that favorable report there are circumstances con- she spoke by favor and not right, and our nected with slavery which shew forth the right there as equals to speak and vote, as evil tendencies of the system and are calcu- well knew would never be acknowledged. A lated to excite the compassion of the virtu- long debate saved you from that false step, and our predictions have been fully realized

read of, or imagined in their own minds, a July, and at the recent meeting in N. York. In forming our society the mass of us beworking men than he describes to be the ac- ing radical and liberal we had chosen no tual condition of the three and a-half mill- platform-we are no respecters of persons, ions of his fellow creatures who are held in all are alike welcome here wituout regard to bondage by their kind carelakers! in the sect, color or caste. There have been, how-United States of America-I was about to ever, many objections made to one feature in say forcibly held in bondage, but that, from our constitution, and that is, that although the statement of the Rev. gentleman, we are we admit men as members with equal right led to believe that their bondage is a willing to speak and vote in our meetings, we claim bondage-a condition of such earthly happi- the offices for woman alone. We felt in ness as is not to be found in any other land starting the necessity of throwing all the reunder Heaven,-and they love it so well as sponsibility on woman, which we knew she to have no desire, nay, that they actually re-fuse to accept the onerous gift of being their hand to think, act, and plan for her. The reown caretakers, and the caretakers of their sult has shown the wisdom of what seemed

so objectionable to many It was however, a temporary expedient. and as that seeming violation of man's rights prevents many true friends of the cause from becoming members of our Society, and as the peculiarly disgraceful. I hope the Rev. gen- officers of our Society are now well skilled tleman is really ignorant of the true state of in the practical business of getting up meetthe case in relation to these matters, but ings, raising funds, &c., and have fairly which are so notoriously the reverse of the learned how to stand and walk alone, -it view he has given of them, that it needs a may perhaps be safe to raise men to an engreat stretch of charity to believe he has not | tire equality with ourselves, hoping, however, drawn on his imagination for the pleasing that he will modestly permit the women to continue the work they have so successfully sir, it is a notorious truth, that the slave has begun. I would suggest, therefore, that after the business of the year be disposed of, this objectionable feature of our constitution

be brought under consideration. Our experience thus far as a society has been most encouraging. We number over two thousand members. We have four Has the Rev. gentleman never heard of agents who have travelled in various parts of the breeding states of the union? If he has the State, and I need not say what is well not, he is a very incompetent witness for the known to all present that their labors thus wicked system he has undertaken to defend. | far have given entire satisfaction to the society, and the public. I was surprized and rejoiced to find that women, without the least preparation or experience, who had never raised their voices in public, one year ago, should with so much self-reliance, dignity and force enter at once such a field of labor, and so ably perform the work. In the metropolis of our country, in the capital of our State -before our Legislature, and in the country school-house they have been alike earnest and faithful to the truth. In behalf of our Society I thank you for your unwearied labors during the past year. In the name of humanity, I bid you go on and devote yourselves bumbly to the cause you have espoused. The noble of your sex everywhere rejoice in your success and feel in themselves a new impulse to struggle upward and onward, and the deep thorough silent gratitude that ascends to Heaven from the wretched Thus may we write out some of our differenoutcast, the wives, the mothers, and the daughters of the brutal drunkards is well known to all who have listened to their tales of woe, their bitter experience, the dark sad

I hope this our first year is prophetic of a happy future of strong, united and energetic action among the women of our State. If man-stealer's justice and magnanimity is a this cause, in our devotion to truth, in our desire for the happiness of the race, we sha!l ever lose sight of self-each soul will, in a measure, forget its own individuality, in proclaiming great principles of justice and right. It is a true, a deep and abiding love of truth, that can swallow up all petty jealousies, envies, discords and dissensions, and make us truly magnanimous and self-sacrificing. We have every reason to think from reports we hear on all sides, that our society has given this cause a new impulse, and if the condition of our treasury is a test, we have abundant reason to believe that in the hearts of the

people we are approved, and by their purses we shall be sustained. It has been objected to our society that we do not confine ourselves to the subject of temperance, but talk too much about woman's rights, divorce, and the church. It could be easily shown how the consideration Judge Ruffin, who is represented to be one into the discussion of these various subjects.

deep thought, great patience, much time and a wise self-decial. Our physicians of the present day are a good type of the mass of educated Irish gentleman and a clergyman, our reformers. They take out cancers, cut should have volunteered to write such a let- off tonsils, drive the poison which nature ter as Mr. Penyon has done, in almost open has wisely thrown to the surface back again, defence of an unhallowed system, which even quiet unsteady nerves with valerian, and by Jefferson-a slaveholder himself-trembled means of either infuse an artificial courage to contemplate, and has left on record these into a patient that he may bravely endure memorable words in relation to slavery, "I some painful operation. It requires but littremble for my country, when I remember the thought to feel that the wise physician that God is just, and that he has no attribute who shall trace out the true causes of suffering, who shall teach us the great immutable It is sad to know that Irishmen in Amer- laws of life and health, who shall show us ica are too apt to take sides with the oppressor. They fly away from what they con- violating these laws, and the true point to sider sider political persecution, and social begin the reform, is doing a much higher, wrongs, in their own land, and in the land of broader, and deeper work than he who shall the stranger, they threw themselves into the bend all his energies to the temporary relief arms of the man-stealer, and the woman-whipper, and the cradle plunderer, and Rev.

A. J. Powton D. Powton A. J. Peyton, P. P., Blarney, joins in the unlogizing Neal Dow, and shouting Maine Law, Would to God that my countrymen were are superficial reformers, mere surface work-

on, or the assumed superiority of man.

have questioned the rights of a woman to great length. speak on any subject. In all courts of justhis footstool, and much less a right to stand on an even pedestal with man, look him in the face as an equal, and rebuke the sins of her day and generation. Let it be clearly understood then that we are a woman's rights society! that we believe it woman's vention. duty to speak whenever she feels the impression to do so; that it is her right to be presert in all the councils of church and State. The fact that our agents are women settles the question of our character on this point. Again-in discussing the question of temperchildren, of widows' groans and orphans' tears-now shall these classes of sufferers be introduced but as themes for a rhetorical flourish; the pathetic touches of the speaker's eloquence; shall we passively shed tears rights bravely open to them the doors of escape from a wretched and degraded life?it not legitimate in this to discuss the social degradation, the legal disabilities of the this reform is through the ballot box. drunkard's wife? If in showing her wrongs, we prove the rights of all womankind to the on motion it was accepted. elective franchize, to a fair representation in ses to be tried by peers of her own choosing, ent laws outrage the sacredness of the marriage institution-if in proving to you that justice and mercy demand a legal separation from drunkenness we grasp the higher idea, that a unity of soul alone constitutes and

ject of divorse? But why attack the church? We do not attack the church; we defend ourselves merely against its attacks. It is true that the church and reformers have always been in an antagonistic position from the time of Luther down to our own day, and will continue to be until the devotional and practical types of christianity shall be united in one harmonious whole. To these who see the philosophy of this position there seems to be cause for fearful forebodings, or helpless regood time, all these seeming differences shall

Harshness and friction there must need be in our present doubtful state, but let the had been thus far to separate the sheep from made by Miss Anthony. A minority Report earnest soul patiently and hopefully abide its the goats—the temperance men from their was offered by Mr. John W. Stebbins. -with meekness meet the odinm cast upon it-nobly still work on for the worst of the race—and joyously live in the full assurance of the final triumph of the right and working with us. Man had carried the the race-and joyously live in the full assurthe true. I have no special fault to find with cause as far up the hill as he could. It was clause prohibiting men from holding office. that part of humanity that gathers into our going back when woman put her hand to it, churches; to me human nature seems to manifest itself in very much the same way in the church and out of it. Go through any community you please, penetrate into the nursery, the kitchen, the parlor, the places of merchandize, the market place and exchange, and who can tell the church member from the outsider? I see no reason why wo should expect more of them thou other men. Why, say you, they tay claim to greater hooss, to more rigid creeds, to a belief in a sterner God, to a closer observance of forms. The bible with them is a rule of life, the foundation of faith, and why should we not look to them for patterns of purity, goodness and truth above all other men? I deny the assumption. Reformers on all sides claim and truth. Their God sanctions violence, gross, moral delinquences. Our Bible commands us to love our enemies, to resist not evil, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free, and makes a noble life of an equality with women into the Society. and ordinances. In their creed it is a sin to stitution was read by Miss Anthony. dance, to pick up sticks on the sabbath day, to go to the theatre, or large parties during lent, to read a notice of any reform meeting from the altar, or permit a woman to speak in the church. In our creed it is a sin to hold a slave, to hang a man on the gallows. to make war on defenseless nations, or to sell rum to a week brother, and rob the widow The President and Miss Keeze were added and the orphan of a protector and a home. — to the committee by vote. ces, but from the similarity in the conduct of the human family, it is fair to infer that our differences are more intellectual than spiritual, and the great truth's we hear so dearly form. uttered on all sides, have been incorporated as vital principles into the inner life of but

We must not expect the Church to leap en masse to a higher position. She sends forth her missioneries of truth one by one. All of our Reormers have, in a measure, been developed in the Church, and all our Reforms have started there. The advocates and opposers of the Reforms of our day, have grown up side by side, partaking of the same ordinances, and officiating at the same altars; but one by applying more fully his christian princi ples to life, and pursuing an admitted truth to its legitimate results, has unwittingly found himself in

Belief is not voluntary, and change is the netural result of growth and development. We would fain have all church members Sons and Daughters of Temperance, but if the Church in her wisdom has made her platform so broad that wine hibbers and rumsellers may repose in ease thereon, we who are always preaching iberality ought to be the last to complain. Having thus briefly noticed some of the objections to our movement, I will not detain the audience longer at this time.

The annual report of the Excecutive Committee was then read by Miss Vaughn. The society includes about 2 thousand members. The Lecturing agents for the Society during the year have been Mary C. Vaughn, Emily Clark, Susan B. Anthony, H. Attila Albro, and Miss Wright. The Lecturers have been eminently successful in drawing large houses. and in influencing for good. Thirty Counties have been canvassed, and testimony is borne by the people and the press to the good accomplished. The Committee express pleasure in the success of the Society's Agents. Their efforts have been chiefly directed to the

Maine Law Temperance meets and newspapers have been largely a uted. On December last the Society published 50,000 pages of tracts. They commend the importance of these little sengers to the attention of the Society. People will read these silent and unobtrusive or the manners. teachings when they will not hear the living

The report then took up the subject of the

the moral deformities of the race, would feign | constant | The right of women to act in the declare the immutable laws that govern Temperance cause is recognized. A petition mind as well as matter, and point out the largely signed by women was presented to true causes of the evils we see about us, the Legislature during the winter. The whether lurking under the shadow of the al- Report refers to the treatment received by tar, the sacredness of the marriage institu- the women at the hands of the State Society in Syracuse, and in New York, and the gentle 1st. We have been obliged to preach wo- men who took so prominent a part in these man's rights because many, instead of listen- proceedings were handled with severity, and ing to what we had to say on temperance, the whole point was argued in the Report at

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853.

The Society has held one meeting during tice if the rights of the speaker to be there the year and one Mass Convention. The first be questioned, all business waits until that at Seneca Falls was largely attended, and a point be settled. Now it is not settled in the petition was prepared by them for signatures mass of minds that woman has any rights on by the women, for the Maine Law. The mass meeting was held in Albany in January and was very fully attended. A Committee of this Convention presented a petition to the Legislature signed by 28,000 women. The Maine Law was the watch-word of the Con-

Every city in the State has been visited by our Lecturers. In New York city, the strong hold of the liquor traffic, an earnest effort has been made.

The Report traced the progress of Maine Law legislation and stated its present position ance, all lecturers from the beginning have and popularity where it has been adopted. made mention of the drunkards' wives and In Michigan, it is probable, the law will be adopted at a popular election during the

The condition of Legislation on this subject is regarded as highly promising, and most sanguine hopes are indulged. In this State, over their condition, or by giving them their the hope of a Maine Law is deferred another year, unless it is passed by the Extra Session. Men must vote, and leave petitioning to women. The true means of carrying out

The reading of the report being concluded,

A brief discussion arose upon an important the government-to the right in criminal ca- point, as to the time when Miss Anthony went into the field. The President pomptly shall it be said that we transcend the bounds shut this off by saying it made no different our subject? If in pointing out her so- who went first or last, "all had done well." cial degradation, we show you how the pres- On a motion to adopt, the report was thrown

Mr. Bloomer, of Senaca Falls, said that he thought a prominent fault of all reports, was to represent matters in too favorable a light. He believed that there was more liquor drank sanctifies true marriage, and that any law or in this State now than at any time during the public sentiment, that forces two high born past five years. He regarded the Maine Law souls to live together as man and wife, unless as less hopeful now in the legislature than at held there by love, is talse to God and hu-

manity, who shall say that the discussion Miss Lucy Stone, said if indeed it was true of this question does not lead us legitimately that there was more liquor drank now than into the consideration of the important subheretofore, is it not also true that there are more earnest workers in the field, and more efficient organizations now than heretofore? The success of the cause depends more upon the force opposed to the liquor influence, than its defeat depends upon the increased con-

Miss Clark, of Le Ray, coincided with Mr. Bloomer. Her experience taught her that the liquor influence was never stronger than now. The power opposed to the moral force in favor of temperance is very great. I hope gret. By the light of reason and truth, in at this Convention we may gain a moral power, that shall carry us on during the coming

year, in our assaults upon the Rum interest. Mrs. Nichols, of Vt., thought that the labor opponents. This labor has been very successful. I cannot bear to think that the and it is going on. Mr. Bloomer will excuse me from disagreeing with him. He has looked through his fears rather than his of the Society, and several short speeches

Miss Anthony suggested the alteration of the phrase, the "God of battles" to that of the "God of peace."

The Report was then adopted. The President appointed the following

Nomination .- Mrs. Kedzie, Lydia N. Fowler, Amy Post, Mary H. Hallowell, Frederick Douglass, Lydia Jenkins.

Business Committee - Emily Clark. W. H. Channing, M. H. Hallowell, Rev. S. J. May, Mrs. Robie, Mrs. C. D. H. Nichols. Finance.-Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Bloom-

for themselves a higher position than the er, H. A. Albro. Also on motion the Presichurch. Our God is a God of justice, mercy, dent was added to the business Committee. Miss Clark moved that the Society act as oppression and wine bibbing, and winks at a committee of inquiry, in regard to the amendment of the constitution. The President stated that the question of revision was in regard simply to the admission of men on

more importance than a stern faith. Their A rambling discussion followed, which was Bible permits war, slavery, capital punish- participated in by Miss Anthony, Mr. J. W. ment, and makes salvation depend on faith Stebbins and others, when on call the con-

read her report. The Society then voted to in our society, won't they come in, and revise the constitution, and the following committee was nominated for that purpose Mary C. Vaughn, Dr. Clark, Mary H. Hallowell, John W. Stebbins, Amelia Bloomer, Frederick Douglass, and Susan B. Anthony.

Society adjourned till 23 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Rev. Miss Brown appeared upon the plat-

The Report of the Treasurer, E. E. Marsh. was read. The Receipts of the year amount to the offices of the Society. to \$1,761 16. The Disbursements were \$1,-

530 56. Balance \$230 62. The Report was accepted. A gentleman inquired if male members were entitled to vote The President read the following letter

from Gerrit Smith:

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. Peterboro, May 7, 1853. Dear Madam-I thank you for your letter. So constantly am I employed in my extensive private

concerns, that I can attend none of the Anniversaries this spring. I should be especially happy to attend yours; and to testify by my presence, if not by my words, that woman is in her place when she laboring to redeem the world from the curse of I know not why it is not as much the duty of your sex, as it is of mine, to establish newspapers, write books, and hold public meetings for the pro-

tion of the cause of Temperance. The curr idea, that modesty should hold women back from ch services, is all resolvable into norsense an vickedness. Female modesty! Female delicacy! I would that I might never again hear such phrases. There is but one standard of modesty and delicacy for both men and women; and so long as different standards are olerated, both sexes will be perverse and corrupt. It is my duty to be as modest and delicate as you are, and if y ur modes ty and delicacy may excuse you from making a pub. ic speech, then may mine excuse me from

The Quakers are the best people I have ever known—the most serious and chaste, and yet the most brave and resisting. But there is no other people, who are so little concerned lest man get cut of his sphere, or lest woman get out of hers.— No people make so little difference as they do, be. tween man and woman. Others appear to think that the happiness and safety of the world consist in magnifyin, the difference. But when reaso and religion shall rule the world, there will be felt be no othe difference between man and woman, than that of their physical constitutions -No difand woman, in respect to the intellect, the heart,

Very respectfully your friend,

Mrs. H. A Albro read a Report from the persons were present. drunkard's wife and her duties. The Execu- Weedsport Woman's Temperance Society, an tive. Committee have offered a prize of \$10, auxiliary of the State Society This Society as follows:for the first tract by a woman upon the rela- was organized last October by Mrs. Albro tion of woman to the cause, and Mrs. Nichols and Miss Anthony, and numbers 50 members. has been requested to publish her views upon It is in active operation, and is busy in cir-Divorce on the ground of intemperance.— culating tracts and papers, and in exerting a Temperance papers are then noticed and the healthful temperance influence. Mrs. Anna Lily is chiefly commended, for its fearlessness Goff, and Miss Hine, are delegates to the

lif , liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, women, equally with men, are entitled by all the essential principles of this Republic, to be protected and guided by a government which be protected and guided by a government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; and whereas, by amendment I of the Constitution of the United States, the people are forever and every where guaranteed the right of peacefully, assembling to petition government for a redress of grievances; and whereas, women are, of the whole people, the chief sufferers from griev-

ances caused by intemperate; therefore

Reso'ved, That whenever and wherever the enactment of a prohibitory traffic in intoxicating
drinks is submitted to the suffrages of the people. it is the duty and right of women to meet in primary assemblies of women, to record their votes in favor of such legislation and governmental action, as will best protect their sisters, brothers, hus-bands, sons and fathers from the intolerable grievunces of drunkenness.

Mrs. Nichols said the prepriety of woman's voting is a mooted question. We are told that men represent us, and that is all we ask. It is apparent that if the drunkard's wife is represented, it is to the Poor house; if his children are represented, it is to poverty and crime. Men have done the best they can for us and that best, is so miserable it is time to inquire it something else can not be done. The fear is we shall be unsexed, and shall lose our delicacy. It is a serious thing, and I would not have woman lose anything that would destroy her influence on the side of purity. We hear that outrages are com-

mitted at the polls, but how do we know it. We have never had an opportunity to learn. I have spoken at the town House. I was treated with perfect respect. Men and women meet freely in the streets, in the House of God, in the public conveyance, and women are differently treated.

It is not good for man to be alone. It has not been good for woman. For it is when man has been alone, that he has committed these outrages upon woman, and passed these laws that bear so severely upon her. If it indelicate for woman to go to the ballot boxes and vote in the midst of drunkards, is it not indelicate for woman to be the wives and daughters of drunkards, and to sacrifice their delicacy by continual days and nights in the society of drunkards. Mrs. N. stated ber plan, which is that woman should meet in the primary assembly, and that her vote should be sent up to the Legislature in the same way that the returns are sent up from the separate times. It is said that if women could vote, they would pass the Maine Law, now as the Maine Law is not passed, it proves that woman is not represented. Mrs. N. spoke further upon the subject of voting-She has a very pleasing manner, and an agreeable elacution, marked with a playful sarcasm, that tells with considerable power.

Miss Lucy Stone, of Boston, took the platform in support of the resolution. She thought that the Temperance question would back men, that they could co-operate with women in all that relates to their common interests. A greater temperance sentiment has been produced by the agency of this society. Women in this cause co-operating with men, are adding ten fold to the power of the cause. Miss Stone at this point gave way to the report of the Committee on Revision of the constitution. The Report was parts. The first suggested changing the society's name to "Peoples New York State Temperance League," and struck out the A rambling discussion arose in regard to

the rights of persons not members of the society, to debate changes in the Organic Law were made. Miss Clark thought that it was not parliamentry to admit such persous. The President said she knew nothing about parliamentary law, and preferred to apply the rules of common sense. It was fully decided to admit all, and Miss Antoinette L. Brown had the floor. She said that one principle in the organic law of the society, prevented her from being a member. It was the prohibition of men from holding office.-She objected to dragging in subjects foreign to the legitimate plans of the society. This society as a society protested against the action of the meeting to prepare for a World's Temperance Convention. It protested be-cause women were excluded from that Convention. Yet this society prohibits men from acting as officers here. Is it right?-Is it consistent? We cannot do without the aid and countenance of the men. They can work in their own organization, and in this society they will leave the active duties to

be performed by women. Miss Clark, thought that the cause of the success of this Society, was owing to the fact that it was a Woman's Temperance Society. I deem the last speaker inconsistent with The Treasurer said she was not ready to her own doctrines. If men can hold office outnumber and outvote us, and make us stand aside, because they think us out of our sphere? .The prohibitory article is in accordance with the times, it is accordant with the purpose for which this Society was organiz-

> Miss Brown resumed the floor, in reply to Miss Clark.

> Mr. Comstock, of Elmira, spoke against the adoption of the minority report. Mrs. Jenkins, was not a member of this Society, for the same reason that Miss Brown was not. She advocated the admission of men

> Mrs. Robie, of Buffalo, thought that women should do the work, because they had the leisure.

Geo. W. Clark asked only to be a member, he would agree to vote for women for offices. A stranger gentleman, next spoke, who had a good deal to say about man as an ambitious animal. He regarded the term, lady and gentleman, as contemptible, and believed if men had a right to hold office in the Society, they would exercise the right, and in less than three years the women would be entirely omitted. He could not answer for the consequences, if the temptation of office in the Woman's So-

ciety was offered to him. Miss Brown wanted to know if the gentleman desired women to be as selfish as man

Mr. Asa B. Smith, then addressed the meeting upon the propriety of women fighting on Mr. Douglass spoke in favor of the majori-

Speeches were further made by Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hawks, and Miss Pellett. Miss Anthony and Miss Wright bore testi-

mony to the fact, that as agents of the Society, they had met constant opposition, on actution. They blushed when they read it. Miss Clark, Mrs. Vaughn and Mrs. Albro, bore testimony on the opposite side. They had never met hostility, but favor rather, on

account of the prohibitory section. The hour growing somewhat late, the notice of the evening session was given, and the subject under debate, was deferred till Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O,CLOCK. The President Mrs. Stanton called to order and stated that a letter from Neal Dow would be read. Upwards of one thousand The letter was then read by Miss Anthony,

LETTER FROM NEAL DOW. Miss Susan B Anthony :- Your note informing se that the Annual Meeting of the Women's New York State Temperance Society, is to be held in Rochester, on the 1st and 2d of June next, and requesting a few words of encouragement from me,

logizing Neal Dow, and shouting Maine Law, are superficial reformers, mere surface workmuly the professed, but the honest and friends of liberty—liberty for all of evolor and of every clime.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

I ogizing Neal Dow, and shouting Maine Law, are superficial reformers, mere surface workand ability. Many of the Religious and State Society from this auxiliary. The credentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

No new State Organization has been formcountry, are delegates to the State Society from this auxiliary. The credentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

No new State Organization has been formcountry, are beginning to understand the vast im
portance of the Hall the words of encouragement from me,
State Society from this auxiliary.

The credentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

Rev. Mr. Channing, from the business
way of that class of mind, who seeing in our
portance of the Maine Law,
and ability. Many of the Religious and
Secular journals favor the Maine Law,
are superficial reformers, mere surface workdentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

Rev. Mr. Channing, from the business
way of that class of mind, who seeing in our
portance to the Money that the women, not of the
mira were presented.

Rev. Mr. Channing, from the business
committee, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Amely a client yet mind the words of encouragement from me,
State Society from this auxiliary.

The credentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

Rev. Mr. Channing, from the business of the dentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elmira were presented.

Rev. Mr. Channing is the mind the word of the words of encouragement from me,
that the words of encouragement from me,
that the words of encouragement from me,
that the words of the state of New York alone, but of the whole
the dentials of Mr. Comstock, delegate from Elreport of the words of

It is impossible to enumerate or to describe the B.'s position, but said that the majority reevils which result directly from intemperance, and from which women are the principal sufferers, every reason therefore of self-protection, as well as philanthropy, urges them to associated effort o extensive combination against this great enemy

several years been associated together in Societies, for the purpose of promoting the Temperance Reform lending all their great influence, openly and boldly, to withstand the progress of Intemperance; and more recently to discountenance and discourage by all means in their power, the traffic in intoxica-

However, the sincere friends of temperance may have diff-red formerly, as to the best mode of pro-moting the Femperance Reform, and of finally

banishing Intemperance from the country, as a general and prevailing vice. I believe, that at prestal probibition by law, of the traffic in intoxication trespasses upon no man's privileges. The first du-Consistent with the general good, and the dety of the State is to permit no man to do anything incompatible with the general welfare. All our laws are founded upon this principle, that each individual must submit to such rules as are demanded by the common weal,-or, as the old law maxim ex presses it, "the welfare of the people is the su-

While the traffic in strong drinks interferes with the general welfare and happiness more than all other causes of evil combined, it is productive of no good under any circumstances. It is absurd, therefore, to argue that the community has no power to control this great evil; that any citizen has the right to inflict it upon society should hesitate to exercise its right and power of self protection against it.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Portland, May 9, 1853. The President announced the following resolution from the business Committee and that Rev. Antoinette L. Brown would speak

Resolved, That Woman as an intelligent and responsible being, equally with man endowed by her Creator with capacities and energies, for the good use of which she is equally with man answerable to society and to God, has an equal right with man to co-operate, publicly or privately, in every movement which seeks the elevation, refinement, purity, peace and progress of humanity; and that as Daughter, Sister. Wife or Mother, Woman has no right to appear to be indifferent to the Temperance Reform.

Rev. Miss Brown addressed the meeting. She had been surprized at hearing that she was expected to speak this evening. should be brief, especially as Miss Lucy Stone, whom all were anxious to hear was to follow. She then proceeded to enforce in a sary parliamentary knowledge to conduct general and able manner the importance of temperance, and the miseries of drunkenness. The Reverend lady indulged largely in witty sallies and mirth provoking comparisons. She treated her hearers to a poetical and beautiful eulogium on water, not what you propose to be. pure water, which she said was "the poor

The President announced "Lucy Stone of

Massachuetts." Miss Stone, who is a very pleasant and impressive young lady, in voice, manner, looks, and elecution, commenced by a promise not to weary the audience. She then proceeded to speak historically of the Temperance cause. One step led to another till women question, and then said: That the discusat length joined in the effort. She would sion yesterday was entirely whether the Sopropose still a new bar in the way of the ciety was to be organized first, to a drunkard's progress. The measure she pro- Woman's rights, and second, to advocate posed was not offered as from this Society.-

is a friend of Temperance was responsible. Resolved, That it is cruel and unnatural that of which human law takes no cogniza ce, demand not only a legal separation for habitual drunken-ness, but the right of divorce for those who ask it.

Miss Stone supported her resolution with you can grant the favor. much eloquent appeal and earnest argument. himself. He don't for me. She drew a vivid picture of female degradation under the influence of intemperance, as exemplified in the wretched women in the tombs at New York, and asked what man would be bound in Matrimony with such as these. And why should that most abject of

give birth to a drunkard's child.

Let the man so accursed shun a relation calls to order, cries of "hear, hear,"

tenderer than the Infinite. But my Bible does not say so. It says :to you, do ye even so to them." And as I point of business before the meeting. would not ask another to be bound to an ine- President requested Mr. Frederick Douglass briate, so I do not find my Bible forbidding to state the question so that she could underdivorce from the drunkard. Yet if all the stand it. Under the extension, Mr. Barnes Bibles in the world were brought to me, and got the floor-after a while he was called to it were shown that they prohibited divorce order, in order that the majority might have except for adultery, I would lay them rever- a chance, and from 10 to 12 speakers, on the

more sacred than all books and parchments whatsoever. (Cheers.) Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, was next prespeak of Divorce.

intemperance would ere long be legislated once. Miss Anthony said the whole thing out of the land. She had appealed to the showed that the men were trying to drive wives of drunkards. They have invariably the women from their own Society, and they replied, "No, No. We only ask the control showed him they would conduct things when of our children and our property, and we they did get the control. will waittill the Maine Law shall give us back Mrs. Bloomer said this was just what Miss our husbands as they are when sober-'the Anthony's report would lead to.

wholesale bill of divorce. They ask security if they voted down this majority report.in the possession of their earnings and their Deep down in the popular heart, was the beexhausted to proceed. Adjourned.

Prior to the opening of the session, groups of members and outsiders, were gathered in various parts of the house, engaged in ani- the name of temperance. She concluded by mated discussion of the subject to be debated introducing Mr. Holley, of Wyoming, and as and decided at the morning Session. Fears the time was up, he was granted the priviare entertained, that whatever might be the lege of talking ten minutes. He thought it issue, there must necessarily result a division premature to take a vote. A vote would rein the Society.

The Chair was taken by the President. Mrs. E. C. Stanton, (dressed to-day in a light colored Bloomer costume,) who signified to stood it. It was his opinion, that the time the audience, that if any one present, de had not come when, from the previous attisired to offer vocal prayer, there was an op- tude of woman, towards this question, she oung gentleman, a stranger to us.

yesterday were somewhat disorderly, and who reiterated her views expressed vestersuggested the propriety of passing a motion, day, and spoke strongly in favor of the ma-

Miss Anthony moved to substitute the ma-

tion was to adopt the minority report first. Mr. Douglass admitted the truth of Mr. should act with the Society, at least for an-

port must first be debated. Mrs. Stebbins said the Society had a right to discuss and adopt either report. The minority report is not a negative report. It

ontains affirmative propositions.

Mr. Cuyler deemed the whole debate use less. In the decision of the rejection of either report, the whole issue was involved, and he moved that the debate be closed at half-past 10.

The question was then taken on Miss Anthony's motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Cuyler's motion was put and carried. The President said, it seems that all you en who have studied parliamentary law. disagree in regard to it, and I who know nothing of such law, must fall back upon

A rambling and wrangling debate followed motion to limit the speakers to five minutes each, and that no one shall be permitted to speak, who has already spoken, until othrs had enjoyed the privilege. Motion car-John W. Stebbins took the platform, to

resent the claims of the minority report .-

The minority should be heard fairly, before

the vote was taken. There was not a fair discussion of the report yesterday. At least three-fourths of the debate was confined to the majority. This Society had its origin in the fact that women had previously enjoyed no opportunity to show her efficiency in this There was a demand for a channel through which the ladies could go out and act. I cheerfully gave my means and influence to this Society, without expecting or desiring to take an active part in it. Men were regarded as mere honorary members. Now the proposition is, to strike out this distinctive feature, and form a "Peoples' Temperange League." No one would suspect that the Society was at all in the hands of Woman. A People's Society conveys the idea that, the men take the lead. It is the popular understanding of a People's movement,

and you cannot get rid of it. Strike out this clause, and you submerge your distinctive character in the current upon which you have risen. I have heard Temperance men say, and members of this Society too, that if this change is made, they will go on to elect men as officers throughout. The management will go to those who have the experience, and it is apparent to all and conceded by the ladies, that they have not the necestheir meetings with strict order. With the settled determination, that some of you have to elect women to the important offices of the Society, and with a change of name, you conduct matters under a deception. You are

A question arises too in regard to the man's friend, the type of democracy, one jet funds in the Treasury. Charge your name of which in a tube will balance the whole and character, and you cannot transfer the funds to the new organization. We contribtuted to a Woman's Society, and not to a Temperance League.

The President interrupted the speaker by asking the question, if a father leaves a legaey to his daughter, and she marries, does she lose her right to the legacy?

Mr. Stebbins proceeded in reply to the temperance. He had been pained to hear It is embodied in a resolution for which she sentiments advanced under the guise of temperance, that were not consistent with the purpose of this organization. (The speaker any law should compel a man or woman to live as was here called to order.) He then prothe husband or wife of a confirmed drunkard — ceeded with his remarks. The question turned upon the point whether men should have equal rights with women in the society, but we don't ask equal rights, when we do,

Voice. I hope the speaker speaks for Mr. Stebbins-I speak for myself and for many here. There is not a Temperance So-

ciety in this State where women cannot vote. Mr. Fish-Can they in the State Society? Mr. S .- Yes sir. If the women should go beings-a drunkard's wife, be tied through there in numbers sufficient, they could elect life to a brute." No drunkard has a right to a woman President. The women vote in the have offspring. No woman has a right to Carson League, in the Temperance orders, and at the primary Temperance Society No one should charge her with impurity throughout the State. The delegates were because she stood there and said those things. expelled at Syracuse, because it was known It was because she loved purity—the purity that they had speeches already prepared on of the human soul-she did so. He is look- the woman's rights question. It is asserted ed upon as a monster who entices his child that women have risen with a mill stone to be a drunkard. But is not the man equal- around their necks. A mill stone-they ly a monster who makes his child a drunk- have risen with a dozen air balloons arout d ard before its birth? Divorce in the cases their necks. The whole course of legislareferred is not a right merely, but a solemn tion is to protect women. (Hear, hear)-The speaker was called to order, and Mrs. A question may arise, may not the man or Nichols made an explanation. She was an woman who was once a drunkard but who outsider, and did not desire to create dissenshall reform, marry again. I say never! tion in what she said yesterday. Mr. Stebnever!! The constitution is ruined, tainted bins continued his consideration of the legal -let no such man or woman ever marry .- aspect of the case, and was interrupted with where he may leave to another the curse &c. He continued for a few moments longfrom which he may be freed. While God er, urging the necessity of continuing as a holds the man in punishment for his wrong Temperance organization, and not lagging doing we may do so too. We need not be in this other extrinsic question. After another speech in favor of the minority report, I know it is objected that the Bible allows the hour for closing the debate having arbut one, and that another, cause of Divorce. rived, the time was extended 15 minutes .-Much confusion prevailed, and a very gene-Whatsoever ye would that others should do ral doubt seemed to prevail as to the great

ently aside, and placing my hand upon my stage and off the stage, men and women heart, would say that my own sorl was still were on the floor at once. It was entirely impossible to follow the multitude of diverse suggestions. Mr. Douglass finally gave a brief epitome sented. She said she had been requested to of the debate thus far, and showed that the minority thus far had all the talk to them-She was opposed to making drunkenness a selves. Douglass was interrupted by a call to order. Half a dozen women spoke at

best of husbands and the best of men."- Mr. Cuyley had the floor, and came out in ipplause.)

The wives of drunkards are not asking a woman would be shorn of their moral power,

children. Mrs. N. was too much wearied and lief that men and women were equal, and that they could and ought to act together .-Mr. Cuyley spoke strongly and well. Miss Fish, of Victor, hoped that they would not take in all the "fites" and "isms," and 'ologies," and then baptize the whole with

sult in dissolution. He then proceeded to point out the exact position and aspect of the case, as he underportunity. Prayer was then offered by a could act alone in the Temperance cause.-When Mr. Holly concluded, five minutes The President stated that the proceedings were allowed to Rev. Miss Brown to reply,

jority report. jority report for the minority, on the motion Bloomer was heard, declaring that however this question was decided, it would result in Mr. Douglass spoke in favor of consider- a dissolution. The Women's Society was es-Mr. Douglass spoke in favor of considering the majority report, and deemed the motion yesterday to adopt the minority report as out of order.

a dissolution. The women's Society was essentially "gone up." The opponents of Temperance would triumph, for they declared that if the Temperance people could Mr. Bloomer deemed the question badly not agree upon any platform, there was no Mr. Bloomer deemed the question badly raised. He said that the course of Legislation was to adopt the minority report first.

Doctry.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24th, 1853. DEAR SIR :- Some of our friends in the city of New York insist that I send you, oc- had only to make over something, or to sign casionally, some of my humble lines which a bond, or a draft, or a check, or a bill, or to

they call poetry. Though for years I have been in the habit of rhyming, and have done much in that di- is poor." rection for societies and gatherings of our

Following, you will find, thrown into verse, your eloquent apostrophe to the ships on the Skimpole's dressing gown, "be you very Chesapeake Bay, while yet in bondage .-Those soul-stirring words found on the sixtyfourth page of your narrative have attracted Skimpole, "and my dear Miss Summerson, the notice of thousands.

E. P. ROGER.

"Loosed from your moorings you are free; But fast in chains am I : You move before the gentle gale, Beneath the scourge I lie.

"You fly around the mighty globe, You swift-winged angels be; I am confined in iron bands,

Oh, God, that I were free!

"Oh! that I were on one of you, 'Neath your protecting wing-Upon your gallant decks no more To feel oppression's sting.

"But ah ! alas ! 'twixt me and you The turbid waves roll high; Go on ! go on ! I'd gladly go Could I but swim or fly.

"The ships are gone-they hide afar ; I'm left in hottest heil; Why was I born to be a brute With earthly friends to dwell?

"Why am I thus a wretched slave? Oh God deliver me! Is there a God? thy power vouchsafe, And let me now be free "Oppression I will not endure-

I rather choose to die; Come life, or death, I must be free, God helping me I'll try." When thus thy mighty spirit yearned,

The chains could not confine ; Thou didst resolve to strike the blow, And Liberty was thine.

BELECALES BEEDVISERS, BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CHAPTER XLIII. ESTHER'S NARRATIVE.

We went up-stairs to the first floor, still seeing no other furniture than the dirty foot-Mr Jarndyce, without further ceremony, entered a room there, and we folclean; but furnished with an odd kind of ily we are all children, and I am the youngshabby luxury, with a large foot-stool, a sofa, es and plenty of cushions, an easy-chair, and plenty of pillows, a piano, books, drawing fond of him, were amused by this droll fact; materials, music, newspapers, and a few sketches and pictures. A broken pane of "My dears, it is true," said Mr. 8 glass in one of the dirty windows was paperbalcony.

his usual airy manner. "Here I am, you see!" he said, when we live, we say to them. Live upon your prac-

were seated: not without some little difficul- tical wisdom, and let us live upon you! ty, the greater part of the chairs being broken. "Here I am! This is my frugal candid, and really to mean what he said breakfast. Some men want legs of beef and peach, my cup of coffee, and my claret; I we not? am content. I don't want them for themselves, but they remind me of the sun .mutton. Mese animal satisfaction!" "This is our friend's room, sanctum, stu-

dio," said my Guardian to us.

pluck his feathers now and then, and clip his wings; but he sings he sings!"

note, but still he sings. "These are very fine," said my Guardian.

"A present." know when he brought them last evening, get on; we don't know how, but somehow." whether he should wait for the money.— She looked very young indeed, to be the 'Really, my friend,' I said, 'I think not—if mother of two children; and I could not it was, for he went away."

worldly with this baby?"

taking a little claret in a tumbler, "that will ed, in their respective styles of wearing their ever be remembered here. We shall call it hear; the Beauty daughter being in the clasthe Saint Clare and Saint Summerson day, sic manner; the Sentiment daughter luxu-You must see my daughters. I have a blue- riant and flowing; and the Comedy daughter eyed daughter who is my Beauty daughter, I in the arch style, with a good deal of sprighthave a Sentiment daughter, and I have a ly forehead, and vivacious little curls dotted Comedy daughter. You must see them all. about the corners of her eyes. They were dressed to correspond, the in a most untide

He was going to summon them, when my and negligent way. Guardian interposed, and asked him to pause Ada and I conversed with these young laa moment, as he wished to say a word to him dies, and found them wonderfully like their don't get on in life. We don't pretend to do teered to go home with us, and had with-

My Guardian looked at us again, plainly saying, "You hear him?"

have to say, relates to Rick.' Mr. Skimpole, cordially. "I suppose he ought not to be my dearest friend, as he is mained at home." not on terms with you. But he is, I can't "That bad man !" said the Comedy daughhelp it; he is full of youthful poetry, and I ter.

love him. If you don't like it, I can't help it. I love him. The engaging frankness with which he blue sky," Laura complained. made this declaration, really had a disinterested appearance, and captivated my Guar- air!" said Juliet. dian; if not, for the moment, Ada too.

must save his pocket Harold. stand." Taking a little more claret, and dip- man-"

ping one of the cakez in it, he shook his ... Not honest, Pa head, and smiled at Ada and me with an in- all three protested. genuous foreboding that he never could be "At a rough kind of fellow-a sort of hu-"If you go with him here or there," said pole, "who is a baker in this neighborhood,

pay for both.

he takes me anywhere, I must go. And how son lent them, he wanted them back.

"My dear Jarndyce," returned Mr. Skimpole, "I will do anything to give you pleasure, but it seems an idle form-a superstition. Besides, I give you my word, Miss Clare and my dear Miss Summerson, I thought Mr. Carstone was immensely rich. I thought he put something on a file somewhere, to bring down a shower of money." "Indeed it is not so, sir," said Ada. "He

"No, really?" returned Mr. Skimpole, people, yet I by no means claim the title of "And not being the richer for trusting in a rotten reed," said my Guardian, laying his hand emphatically on the sleeve of Mr. careful not to encourage him in that reliance, Harold."

"My dear good friend," returned Mr. and my dear Miss Clare, how can I do that? It's business, and I don't know business. It is he who encourages me. He emerges from great feats of business, presents the brightest prospects before me as their result, and calls upon me to admire them. I do admire them-as bright prospects. But I know no more about them, and I tell him so.'

The helpless kind of candor with which be presented this before us, the light-hearted manner in which he was amused by his innocence, the fantastic way in which he took himself under his own protection and argued about that curious person, combined with the delightful ease of everything he said exactly to make out my Guardian's case. The more I saw of him, the more unlikely it seemed to me, when he was present, that he could design, conceal, or influence anything; and yet the less likely that appeared when he was net present, and the less agreeable it was to think of his having anything to do with any-

one for whom I cared. Hearing that his examination (as he called it) was now over, Mr. Skimpole left the room with a radiant face to fetch his daughters (his sons had run away at various times.) leaving my Guardian quite delighted by the manner in which he had vindicated his childish character. He soon came back, bringing with him the three young ladies and Mrs. Skimpole, who had once been a beauty, but was now a delicate high-nosed invalid, suffering under a complication of disorders.

"This," said Mr. Skimpole, "is my Beauty daughter, Juliet-a remembrance of Shakspeare-plays and sings odds and ends like her father. This is my Sentiment daughter, Laura-a remembrance of Petrarch-plays a little but don't sing. This is my Comedy daughter, Susannah-a remembrance of Beaumarchais-sings a little, but don't play. We all draw a little, and compose a little, and none of us have any idea of money or

Mrs. Skimpole sighed, I thought, as if she would have been glad to strike out this item in the family attainments. I also thought that she rather impressed her sigh upon my Guardian, and that she took every opportunity of throwing in another.

"It is pleasant," said Mr. Skimpole, turning his sprightly eyes from one to the other of us, "and it is whimsically interesting, to lowed. It was dingy enough, and not at all trace peculiarities in families. In this fam-

The daughters, who appeared to be very

"My dears, it is true," said Mr. Skimpole, "is it not? So it is, and so it must be, beed and wafered over; but there was a little | cause, like the dogs in the hymn, 'it is our plate of hot-house nectarines on the table, nature to.' Now, here is Miss Summerson and there was another of grapes, and an- with a fine administrative capacity, and a other of sponge-cakes, and there was a bot- knowledge of details perfectly surprising .tle of light wine. Mr. Skimpole himself re- It will sound very strange in Miss Summerclined upon the sota, in a dressing-gown, son's ears, I dare say, that we know nothing drinking some fragrant coffee from an old about chops in this house. But we don't; china cup-it was then about mid-day-and | not the least. We can't cook anything whatlooking at a collection of wall-flowers in the ever. A needle and thread we don't know how to use We admire the people who He was not in the least disconcerted by possess the practical wisdom we want; but our appearance, but rose and received us in we don't quarrel with them. Then why should they quarrel with us? Live, and let

He laughed, but, as usual, seemed quite "We have sympathy, my roses," said Mr. mutton for breakfast; I don't. Give me my Skimpole, "sympathy for everything Have

"O yes, papa!" cried the three daughters. "In fact, that is our family department," There's nothing solar about legs of beef and nutton. Mese animal satisfaction!" said Mr. Skimpole, "in this hurly-burly of life. We are capable of looking on and of being interested, and we do look on, and we are interested. What more can we do!-"Yes," said Mr. Skimpole, turning his Here is my Beauty daughter, married these bright tace about, "this is the bird's cage .- three years. Now, I dare say her marrying This is where the bird lives and sings. They another child, and having two more, was all wrong in point of political economy; but it was very agreeable. We had our little fes-He handed us the grapes, repeating in his tivities on those occasions, and exchanged radiant way, "he sings! Not an ambitious social ideas. She brought her young husband home one day, and they and their young fledglings have their nest up stairs .-I dare say, at some time or other, Sentiment "No," he answered. "No! Some amia- and Comedy will bring their husbands home, ble gardener sells them. His man wanted to and have their nests up-stairs too. So we

your time is of any value to you.' I suppose help pitying both her and them. It was evident that the three daughters had grown up My Guardian looked at us with a smile, as as they could, and had had just as little hapthough he asked us, "is it possible to be hazard instruction as qualified them to be their father's playthings in his idlest hours. "This is a day," said Mr. Skimpole, gayly His pictorial tastes were consulted, I observ-

first. "My dear Jarndyce," he cheerfully re- father. In the meanwhile Mr. Jarndyce plied, going back to his sofa, "as many mo- (who had been rubbing his head to a great ments as you please. Time is no object extent, and hinting at a change in the wind) here. We never know what o'clock it is, and talked with Mrs. Skimpole in a corner, where we never care. Not the way to get on in we could not help hearing the chink of monlife, you'll tell me? Certainly. But we ey. Mr. Skimpole had previously volun-

drawn to dress himself for the purpose. ' My roses," he said, when he came back, "take care of mamma. She is poorly to-"Now Harold," he began, "the word I day. By going home with Mr. Jarndyce for a day or two, I shall hear the larks sing, and "The dearest friend I have!" returned preserve my amiability. It has been tried,

"At the very time when he knew papa was lying down by his wall-flowers, looking at the "And when the smell of hay was in the

"It showed a want of poetry in the man," "You are welcome to love him as much as you like," returned Mr. Jarndyce, "tut we good-humor. "It was coarse. There was an absence of the finer touches of humanity "Oh!" said Mr. Skimpole, "His pocket? in it! My daughters have taken great of-Now, you are coming to what I don't under- fense," he explained to us, "at an honest

"Not honest, Papa. Impossible!" they

man hedge-hog rolled up," said Mr. Skimmy Guardian, plainly, "you must not bet him and from whom we borrowed a couple of y for both."
"My dear Jarndyce," returned Mr. Skim-chairs, and we hadn't got them, and therefore arm-chairs. We wanted a couple of armpole, his genial face irradiated by the comi- of course we looked to a man who had got eality of this idea, "what am I to do? If them to lend them. Well! this morose percan I pay? I never have any money. If I had any money, I don't know anything about it. Suppose I say to a man, how much?—

Not at all. He objected to their being worn. I reasoned with him, and pointed out Suppose the man says to me seven and six- his mistake. I said, 'Can you, at your time pence? I know nothing about seven and of life, be so headstrong, my friend, as to sixpence. It is impossible for me to pursue persist that an arm-chair is a thing to put the subject, with any consideration for the upon a shalf and look at? That it is an obman. I don't go about asking busy people ject to contemplate, to survey from a diswhat seven and sixpence is in Moorish—which I don't understand. Why should I go Don't you know that these arm-chairs were

fore me, fruit upon the table, the cloudless him." sky above me, the air full of fragrance, contween me and a subject so sublime, the ab- every color scarlet!" surd figure of an angry baker! But he did," said Mr. Skimpole, raising his laughing eye-brows in playful astonishment; "he did in-terpose that ridiculous figure, and he does,

and he will again. And therefore I am very glad to get out of his way, and to go home with my friend Jarndyce." It seemed to escape his consideration that Mrs. Skimpole and the daughters remained behind to encounter the baker; but this was so old a story to all of them that it had become a matter of course. He took leave of his family with a tenderness as airy and

graceful as any other aspect in which he showed himself, and rode away with us in perfect harmony of mind. We had an opportunity of seeing through some open doors, as we went down-stairs, that his own apartment was a palace to the rest of the house.

I could have no anticipation, and I had one, that something very startling to me at the moment, and ever memorable to me in what ensued from it, was to happen before this day was out. Our guest was in such spirits on the way home, that I could do nothing but listen to him, and wonder at him; nor was I alone in this, for Ada vielded to the same fascination. As to my Guardian, the wind, which had threatened to be come fixed in the east when we left Somer's Town, veered completely round, before we foot is enclosed in a shoe, as if the whole surwere a couple of miles from it.

Whether of questionable childishness or not, in any other matters, Mr. Skimpole had a child's enjoyment of change and bright weather. In no way wearied by his sallies on the road, he was in the drawing-room before any of us; and I heard bim at the piano while I was yet looking after my housekeeping, singing refrains of barcaroles and drink-We were all assembled shortly before din- hand on a human being."-Novalis. ner, and he was still at the piano, idly pick

ing out in his luxurious way little strains of music, and talking between whiles of finishing some sketches of the ruined old Verulam wall, to-morrow, which he had begun a year or two ago, and had got tired of; when a card was brought in, and my Guardian read aloud in a surprised voice: "Sir Leicester Dedlock !"

the power to stir. If I had had it, I should bave hurried away. I had not even the presence of mind, in my giddiness, to retire to dian was presenting me, before I could move Pray be seated, Sir Leicester."

"Mr. Jarndyce," said Sir Leicester in reply, as he bowed and seated himself," "I do myself the honor of calling here-

You do me the honor, Sir Leicester." · Thank you-of calling here on my road any cause of complaint, however strong, that I may have against a gentleman who-who is known to you and has been your host, and whom therefore I will make no further reference, should have prevented you, still from seeing whatever little there may be to gratify a polite and refined taste, at my house,

"You are exceedingly obliging, Sir Leicester, and on behalf of those ladies (who are present) and for myself, I thank you very much.

"It is possible, Mr. Jarndyce, that the genthat gentleman may have done me the honfar to misapprehend my character, as have been received by my local establishment in Lincolnshire with that urbanity, that courtesy, which its members are instructed sent themselves at the house. I merely beg | Howitt. to observe, sir, that the fact is the reverse." My Guardian delicately dismissed this remark without making any verbal answer.

"It has given me pain, Mr. Jarndyce," Sir Leicester weightily proceeded. you, sir, it has given-Me-pain-to learn from the housekeeper at Chesney Wold, that a gentleman who was in your company in hat part of the county, and who would appear to possess a cultivated taste for the upon them, and which some of them might I beg your pardon-Skimpole."

"This is Mr. Harold Skimpole," said my Guardian, evidently surprised. happy to meet Mr. Skimpole, and to have the opportunity of tendering my personal regrets. I hope, sir, that when you again find be under no similar sense of restraint."

myself the pleasure and advantage of another visit to your beautiful house. The good enough to maintain a number of delightful objects for the admiration and pleasure of us poor men; and not to reap all the admiration and pleasure that they yield, is acles forever." to be ungrateful to our benefactors.

Sir Leicester seemed to approve of this sentiment highly. "An artist, sir?"

"No," returned Mr. Skimpole. "A perfectly idle man. A mere amateur." even more. He hoped he might have the

flattered and honored. "Mr. Skimpole mentioned," pursued Sir Leicester, addressing himself again to my Guardian; "mentioned to the housekeeper,

attached retainer of the f mily-" house the other day, on the occasion of my going down to visit Miss Summerson and

merly been staying there, was Mr. Jarndyce." Sir Leicester bowed to the bearer of that name. "And hence I became aware of the any gentleman, Mr. Jarndyce, but especially gentleman formerly known to Lady Dedock, and indeed claiming some distant conrespect, does, I assure you, give-Me-pain." "Pray say no more about it, Sir Leicester," returned my Guardian. "I am very ensible, as I am sure we all are, of your

and I ought to apologize for it." I had not once looked up. I had not seen the visitor, and had not even appeared to myself to lear the conversation. It surprises me to find that I can recall it, for it seemed tressing to me, that I thought I understood

the beating of my heart. "I mentioned the subject to Lady Ded-

"You know my whole opinion of him," templating Nature. I entreat you, by our said Mr. Skimpole, lightly appealing to us .common brotherhood, not to interpose be- "An amiable bull, who is determined to make

TO BE CONTINUED. For Frederick Douglass' Paper. Gathered Pearls.

mother has not made all other mothers ven- citizen, because of his superior knowledge, erable."-Richter.

"A natural king looks royal at the plow." -Theodore Parker.

"What are another's faults to me? I am not a vulture feeding on carrion. Let me seek only the good in others ever more, and be a bird of raradise, fed on fresh fruits and crystal waters."-W. H. Channing.

"When you cannot understand another's ignorance, account yourself ignorant of his understanding."-Coleridge.

"Their is but one way of avoiding obstacles, to crush them."-Robespierre.

face of the earth vere covered with leather?" "Of all men thy guest is the superior."-"There is but one temple in the world, and

"He whose mind is at ease is possessed of

all riches. Is it not the same to one whose

that is the body of Man. Nothing is holier than this high form. Rending before men is a reverence done to this revelation in the ing songs, Italian and German, by the score. flesh. We touch Heaven when we lay our

> "The spirit of Poetry is the morning light which makes the statue of Memnon sound."

"Our duties are like the circles of a whirlpool, and the innermost includes home."-

"There are animalcules invisible to the na-The visitor was in the room while it was ked eye, which make the sea brilliant as fire. vet turning round with me, and before I had so that every wave seems bordered with gold; and there are small reptiles which occasion those miasms, which, by their plague, can Ada in the window, or to know where it was. slay the strongest natures; so even spiritual I heard my name, and found that my Guar- existence has its monads, and the life-atmosphere of the family depends upon what the nature of these is."

> "In the heraldry of heaven goodness precedes greatness."-Bishop Home.

"Every sunny thought, every kindly deed, from Lincolnshire, to express my regret that every event, however trifling, that confers a momentary joy, is in itself a biessing."—Old Patsey.

5th-Scene at the Rescue in the cotton field.

"So live with men as considering always that God sees thee; so pray to God as if evmore ladies under your escort and charge, ery man heard thee. Do nothing which thou wouldst not have God see done: Desire nothing which may either wrong thy profession to ask, or God's honor to grant."-Hen-

"The love of nature, and the silent apprehension of her beauty, is a freely-bestowed tleman to whom, for the reasons I have men- and far spreading gift. It lives in the least mentioned, I refrain from making further cultured heart, as the beautiful wild-flower allusion-it is possible, Mr. Jarndyce, that in the unploughed heath. It lives often a pleasant, though unperceived guest. It to induce you to believe that you would not spreads the charm of its influence where its will be divided into three terms of 15 weeks each possessor has not even a name for it; yet commencing April 18th, Aug. 29th, and Decembe still it lives—and they who cannot talk of it, and elementary branches of learning. Vocal and

"Some progress in mind and in art; every active thinker and honest writer must consciously or unconsciously make with the pro- Day scholars received on reasonable terms. Music gress of existence and experience."-E. B.

remains forever clear and liquid in the inine Arts, was likewise deterred, by some nermost shrine of man's being, though all such cause, from examining the family pic- the rest be turned to stone by sorrow and tures with that leisure, that attention, that degradation. The angel who has once come care, which he might have desired to bestow down into the soul, will not be driven thence ossibly have repaid." Here he produced a by any sin or baseness even, much less by card, and read, with much gravity and a little any undeserved oppression and wrong. At trouble, thro' his eye-glass, "Mr. Hirrold- the soul's gate sit; she silently, with folded Herald-Harold-Skampling-Skumpling- hands and downcast eyes; but, at the least touch of nobleness, these patient orbs are serenely unlifted, and the whole spirit is "Oh!" exclaimed Sir Leicester, "I am lighted with their prayerful lustre."-J. R CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD Lowell.

"The Infinite sends its messages to us by yourself in my part of the county, you will untutored spirits, and the lips of little children, and the unboastful beauty of simple "You are very obliging, Sir Leicester Ded- nature; not with the sound of trumpet, and lock. So encouraged, I shall certainly give the tramp of mail-elad hosts. Simplicity and commonness are the proofs of Beauty's owners of such places as Chesney Wold," divinity. Earnestly and beautifully touchsaid Mr. Skimpole with his usual happy and ling is this eternity of simple feeling from easy air, " are public benefactors. They are age to age-this trustfulness with which the heart flings forth to the winds its sybilline leaves, to be gathered and cherished as or-

"We know not what we are, any more than what we shall be. It is a high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual man, that his eartbly influence, which has Sir Leicester seemed to approve of this had a commencement, will never through all ages, were he the very meanest of us, have Copy of a letter inserted in the Hobart Town Countries, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch. Mr. Skimpole next came down into Lincoln- an end! What is done is done, has already shire. Mr. Skimpole professed himself much blended itself with the boundless, ever-living, siding at New Town, had been suffering from a vio ever-working Universe, and will also work lent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months there, for good or for evil, openly or secretly, throughout all time. But the life of
every man is as the well-spring of a stream
every man is as the well-spring of a stream who, as he may have observed, is an old and every man is as the well-spring of a stream, friend prevailed pop her to try Holloway's celebratwhose small beginnings are indeed plain to ed Pills, which she consented to do. and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect ("That is, when I walked through the all, but whose ulterior course and distinction, cure. as it winds through the expanses of infinite Miss Clare," Mr. Skimpole airly explained years, only the Omniscient can discern. Will CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST it mingle with neighboring rivulets, as a "That the friend with whom he had for- tributary, or receive them as a sovereign ?-Is it to be a nameless brook, and will its tiny waters, among millions of other brooks and circumstance for which I have professed my rills, increase the current of some world's regret. That this should have occurred to river? Or is it to be itself a Rhipe or Dan- of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered seube, whose goings forth are to the uttermost lands-its flood an everlasting boundary-line nection with her, and for whom (as I learn on the globe itself, the bulwark and highfrom my lady berself) see entertains a high way of whole kingdoms and continents?- I am desirous that others should be made acquait We know not; only in either case, we know its path is to the great ocean; its waters, without inconvenience or pain, which I could before. (Signed) HENRY COE were they but a handful, are here, and can- do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk. consideration. Indeed the mistake was mise, not be annihilated, or permanently held back." - Carlyle.

"To-Day is a king in disguise. To-Day Ague, Asthma, always looks common and trivial, in the face Bilious Complaints. of a uniform experience that all great and Biotches on the I heard them speaking, but my mind was so happy actions have been made up of these Bowel Complaints, Head confused, and my instinctive avoidance of this gentleman made his presence so dis-king as he passes."—Emerson.

nothing, through the rushing in my head and "Of this, at least, I feel assured, that Debility, there is no such thing as forgetting possible Dropsy. lock," said Sir Leicester, rising, "and my Lady informed me that she had had the will interpose a veil between our present pleasure of exchanging a few words with Mr. consciousness and the secret inscriptions on what seven and sixpence is in Moorish I don't understand. Why should I go about asking them what seven and sixpence is in Money—which I don't understand?

"Well," said my Guardian, by no means displaced with this arties reply, "if you must berrow the money of me (never) and this minute, I addressed another appeal to my understand?

"Well," said my Guardian, by no means displaced with this arties reply, "if you must berrow the money of me (never) and in the seven and sixpence is in Money—which I don't understand?

"Well," said my Guardian, by no means displaced with this arties reply, "if you must berrow the money of me (never) and this minute, I addressed another appeal to him. I said, 'Now, ny good mean, low over our business capacities may vary, we are all children of one great nother, Nature—and loave the calculation to him."

Sold at the Eablishment of Profession of the same sort will and its perfect of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether the wild, whether well do, or unveiled, the inscription remains all the series of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled, or unveiled, the inscription remains all the series of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled some transport of the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled some the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled some the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled some the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike, whether veiled some transportance and the secret inscription of the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike the secret inscription of the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike the secret inscription of the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil; but alike the secret will also rend away this v

see me' (I was on the sofa) ' with flowers be- man himself, and do not extend beyond ing daylight shall have withdrawn."-De

"Hospitality is to be exercised even towards an enemy when he cometh to thine house. The tree does not withdraw its shade even from the wood-cutter."

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