

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

VOL. VI.—NO. 304.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## TERMS:

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable yearly in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have said, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; and those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

\* Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

**LUMBER FOR SALE.**—The Subscriber has on hand, at his Mills 17 miles North of Raleigh, a large quantity of excellent Lumber. Price at the Mills 1 dollar per hundred. All orders addressed to the Subscriber, E. M. Wakefield, or to W. Alford at the Mills, will be promptly attended to.

A. J. FOSTER, 285-6m.

April 15, 1840.

**FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, BATHING, AND BUGGY.**—I have on hand, in this City, adjoining the Rail Road Depot, the above articles, which I will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved negotiable notes.

These Carriages are made in the most fashionable style, and finished out of the best materials; the work is faithfully executed and will, I think, bear a comparison, with any Carriages brought from the North to this Market. THOS. COBBES, 292-4f.

June 3, 1840.

**TURNER & HUGHES** keep constantly for sale the following Musical Works:—

The Boston Handel and Hayden's Collection, Mason's Sacred Harp, Jones' Evening Melodies, Smith & Little's Collection, Missouri Harmony, The American Harp, Temple's Carmina or Songs of the Temple, Music of the Church, American Psalmody, The Harmonist, Dyer's Philadelphia Collection, National Church Harmony, The Lyrist: Violin, Flute, Guitar, Piano Forte, and Fife Preceptors, with an extensive and valuable supply of the most approved Editions of American and European Books, in History, Biography, Travels & Voyages, Theology, Poetry, Arts & Sciences, Classical and School Books, in Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French and English.

Together with a general assortment of American and English Stationery, Musical Instruments, of almost every description, Violin and Guitar Strings, together with a large collection of music for the Piano.

Call at the N. C. Book Store, if you wish to find articles of the above line good and cheap.

TURNER & HUGHES, 273-4f.

Jan. 22, 1840

**NOTICE.**—Was Committed to the Jail of Ashe County, on the 18th day of May last, a negro man, who says his name is TOX, and that he belongs to a Speculator by the name of JOHN McCRAE. But does not know where he lives, that he was raised by JOHN McCRAE of Craven County, about twelve miles from Newbern, and was bought by said McCRAE some time in the month of January last, and was carried to the State of Georgia and ran away from his Master in the month of February last. TOX is about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout built, weighs about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds, of a copper color, speaks pert and sensible when spoken to, and is about twenty four years old. The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt as the law directs.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, Sheriff, 296-6m.

Ashe Co. June 22d 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Will be sold at the Court House door, in Wilmington, on the 14th day of September next, the following tracts of LAND and Town LOTS, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, due thereon for the years 1838, 1837, and 1836.

LANDS.

No. of acres. Where situated. By whom Listed. Amount of Taxes. 1838. 1837. 1836.

970 On South River, James Andrus, \$ 5 21 \$00 00 00

100 On Burgaw, Thos. M. Armstrong, 1 18

1360 On the Sound, Daniel Atkinson, 1 13

130 Known as Love Grove, John Bradley, 21 8

3 Joining Wilmington, John Buie, 14 55

187 1/2 Joining the lands of Jno. Bunting, Stephen Bouey, 2 45

453 Sam'l Bunting, 2 90

60 Har. B. Bunting, 82

148 Lower Black River District, Hardy Brison, 1 64

500 South Washington District, Isham Bony, 1 20

640 Mary Bludworth, 4 45

740 E. Beasley, 1 9

640 Riley's Creek, Jas. D. Crews and M. Larkins, 2 8

2675 John Colvin, 17 31 29 82

1080 Estate of P. Devane, 1 94 3 24

414 Thos. Futral, 1 72

151 H. R. Foy, 6 52

600 John Holmes, 1 9

600 Thos. Garmon, 31

220 Near Moore's Creek, John McAuslan, 1 24 1 89

202 Willoby Moore, 1 20

495 Jephtha Newton, 1 45

183 On the Sound, Jno. A. Lillington, 16 37

635 Known as Hilton, Estate of John London, 16 64

130 Turkey Creek and Catfish, Estate of J. A. Hill, 7 74

15 Joining Wilmington, Jehu D. Poissan, 3 24

2 Jno. C. Yopp, 6 40

**TOWN LOTS.**

2 Wilmington, E. Buck, 33 43

1 P. K. Dickinson, for S. Potter, 6 44

1 Wm. J. Love, jr., 10 7

1 T. D. Love, 10 38

1 Thos. O'Neal, 8 8

1 Geo. I. Phoebus, 12 80 15 15

1 Mary Ann Paga, 10 30 12 45

1 Miss Ann Usher, 1 61

1 F. M. Waddell, 9 66

The following Lots are unlisted, on which there will be double Tax:

1 Wilmington, Margaret Allen, 10 30

1 Ann J. and Mary Bryant, 4 20

1 Wm. Corbett, 2 4

1 J. Dawson for Tillston, 1 8

1 Mrs. Elliott, 1 73 1 62

1 Robert Edens, 45 65 67 55

1 Ellen P. Halsey, 14 65 17 7 13 56

1 Peter Harris, 10 9 11 45 3 55

1 E. P. Hall for Jno. Hall, 5 4

1 Mrs. Susan Hill, 31 14

1 Estate of Kellogg, 9 51

1 Heirs of Blount, 9 95 2 52

1 Mrs. E. Leddon, 1 70

1 W. C. Lord for Henderson, 2 59

1 Geo. Lucas, 86 1 22

1 Tom Martin, 2 99

1 Estate of Morgan, 2 99

1 Mary Room, 2 60

1 Joshua H. Toomer, 1 40

1 E. H. Wingate, 17 58

1 A. J. McRae, 8 57

1 Wm. M. Green, 17 76 19 42

1 W. C. Williams' Estate, 9 42 13 20

1 Jas. W. Walker, 4 32

1 Wm. Wilkinson, 4 32

O. FENNELLS, Sheriff of New Hanover County, 299-8f.

(Pr. adv. \$34 50.)

## DENTAL SURGERY.—Dr. W. R. Scott

informs the public, that he has returned to this city, Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1840.

## PROCLAMATION.—BY THE GOVERNOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA.—\$ 200 REWARD.

Whereas, it has been officially reported to this Department, that on or about the 10th February, ult., a negro boy, the property of Col. Luke Russell, of Craven county, was supposed to have been kidnapped by JOHN and SAMUEL SMITH, which boy was discovered, ten or twelve days afterwards, near the road side, in Green county, murdered and partially buried—a ball having been shot through his head, and his throat cut from ear to ear; and as the said John and Samuel Smith stand charged with the felony aforesaid,

Now, therefore, to the end that the said offenders may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars for either of them, to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine them, or either of them in the Jail, or deliver them to the Sheriff of Craven county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitives.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at our City of Raleigh, March 25, 1840.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By command

C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary.

JOHN SMITH is described as a man of near middle age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stoutly built, ruddy complexion and healthy appearance, dark hair and has lost an upper front tooth. No description of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relations and have been lurking about under very suspicious circumstances for several months. They had, when they kidnapped Col. Russell's Negro, a sorrel horse with a flaxen mane and tail, with white feet and face, and are said to have a variety of covers to their Carriage and to change them very frequently.

April 1, 1840. 283-4f.

## HORRID DEPRAVITY.

—Some notorious Counterfeiters have nearly killed several persons by selling them a spurious mixture of HAYS' LINIMENT.

The genuine is warranted perfectly harmless and effectual. Never buy the article unless it have the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm are solely authorized to make and sell the true article. Original proprietor, SOLOMON HAYS, P. S.—The true Hays' Liniment is warranted to cure PILES and RHEUMATISM, in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Sold at No. 2, Fletcher street, near Pearl street and Maiden Lane, New York, by

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

## THE HUMAN HAIR

is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine OLD BRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Remember the name of OLD BRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consuls, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

**DARING FRAUD!**—This article has been imitated by a notorious Counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2, Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

A constant supply of the above valuable preparation will be kept for sale by

W. M. MASON & CO., 281-12m.

Raleigh, March 18, 1840.

## AN ADDRESS

Delivered by JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq., of this City, before the Wake Forest Female Seminary, on Friday the 26th June, 1840.

(Published by request of the Young Ladies, before whom it was delivered.)

### YOUNG LADIES:—

In consenting to make a few suggestions on this interesting occasion, permit me to return my most cordial thanks for so kind a testimonial of your approbation and esteem. The late period at which your invitation was received, with the many unforeseen demands upon my time since, must form an apology for any deficiencies you may perceive in this attempt to gratify your wishes; and I feel sure, that how much soever it may subject me to criticism and censure elsewhere, from the generous confidence of gay and sprightly woman, it will at least meet with a partial reception. If there is any one circumstance in the life of man more calculated than another, to yield unmingled satisfaction, it is the cheering belief that he has the respect of those who approach the purity of that spirit which breathed them into existence and who are entirely free from the vexations and prejudices of ordinary life. Under such impressions as these, I was proud of the honor tendered by this galaxy of youth, beauty and intellect, and doubt not it will be a green spot on memory's waste to which I can hereafter recur, and on which dwell with feelings of no common pleasure. To impart correct information to the young, should be the purpose of every citizen in a Republic; but in communicating it, numerous difficulties are to be surmounted, much prejudice removed, inveterate partialities and blind attachments to be exposed. Truth, therefore, should be the substratum upon which any one who is called to the desk of the lecturer, should build his superstructure. Without it, one may perhaps charm by the point of his satire, his poesy of language or the chaste and classic spiciness of his phrase; yet he cannot convey instruction to the mind or emotion to the heart. Conscious then of the responsibility which has been assumed and ready to bear with dignity and composure the attacks of unmeaning ignorance or pampered pride, I shall look only to the faithful discharge of the duty assigned in the utterance of those sentiments which appear to me conducive to the weal and happiness of society.

With an eye single to the great interests of my country I have always yielded a consent to lend my humble abilities on every proper occasion to the support of those essential principles, an unceasing recurrence to which, can alone preserve our Institutions on a foundation as eternal as truth itself.

And here at the very threshold the question may well arise, how can we act so as to secure the blessings we enjoy to the latest posterity?—Our only resource, it must be admitted, is in the power of the female sex whose frowns and smiles can alone control the turbulence of angry passion and hush the boisterous elements of revenge and strife. The appeal cannot be made in vain. Woman is more interested than man in the improvement and gradual development of all the intellectual and moral properties of the human race, because the history of the past teaches that she has always sustained the most degrading relations in those times and among those nations upon whom the light of science had not shed its beneficent influence. With the barbarian Indian she appears as a slave, in the soft and voluptuous climate of Eastern Europe whose state of civilization hovers between refinement and utter darkness, she becomes a mere plaything, but assumes at once her natural position in those lands where Christianity has revealed her important functions and disclosed that woman was intended for and is capable of discharging the most varied and responsible duties of life. Here alone does she shine in all the relations of wife, sister, daughter, and friend, scattering in profusion all the endearments of natural affection and attracting us insensibly by a thousand chords. The regard paid to females used to be a fair test of the decline or increase of national wealth and character; for it is a remarkable fact that in Egypt, India and China, you can trace the difference in their condition according to the proportion of intelligence in each of those countries. In some, subject to the menial duties of a slave she acts as the mere subordinate of a superior power, a perfect automaton to obey the will of her lord and master. Again, she assumes the garb of a humble dependant and when partially indulged undergoes still an imprisonment almost perpetual. In cases of extreme licence the houses of religion are the only places where they can visit without restraint. In all other situations their inferior position was unceasingly kept before them while they were rigidly prevented from relieving their intellectual wants or improving their moral condition. In Greece, perhaps she was more highly respected than elsewhere, yet, even there never attained that rank which the chivalry and devotion of modern times have assigned her. The Lacedaemonians differed from all others, sharing in the exercises and many games of men and thereby adopting some of the rougher portions of the male character. In regard to many things, the Roman people differed from every other nation of antiquity in the duties and offices assigned to females. The doors of society and the interchange of familiar conversation were not forbidden; on all interesting occasions their women were expected to be present and add the charms of a soft and polished deportment to the more vigorous and intellectual properties which in general distinguished their husbands. They entered with zeal and pleasure into the discussion of grave questions of State; in some instances rising above the boasted superiority of man, and making him feel ashamed of his imbecility and weakness. It then appeared that the difference between the two sexes was owing more to the force of education and habit than any natural inequality. The very fact that some of them, with all the disadvantages of a narrow education and comparative ignorance of mankind, could surmount those who inherited as it were a title to rule, proves the fallacy of the notion at one time so general in respect to the distance between the mental properties of male and female. During the times of the Republic, they became less and less disposed to mingle in the haunts of general society. Shunning the more frequented places of exhibition, feasting and entertainment, they devoted their chief attention to matters of household economy and strove by example and precept to impress upon their children the necessity of practicing the stern virtues of

the stoic sect, that they might obtain the favor of their Gods and the meed of immortality. Instilling into their offspring sentiments of the most enthusiastic love of country and the most exalted piety to their deities they deemed all their anxiety rewarded by a rigid adherence to those principles which it had been the object of a life to impart. When, however, a thirst for conquest began to prevail and lascivious manners were introduced by the wealth flowing in from foreign lands, the whole face of society was changed. Instead of those exalted specimens of virtue and patriotism which the early days of the Republic presented we perceive nothing but continued scenes of prostitution and selfishness. There was no animating principle, nothing of that grand and ennobling character which is adapted to arouse and feed the passion for honorable fame.

But what gave woman her true position in the relations of social life—what elevated her from the wretched and debasing state in which ignorance and superstition had placed her—in fine, what bestowed upon her the rights of reason and of nature may be deduced from that religion which broke forth in such splendor upon the world. Its tenets taught the political and moral equality of every human being. Its truths were so plain—its ends so salutary—its illustrations so beautiful and its denunciations so awful as to convince the just, persuade the prudent, entice the gifted and compel the mean within the pale of its dominion. The popularity of its doctrines, the certain result of its congeniality with the true interests of mankind gave it an impetus which it has ever since maintained. It has continued to grow on the affections of our race and has rewarded woman with that which is the most inestimable privilege of her sex—the right to be the equal and companion of man.

Besides these, there were other causes which tended to effect a change in the social relations. The age of chivalry which is memorable for much that is eccentric and amusing, lent its aid to produce this alteration. The nations that bordered on the Rhine were the first who acknowledged your rights and one of their historians has informed us of the veneration which was paid to females in his time. Indeed the characteristics and even the seeming eccentricities of revelation—its rites, ceremonies and offices—its benevolence, meekness and submission of which the ancients could not even form a conception induced the stronger and wiser to yield to those who were certainly their superiors in love, gratitude and devotion. "In every age and country," observes Gibbon, "the wiser or at least the stronger of the two sexes, has usurped the powers of the State, and confined the other to the cares and pleasures of domestic life. In hereditary monarchies however, and especially in those of modern Europe, the gallant spirit of chivalry, and the law of succession, have accustomed us to allow a singular exception; and a woman is often acknowledged the absolute sovereign of a great kingdom, in which she would be deemed incapable of exercising the smallest employment, civil or military. But, as the Roman Emperors were still considered as the Generals and Magistrates of the Republic, their wives and mothers, although distinguished by the name of Augusta, were never associated to their personal honors; and a female reign would have appeared an inexplicable prodigy in the eyes of those primitive Romans, who married without love, or loved without delicacy and respect." That species of unbounded reverence which signalized the days of chivalry and that pretended indifference to all things, save the favor and regard of your sex, which distinguished a still later period, by no means gave you a becoming and dignified place in the annals of time. The moderns have partially bestowed upon you the rights to which you were entitled, and imposed the duties which it should be your pride to perform; and this fortunate result has been effected by pursuing a medium course between apotheosis and slavery; by recognizing you as members of the human family; neither degraded into beasts of burden on the one hand, nor elevated to the heavens on the other.

And here, let me inquire, if you yourselves do not feel fully endowed by nature to maintain that proud station which you seem destined to hold. Let me relate to you the story of a maiden girl whose exploits tended very much to raise the character of her country. There was a village in the land of sunny and delightful France where there once resided a young and timid child, the chief traits in whose character were a shyness of the ordinary run of mortals, a singular devotion to the moralities of life, an unpretending and resolute discharge of all its duties and unwavering fidelity to those who needed her assistance. It was her fortune to have been born in a stormy and tempestuous period when the feelings of her nation and people had been aroused to a state of enthusiasm, when every bosom glowed with patriotic devotion to the interests of the land which gave them birth, when the trump of the soldier and the steel of the mail-clad warrior rattled at the very doors of her home and threatened to pollute the sanctuary of private repose. Young and modest as she was, this little peasant girl who had heretofore been wholly engaged in the arrangements of domestic economy, and whose uninitiated soul was yet unwarped by the disappointments of life, went boldly forward to assume the command of a war-like people; to drive the fierce and invader from her own native hills and restore peace to a distracted country. She has left to future ages the task of perpetuating her fame and has placed on the roll of history a record which will do honor to her sex, and immortalize herself. This was Joan of Arc—a name unrivalled for its brilliancy in military renown. She seemed to be governed by an impulse which she could not control. Her actions were so marvellous, as to produce among many, an belief of supernatural power, and truly, in an age of general superstition, the wise and the weak might equally ascribe the success of her undertakings to a power beyond that of mere human agency. After pointing out the road to victory, after performing a series of the most gallant achievements, and securing to unhappy France independence and power, she finally fell a sacrifice to the bloody tortures of a sanguinary priesthood, and was burnt at the stake for the history of crime of witchcraft. Such was the history of this celebrated female, who, by the force of more than natural intellect, relieved her sovereign from ruin and despair.

(But when we return to the peaceful shades of

domestic life, we feel the want of something beyond all this to render women interesting and agreeable. She must then unite the "utile cum dulci," and be prepared to enter upon that scene and those duties to which she is most naturally adapted. The occupations and engagements of the two sexes being widely distinct, that course of discipline and instruction should be pursued with each, which will enable them to discharge their respective duties. The opinions upon the subject of female education have been so different, and even so very inconsistent, that there is scarcely one over which prejudice and folly have thrown more doubt. While many have supposed that skill in household matters, and a certain degree of cunning in culinary dispositions, were all in any way requisite to form the model of feminine excellence, others have rejected these useful arts and contended that those only which bestowed grace upon the person and manner, were worthy of attention. But it must appear clear to all men of reflection and sense, that either of these systems could present no fair specimen of the genuine worth of woman.—The one exhibits a narrow and sordid spirit, because it cuts off half of the human family from those enjoyments and privileges which were intended for all mankind. It is impossible for you to share and reciprocate the nobler sentiments of the soul, if your position and employments induce the mortifying belief that you are the servant and not the partner of man. When the daily routine of domestic duties becomes the fixed and indispensable condition of your sex, there will be no opportunity for the cultivation of those qualities which would render you valuable and instructing members of society. The charm which letters and polite learning throw around the monotony of every-day life you can never dispense; you become but a mere instrument to prepare food and raiment for him who receives no enjoyment from your presence or conversation. So strange a mode of female education is unbecoming any age or people, much more the boasted intelligence of the nineteenth century. It degrades woman to the condition of a brute, and intimates a distinction which is grounded in neither nature nor reason. If misfortune, or any accident of life, should force one to become the menial of another, it may be the lot of virtue and intellect to submit to the vulgar dominion of ignorance and vice. Yet how much superior is the former, in all that commands the esteem and veneration of our race, to her whose sickly sentiment and insolent assumption never fail to excite as well the pity and contempt of friends as the scorn and ridicule of enemies. The conclusion, then, to which these hasty reflections bring me is, that the insinuation or avowal of such a system in regard to your education has no basis in fact, no excuse in expediency, no apology even in the crusty musings of bachelorism. The idea, however, that your only station is that of ministering to the physical necessities of man—his luxury and ease—is rapidly yielding to the lights of civilization and refinement. Indeed, the argument (if it would not be a desecration of language so to term it) admits of refutation by every individual who may ask himself this question: Would a lady of fine mind, extensive information, graceful manners and prudent notions in the discipline of a family, or one destitute of all these qualities, seize upon the fancy and command the love of an honorable man?

But the idea into which the zealous defenders of the more gay accomplishments are apt to fall, is equally erroneous. The notion that it is becoming a lady to pay proper attention to those matters of vital importance in the management of her home, is absurd and disgusting. Independent of the triflers that swarm around you, always have the boldness to declare, and to act upon such declaration, that you are ashamed to perform nothing which duty demands and delicacy permits. The idle and the dissolute may perhaps sneer at what they might term your homely notions, yet I venture to say that if they could be conscious of the utter contempt and the crimson blush of indignation which mantled your cheek, they would shrink from your searching glance as madmen are made to tremble beneath the look of fearless reason. Supposing you to be brought up on the latter system, your whole attention might be absorbed in those frivolous amusements which yield a momentary pleasure but leave the heart and mind as aching and empty as before. (Either plan, therefore, of itself, is not that which I hope inclination would lead you to prefer. If both are defective, it may be inquired, what is it which I would recommend as the basis to form a useful, polished and interesting woman? Steering then equally clear of the errors of those who believe that you are only capable of the drudgery of domestic life, and those who value only the frivolities of fashion, you will detect in this middle line of policy that which will render you serviceable and pleasant companions. To be economical as the head of a family—diligent in the employment of time—tasteful in the recreations of leisure hours—devoted wives—kind daughters—to render yourselves pleasant friends, and benevolent in all the relations of life, are clearly the true interests and should be the sole object of your sex. It should then be your highest ambition to attain those arts and graces which will make you useful in private, and enchanting in society. Without trespassing too far upon your attention, I hope to be permitted to recommend especially to your regard, novel reading, dancing, music, drawing, painting, and needle-work.)

The last mentioned, in both its departments, will be found useful and agreeable. Addison, in the Spectator, refers to it in terms of high praise. "It must," says he, "be a delightful entertainment to the fair sex to pass their time in imitating fruits and flowers, and transplanting all the beauties of nature into their own dress, or raising a new creation in their closets and apartments. How pleasing is the amusement of walking among the shades and groves planted by themselves; or in surveying heroes slain by their needle! Here they may indulge their fancy in rural landscapes, and in portraying the innocence and felicity of the pastoral age." It may also be urged upon your attention for a still stronger reason, because it relieves many very amiable young ladies from that wretched habit of gossip and gives a healthy tone to the mind.—One who devotes her attention to these things neither desires to, nor could if anxious, pester herself with the matters of other people. It also exercises the fancy and improves the understanding. To become a proficient in it, and always has been, considered a high effort of female ingenuity. The most ancient nations have bequeathed to succeeding generations beautiful and exquisite specimens of the perfection to which this art may be carried. They have shown what may be attained by labor and ingenuity, in the less imposing but not less useful departments of knowledge. It has a tendency to prevent idlers from sauntering about; it seals the tongue of slander, and lulls to sleep the passion of childish curiosity. The matrons of Greece, of the most remote antiquity, of high birth, long pedigree, and extensive fortune, took great pride in the execution of such work, and competed with one another in the productions of the needle. It is related of Pselope, that she spent her leisure hours for many years, while her husband was abroad, in learning to execute with neatness and despatch pieces of needle-work. There is a very animated and tasty description given of her, when thus engaged, by Homer, in the Fifth Book of the Odyssey. Among the many ceremonies peculiar to the Greeks at the burial of deceased persons of distinction, there was one which made it imperative to celebrate the occasion by throwing over the bier articles of needle-work—the production of domestic labor. That great master of the human passions, whose work has been a model to all succeeding time, thus speaks of the robe of Ulysses:

"In the robe of Ulysses, a bound Mosaic draws: Bore in full stretch and seized a despatched arrow: Deep in the neck his fangs indented their hold, They pant and struggle in the moving gold."

We are told by Mons. de Guys, a man of observation, who had spent much time in becoming accurately acquainted with the habits of modern Greece, that even now each lady has her work room; corroboratory of which is the account given by Terence which reflects with much precision the customs of Greece at the period he wrote. From what has been said then, on the antiquity and usefulness of this branch, it cannot be questioned that it is a domestic accomplishment absolutely necessary in the female sex.

Painting and Drawing are also elegant arts, where nature prompts they will be found easy of attainment, and not fail to reward all your trouble.

Proficiency in Music, too, should be desired by every one who aims to please. It is useless, however, to compel young ladies to learn the mere mechanical part of Music, for if the taste for it be wanting, nothing can render their performances interesting or agreeable. Poverty in other things may be compensated by study and perseverance, but in this art nature reigns supreme, and it is absurd and ridiculous in parents to make their children exhibit themselves on a theatre to which they have no rightful pretensions.

At present any thing which appertains, however remotely, to personal character is regarded as of great consequence; and hence it is that dancing is looked upon as one of the most important items of education. It tends to improve the figure and expand the frame, though it has little connexion with any mental or moral accomplishment. It has been so strongly sanctioned by public opinion that no parent would now think the education of his child complete until it had attained all the graceful evolutions of this enchanting art. When enjoyed under the eye of age and experience, when conducted with propriety and decency, it is harmless and affords a gratification to every beholder. It is useful by giving action to the body and exercise to the limbs: thereby improving health and comfort. It is agreeable, by imparting grace of motion and dignity of gesture.