

Edgefield Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JUNE 5, 1873.

VOLUME XXXVI—No. 24

BY D. E. DURISOE.

DAVID L. TURNER,

Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Groceries,
&c., &c., &c.,
Edgefield, S. C.

WOULD respectfully state to his Friends and the Public Generally that he has purchased of W. A. SANDERS, his Entire Stock, and will keep on hand full supplies of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fancy Goods, Foreign & Domestic Perfumery,
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET ARTICLES,
Bathing and Surgeon's Sponges,
Brandies, Wines and Whiskies for Medicinal Purposes,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY,
Paints, Varnish and White Wash Brushes.

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS GARDEN SEEDS,
Together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, &c.,

Such as:
BACON SIDES, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD,
MACKEREL, FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS,
RICE, CHEESE, MACARONI, CRACKERS,
Soda, Starch, Soaps, Candles,
WINE, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c.
Fine White Wine and Apple VINEGARS,
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO and SEGARS,
Citron, Currants, Raisins, Pickles, Jellies,
Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts,
Buckwheat, Flax, Brooms, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash. A share of the trade solicited.
Dr. Sanders will be on hand at all times to COMPOUND PRESCRIPTIONS at the shortest notice.

Jan 28 D. L. TURNER.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF EDGEFIELD

WE are receiving our SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season.

Our Stock is much larger than usual, and never more complete. Close buyers will save money by giving it an inspection.

Also, full line of FURNISHING GOODS on hand.
WHITMAN & BENSON,
229 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., Opposite Masonic Hall.
Augusta, Ga., April 2

Dr. T. J. TEAGUE, DRUGGIST,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, S. C.

HAVING just opened a **Drug Store** at this place, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I now have in Store a full line of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
GLASS, PUTTY, KEROSENE OIL,
Tobacco, Segars,

In fact everything usually kept in a Drug Store,—all new and warranted genuine.

My prices are as low as such Goods can be sold in any market in the same quantity.

T. J. TEAGUE.
Johnston's Depot, Feb 19

MILLER, BISELL & BURUM WHOLESALE GROCERS

Commission Merch'ts
175 and 177 Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall Stock of **GROCERIES**, consisting in part of—
Bacon SIDES, Bacon SHOULDERS, Dry Salt SIDES,
SUGARS of all grades,
SYRUPS—New Orleans and New York Drips,
MOLASSES, Rio, Laguna and Java COFFEE,
TOBACCO, SALT, PEPPER, SPICE,
CRACKERS, Pickles, Canned Goods,
CANNED GOODS consisting of Peaches, Blackberries, Tomatoes, &c.
MACKEREL in Barrels, Half and Quarter Cans, and Kits,
Seed WHEAT, Seed RYE, Seed OATS, Seed BARLEY,
Case Liquors of BRANDY, WHISKY, & GIN.

We are also offering the most complete and largest stock of **BARREL LIQUORS** of any House in the City, and selling at prices that will induce buyers to purchase nearer home than in Eastern markets.

To the Planters and Merchants of Edgefield we would take this occasion to express our thanks for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully request a continuance of the same.

Buying our Goods for CASH, we are prepared to sell as low, and oftentimes lower, than any other House in the City.

Augusta, Oct 9

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THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE
268 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

W. A. Ramsey, Agent

WE offer this season the LARGEST LINE OF FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON READY MADE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, for MEN and BOYS, in the State. We have some of the MOST ELEGANT GOODS that can be found, and every article of our own make, and equal to custom work, together with the FINEST LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS in the City. HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. New Goods constantly arriving.

Large men or small will find no trouble in getting fitted. Boys from 20 to 20 years old can be suited. No one should purchase Clothing before examining this immense stock.

W. A. RAMSEY, Agent.
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Fair Notice!
ALL persons indebted to me for Goods purchased during the year 1872, are PROUDLY REQUESTED TO CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE. Ninety per cent. discount will be added to all such accounts as first January. Hereafter my Terms will be 10 per cent. per annum, with ten (10) days' grace after maturity.
W. A. RAMSEY, Agent.
May 7.

White Linen Duck Suits.
A only \$11.00 per suit,—a splendid article and very cheap.
J. H. CHEATHAM.
May 11.

Prints! Prints!
JUST Received at J. H. CHEATHAM'S 100 Pieces BEST PRINTS.
J. H. CHEATHAM.
May 14.

Written for the Advertiser. AN ESSAY ON WOMAN.

By EVIL SPIRIT.

"Rose of the Desert! thou, whose blushing cheek,
Lonely and lovely, sits unseemingly;
No hand to cull thee, none to woo thy sigh,
In vain the Desert! thus should woman be,
Shining unheeded, lone and safe, like thee."

Many have been the efforts of man to describe and explain the real, true nature of Woman; but, as yet, no one has been found equal to the almost superhuman task, nor is it by any means supposed that this feeble effort will prove adequate thereto.

In the first place, it might be said that woman's influence or power is twofold. She can, and does do an immense deal of good; but, at the same time, has it in her power to accomplish much harm—and, unfortunately, this potent power is frequently exercised.

But, before pushing the subject any further in this point of view, a brief reference should be made to the condition of our common Mother, when she was the ruling mistress of Eden. He, whose soul is animated by one solitary spark of imaginative power, can well fancy how beautiful the fair Eve must have appeared when first made Queen of that most celestial abode filled with all the beauties of nature.

It is said by the sublimest of all writers, that when Eve first found herself a living, moving being in the Garden of Paradise was alone; and feeling, or realizing as it were, that she was the frail, dependent creature that God had made her, she became weary of the loneliness or solitude by which she was surrounded; and, as if prompted by her very nature, she started off, for what she knew not, but it really was to search for something that she lacked. Perhaps it was for a defender or companion.

Yes, there seemed a vacancy, a something wanting, something to depend on, to lean to, to rely upon; and it was with these promptings of her female nature that she roamed to and fro in the beautiful Paradise.

How graphically the great poet has described her actions and reflections when she came to the margin of the lake, and first discovered her own ravishing beauties! There she stood, gazing, perhaps with more wonder than pride, at the perfect model or work of nature that her sparkling eyes discovered in the smooth, watery mirror; and

"To her majestic mother of mankind,
On the green margin in sweetly joined,
And gazed indulgent on the crystal flood;
Saw, as if in a vision, the painted wave,
And, smiling, traced the beauties which she gave."

In the first instance, Woman was instrumental in bringing the original sin into the world, for the Bible informs us that the arch-fiend Lucifer appeared unto Eve in the form of a serpent, and induced her to eat of the forbidden fruit. Having yielded to this temptation, she persuaded her consort to do likewise; and as Adam found it impossible to resist the plaintive appeals and entreaties of his fair and lovely tempter, he also transgressed the law of God. For this sin were the two hitherto happy ones driven from Paradise, and thrown upon the cold mercy of the cheerless world. Hence, if a Biblical view of this sort is taken of the matter, Woman really deserves some of the credit for the miseries with which the universe is at present cursed. But it must be confessed that Adam himself should not be excused from blame, for he, being the stronger of the two, is more than one respect, should have chided his fair sorceress gently, and set her a lasting example of obedience to the supreme will of the great I Am.

However, whilst it may, with some reason, be argued, that Adam should bear the chief responsibility, it must be acknowledged that it must have been extremely difficult for the gallant lover to have resisted the persuasive pleadings, the coaxing smiles, the penetrating glances from those "luscious eyes," and the fond, affectionate embraces,—to all of which powerful expedients lady Eve no doubt resorted, in her ungodly efforts to induce her enchanted admirer to pander to her wishes.

After leaving Paradise, the two became what all mortals now are—frail creatures, of but a limited existence. They could no longer rest with perfect ease and quietness, free from all care. Nor did they now feel that they were sufficiently clothed; and Eve, as if ashamed of that most beautiful paraphernalia, with which she had been so celestially attired by the skillful hand of Nature, sought the leaves of the forest trees, and of these made for her livery form a sort of covering, to conceal, as it were, her many beauties from the admiring gaze of her enraptured lover.

It is not generally believed that lady Eve was accustomed to wear bushes, promontories or ne plus ultras; nor is it supposed that she sunned and dried her long, flowing hair, or wore that of other people upon her head; there can be but little doubt but that, attired simply as she

was, in her robes made of the green forest leaves, she was a "beau ideal" of female beauty, and that she really seemed "fortified for softness and sweet attractive grace."

Could it be possible to turn such a being loose in a world of men, and say to her, thou shalt have no influence? Such a command might be ventured by man. He would find that his very nature would be first to violate his own command, by causing him to do homage to her upon whose wonderful influence he had just cast a scornful eye. But this power is of a very peculiar nature, and cannot possibly be properly defined on account of its extreme peculiarity. It is a kind of hidden or secret power—an influence to which man is by his very nature forced to yield obedience.

A most striking example of Woman's influence may be given in the case of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. From Roman history we learn that, after the death of Julius Caesar, Augustus and Antony became warm friends. Augustus Caesar, as the kinsman of the great Julius, naturally became the first man in the Roman world; but Antony, owing to his personal accomplishments, was looked upon with much favor by the Roman people, and was much beloved, it seems by young Augustus. Finally, however, Antony went to Egypt, and there met the celebrated beauty—the famous Queen of Egypt. Soon he became a slave to her many charms and fascinations, and found it impossible, proud soldier as he was, to extricate himself from the sweet bondage into which he had fallen. Closer and closer around him did his lovely enchantress weave her irresistible influence, until finally the destiny of the illustrious warrior, and the great Roman empire was lying at her feet. So enraptured had Mark Antony become, so completely had he been enslaved by the varied accomplishments of his exquisite charmer, that he seemed to forget he was scarcely second in the great Roman world, and acted so queerly, extravagantly and rashly that he lost much of his popularity. So that when a quarrel arose between him and Augustus, the Romans sided with Caesar with all their might.

At length the two commanders met in their respective galleys, and fought the famous battle of Actium. Cleopatra had accompanied her lover to the scene of action in her splendid galley, and was lying off at a safe distance from the combatants, watching, no doubt, the valiant exploits of her gallant and daring admirer. The battle had not by any means been decided, and the chances in favor of Antony's success were equally as good as those in Caesar's favor. But just at this critical juncture, Cleopatra became uneasy, and steered for her Egyptian shores. Upon observing this, Antony, forgetting all, save that his lovely paramour was leaving him, turned from the contest to follow; and thus "madly threw a world away," dashed from his grasp the brilliant sceptre of the Roman Empire, fled from the post of duty and honor, basely deserted those who were struggling and dying in his cause, to follow Cleopatra, and to revel in the charms of the sorceress of the Nile.

It can but be remembered how graphically, history speaks of the manner in which the cruel Sextus became enamored of the charms of the fair Lucretia; nor can the beautiful legend of the virtuous Virginia be forgotten. The student of Grecian history will ever retain a lively recollection of the striking manner in which the classic writers bear testimony to the fact that the famous Trojan war was occasioned by an affront offered to one of the fairest of Greece's lovely daughters.

To attempt to cite all the instances of a character somewhat similar to those mentioned above, would require probably an extensive volume. Many of the best and greatest men have been influenced, in some way or other, to a very great degree, by Woman.

Going back to Biblical facts, attention must be called to the two leading cases which come under this head. Then, first, David committed his greatest, if not his only recorded sin, in having the husband exposed in the front ranks of battle, so that he might be killed, and that he (David) might then be free to appropriate to himself the dead man's beautiful wife. Also, Solomon was pronounced the "wisest of men," and yet he committed his greatest sin in taking too much time from the service of his God, and devoting it to his lovely concubines.

Yes, the fiercest warrior has been tamed by the influence of some soft, frail creature of the fair sex, whose physical power was nothing, but whose hidden or moral influence was irresistible.

We come now to take another and more pleasant view of the subject. In looking at this question in respect to the love and influence of the Mother, it is regarded in its most pleasing light. There can be no fear of reasonable contumacious venturing the assertion, or opinions, that the love of a true mother is the purest

and most enduring of all human emotions, or passions; and, also, that the mother has it in her power to shape or mould the child's disposition as well as mind.

When Coriolanus became enraged with his fellow citizens, he left Rome, went to the enemy, succeeded in having himself appointed commander-in-chief of a powerful army, and then returned with his hosts, and besieged the city. The distress that he saw he was bringing upon the place of his nativity, the sufferings of friends, nor the memory of the past glories of the proud city, whose prestige he was threatening to destroy, could even so much as move him. The choicest of the hoary-headed Senators were sent out to entreat him to spare his mother city; the priests, clad in their sacred robes, went out, and earnestly besought him, in the name of the holy gods, to turn from his wicked purpose. But it was all in vain; and Rome—the grand, imperial Rome, that was destined in after ages to become the mistress of the world—was laid in chains at the conqueror's feet. His very breath was law and life to the land that afterwards gave laws to all lands. Every expedient had been resorted to, and all had failed. So the dark cloud gathered in thickness and gloom over the fated city, and seemed ready to burst upon the defenceless inhabitants in its wild fury. But, alas! there was a secret, high-born power which was destined to save Rome from the awful doom that awaited her, and preserve her, for better and brighter days, from the aged mother of Coriolanus. He fled to the camp, entered her soft tent, and fell upon her knees before her. This plaintive appeal from his mother at once touched the iron heart of Coriolanus, and in the bitterness of his anguish he exclaimed, "Mother, thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy son."

When Napoleon was a small boy, living in Corsica, his noble mother was accustomed to take him in her study, and read and talk to him about the brilliant exploits of brave warriors of olden times; and seemed to strive with peculiar earnestness to infuse into his youthful mind an ardent love for fame. How well she succeeded the world knows! Of course it cannot be doubted that he was born with an unusual amount of ambition; but, at the same time, it is highly probable that the teachings which fell upon his ears from the lips of his high-minded mother, as he knelt at her knees, had a powerful tendency towards strengthening, adding to, and developing that herculean passion for glory and renown which afterwards became the leading characteristics of him—the greatest of all military geniuses.

The love that a mother bears for her child cannot be too highly glorified. One possessed of the oratorical powers of a Demosthenes, a Cicero, a Patrick Henry, or the sublime eloquence of a Clay, would find that the English language would fail to furnish him with words of sufficient force to enable him to express adequately the purity, the sincerity, and the beauty of a fond mother's love. It is like the "Lilac Crocus in autumn," everlasting, nothing ever withering, nothing ever blighting. No shame, no deformity of mind or body can serve to destroy a mother's love; for

Let affliction come with the world's cold scorn,
Let fortune upon his efforts never, never
Let misfortune's or sorrow be his dawn;
He is ever, ever dear to her fond, loving heart.

Let his name with infamy be foully o'ercast,
Still to him will she cling,—clinging to the last;
Or let honors upon him fall as bright as morn,
And with pride will she look upon her first-born.

This undying love causes the mother to regard with pious care all the minute wants and necessities of the little babe as it nestles fearlessly upon her pure white breast. When it grows into childhood how unnecessary are her watchings! When upon the bed of sickness, how noiselessly and untrippingly does she hover over the suffering one, like a protecting angel, shielding it from all harm, and endeavoring to soothe its every pain!

How careful, then, should the maternal parent be as to the manner in which she rears the human being who is entrusted by nature to her care and keeping; since she has it in her power to mould, to a very considerable extent, the mind and morals of her child! It is a beautiful and solemn warning to mothers, that most men who have figured in the world as being truly great, have been sons of great mothers—mothers with good hearts, refined and cultivated feelings and tastes. These qualities are those which constitute a truly great Woman.

In this connection, we might refer to the high-minded mother of Napoleon, and her immortal son; to the cultivated mother of John Randolph, and her illustrious son; to the good, pure mother of Washington, and the famous hero and renowned statesman she gave to the world in him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Woman! is the Goddess of Goodness!"
Yes, 'tis true. An eminent writer says, that "in Egypt, the first word is 'Isis,' and 'Isis' is the last; for Woman reigns there. It is a remarkable saying, that of Diodorus, that 'in Egypt husbands swear obedience to their wives—an exaggerated expression of the great fact of female pre-eminence.' Here the author quoted has reference to the fabled legend of 'Isis' and 'Osiris,' 'the divine twins, who loved in their mother's womb, and loved after death.' In some parts of Africa, where the light of the Gospel has not cleared away the darkness of heathenism, the head of the faith or religion is represented as having been a superior and unequalled Woman. It is a beautiful fact that when a distinguished traveller penetrated the wilds of Ireland, he was looked upon, at first sight, by the natives with much distrust, and abhorrence; but no sooner had the wife of the missionary been discovered, than the stern barbarians relaxed their fury, and welcomed the strangers to their friendly firesides.

But, notwithstanding all this, the female is a human being; and although naturally so pure and refined, yet she is susceptible of a high state of culture. Indeed, were a country to be so calamitously situated as to be forced to forego, for one generation, the educating of one of the sexes—either the men or the Women,—we would by all means say give the preference to the latter. Because, as above-remarked, the mother shapes and moulds, not only the morals, but the mind of the child. Were we to be asked the best method or means of insuring a future generation of educated and talented men, our humble answer would be, let the preceding generation boast of a high state of moral and mental culture among those who are to become the mothers of the future generation of great men. Yes, educate the Women. But how? Ah! that is the question!

Then, first, let us consider the physical nature of Woman, and, having done that, we will be better enabled to form a correct opinion as to what she can endure and acquire.

An eminent writer upon the subject of Hygiene says: "The saddest effects of the absence of staid useful habits, and of the want of the women of easy circumstances." Again, "The nervous system may be impaired by want of physical exercise. Among other agencies that affect the nervous system, none exert a wider influence than bodily exercise. Light, air and neatness are essential. A considerable amount of exposure to the sun is absolutely necessary. Regularity in respect to sleeping is of great importance; as is proper caution in eating and drinking. But it is of chief importance that the physical condition of the female be properly attended to in order to enable her to attain that high degree of mental culture of which she is certainly capable. It has been wisely remarked by a learned physiologist, that 'in persons who are merely sedentary, having occasion for no active thought, this want of exercise is sufficiently mischievous; but when there is great mental activity, the mischief is vastly increased.' It is a well known fact, that the English nobility are a long lived race; and this has been wisely attributed to their spending a large portion of time in out door, or open air, exercise.

The brain is intimately connected with the entire nervous system, and it has been clearly proven by scientists that what whatever depresses the mind has a corresponding effect upon the nervous system. Then it must be true that a proper care of the mind should be taken, if for no other purpose, certainly should it be done from mere respect to the physical part of the human being. Dr. Ray says: "I have no hesitation in saying that, of all the means for preserving health, there is nothing more sure, or better suited to a greater variety of persons, than habits of regular and systematic mental occupation of some dignity and work." Again, the same learned physician says: "A partial cultivation of the mental faculties is incompatible not only with the highest order of thought, but with the highest degree of health and efficiency."

Hence we see that the mind has much to do with the health of the body. It is likewise true that a high state of mental cultivation tends largely to improve the morals. Knowledge is also pleasant. It is a mighty power. It enables one to gain a clearer insight into the wonders of the world, and fill one with a higher regard for the greatness and sublimity of the lofty Genius of G-d.

Sir Humphry Davy, has given this own idea of the value of learning in the following beautiful language: "The mind of the enlightened and pious student of nature will always be awake to devotional feeling, and in contemplating the variety and beauty of the external world, and developing its scientific wonders, he will always refer to that infinite wisdom, through whose beneficence he is

permitted to enjoy knowledge; and, in becoming wiser, he will become better—he will rise, at once in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence; and in proportion as the veil becomes thinner through which he sees the causes of things, he will admire more the brightness of the divine light by which they are rendered visible."

Yet, to man's eternal shame, the education of Woman is deemed a trivial matter, scarcely worth a moment's thought! And that, too, when the purity of the heart so much depends upon it. But it is in vain that some enthusiasts argue that the female is man's equal in mental capacity, and that nothing but the foolish requirements of society keep her from the forum, the pulpit and the helm of statesmanship.

It seems that reason alone should teach a contrary doctrine. There are two spheres, separate and distinct. One is man's, the other is Woman's.

One, who is considered a most eminent writer, in speaking on this subject, expresses himself as follows: "Would you nourish her with the trite and commonplace? Under the pretext of facility this is always done. He urges strongly against a free indulgence in flimsy novels, which are 'tame and insipid' with their sickly images of love." Woman should study Nature! Michelet says that, "for Woman, the gentle mediator between nature and man, between father and child, the study, thoroughly practical, rejuvenating, and embellishing, is Nature."

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Sumner's Divorce.
It has already been announced that Mr. Sumner had obtained a divorce from his young and dashing wife, on the ground of continued absence—five years under the Massachusetts laws. She was the widow of a millionaire Massachusetts Congressman—Mr. Hooper—and only twenty-two. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We know not how it may be, but it has been said that you are jealous on the part of the Honorable Senator had considerable to do with this unfortunate proceeding. There was, naturally, a disparity of years and of tastes and habits. This almost universally produces an unhappy marriage. But in this instance it was aggravated. Mr. Sumner was not only a bachelor of long matured habits, but he had formed other connections and associations peculiar to his position."

"For instance," it was said that he always had his carriage at the door at party or ball they mutually attended, at which he would say, "Madame, it is now 10 o'clock; it is time to go home, and our conveyance is below." She would reply, "I am happy to hear it. You are sleepy, but I am not yet ready. I will follow you by and by. So good night my dear." Then, as you have said, the Senator was said to be morbidly jealous of a certain gentleman connected with the Prussian Embassy, whom he had himself introduced to his wife, extolled in the highest terms, and which gentleman afterward escorted her to many evening amusements, which her husband's habits forbade him to attend. One day this young attaché, revealed to the Senator, that "in persons who are merely sedentary, having occasion for no active thought, this want of exercise is sufficiently mischievous; but when there is great mental activity, the mischief is vastly increased." It is a well known fact, that the English nobility are a long lived race; and this has been wisely attributed to their spending a large portion of time in out door, or open air, exercise.

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permitted to enjoy knowledge; and, in becoming wiser, he will become better—he will rise, at once in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence; and in proportion as the veil becomes thinner through which he sees the causes of things, he will admire more the brightness of the divine light by which they are rendered visible."

Yet, to man's eternal shame, the education of Woman is deemed a trivial matter, scarcely worth a moment's thought! And that, too, when the purity of the heart so much depends upon it. But it is in vain that some enthusiasts argue that the female is man's equal in mental capacity, and that nothing but the foolish requirements of society keep her from the forum, the pulpit and the helm of statesmanship.

It seems that reason alone should teach a contrary doctrine. There are two spheres, separate and distinct. One is man's, the other is Woman's.

One, who is considered a most eminent writer, in speaking on this subject, expresses himself as follows: "Would you nourish her with the trite and commonplace? Under the pretext of facility this is always done. He urges strongly against a free indulgence in flimsy novels, which are 'tame and insipid' with their sickly images of love." Woman should study Nature! Michelet says that, "for Woman, the gentle mediator between nature and man, between father and child, the study, thoroughly practical, rejuvenating, and embellishing, is Nature."

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Sumner's Divorce.
It has already been announced that Mr. Sumner had obtained a divorce from his young and dashing wife, on the ground of continued absence—five years under the Massachusetts laws. She was the widow of a millionaire Massachusetts Congressman—Mr. Hooper—and only twenty-two. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We know not how it may be, but it has been said that you are jealous on the part of the Honorable Senator had considerable to do with this unfortunate proceeding. There was, naturally, a disparity of years and of tastes and habits. This almost universally produces an unhappy marriage. But in this instance it was aggravated. Mr. Sumner was not only a bachelor of long matured habits, but he had formed other connections and associations peculiar to his position."

"For instance," it was said that he always had his carriage at the door at party or ball they mutually attended, at which he would say, "Madame, it is now 10 o'clock; it is time to go home, and our conveyance is below." She would reply, "I am happy to hear it. You are sleepy, but I am not yet ready. I will follow you by and by. So good night my dear." Then, as you have said, the Senator was said to be morbidly jealous of a certain gentleman connected with the Prussian Embassy, whom he had himself introduced to his wife, extolled in the highest terms, and which gentleman afterward escorted her to many evening amusements, which her husband's habits forbade him to attend. One day this young attaché, revealed to the Senator, that "in persons who are merely sedentary, having occasion for no active thought, this want of exercise is sufficiently mischievous; but when there is great mental activity, the mischief is vastly increased." It is a well known fact, that the English nobility are a long lived race; and this has been wisely attributed to their spending a large portion of time in out door, or open air, exercise.

The brain is intimately connected with the entire nervous system, and it has been clearly proven by scientists that what whatever depresses the mind has a corresponding effect upon the nervous system. Then it must be true that a proper care of the mind should be taken, if for no other purpose, certainly should it be done from mere respect to the physical part of the human being. Dr. Ray says: "I have no hesitation in saying that, of all the means for preserving health, there is nothing more sure, or better suited to a greater variety of persons, than habits of regular and systematic mental occupation of some dignity and work." Again, the same learned physician says: "A partial cultivation of the mental faculties is incompatible not only with the highest order of thought, but with the highest degree of health and efficiency."

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