

And pray what lady stands so high in your estimation that you will receive from her a tale like this, of one who has never given you cause to doubt his word or honor?

Again I refused to gratify him, and he contented himself with an explicit and indignant denial of the charge. From this moment we were closer friends than ever. Often since has my cheek crimsoned at the thought that, on this occasion, I fairly challenged a declaration; but then I was too ignorant, as well as happy, to think of it.

The winter passed, spring, summer; and the frost began to give signs of the decline of the year. It was the day preceding my birthday and my ever indulgent parents had promised me a *fete* upon that occasion. Night had closed in, and I sat alone in the parlor, my father and mother having gone to see a sick neighbor. I lay upon a lounge, my eyes closed, and my mind filled with bright anticipations and rosy dreams. A knock at the door made me start; it was a gentle tap, but one that I had emphatically learned by heart. I stood trembling in expectation until a servant ushered in a visitor. My heart was a true prophet. He saluted me with more cordiality than usual, and tried to talk of indifferent subjects; yet I could see that his thoughts were wandering. After an hour spent in this manner, he looked at his watch, started up, sat down, then rising again, with a desperate attempt at composure, asked me for his favorite song. It was the same that I was singing when I first met his eye, and he had told me that the feeling manner in which I had executed it had attracted him to the piano. He played finely on the flute, and was accustomed to accompany me, but now declined. "He would rather hear my voice alone."

"Thank you," he said, sighing, as I concluded. "I shall never hear that song without thinking of you; and it is with deep sadness that I reflect that this is the last time I shall hear it from your lips for years—perhaps forever."

I felt myself growing faint; I did not speak; and he went on to explain that he had been chosen *attache* to a foreign embassy, had that day heard of the appointment, and should be forced to leave town early the next morning.

In all probability, I shall be absent four years, possibly for a longer period. In some respects, this change will be highly advantageous and agreeable to me; but I have in my sojourn here, formed friendships that it pains me to break. I have not a moment to spare now; but I could not leave without thanking you for the kindness I have received under this roof. It has seemed, not an abode of strangers, but like my own dear home. Believe me, my dear Miss Ellen, whatever may be the events and changes of my future life, I shall ever cherish fondly the remembrance of the happy hours I have spent with you. In the beautiful words you have just sung—

Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,  
Bright gleams of the past, which she cannot destroy;

But which come in the night time of sorrow  
and care,  
To bring back the features, that joy used to wear."

Scarcely knowing what I did, I accompanied him to the door; murmured a few parting words in answer to his affectionate farewell. My hand lay for an instant in his—was respectfully raised to his lips—the next moment I was alone. I strained my eyes to watch his figure through the thick darkness, and listened to the echo of his hasty steps upon the pavement until it died away in the distance.

(To be Continued.)

PRINCIPLE AND FEELING.

It was once a problem in mechanism, to find a pendulum which should be equally long in all weathers—which should make the same number of vibrations in the summer's heat and the winter's cold. They have now found it out. By a process of compensations, they make the rod lengthen one way as much as it contracts another, so that the centre of motion is always the same—the pendulum swings the same number of beats in a day of January as in a day of June; and the index travels over the dial plate with the same uniformity, whether the heat try to lengthen, or the cold shorten, the regulating power. Now, the moving principle in some man's minds is sadly susceptible of surrounding influences. It is not principle or feeling, which forms their pendulum rod; and according as this very valuable material is affected, their index creeps or gallops, they are swift or slow in the work given them to do. But principle is like the compensation rod, which neither lengthens in the languid heat, nor shortens in the brisker cold; but does the same work day by day, whether the ice winds whistle, or the simoon glows. Of all principles, a high principled affection to the Saviour is the steadiest and most secure.

—Dr. Hamilton.

FOUND.

The key to the trunk of an Elephant. A hair from the head of a river. A dozen feathers plucked from the wings of the wind. A drop of blood from the heart of a stone. The nail from the finger of scorn. The diary of the man in the moon. A boot from the foot of a mountain. The owners are requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.

In modern mythology, the three graces are L. S. D.—the three virtues I. O. U.

Sketches of Lectures.

From the New York Tribune.

THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

But the first man had no schoolmaster to instruct and teach him to think—he had no parents as we had to compel us to go to school or college. The great God planted a schoolmaster behind every bush and thus our necessities were our first teachers. The desire of sustenance made us think how we would gratify it. The cocoon was in the tree but then it could not fall down, of itself; it must first be knocked down and then opened. Hunger is not an agreeable sensation; and this produced the first bread. We went to Dame Nature, and with a little thinking, she gave us bread, at first poor and meager, but with a little more thinking gave us good dinners, and this time she imparted a little wisdom, and then throws in a little more meat and goes on improving our food according as we improve in thinking and wisdom. Our fathers first found that wheat could be converted into food and then by pulling up the blade saw it had a root and could be planted—discovered the little seed produced the stalk on which the wheat grew. He after learned that by moistening the land when parched up and mellowing it by breaking when hard that he increased his crop twenty, fifty, one hundred fold. Thus under the stimulus of necessity man was forced to have recourse to thinking. Man as he came into the world, naked, but for this power would have been a prey to the wild beasts. He could not wrestle with the bear, and the lion can outrun him. He must then endeavour to outwit that with which he cannot contend either in strength or speed, and, as it were, make his head outrun his heels. No doubt man though his was a hard lot, in being thus exposed naked to contend with the wild beasts; but the schoolmaster was a broad, who would not let him idle, and if he played the truant boy, he certainly suffered for it. Savages are always fighting. The strong man when he is hungry, seizes on his neighbour who is weaker, and converts him into food. The Deacons gave such as offended them to the Uncas, and the moment the Uncas got out of sight of the Deacons, they killed him and eat him. The Deacons soon after came up, and though they knew when giving up the unfortunate to the Uncas, what would happen they yet remonstrated. The Indian was astonished at their remonstrance, and could not understand it. "Oh! Aye, me eat him up," says he; "him make me heart stout; me eat with much relish, and had not so nice a bit for many moons." Cannibalism is behind every country and is before every civilization. The keenest controversy still exists between the big man and the little man—between the strong and the weak. The big strong man is determined to eat the little man up, and compel him to do things most contrary to his own interest; but the little man will not let the big one eat him if he can help it, nor do his bidding contrary to his own interest, and so he sets his wits to work, and then comes a keener contest than before, and the little man often conquers the big man, for he outwits him. Then, from that contest, spring up the art of war, and its kindred art, defence—for wherever aggression is made, there is a necessity for protection. This art has, in consequence, been held in high estimation, and its professors greatly honored; and, in the Nineteenth Century, for the first time in the History of the human race, the faculty to produce seems to gain more favour than the power to destroy, and as yet, however, only in one country is the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant the philosopher or the poet more honored than a great destroyer. France venerates more the shadow of a victorious conqueror than she does the living presence of a peaceful King. Perhaps this feeling is confined to the northern portions of the United States and it is in the New England States alone where this honor could with most confidence be claimed for industry and productivity over military fame. To learn the arts of industry and practice them it is easy to you and me, but to the Savage it is loathsome. Nature not more abhors a vacuum than a Savage does labor. He will fish, hunt, fight, but he will not work. The savage is a lazy, slothful, dirty, idle animal, and these are his characteristics, whether in Lapland, Zabara, or the Cape of Good Hope. He will not work himself, but yet he finds it necessary to have some work done and some one to do it for him—for do it himself he will not. There was another being created with man like to him, and yet unlike him. That being is woman. I told you some time since that it was considered a great feat at first to catch a puppy in the woods and tame it—but it was far a greater feat, perhaps, at least an easier and more profitable one to conquer woman. He conquered her, I should suppose, because he is her superior in strength and intellect. There are three qualifications he possesses over her, by which he has succeeded in making this conquest: First, because he has a bigger brain, for I believe it is acknowledged by all that man has a larger head than woman, except in some what I might call Amazonian exceptions; but this proves the truth of the general admission. Second, he has a brawny arm; his arm is thicker below the elbow, and he has consequently a bigger thumb; and in the third place, he has a harder heart.

In virtue of this triple superiority he has compelled her to do everything which he was too proud or lazy to do himself. He hunts and fishes—kills the salmon, the deer and the goose—but the spoils the female is compelled to carry home to skin, clean, pluck and cook for her lazy conqueror's benefit, while he

lounges lazily about his wigwam, baskes in the sun, chatting with his fellow savage.—Everywhere the savage male makes the female a bondswoman and a slave—whether the red one of America, the black woman of Africa, or the white woman of Europe. The German boor rides home on his horse from the field of their common labor, while his wife and daughters are forced to walk through the mud by his side, and carry, beside the implements of their labour, as well as the empty basket which contained the food for their imperious lord and master—and all this, because he is strong and she is weak. Having succeeded so well in conquering woman, he begins to think of conquering his fellow man also. My opinion, however, is, that he first tried his hand on a boy—and, perhaps, he succeeded in this too, and then he tried what he could do with a strong man. Having succeeded in killing him, he ate him; but having found out that if he made him work for him in place of killing him, that he could turn him to more advantage, he the next time accepts service in place of flesh, and as Man will work sooner than be killed, he consented to work; and this was forced labour introduced, and productive industry was organized, and by slave labour. The slave became the productive class, and executed with his hands whatever the head of the master planned. It has been calculated by those who have produced by machinery, that one third of the power is lost in producing the effect, but in slave labour, I am sure that more than two thirds is lost. Forced labour has been the only productive power, the only industry in nations emerging from slavery, and we learn this from Homer, from the Bible, and from the inscriptions on the monuments of Egypt. By slave labour Man has elevated himself from the mere condition of a brute, but according as man becomes enlightened, slave labour becomes of less account—after a time becomes unprofitable, and is finally superseded. This transition may, and, as we know, does take a long time but in the end the time for superseding slave labour arrives, and will come in every case in the end. After this first step of individual contest Man combines, and then comes war. The first form of this grouping is in families which of all the complicated groupings is that of a family which produces the fairest flower as well as the sweetest fruit. The lecturer went on to show that in those various groupings, although their was a unity of action that there was a loss of individual liberty, but that this loss of liberty produced for the general good. From families these groups tended to societies, and the man who got the most to aid him succeeded in conquering others. To compel this unity in all under one head, tyranny was frequently exercised—to resist which the most powerful of those next to the unit or head formed themselves into cliques, and the Barons and Lords resisted, and from these came the aristocracy. Between the head and the aristocracy the people suffered and then guilds, as in England, came to be established among the commons. The King or head, sided with these for the purpose of gaining strength against the aristocracy, which had annoyed him, and then the aristocracy made overtures to this third party, and so the Commons, or the people, became of some consideration. That they do not much prevail, however, at present, at least in Europe; the political affairs there for the last few years sufficiently prove.

The lecturer contended that both a unity of national purpose, as well as individual freedom, was necessary to form a great nation, as it was necessary that in every branch there should be a confidence—one relying on the other for support; and if this confidence was not that there was no unity and everything went to pieces. He instanced the case of Mexico, where, though the people love liberty, yet from want of confidence in the different departments of the State, that nothing could be done by that country. The Government there had no confidence in the Generals, the Generals had none in the officers under them or in the soldiers—the officers none in the Generals and the common soldiers none in any. Again, the people have no confidence in the Union, in the Congress, the Government, or in the President, and that was the true cause why General Scott, with so small a force, was able to conquer so splendid and productive a country. It was a mistake to say that it was because the Yankee could fight better than the Mexican; for every male animal, from a cat to a king, will fight on less provocation than was given to the Mexicans. He then referred to Spain as the country where there was no individual liberty, and instanced Spain, where the left was tied up by the King and the right by the Priest. And it was on account of this want of liberty that nothing great had been lately produced by Spain. When there was no stimulus to exertion, and where every want was supplied to man by another, there would be never anything great. To prove this, he instanced the case of New Hampshire and South Carolina, and contended that the County of Essex in that State produced more than South Carolina, and also said that it was the Northern States that produced the great thinkers, philosophers, poets, men of science and literature, &c. &c. This he attributed to Slavery, which he contended enervated mind and body, and tended to immortality.

He contended that even in war the North was superior to the South, and though Webster said that in the Revolution the States of Massachusetts and South Carolina stood shoulder to shoulder, they knew from records that at that time Massachusetts gave 83,000 men, while South Carolina gave but 6,000, and that was the way they stood shoulder to

shoulder. The lecturer then went on to state that tobacco cost in the United States eighty million of dollars a year by the labor expended and the sickness it produced, and that with twenty million of dollars there could be free schools, colleges, and a free course of lectures for 25,000 people—and that with the outlay on rum, which was much more, there could be more woolen and cotton cloth made than would clothe the entire population of the United States; not to talk of what was considered necessary, or taken with moderation but confining the calculations to what was unnecessary and destructive. The lecturer proceeded at great length to illustrate his views, but want of space does not allow us to give more than the above, which we much regret.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir.—In closing my last communication I stated that in my next number I would lay before the public the proceedings which took place in the late Sessions, relative to the appointment of Parish Officers, in the Parish of Newcastle. It is not my intention, in this communication, to trespass on your columns by any lengthy quotations from Rate Payer, Lower District, and will therefore proceed at once to redeem my promise.

In an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, to amend the Act, to consolidate and amend the Law, relative to Town and Parish Officers; it is provided that the Town Clerk shall give at least fourteen days Notice of the time and place of meeting, by posting up the same, in six of the most public places in the Parish. From the number of notices named in the Act, I expected that Notice of the Parish Meeting would be posted up in every District, but although I had made frequent inquiry, I could not learn that such Notice had been up in any part of the Parish below Douglstown, (if there.) Previous to adjournment on the first day of the Session, I inquired of the Deputy Clerk, through the Chairman, if the list of Officers, for the Parish of Newcastle, was in Court, and was informed it was not; one of the Justices then said the Law requires it to be filed with the Clerk before the opening of the Court, and therefore it cannot now be received, which opinion was acquiesced in, by the silence of the other Magistrates. I then stated that I had asked for the list, with the intention of having the Town Clerk brought up for neglect of duty, in not having given the requisite Notice, but as there was no list in Court, I would let the matter drop. Nothing was said or known about the list afterwards, until the day before the closing of the Sessions, when on taking up the Schedule for Newcastle, with the intention of having it filled up I found it in the inside. On inquiring at the Deputy Clerk how it got there, he stated, that on going to his house at 6 P. M., on the first day of the Session, he found it there, and marked the time of receipt accordingly, and on coming to Court the following morning, he brought it with him, and put it where I had found it. I then called the attention of the Magistrates to what took place on the first day of the term, and that consequently the list was improperly into Court—and stated my objections to its reception. First, because the Notice as contemplated by the Act, had not been complied with, which prevented the Rate Payers living in the Country Districts from attending the meeting, if they were so inclined. And next, that the Act required the list to be in at the opening of the Court, and that it was not there until 24 hours afterwards—and then improperly—they having decided on the first day of the term, that it could not be received, and that we had the right on the first day, in the absence of such list, to make a list of Parish Officers for Newcastle, and that that night had not been impaired or abrogated afterwards, by its being there in an improper manner; but on condition that two appointments for the Lower District were to attend, I would withdraw any opposition to their adopting all the other names in the list, which after some further explanation was agreed to, without a dissenting voice, and the Deputy Clerk was instructed to make a new list accordingly, and when prepared, was read over by him, and passed without opposition.

Rate Payers of Newcastle and Lower District are in error, Mr Editor, in saying that I objected to the list, on account of its not being sworn to. My objections were upon the grounds already stated; it is true the objection was made by one of the Magistrates then present, and concurred in as I understood at the time, by all present.

Having in my former Communication, given a full account of how the preliminary meeting, (so called) was conducted in the Lower District, any explanation as to what induced me to oppose the passing of the list so determined upon, is unnecessary.

In your last number, I observe an article headed "Case" in the later part of which a gross misstatement has been made. It says "upon the ground that the said certified list was not sworn to by the Town Clerk?" now Sir, I have already stated fully why the list was objected to, and therefore the facts as they were, are not fairly before J. A. Street, whose signature appears underneath the word "opinion."

It is an old saying that Doctor's differ, and so do Lawyers and Editors, as appears by your Editorial which follows Mr Street's opinion. Now Sir, although the conduct of