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The DEPRESSED CONDITION OF FEMALES.

Miss Sarah M. Grimke, is publishing a series of letters in the Boston Spectator in favoring the rights of women; who, she appears to think, are suffering very grievous drawbacks in this country. Her ideas of what women ought to be, may be inferred from the examples she has given, of a few who have announced 1 the obstacles which impede the progress of woman towards that high state of moral cultivation for which her Creator prepared her." She says,—

"As the age of male-strangeness declined, men began to take pride in learning, and women shared the advantages which this change produced. Women preached in public, supported controversies, united and disunited others, disciplined the schools of philosophy and law, harangued the Popes in Latin, wrote Greek and read Hebrew. None wrote poetry, women of rank became divines, and young and learned Christian princes were taken up into the conclave of the holy syndicates. Hyppatia, daughter ofTheon of Alexandria, succeeded her father in the government of the Platonic school, and filled with reputation a seat where many celebrated philosophers had taught. The people regarded her as an oracle, and灌溉en enshrined her in all important cases. No reproach was ever thrown against the perfect purity of her character. She was not honored in large annuities of money because her administration was compared with the because their administration was compared with the money. She was elevated to the professor's chair, and taught the law to a crowd of orators from all nations. Just produced many learned and gifted women, among whom perhaps most was more celebrated than Victoria Colonna, Machiavelli's love. In Spain, Isabella of Castile, converted Jews by her eloquent preaching."

[Eastern Paper.]

Women have doubtless done all those things as represented by Miss Grimke, yet I would not choose that my wife, or sister in the same case, should be "prominent, public, and countenanced."

"Chains of philosophy, or haranguing Popes in Latin, or any other language. Nor should I greatly admire a woman who could be so distantly incensed as to harangue large assemblies of men. And, however arrogantly a husband a Doctor of Laws may make it, it is exceedingly doubtful whether any man would fancy a Doctor of Laws for a wife."

The attempt to break down the distinction between the province of men and women, is intended to little clarified. That sphere is best for man or woman in which he or she can contribute more to the welfare and happiness of others, and in that sphere each will find his greatest happiness. And thus each sex should be kept to these duties, in which the good of the whole will be best consulted. And whenever woman of extraordinary power of mind occurs, they will find ample scope for the exercise of all these talents in the appropriate duties of their sex.

Was the age in which these talented women lived and acted on the broad arena of public life, more fruitful in domestic happiness—did it produce better citizens or extend wider the boundaries of human knowledge, than other ages, when women kept themselves in a distinct sphere of action? What was there in the learning of that period of substantial value? How much has come down to us worthy of a place in our literature?

When Miss Grimke wishes to us that the human family will be rendered happier by founding coming to give their attention to their family and domestic duties, and embarking in the bundle of public life, then we may well be inclined to enter upon such an experiment as she proposes. Hence, in any well regulated society, must be the place to which we look for by far the largest portion of earthly happiness. It is to this that our hearts are most deeply, and here must our tendered affections be poured out. Break up in the families of our country these deep and permanent sources of pleasure, and no language can be found strong enough to bind together the various agents of such. Home will be a place of attention no longer than woman presides there. It is she who makes it what it is. It is in her influence that endures the turbulence and softens the ruggedness of the other sex. It is she who forms and shapes our first ideas, who imparts the first principles in our breasts, and generally gives a direction to character which issues through life. It is a great mistake in Miss Grimke, to imagine that the sphere allotted to woman, according to the present organization of society, is less important than that occupied by the other sex. It is a sphere which must be occupied by one of the sexes, and in the very nature of things can only be occupied to any good purpose by her. Would Miss Grimke intimate that she is pleased there only to add to the comfort and pleasures of the other sex? But as well may it be said that man is placed in his situation only to increase the comfort and pleasures of women, declining her from polemics and employing him to which, if necessity be an essential part of woman's character, she is unapt. She can never assume that attitude in society which this lady would give her, without being all that is attractive—all that can draw forth the pure love and respect of our sex, and of course, all that can give her a thrilling and exciting influence.

If both the sexes are to occupy the same spheres, with the single exception of biddy labor, and, of course, he engaged in the same employments as far as physical strength will permit, there would remain some advantages from the formation of different sexes, but the more considerable of our race—An iron age would come upon the world, destroying every earthly joy, and making existence in this world, amidst the outcries of unsatisfied and impatient passions, but the pledge to the midnun and woes of the world of despair.

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