

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

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Select Poetry.

KIND WORDS.

Kind words are like the morning sun,
That glids the summer shower;
Kind words are like the blessing spread
By every summer shower.

They light the heart with sunny beams,
They shed a fragrant ray,
And cheer the weary pilgrim
As he wanders on his way.

If you have naught to give the poor,
When winter's snow-clouds loom,
Oh! never forget that one sweet smile
May chase away their gloom.

Remember, too, that one kind word
May blunt a soldier's dart,
And softly fall, like healing balm,
Upon the wounded heart.

Let us hear none but gentle words;
No tale of dismal strife;
But only kind words whisper,
As you tread this vale of life.

Then try by every word and glance
The suffering to beguile;
And watch them when you speak kind words,
How happily they smile.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

In the admirable report of Agassiz in relation to the museum of comparative zoology, the great naturalist gives an interesting sketch of his method of natural history. He puts them at work among the specimens themselves, studying facts, tracing analogies, developing differences, and mastering principles; for, says he, "I have satisfied myself long ago that the general and most elementary principles of one science are better understood when illustrated from nature than when explained in a mere abstract manner." On this the Washington *Chronicle* makes the following sensible comments:

"The divorce between text-book instruction and practical knowledge is one of the great curses of American education. We know accomplished divines who cannot tell the difference between a chestnut and an oak. We have seen more than one excellent Greek scholar who was incapable of distinguishing between a field of growing wheat and one of rye. A large proportion of our college graduates are ready to confound iron pyrites with specimens of gold ore; and we have known numbers who made capital recitations in chemistry in their college course, who, never really learned, are now in entire practical ignorance of the appearance, characteristics and uses of the simplest chemicals. We have seen more than one young man who, after twelve years of school, and under accomplished teachers at that, could not draw an ordinary note of hand or calculate a simple sum at interest.

It is this ignorance of every day things which makes our scholars the sport of your rough practical men. They get plundered in the market and cheated in the store. They are taken advantage of by their grocer, and imposed upon by their butcher. Conscious of their ignorance of what many a wide-awake eight-year old is familiar with, they shrink from coming in contact with men in business ways, and so go through life one-sided. We do not believe it will hurt a statesman to know how to sew on a button or handle a hammer. We are sure that no divine will be worse for being familiar with the secrets of the kitchen and pantry; and we are quite certain it does not hurt an editor to be a judge of flour or of good beef. Ours is a practical people, and we need a more thorough every-day education of young men and young women. The highest society is the most thoroughly self-helping. It is compatible with the highest culture to be able to wait on one's self. For ourselves we would as soon be handed over to the executioner as to be dogged by a valet. But in order to free men from imposition and fit them for every day duties they must be trained to them in their youth. A child will learn by observation and by touch a thousand things in his early years without effort, which it would take weeks of hard work to secure at a later period. We keep our children too much in school rooms. They waste too many precious hours over tasks that, dawdling over them as they do, do the mind more harm than good. They should be surrounded with objects and less with text-books; taught sizes, forms, quantities, colors, actual contact, rather than labor to acquire abstract descriptions. We hope some day to see a reform in the methods of teaching, and to see children practically inducted into the secrets of nature, and acquiring by actual observation and experiment an amount of valuable knowledge which mere study of text-books cannot possibly bestow.

Coal Harbor.

This name is indiscriminately spelt Cold Harbor and Coal Harbor. Some of the maps have it one way and some the other. In McClellan's report it is called Coal Harbor. The place is simply a locality—no village—across roads and a dilapidated old tavern. The roads passing here, however, are important; one leads to Richmond, seven miles distant; another to White House, sixteen miles distant; another to Old Church, five miles, from which a road leads to Hanover town; another to Dispatch station, near Bottom's Bridge, on the Richmond and York river railroad.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of Velasco, Texas, on the 25th May, of the blockade running steamer Isabel by the steamer Admiral. She had made upward of twenty successful trips between Havana and Mobile and Galveston. The captain and crew of the Isabel fought with desperate courage before they were captured, and did not surrender until they had received two broadsides at short range. The cargo consists of powder, arms, percussion caps, hardware and medicine.

The contract for dead horses in the Federal army has just been let for \$12,000.

SPEECH OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, on taking the chair of the Union National Convention as temporary President, delivered the following pointed and eloquent address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—You cannot be more sensible than I am, that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form; and, acting upon the principle of my whole life when the suggestion was made to me from various quarters that it was in the mind of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, I honestly declined to accept of it, because I have never sought honors. I have never sought distinction. I have been a working man and nothing else; but two considerations led me to change my mind. One was personal to a class of men in the country, far too small for the good of the country—those men who, merely by their example, by their pains, and by their voice, try to do good, and all the more in perilous times, without regard to the rewards that may come. It was gratifying to me to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class, that they were men that the country would cherish and who would not be forgotten. [Applause.] The other motive related to yourself and to the country at large; and it is good for you—it is good for every nation, every State, and every party—to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts; and there are none more generous and none more noble than to purge yourselves of all who look to self, all betrayers, and to confer your favors, if it be only in the mere form, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more. [Applause.]

Now, according to my notions of propriety, having said this, I should say no more—"Go on."—but it has been intimated to me from many quarters, and in a way which I cannot disregard, that I would disappoint the wishes of my friends, and perhaps, the just expectations of the Convention, if I did not, as briefly and yet as precisely as I could, say a word upon the great matters which have brought us here. Therefore, in a very few words, as plainly as I can, I will endeavor to direct your attention to one and another of these great matters in which we are all engaged.

In the first place, nothing can be more striking than the fact that you are here, the representatives of a really great nation—the voluntary representatives chosen without form of law, but as truly representing the feeling, and, if you choose, the prejudices of the American people, as if it were all written in the laws, and all passed by votes; for the man that you will nominate here for the Presidency of the United States, the ruler of a great people in a great crisis, is I suppose, just as certain to be that ruler as anything under Heaven is certain before it takes place. [Loud applause.]

And, moreover, you will allow me to say, though, perhaps it is hardly proper that I should, but, as far as I know your opinions, I suppose it is just as certain now, before you utter it, whose name you will utter, and which will be responded to from one end of this nation to the other, as it will be after it has been uttered and recorded by your secretary. [Applause.] Does any man doubt that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln should be the next President of the United States? [Vociferous applause.] What, however, I wish to call your attention particularly to is the grandeur of the mission upon which you are met, and therefore, the dignity, the solemnity, the earnestness, and the conscientiousness with which you, representing one of the greatest and freest people of the world, ought to discharge these duties.

Now, besides the nomination of the President and Vice President (in regard to which second office I will say nothing, because I know there is more or less a division of opinion among you,) but besides these nominations you have other and most solemn duties to perform. You have to organize this party thoroughly throughout the United States. You have to put it into form, in whatever form your judgment may suggest that will contribute all that wisdom, backed by energy and the most determined effort can produce, to gain the victory which I have already said was in our power. More than that, you have to lay down with clearness and precision the principles upon which you will carry on this great political contest, and prosecute the war which is underneath them, and the glory of the country which lies before us, if we succeed. Plainly, not in a double sense, but briefly, and with the dignity and precision of a great people uttering by its representatives the political principles by which they intend to live, and for the sake of which they intend to die, so that all men everywhere may understand precisely what we mean; to run your furrow so deeply and so clearly, that while every man worthy to associate with freemen may see it, and pass over it to us, every man who is unworthy may be either enabled to pass or may be driven from us. We want none but those who are like us to be with us. [Loud applause.]

From among these principles—if you will allow me, for a moment, to say so—the first and most distinct is that we do not intend to permit this nation to be destroyed. We are a nation—no doubt a peculiar one—a nation formed of States, and no nation except as these States form it; and they are States, but they are no States except as they are States in that nation. [Applause.] Historically they never were, and they have no more right to repudiate them; and neither of them have any shadow of right, and we intend, God helping us, so to vindicate that truth that it shall never be disputed any more in this world. [Great applause.] It is a fearful alternative that is set before us, and yet there are great compensations for it. Those of you who have attended to this subject, know, or ought to know, that

from the foundation of the present Government—using that word in its proper sense, this present Constitution—there have always, in every generation, been parties that had no faith in it. The men who formed it were doubtful of its success. The men who opposed its formation did not desire its success and I am bold to say, without detaining you upon this point, that after all the out-cry about our violation of the Constitution, this present living generation, and this present Union party are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it.

While I say that, and while solemnly believe it—while I believe it is capable of the clearest historical proof—I will also add that it is a great error which has been propagated in our land, to say that our Federal life, our National life, depends merely upon the existence of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, we love it, and we intend to maintain it. [Applause.] But if it suited us to change it, we would change it, and when it suits us to change it, we will change it. [Applause.] If it were to be torn into a thousand pieces, broken all over, the nation would be as much a nation as it is to-day—as much a nation as it was before this particular Constitution was made; a nation which always declared its independence as a people, and who have lived united until now, a nation independent of the particular institutions under which they lived, and capable of modeling them precisely as the institutions of successive generations may require. [Applause.] We ought to have it distinctly understood, both by friends and enemies, that while we love that instrument, and are in most respects satisfied with it, and will maintain it, and that we will, with undoubtable certainty, put to death our friend or foe who undertakes to trample it under foot, if we can get rid of them in no other way, yet, beyond a doubt, we will alter it to suit ourselves from generation to generation. [Cries of "good, good," and applause.]

Now, one more idea on that subject. We have sanctified and put into that instrument the natural right of revolution. This very thing, that you may change it, which never existed before the American Constitution, and which existing, there is no rebellion, insurrection, or civil war, except upon the denial of the fundamental principle of all free governments, to wit: That the major part must rule. There is no other method of carrying on society except that the power of the majority shall be the power of the whole so that, in one word, to deny the principle which I have tried to state to you, is to make dogmatic assertion that the only form of government that is possible, or that is approved by philosophy, or that is acknowledged by God's pure and absolute despotism. The principles, therefore, which I am trying, in this feeble manner, to state before you, are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no other government under the sun but a government of pure force is or can exist and ought not to endure among men. But the idea which I say they are to carry out as special compensation for these troubles and sorrows is this: Dreadful as they are, these fearful truths run through the whole history of mankind, that whatsoever else may be done to give stability to an authority; whatever may be done to give perpetuity to institutions, however may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only imperishable cement of all free institutions has been the blood of traitors. [Applause.] No government has ever stood upon irresistible foundations, which foundations were not built on traitors' blood. It is a fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once. Every blow you strike, and every rebel you kill, and every battle you win, reluctant as we are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the perpetuity of your Government, and the freedom of your children. [Cries of "good" and applause.]

Now, passing from that point, and passing over many other things that it would be proper for me to say to you if the time served, and this were the occasion, let me add that you are a Union party. Your origin has been referred to as of 8 years ago. In one sense it is true, that you are far older than that. I see before me here not only primitive Republicans and primitive Abolitionists, but I see also primitive Democrats, I see primitive Whigs. I see primitive Americans, and if you will allow me to say so, I myself am here, who, all my life, have been in a party to myself. [Laughter and applause.] As a Union party I will follow you to the ends of the earth, and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party, as a Republican party, as a Whig party, as a Democratic party, as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Laughter and applause.] And this is true of the American people. Whatever you may divide or scatter, while the country is in this peril, call yourselves as you call yourselves to-day, as you styled yourselves in the call of this convention, a "Union party." You are for the preservation of the Union. You are for the destruction of this rebellion, root and branch; and, in my judgment, one of the grand errors that has been committed by the Administration of the Federal Government, the chief of which we are now about, as I think, to give another term of office [applause]—one of the errors which has been committed in their readiness to believe that they had succeeded in places where they had not succeeded, and to act in a manner in which it would be proper for them to act in accordance with that belief. But you never will succeed until you have utterly broken the military power of these people. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Well, I will not detain you on these points any more in this world. [Great applause.] It is a fearful alternative that is set before us, and yet there are great compensations for it. Those of you who have attended to this subject, know, or ought to know, that

to go so far as, probably, he would; but I cordially agree with him, in most that he has said. Considering what has been done about slavery, taking the thing as it now stands, overlooking altogether everything in the way of condemnation or approval, what has brought us to the point at which we are at present? Believing in my conscience, with all my heart, that what has brought us to what we are is the original sin and the folly and treason of the secessionists in the matter of Slavery; because, you will remember that the Chicago Convention itself was understood to say that they would not touch slavery within the States, yet leaving this altogether out of the question, how came we where we are. Upon the particular ground we are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves were prepared to go. [Applause.] We are prepared to demand not only that the whole of the Territories of the United States shall not be made slave Territories, but to demand that the General Government, and the American people, shall do one of two things, (and, as it appears to me, there is nothing else that can be done,) either to use the whole power of the Government, both the war and the peace power, to put slavery as near as possible back to where it was, so that, although it would be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy; or else to use the whole power of the Government both for war and for peace, and all the further power that the people of the United States will give, to exterminate and extinguish it forever. [Vociferous and Prolonged cheering.]

Now, I have no hesitation in saying for myself, that if I were a pro-slavery man, that if I believed this institution was an ordinance of God and was good for man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand of the Government to put it back where it was; but as I am not a pro-slavery man, and never was, [applause] I write myself with those who believe it is contrary to the highest interest of all races and all governments, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man, and would join myself with those who say "away with it from the face of God's earth." [Loud and continued applause.] I fervently pray God that the day may come when, throughout this whole world, every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty.

Well, I will not detain you any longer. A single word will allow me to say on behalf of the State from which I come—one of the smallest of the thousand of Israel. [Laughter.] We know very well that our eleven votes are of no significance in the Presidential election. We know very well that in our present unhappy condition, it is by no means certain that we are here to-day representing the party that will cast the majority of the votes in that unhappy State. I know very well that the sentiments which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love, and where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where, very soon, I shall lay my own. I know my colleagues will incur odium, and they know it, if they endorse what I say; but we have put our faces towards the way in which we intend to go, and we will go in it, come good or come evil. If we are to perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say to you, before you retire, is, if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we have died like men. [Loud applause.]

OREGON.

It is announced that the State most distant from the Federal Metropolis, one of the youngest and geographically most likely to slough off from the Union, has just elected the Union ticket by a largely increased majority. This, though expected, is a gratifying result. Oregon was prematurely admitted as a State in order to increase the already overwhelming Pro-Slavery majority in the Senate. One of her earliest Senators was Gen. Joseph Lane, a North Carolinian, sent out to her as Territorial Governor, and one of the most servile tools of the Slave Power. He was chosen Delegate in 1837 by 5,665 votes to 3,471 for Lawson, Republican; and her people that year, while rejecting Slavery, adopted a brutally Pro-Slavery Constitution and forbade negroes to settle in their State by 4,828 majority. It thenceforward voted for whatever was called "Democratic" till 1850, when Lane & Co. represented it at Charleston, helped frame the Breckinridge candidate for Vice-President. The party then broke in two, but Lane held on to the larger fragment—the vote of Oregon for President standing—Lincoln, 5,370; Breckinridge, 5,006; Douglas, 3,951; Bell, 183. Its representative in the last, as in the preceding Congress, was pretty fully in sympathy with the Rebels. It is now represented by a thoroughgoing Unionist, and one of like faith has just been chosen to the next House—the first Member elected to that body. The vote of Oregon may be counted morally certain for Lincoln and Johnson. —*Tribune*.

"What is a Copperhead?" An anonymous correspondent who signs himself "Inquirer," wants to know the meaning of the term "Copperhead," as applied to the friends of Jeff. Davis in the North. For his benefit we give the following analysis which we find ready at hand. Copperhead means:

- C onspiracy.
- O pposition.
- P lace on any terms.
- P rince.
- E nimity to the Union.
- R eognition of the C. S. A.
- H atred to the government.
- E arnest sympathy with traitors.
- A narchy.
- D isloyalty.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Since our last issue we have read with feelings of disgust and pity the letter of General Fremont accepting the nomination tendered him by this pitiable Cleveland Convention. Disgust that a man of Fremont's unquestioned ability should be made the dupe of cunning tricksters, and pity that a man who has received so marked a token of a people's partiality, as Fremont did in the campaign of '56, should have fallen so low in the mire of partisan politics. But the old adage that "vaulting ambition too often overleaps itself" has found a fitting indorsement in the case of Fremont.

As an evidence that not only the managers of the Cleveland Convention were influenced in their action by bitter hostility to President Lincoln, but that their candidate for the Presidency is influenced by the same motives, we quote the following extracts from Fremont's letter of acceptance.

"Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election. It is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now, for the first time since '76, the question of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

Again:— "To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictatorship, without its rights of man, and would join myself with those who say 'away with it from the face of God's earth.'" [Loud and continued applause.] I fervently pray God that the day may come when, throughout this whole world, every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty.

Well, I will not detain you any longer. A single word will allow me to say on behalf of the State from which I come—one of the smallest of the thousand of Israel. [Laughter.] We know very well that our eleven votes are of no significance in the Presidential election. We know very well that in our present unhappy condition, it is by no means certain that we are here to-day representing the party that will cast the majority of the votes in that unhappy State. I know very well that the sentiments which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love, and where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where, very soon, I shall lay my own. I know my colleagues will incur odium, and they know it, if they endorse what I say; but we have put our faces towards the way in which we intend to go, and we will go in it, come good or come evil. If we are to perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say to you, before you retire, is, if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we have died like men. [Loud applause.]

The above extracts plainly show the real sentiments of Gen. Fremont. In attempting to stab the man and party who gave him whatever name or fame he may have, he makes patent to the world the fact that his patriotism looks only to the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, and not to the preservation of the Union and the salvation of the country. In doing this, too, he makes use of assertions, charges and misrepresentations which would do no discredit to Vallandigham, Voorhees or Fernando Wood. —*Lancaster Examiner*.

FOREIGN LOANS.—The *New York Times* makes the following definite statement as to some reported proposals for a foreign loan, by accepting which it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury may affect materially the gold market:—"He will be respectfully urged to accept certain offers of money from Europe, which have been under consideration for several weeks. These offers we understand to be coupled with no conditions that reflect upon the dignity of the public credit, or that imply any advantage to foreigners in the purchase of or by way of advances upon the stock of 1881 over our own bankers or the people of the United States at large. We hear that in one instance \$25,000,000 are offered, jointly, by certain firms in England, Holland and Germany, on no other stipulation different from the ordinary federal tenor of the stock, than that the gold should be paid on the half-yearly coupons in the commercial capital of Holland—a State always friendly and ever likely to be in accord with the United States—in place of New York. The difference, in any event, would be the trifling one of the freight and insurance."

In Taunton, Mass., there is a turkey that has entered into copartnership with a partridge, both setting side by side on the same nest, with an indiscriminate mixture of eggs beneath them.

The consumption of meat in New York has fallen off one-quarter under the high prices. People eat fish and vegetables—cheap and "werry filling at the price."

A Good Thing to Breathe.

The great mass of the inhabitants of the Northern United States live in better houses, wear better clothes, and eat better food than the mass of any other nation, but they breathe the worst air of any people in the world. They like bad air. Every man chooses to have his clothes and food prepared fresh and new for himself, but he likes to have his air breathed over a few times by his neighbors before he takes it into his own lungs. In this process its oxygen is diminished, its carbonic acid is increased, it gets a little warm, and moist, and dirty, and then it just suits the American taste.

All through the winter months our city railroad cars are literally packed with passengers, and the doors, windows and ventilators are kept tightly closed. If any passenger ventures to open one of the little narrow ventilators in the upper part of the car, some very nice gentleman, with a clean collar, white teeth, and a carefully-dressed wig, who is drawing in at every breath quarts of air loaded with tobacco fumes, and animal matter from the lungs of his fellow passengers, is sure to give a shiver, and request that the minute opening may be closed.

In our churches the congregations generally have air in the forenoon which is quite tolerable, but in the afternoon their consciences and good manners are subjected to a constant strain in efforts to resist the stupefying effects of the noxious gases with which the church has become filled during the morning service.

But the worst effect of this national pre-deliction is seen in our schools. Hundreds of little boys and girls are confined in close rooms for three hours at a time, breathing over and over again the same air, constantly diminishing its oxygen which is the supporter of life, thus reducing the force of the vital functions; while at the same time the brain, that inevitably shares the enervating influence, is stimulated by the most exciting ambition to exertions too great for even its undiminished strength. By this course hundreds of helpless children, each the pride and joy of its home, have been doomed to lingering disease and early death.

There is no necessity for breathing poisonous gases. We are placed in a great ocean of air which has been prepared by nature in just the proper proportions of oxygen, nitrogen and watery vapor to adapt it to the structure of our lungs and the healthful action of all our organs. We know that by breathing constantly this atmosphere, taking a fresh and pure supply at every breath, our physical system will attain to the highest degree of health and strength of which it is capable. It is only by laborious effort that we can box ourselves in, so that we can obtain the foul air of which we are so fond.

French Designs on the Isthmus.

Recent developments lead to the opinion that France does not intend with the conquest of Mexico to cease her encroachments upon the territorial integrity and national independence of American republics. The *New York Evening Post* has received numerous intimations from reliable sources that the policy of the French Emperor includes an attempt to establish his power permanently on the Isthmus, and that we are about to have a revival of the once famous "Panama question." One of its correspondents, whose letter is published, asserts that certain prominent persons in Guatemala and Nicaragua have perfected an arrangement, through the intervention of Gutierrez de Estrada, the originator of the Mexican monarchy, by which a movement for annexation will be set on foot immediately on the arrival of Max the First in his dominions.

Mr. Lincoln was about the last man in Washington to hear of his nomination on Thursday. A dispatch was sent to him, but it failed to reach him, announcing that he was nominated by acclamation. Towards night he was looking over the war telegrams in Mr. Stanton's office, when a despatch was brought to him stating that Mr. Johnson was nominated as Vice President. Mr. Lincoln asked, "Is it customary to nominate a Vice President first?" A friend asked him in astonishment if he had not heard who was nominated for President? and Mr. Lincoln replied that he had not. There probably were few men in Washington who had not heard of the action of the Convention at that time.

MR. WADE ON LINCOLN.—A copperhead Congressman was bewailing, a day or two ago, the prospect of hard work ahead in the political campaign, and, speaking to Ben Wade, remarked that stump-speaking was dreadful hard labor. "So it is," said Mr. Wade, "but there won't be much use in it this time. Out in Ohio we're going to take it easy. We'll just let old Abe run himself. There's no use in saying anything for or against him. The people have elected him already, and saved us a great deal of trouble. If you don't want to embark in a very fruitless business, you Democrats had better stay at home next summer, and save your powder for some other time."

HOW TO SPOIL A GIRL.—Tell her she is a little lady, and must not run, and make her a sunbonnet a yard deep, to keep her from tanning. Do not let her play with her male cousins, "they are so rude." Tell her not to speak loud it is so masculine; and that loud laughing is quite ungentle. Teach her music, but never mind her spelling. Give her ear rings at six years of age. Teach her to set her cap for beaux at eleven. And after your pains-taking, if she does not grow up a simpering, unreflecting nobody, that cannot answer a love letter without some smart old aunt to help her, give her up—she is past all remedy.

Novels always appears handsome.