

Cuba, she had the satisfaction, before she died, of seeing her cherished child united to Ferdinand, and of knowing that she left her in the protection of a husband, worthy of her love and confidence. The dear wish, to behold again her native land was denied her, but one precious prayer of her heart was granted, and without a murmur, she yielded up her breath to "Him, who ordereth all things, in wisdom and in mercy."

Shortly after the death of Rachel, Ferdinand and Virginia repaired to Spain, accompanied by Manteo and Ensensore. The former survived his change of country only a few years, but Ensensore's life was prolonged to a late date, and he acquired the habits and manners of civilization with such rare facility, that as he grew up to manhood, every trace of his savage origin was eradicated from his character, and almost from his memory. But he faithfully served those for whom he left his native forest, and no change ever came over his heart towards the fair mistress, on whom, till the latest hour of his existence, he lavished an affection that might almost be called idolatrous.

For Virginia's sake, Ferdinand chose a life of retirement—she had been reared amid the solitude of nature, and deep love for it, seemed a part of her being. In the populous haunts of men, she was restless and unhappy, and he therefore fixed his abode on a beautiful estate which he had inherited from his mother, situated among the rich and romantic scenery, at the foot of the Pyrenees. And here, blest in each other, disciplined by past vicissitudes, and grateful for the abundant mercies of their lot, glided happily away, the tranquil lives of Ferdinand and his Virginia. The singular history of her early years, was often their theme of conversation, and as time passed on, and a group of rosy cherubs gathered round the mother's knee, they lifted up their eyes in "childish wonderment," when she told the strange tale of the Raven's-wing and the Snowflake, who dwelt for so many years, among the red people of a far distant forest. But as each rolling year went by, it threw into deeper shadow the strange realities of that eventful period, till they seemed to Virginia, like the wild imagery of a fitful dream, rather than the actual occurrences of her own personal experience.

By Rachel's desire, Ferdinand had several times written to persons named by her, in England, who, she believed, would feel interested in a knowledge of Virginia's existence. But as no replies to these letters had ever been received by him, he supposed, either that they had not reached their destination, or that the tale of her preservation was considered too fabulous to obtain credit. He therefore, forebore again to address them, and thus perished from the page of history that record, which had it been written, would have solved to posterity, the mys-

tery that now involves in its impenetrable folds, the fate of the lost colony of Roanoke.

(ORIGINAL.)

PHILOSOPHY AND THE SEVERER ARTS.

NO. II.

SVUM CUIQUE; OR, WOMAN'S RIGHTS VINDICATED.

It has been a laudable aim of philosophers, to refer all phenomena, natural as well as moral, to a few principles. I am aware that this search after simplicity has been ridiculed by those who had a particular theory to support, or who could not look farther than the surface of things; but such prejudices are now rapidly giving way. The day is not far distant, when every department of science and art will be as simple as the *Materia Medica* of Doctor Sanguis.

In order to do my part in bringing about this devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation, I will oblige the public with a specimen of generalization, which cannot but have a very salutary effect upon morality in general, and must especially help to cure the world of vanity. I mean to shew that there is no duty but justice, or rather, that every duty is resolvable into justice; that benevolence and its kindred virtues, as they are called, are only modifications of this duty; and that those who pique themselves upon their patriotism, their gallantry, etc., do nothing more than they are in justice bound to do.

Now, not to mention other advantages which must arise from this notable discovery, it is evident what a world of gratitude the world will thus be spared. For if once we become sensible that these persons have been giving us only our due, or as the proverb has it, making us a present out of our own pockets, we shall no longer feel obliged to keep paying them a tribute of compliments, or to treat them to public dinners and other expensive marks of gratitude. But not to eat the fruit before planting the tree, let us see how the doctrine is made out.

It is a principle of civil jurisprudence, that every child is entitled to his share of the paternal inheritance, without any regard to his character. The parent indeed, may modify the partition by means of a will, or may even disinherit an ungracious scion altogether; but unless it is done by him, the executors must adhere to the above law. Now all civil institutions are natural, therefore the principle of the foregoing one, must pervade the rest of nature's government. Let us seek, then, for the exemplar of which it is a copy.

It is to be found in the great family of mankind. The common inheritance of Nature's children in this world, is animal comfort; and, unless where Nature's will or testament interferes, all are entitled