**Station 6**

Godey’s Magazine and Lady’s Book vol XXXIV, March 1847 p 173

Progress of the World

We are true to the creed that the civilization of the world is to be the work of woman, and so we keep the chronicle of her progress as the index of the world’s advancement. And here is quite a collection of phenomena, for which we are indebted to the queen among the weeklies\* of our land, on whose fair robe the free pen of one of the best magazine writers of the world is now flashing like a sunbeam.

“A sort of petticoat ascendency seems coming about. Two companies of women have been armed and equipped as an ecclesiastical guard by the Catholic vicar of one of the valleys of Switzerland. The Mormon women were lately formed into a regiment. Female suffrage is being advocated. A governor’s recent message recommends that ladies shall control their husbands’ ‘going security.’ The proposed abolition of slavery in Turkey would give thousands of beautiful women of the east a privilege they never dreamed of—that of loving by choice. A young lady in Louisville has had $6,000 given her in a verdict as damages in a single flirtation. Mrs. Chase, of Tampico, has had a battery named after her for her heroism.”

English publications have also given the strange intelligence that two ladies have actually built a church—preparing the stone with their own hands—and that two others, sisters, have glazed and painted the windows of their father’s church.

Now, we do not desire to see women doing “man’s work,” for we cannot, like Miss Fuller, have faith to believe a woman would manage a ship in a storm or a fire engine at a conflagration as well as the stronger half of creation. So we would not much encourage the stone-cutting business or advise ladies to enlist—though we think Mrs. Chase has well won her honors—nor join the cry for “female suffrage,” which the men have not yet learned to use wisely; but we think the adornment of windows a suitable object of attention for our sex; and the art of engraving, particularly on wood, might be made a very profitable branch of female industry, as it would be a pretty accomplishment. Pray try it, ye young ladies who are wishing for something to do.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER

Vol. 70, May-July 1846

NNR 70.274 July 4, 1846 a plea for peace

Amongst the incidents of the day in which we live, the organizations of a Peace Society, embracing philanthropists of many nations and Christian members of many denominations, is a remarkable incident. Their ramifications have extended into associations throughout several countries. It is hoped that good may come of so humane an object. Such certainly should be the influence of concentrated efforts from such a body of men, most of whom are individually respectable, some highly influential in communities amongst whom they labor and with the government under which they live, especially in an age when public opinion is coming into so much sway, and cannot well be disregarded.

Another reform, for which the Society of Friends ought to have credit, or for which they should be accountable, as the case may be, is that of recognizing to a large extent, the equality of the female sex with that of males, in departments of church, as well in social relations. Females are allowed to preach as ministers of the gospel, and the females have their own meetings separate from those of the males, in which their church affairs are conducted. There has been, nevertheless, a certain control exercised by the males, in

their meetings over that, or at least in correspondence with the meetings of the females.

The earnest effort of the Friend’s Society has ever been exerted for the prevention of war, and for the preservation or restoration of peace to the nations. When it was perceived that there was danger of a war between Great Britain and America, the subject was introduced in one or more of the regular meetings, and measures were proposed for an appeal to the friends of peace in both countries to endeavor to avert so awful an evil.

One of the female meetings at Exeter, a populous town near the center of England, understanding that the subject was agitated in the meeting of the males, proposed to associate in the labor of love. After some consideration, the men’s meeting declined this offer, as deeming the subject more immediately belonging to their sex.

With this conclusion, the female meeting at Exeter was not entirely satisfied, and they decided to originate a movement of their own, and to execute it in their own characteristic way.

The meeting prepared an address from the females of Exeter, in England, to the females of Philadelphia, upon the subject. We had a copy of the address, and as it was brief, and breathed the spirit of affectionate regard to human family, we intended to insert it, but it has been mislaid. It was signed by 1,623 women of Exeter, and forwarded by one of the steamers that arrived during the last month. The females of Philadelphia have promptly responded to this movement of their sisters over the big waters.

A large meeting assembled in consequence of the following notice: “The women of Philadelphia are particularly invited to a meeting to be held at the Franklin Hall, Sixth St., at 4 o’clock, to hear and reply to an address from 1,623 women of Exeter, England, to the women of Philadelphia, on the subject of peace. As this is a subject which appeals to the highest interests of mankind, a large and general attendance is requested. - Mrs. Sidney Ann Lewis, J.R. Chandler, Sarah Tyndale, Lucretia Mott, R.V. Massey, Win. Morrison, Miss Sarah Pugh, Hannah L. Stickney, Susan Grew, and Margaret Jones, Mrs. J.N. Bennett.

In conformity to the above call, a meeting was organized by electing Mrs. Sarah Pugh, president, and Mrs. Anne D. Morrison, Secretary. The address of the women of England was then read and received with demonstrations of much satisfaction.

The following address was then read by Lucretia Mott, and adopted in answer: “From the women of Philadelphia, U.S.A, in answer to the friendly address of the women of Exeter, England, on the subject of peace. Dear friends and sisters: Your communication has met with a cordial reception by us. Heartily do we respond to your earnest desire, that so terrible a calamity as war between your country and ours, may never come upon us. We feel assured that the fraternal addresses, sent by thousands of English men and women, will do much to avert so fearful an evil. We rejoice that your attention has been awakened to this subject, and that you have been thus ready to acknowledge the bond of human brotherhood – a bond far more holy, than that mistaken patriotism “which would make the people of two nations whose interests are identical, enemies of each other, thus impeding the progress of peace and good will to man.” We hold it to be the duty of women to look with an attentive eye, upon the great events which are transpiring around them; in order that, with an emlightened judgement, as well as with a feeling heart, they may direct the force of their moral influence against the iniquitous spirit of war. Great is the responsibility of woman in relation to this subject. The false love of glory, the cruel spirit of revenge, the bloodthirsty ambition, swelling in the breast of the soldier on the battle field – these are often but the ripened harvest, from the seed sown by the mother’s hand, when in his childish hours, she gave him tiny weapons, and taught him how to mime war’s murderous game. Let us then, dear sisters, be unceasingly faithful in all our relations, whether of the social circle, or the more extended sphere, employing the mighty

influences that cluster around the domestic hearth and the way-side, the pen and the press, in bearing testimony to the superiority of Christian love and forgiveness, over the law of physical force. We are gratified that the late difficulties between our countries are in progress of amicable settlement – but let us not forget that we have other brethren entitled to our sympathy, urging upon us the duty in impress upon the heart of this generation the idea of the brotherhood of the race. The war waged by your government against India, and that of ours against Mexico, admonish us that it is now, as ever, important to instill the principles of justice, mercy, and peace.

For your word of councel and cheer, we thank you; and would unite with you in prayer, that the kingdom of our Father in heaven may come; and the Gospel of His dear Son, breathing peace on earth and good will to men, may extend from “sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.” After adopting the address, a committee was appointed to further the object, and in the course of a few days 3,525 signatures, of which the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer takes occasion to say: “We looked over the signatures with no little delight. All were clearly and distinctly written, and many in a style of elegant penmanship. The address is about twn yards long, and embraces 24 sheets foolscap. The Exeter document was signed by 1, 623, so that the response contains more than double that number of signatures. Mr. Peter, the British consul for Philadelphia, has kindly consented to forward the response – the whole matter being under the care of Elihu Burritt, the “learned blacksmith,” whose praiseworthy efforts in the cause of peace, entitle him to the kindly regards of every friend of humanity. The movement reflects infinite credit upon our mothers, wives, and daughters. The province of the female in this transaction is certainly far more appropriately presented, than in the instance which we find commended in the following paragraph