

bringing the higher and middle classes together. But at this time the health of Miss Grant failed, and she went away. Before she was again able to resume her place, all hopes of bringing about this specific object were abandoned, and all associations, whether called committees or trustees, were dissolved; though Miss Grant still clung, as with a death grasp, to her favorite idea of permanency.

But though Miss Lyon thus yielded to this providential blasting of her hopes, yet as she mused and prayed over the subject, her interest deepened; and this probably was the object of Providence in the disappointment; for success demanded a spirit ready for any labor and any sacrifice. Several new projects occupied her attention, and she became more and more impressed with the desire of laboring for the middle and more indigent classes of society. This led her to devise every possible mode of lessening the expenses of the new seminary; and among the rest, to the plan of having the domestic affairs managed by the inmates of the school. She at last made up her mind to leave her present place as teacher at Ipswich, and go forth and see whether Providence would open any way for accomplishing her favorite object; although for a time it was doubtful whether she or Miss Grant, whom she still consulted, should take this course. Indeed, she seemed as yet to be very much in the dark as to the way in which she was to go, and did not expect such results as she lived to witness. In a letter to Miss Grant, dated March 1, 1833, she thus remarks:—

“For myself, if I should separate from you, I have no definite plan; but my thoughts, feelings, and judgment are turned towards the middle classes of society. For this class I want to labor, and for this class I consider myself rather peculiarly fitted to labor. To this class in society would I