

most wise and safe course, and most accordant with the performance of the great trust committed to the representatives under the constitution, that the question of a general revision of it, should be submitted to the people in the first instance, to determine whether a convention ought to be convened.

The declared sense of the American people throughout the United States on this very point, cannot but be received with great respect and reverence, and it appears to be the almost universal will expressed in their constitutional charters, that conventions to alter the constitution, shall not be called at the instance of the legislature, without the previous sanction of the people by whom those constitutions were ordained.

The constitution of Massachusetts, was established in 1780, and contains the earliest provision on this subject. It provided, that in the year 1795, the sense of the people should be taken on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, and that if two thirds of the votes of the people were in favour of such a revision and amendment, the legislature should provide for calling a convention. The convention now sitting in that state, was called in consequence of a previous submission of such a question to the people. The constitution of South-Carolina was ordained in 1790, and in that it is declared, that no convention should be called, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of the legislature. And the constitution of Georgia, established in 1798, contains the same provision; thus shewing, that though the people be not previously consulted on the question, yet a more than ordinary caution and check upon such a measure was indispensable. The constitution of Delaware, of 1792, declares very emphatically, that no convention shall be called but by the authority of the people, and that their sense shall be taken by a vote for, or against a convention, and that if a majority of all the citizens shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall make provisions for calling one. The same constitutions provide that no convention shall be called to alter, or amend the constitution, until the sense of the people by vote shall have been previously taken, whether in their opinion, there was a necessity or expediency for a revision of the constitution, has been successively adopted, by the Constitution of New-Hampshire in 1792; by the constitution of Tennessee, in 1796; by the constitution of Kentucky, in 1799; by the constitution of Louisiana, 1812; by the constitution of Indiana, in 1816; by the constitution of Mississippi, in 1817; and by the constitution of Illinois, in 1818.

It would, as the council apprehend, be impossible to produce higher and more respectable authority in favour of such a provision, and of its value and safety.

2. Because the bill contemplates an amended constitution to be submitted to the people, to be adopted or rejected, *in toto*, without prescribing any mode by which a discrimination may be made between such provisions as shall be deemed salutary, and such as shall be disapproved by the judgment of the people. If the people are competent to pass upon the entire amendments, of which there can be no doubt, they are equally competent to adopt such of them as they approve; and this undoubted right of the people, is the more important if the convention is to be called in the first instance, without a previous consultation of the pure and original source of all legitimate authority. And it is worthy of consideration, and gives additional force to the expediency, and fitness of a previous reference to the people, that time will be hereby given for more mature deliberation upon questions arising upon the constitution, which are always momentous in their nature, and calculated to affect, not the present generation alone, but their distant posterity, and when the legislature may probably have it in their power to avail themselves of a more just and accurate apportionment of the representation in the convention, among the several counties in this state.

A division being called, by Mr. Justice Yates, on the said resolution and objections, the Council was equally divided as follows, to wit:

For the resolution and objections—Mr. Chancellor Kent, Mr. Chief Justice Spencer.

Against the resolution and objections.—Mr. Justice Yates, Mr. Justice Woodworth.

His excellency the Governor thereupon gave the casting vote in favour of the said resolution and objections: and they were accordingly adopted.

Ordered. That the secretary deliver a copy of the preceding resolution and objections, together with the said bill, to the honourable the Assembly.

(Extract from the council minutes—Book No. 5, pages 225, 226, 227, 228, and 229.)

J. V. N. YATES, Sec'y of State

IN ASSEMBLY,
21st Nov. 1820.

Mr. *Ulshoefter*. He rose, he said, to offer a resolution relating to the objections which the Council of Revision had returned to the bill recommending a convention; before offering that resolution, he wished to submit to the house,

some observations respecting the singular and unexpected objections; he had not heard the public sentiment, in favour of having a convention; or whether the majority of the people had not seen the evidence of public opinion contained in public journals from one end of the state to the other; or whether they had both heard & seen this evidence, & had designed by disregarding it, was not for him to say, that was a matter resting wholly with themselves: but, added Mr. *U.* I do hope and trust that there is spirit and independence enough in the people of this state, to make their voice known and respected hereafter.

He was, he said, surprised at the course pursued by the representatives from the county of Genesee. Their constituents had formally expressed their opinion in favour of a convention, on the principles contained in the present bill, and yet they had considered themselves justifiable in opposing it.

That the public voice is in favour of a convention, is proved in various ways; it is proved, sir, by a continued discussion for three years past in succession; it is proved by the resolutions of public meetings, which have been held in almost every part of the state; it is proved by the speeches of your Executive, made at the last session, and at this, in both cases, strongly recommending it to us to provide for the calling of a convention; it is proved by a pamphlet written by the private secretary of his Excellency and probably at his instance and by his advice; it is proved by sentiments expressed at the celebration of the last anniversary of our independence, in almost every town and village; and lastly, and most conclusively it is proved, by the unanimous vote of this House in favour of the first section of the bill. He had, he said, heard out door talk that this bill would be returned with objections; but he had not been able to persuade himself that there could be any foundation for these rumors. He had supposed it impossible, that a Council of Revision would reject a bill, drawn conformably to a former precedent—cautiously following the mode recommended by the Executive himself, and generally admitted to be in accordance with public opinion. But he had been deceived; a Council, consisting of five members, had returned the bill with objections—and that by the casting vote of his Excellency. As to the objections themselves, they were of a character, such as had never been made before, and he hoped never would be again: in his opinion, they were disreputable, and unworthy of the high source from whence they proceeded.

Mr. *U.* concluded by saying, that he regretted that the members had so very generally made up their minds, to return to their homes immediately. By remaining a few days now, they could do justice to the wishes of the people and fulfil their expectations, notwithstanding these objections on the part of the council. But it is necessary to enter further on this subject now; he believed the best course to be pursued, was the one proposed by the resolution he should now offer.

Resolved, That the objections of the hon. the Council of Revision, to the bill, entitled "An act recommending a Convention of the People of this state," be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon, at the next meeting of the legislature; and that the reconsideration of the said bill, be postponed until the coming in of such a report.

Gen. *Root*, rose to second the motion of his honourable friend from N. York. Though the constitution requires, that on the return of objections by the Council of Revision, the Legislature should proceed to consider them; and if two thirds of both houses were in favour of a bill objected to, notwithstanding such objections, then the same would become a law: yet it was not necessary that such objections should be acted upon immediately. This case, he said, required to be maturely considered.—When a Council of Revision disregards the voice of the people, and of their representatives: when a council, all of whom, except the Governor, hold their office independent of the people, and who are in no way responsible to them, undertake to interpose objections of this kind to the passage of a law—objections puerile in the extreme—it was high time to get rid of an evil so dangerous and so alarming. And how ridiculous was it, for such a Council to talk about the fundamental principles of a free government, and referring to the people in the first instance, on an occasion of this kind. He trusted that this case would satisfy the whole community, that it was necessary to have a convention.—We find that a Council of Revision, placed out of the reach of the people, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the public will, and arrested the passage of a law called for by the people, and approved by a large majority of both branches of the legislature. It is time, sir, to have a revision of a constitution recognizing a power so pernicious. In 1801, the constitution was amended by a democratic Assembly: the Governor and the Chief Justice were prominent leaders in the republican party at that day; they were members of the Senate, and had a controlling influence in all legislative measures. This Assembly voted against referring the question, res-

pe of Gotham, the reason of Mr. Clinton's wearing a cockade. Since the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, he has worn an uncommonly large cockade, which has excited not a little notice and enquiry. Some suppose it is in consequence of his having declared war, and commenced hostilities against the general government and the good people of this state. It is considered by others that he intends it as a chivalric badge, to be worn by his followers, on account of some misgivings, that there may be numerous desertions from his standard. While many insist that he wears it by virtue of his office, of *Admiral of the navy of the state of New-York*, and I am fully of this opinion.—I really think Admiral, will sound better than Doctor Clinton. Pray Mr. Carter inform us.—*Argus*.

A Mill without water. Mr. John M. Tilford of Tennessee, has obtained a patent from the United States, "for an improvement on a verticle wheel, to be worked by the weight and action of a horse or horses, or any other animal which has weight or action—on a plain and simple plan, so that one large horse can grind with a pair of four feet stones, or two can saw equal to any water mills. This is the age of inventions and improvements.

The appointment of *Samuel Wilkeson* to the office of first Judge of Niagara county, seems to be far from satisfactory to a large portion of the people; and from what we have understood as to his fitness for that station, we should suppose a much better appointment could be made. It would raise Mr. Wilkeson in our estimation, if he would decline accepting the office.—*Ontario Repository*.

The Massachusetts Convention met on the 15th ult. It consists of about 500 members. The venerable John Adams was almost unanimously elected President; but declined, on account of his old age. Chief Justice Parker was then elected. The Constitution of the state, in several parts, was referred to large committees, composed altogether of 178 members.

A Paris paper of the 2d October, 1820, the "Constitutionnel" contains the following remarkable article.

"The Journal, the Narrator of the Meuse, relates a circumstance highly important for humanity; it states that a young physician has just discovered a method of restoring both hearing and speech to the deaf and dumb, and had tried it with full success upon two individuals of this description. The editor adds, that the two youths who had just experienced the efficacy of the operation, had a finer sense of hearing than persons in general."

CHARITY SERMON.

A sermon will be preached in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Cummins—and a Collection made for the benefit of the Sunday Schools in this village. Service to commence at 6 o'clock.

W.M. PITKIN,

At the store recently occupied by Messrs. Leavitt & Hill, near the Bridge,

IS now opening a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicine,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, & Glass,
Crockery & Glass-ware,
Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.

Rochester, Dec. 4, 1820. 41f

ROCHESTER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JUST received from Boston and for sale by the subscriber

50 doz. Morocco and Fancy lining Skins,
200 pr. cowhide Boots—

which for stock and work, are exceeded by none—Also, an additional supply of excellent coarse Shoes—making such a variety as will suit purchasers; at least, as well, as at any other Store in the state west of Albany.

The subscriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge his obligations for past favors, and the same time to inform his customers that he is constantly adding to the number of his workmen, and that of late he has been very successful in procuring good ones—so that he is able to furnish not only durable work, but as much style and taste as can be found in New-York or Boston. He pledges himself to sell quite as low as at any other place in this part of the country.

JACOB GOULD.

Carroll-st. Rochester, nearly opposite A. Ensworth & Son's Inn, December 4, 1820.

N. B. Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, supplied on liberal terms. All failures in work done by the subscriber repaired gratis.

CASH paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

the people: and the Governor and Chief Justice voted having the delegates apportioned agreeably to a census then, as now, about to be taken. The Chancellor at that time was a member of the Council of Revision; but it does not appear that he made any objections, to the law then passed recommending a convention, though they would have been as applicable to that case as to this. But they say, the powers of that convention were limited: and by whom were they limited? Why, sir, by the Governor, and the Chief Justice, then members of the Senate, and the Chancellor, then a member of the Council of Revision. Yet they now talk of leaving the question to the people in their primary assemblies, whether they choose to have a convention. Why, sir, the question has been decided already. You have declared, by your unanimous vote in favour of the first section of this bill, that your constituents wish a convention. If men, who are placed out of the reach of responsibility, will commit such outrages; if they will have temerity to prevent the passage of a just and salutary law, by interposing childish and frivolous objections, it is time that the constitution should be amended, to get rid of such a body. Mr. *U.*'s resolution was adopted.

THE GAZETTE.
TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1820.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed a corresponding committee for the county of Ontario, for the current year, it becomes our duty to give notice to the town committees to call meetings in their respective towns for the purpose of choosing delegates to constitute a republican Convention for this county for the ensuing year.

We therefore request the said committees to call meetings of the republicans in their respective towns in such a manner as they shall deem proper, and to elect three delegates to meet in County Convention at Washburn's Inn in Canandaigua on the 28th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the transaction of the usual business of such a convention, and such other business as said convention may deem proper.

TIMOTHY BARNARD,
HUGH M'NAIR,
IRA SELBY,
RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
LOTT REW,
AB'N P. VOSBURGH,
JOHN MASTICK.
November 25th 1820.

John C. Spencer.—This gentleman, it appears, has been engaged, since the adjournment of the Legislature, in writing an address to the people of this state in which he pretends to give his reasons and those of his compeers for opposing the Convention Bill. Was it not enough for him to have strained every nerve, and to have tried every shift, device and expedient to prevent the passage of the bill through the Assembly? Was it not enough that his friends in the Council of Revision had found means to arrest its progress after it had been forced by Republican votes through both houses of the Legislature? All this could not satisfy him—He still has had the hardihood to insult the people, whose wishes he has been instrumental in thwarting, and whose interests he has opposed, by display of specious pretences, and by urging them as a justification for his palpable dereliction of duty. He prates, very prettily no doubt, about the "spirit of conciliation" and the "cordial desire for unanimity" which actuated himself and his colleagues in the Assembly—and hints at the "party spirit" and the "pacification" which distinguished his and their adversaries. This is the usual cant of ambitious and intriguing men when they find themselves deserted and deprived of power. Whilst leading a majority in the Assembly, no man could be more intolerant, overbearing and precipitate than John C. Spencer. His friends must submit to his dictation, and his opponents must yield to his will. Left, now, in the minority, and abandoned by the people, he is all gentleness and good nature, and talks about peace and good will with the simplicity of a Saint. When such men adopt such language, the Republic is out of danger. It may provoke a smile of contempt, but there is no longer ground for apprehension.

Foreign News.—By late arrivals from England, accounts are received of the progress of the trial of the queen, and giving the examination of several witnesses in her behalf. We have not time to give any part of this news to-day; but will remark, that the testimony is very favorable to the queen; the evidence of the Italian witnesses is completely destroyed, and the general good conduct of her majesty fully established. There appear now to be no doubt left of her honorable acquittal of the odious charges which have been preferred against her; and that her trial will result in the exposure and discomfiture of one of the blackest and most profligate conspiracies, ever, formed in any age or country.—*Alb. Argus*.

Committee.

When I was about 18 years old, I attended a singing-school. I cannot, indeed, say what was my motive in attending; for I knew no more, and do not now, about flats and sharps and tones and cadences, than a parrot. But, possibly I was attracted, as mayhap some now-days are, by the blaze of beauty which there flashed upon the heart, and roused to birth the embryonic loves that nestle in the youthful bosom. On the whole this must have been the fact. But still I pretend to learn music, and had a seat among the counter, and, in my own opinion at least, could crack and gallop along equal to the best of them, in singing the tunes of Northfield, New-Durham, &c. those very sublime specimens of sacred harmony, so exactly adapted to the sweet voices of the cornfield choir, that wakes to melody the morn of spring.

Some how or other, one evening, my mind being fixed rather on Miss Hannah, who sat near me, than my tune, I made so singular a sound that the whole school noticed it, and the teacher wailing to silence with his hand, and stamping like thunder, vociferously exclaimed, "You hadn't got the pitch!"

Again the master, with the authority of Chronophotonologists, said— "Let the singing singers with vocal voices, In sweet vocalization, out-vocalize. Even sound itself." He began; and again I began; and again "You hadn't got the pitch!" doubly thundered in my ears. A third attempt was made, and soon the boys began to laugh, the girls to giggle, the master frowned, and "You hadn't got the pitch!" reverberated in tenfold peals through my ears.

I found her alone, and only wanted courage to plump the matter to her at once. Soon, however, after a few quavers and semi-quavers, and a few observations about the pleasantness of the weather, though it happened to be very stormy evening, as well out doors as in my own mind, I mustered courage to put the question to her that so long had choked me. She smiled, adjusted her corset, primmed up, looked a look that I never shall forget, casting a glance from my head to feet, and at length with much complacency drily observed, "You hadn't got the pitch."

I did not attempt the tune again, but scampered home whistling "Exhortation" by the grave-yard, and fully convinced that I never could get the pitch. From my own sad experience, I was led to notice others, and observe how they succeeded in pitching their tunes; for I must have no small consolation in my own mind to find that half the world succeeded no better than myself. Now there was our neighbor's son Robt. he, forsooth, must go to college, and then through a course of legal studies, and then—what? why he went to court, began his time, and at the very first object, "You hadn't got the pitch, scolded from the bench, blasted by every fop of ever being able to acquire a legal reputation. He had pitched the tune too high.

His brother Jehu also pitched too high by half, when he sought an excellent farm and set up as a merchant. He got through his time however, though a short one, and came to a full close; but there was no repeat. I have known dandies of both genders pitch their tunes so agreeably wrong, sometimes clear above the *leger hat*, that they had to stop and begin again an eighth lower at least than the rest of the singers. I have known a dandy in the ball room, exert himself so much in dancing to win the attention of a stupid dandy, after going him a long hour or two in no purpose, that at length she fainted; the arms of a friend, with her cheeks still glowing in cosmetic pride merely because her corsets would not cotton the lusty raptations excited by her labor of love. This my cousin Semibreve would call a fuge. And the semi-omniscient cousin says, that when ministers dabble in politics to the neglect of their sacred calling, they are so far from having the necessary pitch, they had better leave the sacred desk, and go to pitching hay. They pitch too low.

I have known—but, gentle reader, they must all fail to get the pitch. Yet let me hope, that, guided by the precepts of piety and virtue, you will if you have not already, get the pitch, the right pitch; and you can then without any difficulty go through the whole time; and will afterwards be invited to join that choir of singers whose choristers shall be angels of light, whose pitch shall be taken from the pitch-pipe of love divine to sing that sublime song, "The song of Moses and the Lamb." That you may all this happily get the pitch, is the ardent wish of THE MEDDLER.

1816, a monstrous rattlesnake was killed near Newburgh. It had eleven feet long, and which was the only one seen for several years within many miles of that place. It was killed in the vicinity of Lake George, a whole den of rattlesnakes migrated from one mountain to another. This was in the autumn, and was unquestionably done for a more secure and comfortable residence.

Fagey has assigned to the lordly rattlesnake an attendant, or minister, like the jackall of the king of the quadrupeds. This is a venomous viper with a flat head, and a body coloured like the rattlesnake. It has no crepitaculum, and is called the rattlesnake's pilot. I have been told, but I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the fact, that the rattlesnake differs from all others, for that, when skinned, the whole body becomes open to the back bone, and that no intestines are visible except the heart. It appears that the rattlesnake is not singular in the selection of his winter quarters. Thumberg speaks of a mountain, or rather a large single rock, in the Dape Colony, in Africa, called Slangenbof (serpent's head) on one side of it is a large and deep crevice, which makes this rock remarkable, for every autumn the serpents go there and coil together, and come out in summer. The poison of the serpent has most power over those animals whose blood is warmest, and the action of whose heart is the most lively; while on the contrary, it is said not to be a poison to the serpent itself, nor to its fellows, nor, in general, to cold-blooded animals. I have heard this remark contradicted in relation to the bite of a rattlesnake, although I believe it to be true of the viper tribe in general. A person saw two engaged in battle—at last one bit the other, which immediately retreated, and died in a few minutes. It was supposed that it went off rapidly for an antidote.

To show the rapidity of the bite, and the mortality of the venom, the following anecdotes were related to me:—A man in persistence of a common practice of killing snakes, took a rattlesnake by the tail from under a log, and snapped off his head, like the cracking of a whip, he was bit on the thumb, without knowing it, during this rapid operation, and died. Another one killed a rattlesnake, and cut off the head, about five inches long, and ordered a boy to bury it: not obeying the order fast enough, and being hurried in his work, the man took hold of the head, which turned round, in its decapitated state, and bit him so that he died.

The same serpent possesses very different degrees of power in its bite, according to time and circumstances.—This is beautifully intimated by Virgil, when speaking of a serpent common in Italy in his time:—
"Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis,
Squamæ convolvendus sublato pectore terga,
Atque notis longam maculosus grandibus alvum."
Qui, dum amnes uli rumpuntur fontibus, et dum Vere madent udo terra, ac pluvialibus Austris,
Stagna celtis; nisque habitans, hic piscibus atram
Improbis ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet,
Postquam exhausta palus, terraque ardore delinquant,
Exsilit in siccam; et flamman tra lumina torquent,
Sævit agris, asperque siti, atque xteritibus æstu.
Ne mihu tuu molles sub dio carpere somno,
Nen dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas;
Gum positus novus exuviis nitidusque juvenata
Vo vint; aut catalos tectis, aut ova reliquens,
Ardaus ad soleis, et linguis micet ore triselsis."

I am told that rattlesnakes have been seen on Long Island, and at Snake Hill, near Newburgh. There is a beautiful island, called Diamond Island, containing about an acre of land, near the head of Lake George, and it is said that it was formerly so overrun by rattlesnakes that mariners' shipwrecked there were forced to lodge one night in the trees, and that the serpents were extinguished by hogs brought there for that purpose. On the south side of a mountain west of this lake and at the head of it, there is a large den of rattlesnakes. At the village there lived a professional rattlesnake catcher, who had taken in one season 1,800, and who made a livelihood by selling the oil and the flesh, and by vending living ones for shows. He went out one day, as usual, with a large basket covered with a carpet, and was found dead after an absence of some days. In carrying the basket, it is supposed that the covering fell off, and that one of his serpents bit him in the side, as he was much swollen, and there was found in him a rattlesnake, cut up, which, it is presumed, he had applied to the wound.

edge which should qualify her for it. This is the source of much inconvenience, for though experience and attention may supply, by degrees, the want of instruction, yet this requires time.—The family in the mean time may get into habits, which are very difficult to alter; and, what is worse, the husband's opinion of his wife's incapacity may be fixed too strongly to suffer him ever to think justly of her gradual improvements. The first and greatest point, is to lay out your general plan of living, in a just proportion to your fortune.

If you would enjoy the real comforts of affluence, you should lay your plan considerably within your income, not for the pleasure of amassing wealth, but to provide for contingencies, and to have the power of indulging your choice in the overplus, though where there is a growing family, it is an absolute duty to lay by something every year. Regularity of payments and accounts is essential to economy; your house-keeping should be settled at least once a week, and all bills paid; all other tradesmen should be paid at farthest once a year. You must also endeavour to acquire skill in purchasing.

In your table, as well as dress, aim at propriety and neatness, or if your situation demand it, elegance rather than superfluous figure. Needle-work is a principal part of good housewifery, many young ladies make almost every thing they wear, by which means they can make a genteel figure at a small expense. Early rising and good disposition of your time is requisite, as is the neatness and order of your house and furniture. Those who are continually changing their servants, have often too much reason, to believe it is their own fault. Carefully avoid making a favorite of any, as it will excite envy and hatred in the rest.

A change in fortune has often happened when it was least expected.

SECRETS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

When general Lasalle entered Toledo, he immediately visited the Palace of the Inquisition. The great number of instruments of torture, especially the instrument to stretch the limbs, the drop baths (already known) which cause a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of the soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments, singular in its kind for refined torture, disgraceful to reason and religion in the choice of its object, seems to deserve a particular description. In a subterranean vault adjoining the Secret Audience Chamber, stood, in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of Monks, representing—who would believe it?—the Virgin Mary. A gilded Glory beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the ample folds of the silk garment which fell from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast-plate. Upon a closer examination it appeared that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails, and small blades of knives, with the points projecting outwards. The arms and hands had joints and their motions were directly by machinery placed behind the partition.—One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to make the machine *manœuvre*, as he expressed himself. As the statue extended its arms and gradually drew them back, as she would affectionately press somebody to her heart, the well filled knapsack of a Polish grenadier, supplied for this time the place of the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when at the command of the General, the director of the machinery made it open its arms & return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, & remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades. It is remarkable that the barbarians had the wickedness to call this instrument of torture *Madre Dolorosa*,—not the deeply afflicted, pain-enduring; but, by a play on words, the pain-giving—Mother of God.

The vanity of being known to be trusted with a secret is generally one of the chief motives to disclose it: for however absurd it may be thought to boast an honor by an act which shows that it was conferred without merit, yet most men seem rather inclined to confess their want of virtue, than importance, and more willingly show their influence, though at the expense of probity, than glide thro' life with no other pleasure than the private consciousness of integrity.

[From the Lady's Miscellany.]
ON ECONOMY IN THE FAIR SEX.
"Ye fat be frugal, if you'd happy prove." Economy is so important a part of a lady's character, and so essential to her performing the proper duties of a wife and mother, let her circumstances be what they may, that it ought to have the precedence of all other accomplishments, and take its rank next to the first duties of life. It is nevertheless an *art* as well as a virtue—and many well-meaning persons, from ignorance, or from inconsiderateness, are strangely deficient in it. Indeed it is too often wholly neglected in a young lady's education, and she is sent from her parents to govern a family,

A Spanish gentleman, who had but one eye, used frequently to attend a tennis-court, whenever any match of skill was played there. One day the ball was so violently struck against the other eye, as in a moment to deprive him of the use of it. He bowed to the company; and without apparent emotion, left the court, saying "Buenas noches!" Good night, gentlemen.

It is a true saying, that every man has his whims, but we only see those of others.