

MAN'S fickleness in love concerns, has become a proverb; and it is a matter of deep regret that there is too much truth in the charge which taints with selfishness the endurance of his affection. But let us hear what a gifted poet has said of "Woman's Love:"

"Woman, that fair and fond deceiver,
How prompt are striplings to believe her;
How throbs the pulse, when we first view
The eye that rolls in glossy blue;
Or sparkles black, or mildly throws
A beam from under hazle brows;
How quick we credit ev'ry oath,
And hear her plight the willing troth;
Fondly we hope 'twill last for aye,
When lo! she changes in a day:
This record will forever stand,
'Woman, thy vows are trac'd in sand."

A TEAR has been prettily styled the mirror of the heart, and the "test of affection." The hardest bosoms have been softened by its talismanic influence; battles and empires have been lost and won; and the boldest enterprises prompted or baffled by its power. We all recollect the consequences imputed to the "timid tear in Cleopatra's eye;" and those shed by the mother of Coriolanus were not less effectual. They arrested the uplifted arm of the dauntless Roman, (he "who would not flatter Neptune for his trident,") as he was about to let its vengeance fall upon his ungrateful countrymen.—The tear of a repentant child has oft soothed a parent's anger—the tear of a wife has opened the prison door of a captive husband—a mother has often reclaimed a wayward son by her tenderness and her tears—and most of us have known, in our hours of affliction, the soothing influence of a sympathetic tear. BYRON, in some lines written on leaving his home, has touched the subject beautifully. We extract a few stanzas:

When Friendship or Love
Our sympathies move;
When Truth, in a glance, should appear;
The lips may beguile,
With a dimple or smile,
But the test of affection's a Tear.

Too oft is a smile
But the hypocrite's wife,
To mask detestation or fear;
Give me the soft sigh,
Whilst the soul-telling eye
Is dimm'd, for a time, with a Tear.

Mild Charity's glow,
To us mortals below,
Shows the soul from barbarity clear;
Compassion will melt,
Where this virtue is felt,
And its dew is diffused in a Tear.

May no marble bestow
The splendor of woe,
Which the children of vanity rear;
No fiction of fame,
Shall blazon my name,
All I ask, all I wish, is a TEAR.

ANGER.—Females should practice gentleness, and be early taught to repress the first risings of rebellious anger. They should ever bear in mind that Wrath

"Blots beauty as frosts bite the meads."

67—This number, it will be perceived, completes the 4th volume. The editor reiterates his sense of thankfulness to his patrons, and wishes them "lengthened days and days of joy."

Proposals will be issued shortly, by a lady, for the publication of a new series of the GARLAND, with some improvements.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FROM GALLAUDETT'S ADDRESS.
COMPOSITION.

Again, I have recommended strongly, that original composition should be attended to, at a very early period in the course of education, and I have listened to productions of this kind, especially, permit me to say, in the Hartford Female Seminary, with a mixture of astonishment and delight;—and I have thought that I have seen in them the buddings of a youthful genius, which if cherished, and unfolded, and matured, would present blossoms as sweet, and fruits as fair, as were ever found adorning the walks of Female Literature. And yet are sufficient pains taken to make this valuable attainment subserve an useful purpose in the actual concerns of life? Many a young lady who has completed her education, much to her own honor and the reputation of her teacher, and who can write poetry that much older bards need not be ashamed of, and an essay as elegant as one of Addison's—and many a student, too, (for I cannot forego the opportunity of referring to my own sex also,) who has taken his degree at college, and ranked among the first in his class, and written compositions, and disputes, and orations, and poems—many such, if called upon an emergency, to write a plain business-letter on some of the common transactions of life, are at a loss;—hardly know how to set about it;—and produce one, at last, vastly inferior to thousands which are written by those who have had, compared with theirs, but very few advantages of education.

Now is there not something wrong in all this? Does it not show a defect somewhere, and one which ought to be remedied? Does it not go to prove, most forcibly, the position which I have laid down, that females are not sufficiently taught the practical uses to be made of the knowledge which they acquire? Is not the ability to write promptly, a perspicuous, concise, judicious, and neat letter on the practical business concerns of life, a most valuable attainment for a female? How often, how very often, are ladies, both single and married, placed in situations where they cannot avoid the performance of such a task, without either extreme inconvenience or embarrassment! I would give such an attainment a very high rank among those to which a young lady, in the course of her education, should aspire, let the sphere in which she may afterwards move, be ever so humble, or ever so elevated.

But how is this important kind of composition—this practical letter-writing,—to be taught in our schools? Without any difficulty. An instructress, taking a class of her pupils, could easily lead each of them to imagine herself placed in such and such circumstances; taking care to describe them with minuteness and accuracy; and then state for what purpose the letter should be written; and, even at

first, point out the particular topics of which it should consist. At the outset, the pupils should have some considerable time allowed them for writing such letters. But, after some practice, they should frequently be required to do it on the spot, in order to train them to despatch in cases which might demand it.

It is interesting to see, how soon young persons, while the imagination is quick and lively, will enter into the spirit of such fictitious exercise; and it is easy to conceive, how an ingenious teacher could multiply them, so as to adapt them to a great variety of emergencies and occasions of real life. The letters thus composed should be minutely criticised and corrected, and then copied into a book to be kept by the pupil.

THOUGHTS UPON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be,

1. a knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly; and, to enable her to do this, she should be taught the English grammar, and be frequently examined in applying its rule in common conversation.

2. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of a lady's education—on this head, I have only to add, that the Italian and inverted hands, which are read with difficulty, are by no means accommodated to the active state of business in America, or to the simplicity of a republican.

3. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is absolutely necessary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country.—There are certain occupations, in which she may assist her husband with this knowledge, and should she survive him, and agreeably to the custom of our country, be the executrix of his will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advantage from it.

4. An acquaintance with geography, and some instruction in chronology, will enable a young lady to read history, biography and travels, with advantage, and thereby qualify her, not only for a general intercourse with the world, but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To these branches of knowledge, may be added, in some instances, a general acquaintance with the first principles of astronomy, natural philosophy, and chemistry, particularly with such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes, or obviating the effects of natural evil, and such as are capable of being applied to domestic or culinary purposes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

The following letter from the late Lord Collingwood to Mrs. Hall, contains some valuable advice to mothers:—

I had great pleasure (writes his lordship,) in the receipt of your very kind letter a few days since, and give you joy, my dear Maria, on the increase of your family.—You have now three boys, and I hope they will live to make you happy when you are an old woman. I am truly sensible of the kind regard which you have shown to me in giving my name to your infant: he will bring me to your remembrance often; and then you will think of a friend who loves you and all your family very much. With a kind and affectionate husband, and the three small children, all boys, you are happy, and I hope will ever be so. But three boys—let me tell you, the chance is very much against you unless you are forever on your guard. The temper and disposition of most people are formed before they are seven years old; and the common cause of bad ones is the great indulgence and mistaken fondness which the affection of a parent finds it difficult to veil, though the happiness of the child depends upon it. Your measures must be