

fares,—he forthwith gives himself the benefit of the doubt, and votes for the candidate who pays best. Then what a blessed thing is doubt, since so many benefits result from it ! Life would be a very dull concern if we had no doubts ; for then we should have no opportunity for the exercise of our judgments, and we should have no use for that beautiful and graceful quality called discretion.

Sir Roger de Coverley was very right, when he said, " There is a great deal to be said on both sides. Does not every body see, that if there were nothing to be said one side, there could be nothing said on the other ? And if there were nothing to be said on either side—there would be nothing said at all ; and perhaps very little done. It is impossible to imagine anything so stupid as an unanimous world, or so dull as a life without a doubt. They, therefore, are guilty of much cant, and of great display,—I may say, an unnecessary display of stupidity, who express a wish to have everything brought to a certainty ; they would have a completely drab world—there would be neither hue, nor colour, nor complexion about it. We should all trot on in the monotonous stupidity of hackney-coach horses with blinkers on their eyes—they have no benefit to doubt by ; for when they feel the whip, they know they must move if they can ; and when they feel the tug of the bit, they know they must stand still. They have no doubts—their orbit is not eccentric—they indulge in no extravagances. Truly, there is a great benefit in doubting ; and had it not been for the benefit of the doubt, you gentle reader, would not have had the pleasure of reading this paper. So doubt no more that doubt is good.

HANNAH MORE.

HANNAH MORE was born about the year 1745 or 1746. She was the youngest of five daughters of a clergyman, who resided at Hannam, near Bristol. Her sisters had for some time conducted a small school, in which they had acquitted