

by an exemplary discharge of the duties of private life, under the persuasion that that man in the final issue of things, will be seen to have been the best patriot, who is the best Christian.

“He who diffuses the most happiness, and mitigates the most distress within his own circle, is undoubtedly the best friend to his country and the world, since nothing more is necessary, than for all men to imitate his conduct, to make the greatest part of the misery of the world cease in a moment.

“While the passion, then, of some is to shine, of some to govern, and others to accumulate, let one great passion alone inflame our breasts, the passion which reason ratifies, which conscience approves, which heaven inspires; that of being and of doing good.”

MORAL.

INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE improvement of the mind is a duty incumbent upon every rational being, and no one can answer the end for which he was created unless those noble and expansive powers of mind with which he is endowed are rightly cultivated. The soul, which is destined to exist when the body will be mouldered in the tomb, is of too much value to be neglected or suffered to be employed only in the pursuit of those sensual objects from which it is impossible to derive any lasting good.

Intellectual enjoyments are distinct from, and opposed to those which are sensual. The one elevates the mind to subjects of a grand and sublime nature; the other lowers it to those most suited to depraved and disordered imaginations. The first serves to expand the soul; but the second is only calculated to contract it and render it less intelligible.

The youthful period of human life has always been considered to be the seed-time of intellectual improvements. It is in this part of our existence that every virtuous and manly principle is implanted in the soul. It is then that the character of the man is formed, and the principles which are to govern him through life are more readily received in the mind, and if cherished there for a season, will become so permanently fixed that they will not be easily relinquished in more advanced years.

We have made the above observations by way of introducing the following section on this very important subject. We hope it will be read with attention and whatever good counsel there is contained in it, we most earnestly wish our young friends would put it into immediate practice.

“The great mass of mankind consider the intellectual powers as susceptible of a certain degree of developement in childhood to prepare the individual for the active duties of life. This degree of progress they suppose to be made before the age of twenty is attained, and hence they talk of their education being finished! But in any general or proper use of language, there is no such thing as a finished education. The most successful scholar that ever left a school never arrived at