

amounted in some instances to *one hundred and thirty-nine bushels!* and what is true of oats and corn, is equally true of wheat, barley, hay, beans and live stock. The size of our hogs has nearly doubled within the last ten years. Formerly a porker that weighed four hundred pounds was something of a rarity; now, however, they are as common as three meals a day, or Dutch grocers in New York. Our beef steak arrangements have also been "beautiful and improved."

Till E. Corning took the surloin in hand, scarcely a good piece of beef grow any where in Albany. Now our markets, however, can at times show hands with New York or Smithfield. For all which we say, three cheers for fashion; for without fashion there would have been no science connected with agriculture, and without science our cattle would still have been of the hop-pole breed, and gramo a stranger. —*Albany Knicker.*

SELECTIONS.

THE END OF EDUCATION.—The multitude think, that to educate a child, is to crowd into its mind a given amount of knowledge; to teach the mechanism of reading and writing; to load the memory with words; to prepare a boy for the routine of trade. No wonder, then, that they think every body fit to teach. The true end of education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth powers or thought, affection, will, and outward action; power to observe, to reason, to judge, to contrive; power to adopt good courses, and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern ourselves, and to influence others; power to gain and to spread happiness. Reading is but an instrument—education is to teach its best use. The intellect was created not to receive passively a few words, dates and facts; but to be active for the acquisition of truth. Accordingly education should inspire a profound love of truth, and teach the processes of investigation. A sound logic, by which we mean the science or art which instructs us in the laws of reasoning and evidence, in the true method of inquiry and the sources of false judgment, is an essential part of a good education.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.—A little boy in destitute circumstances was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the apprentices, and not unprofitably to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all but himself partook, because, as they said, it did them good. He, however, used none; and in consequence of it, was often the subject of severe ridicule from the older apprentices, because, as they said, he had not sufficient manhood to drink rum. And as they were revelling over their poison, he, under their insults and cruelty, often retired and vented his grief in tears. But now every one of the older apprentices, we are informed, is a drunkard, or in a drunkard's grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, and worth a hundred thousand dollars. In his employment are about one hundred men, who do not use ardent spirits; he is exerting upon many thousands an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations, and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes not only for usefulness and respectability on earth, but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Voltaire, toward the end of his life, remarked to some of his infidel associates, that all their labour must be lost, and that it was utterly vain to try to put down Christianity so long as there was the Sabbath; so long as every seventh day men were compelled, more or less, to have their thoughts turned to the things of religion. Truly, therefore, even its enemies being judges, the Lord's day may be reckoned one of the chief bulwarks of the social, as well as religious constitution of this land.—*English Pres. Mes.*

THE BIBLE.—Casting away the fear of being accounted superstitious, cultivate the habit of looking at a Bible with respect and reverence. Open it with a kind of solemn pleasure; for God is there in all his greatness, and holiness, and love. Read it with thankfulness, for it is a grant to you, under the hand of God, and it is sealed to you by the blood of Christ, and the grant secures to you, if you be an humble believer, forgiveness and sanctification, and victory and heaven. It secures to you "all things," for "you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." When good old bishop Latimer was led to the stake, he took the Bible with him. He clung to it with holy affection. It had pointed out to him a Saviour; it had taught him how to live with comfort; it was now to teach him how to die in triumph.

IMPROVED CANDLE-WICKS.—An improved candle may be made by steeping cotton wicks in lumenwater, in which a considerable quantity of saltpetre (nitre) has been dissolved. By this means is obtained a pure flame and a superior light; a more perfect combustion is ensured; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax lights; and the candles thus made do not run nor waste. The wicks should be thoroughly dry before they are covered with tallow, otherwise they will not burn with a uniform and clear light.

THE BEST TIME TO CUT GRAIN.—There is a time for all things, and it is quite important to farmers to be aware of the right time of

performance. Ditching in wet grounds is not easily done in the spring—nor is tilling easily practised after the grass and weeds have grown high and strong. The grain harvest will soon engage the attention of the farmers of New England—and the right time for cutting ought to be known. It is believed by our most observing farmers that we usually suffer our grain to stand too long before cutting. Wheat cut in good season, makes better flour than wheat cut late. And oats are better when they are cut early. Oats are quite liable to be struck with rust, and early cutting often saves them, and the straw too, for fodder. One fact ought to be impressed on the mind of every farmer in relation to the tilling out of grain of all kinds. That is, the heads draw nourishment from the stalk after it is cut and shocked up. If farmers were generally aware of this fact they would cut their grain rather earlier than they have been in the practice of doing. Grain may be cut too early, but it more often suffers by standing too late. The loss by shelling out during the operation of harvesting should always be considered. Grains lost in the straw turn to more account among stock, than grains lost off in the field.—*Ploughman.*

AMBITION.—"I am weary," said the aspiring Cornelia, "of being called Scipio's daughter." "Do nobly, my son, and men shall style me the mother of the Gracchi!" It is indeed a blessed thing to be a mother, when you are the mother of children distinguished for their goodness. Children grown to maturity who are eminent for their intellectual and moral acquisitions, marked among men for the expression of noble thoughts and the performance of noble deeds, reflect honour on her who gave them birth. She lives in them. Her character shines in their glory. Mothers, what shall be your children? Catch the spirit of the Roman matron, and chastening this spirit, by the pure spirit which is above—baptizing it into the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—burn with an inextinguishable ambition of being the mothers of Christian sons and daughters—sons and daughters who shall be blessings to the church and the world—and receive the plaudit "well done good and faithful servants," in the presence of an assembled universe! These are jewels indeed, whom the Saviour acknowledges to be such, and sets in his crown to sparkle there forever. Shall those now your little ones, so shine in bliss and glory? We hope, we pray, that they may.

SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The *N. Y. Sun* says that within a few months they have had numbers of new papers published in the English language at the following places:—1. Hong Kong and Canton, China; 2. Hindostan, and the British East Indies.—*Asia.* 3. Rome (Italy) and the Mediterranean Coast.—*Europe.* 4. Liberia and Southern Africa.—*Africa.* 5. Australia and the Sandwich Islands.—*Australia.* 6. Oregon, California, and Northern Mexico; 7. Southern Mexico.—*America.* There are three English papers in the first, ten or twelve in the second, four in the third, four in the fourth, twelve or thirteen in the fifth, four in the sixth, and in the seventh, which embraces the country west and south of Texas, there are six or seven newspapers, published wholly or in part in the English language. It is thus that our language, our institutions, and our principles of civil and religious liberty are *bellum the earth*, pushing east and west, and extending over the five great geographical divisions of the world—America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

A NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER.—Among other new enterprises in Wisconsin, is the establishment of a Norwegian Press, in the town of Norway, Racine county. The proprietors are Messrs. Baehc, Hrg, and Rymert, and the paper is to be conducted and edited by the latter gentleman, who speaks English well. It will be independent in politics, and will aim to keep the Norwegians of the Territory well-informed on all subjects of interest or importance to them, in their new relation of citizens of the United States. The Norwegian settlements in the West, says the *Milwaukee Gazette*, are already numerous and growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, *twenty* settlements, and *sixteen* of them within the limits of this Territory. They embrace a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand; frugal, industrious, honest, law-loving and law-abiding citizens. The principal settlement in Wisconsin is on Koskonong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families. In the town of Muskego, Waukesha county, and Norway, Racine county, which adjoin each other, the Norwegian settlers number nearly one thousand. In Rock county there are a thousand and upward, and many in Jefferson, Dodge, and other Northern counties.

POISONOUS CARDS.—The Danbury (Conn.) Times says that a child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of that town, (King-street district,) was poisoned on the 6th inst. by putting a visiting card in his mouth, which its mother had given it to play with. It died in 48 hours after. An analysis of the card by Dr. E. P. Bennett, showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

NATURAL CURIOSITY IN JERSEY CITY.—The inhabitants of Jersey City have been amused and delighted for some evenings past, by a stream of natural gas proceeding from the bed of the river in the Cunard dock. On applying fire to this gas, it ignited immediately, producing a flame varying from one foot to twenty inches in length. — *Y. Evangelist.*

MOROCCO.—A French engineer, charged with the duty of inquiring into the nature and condition of the mines in the south-east of the empire of Morocco, has discovered in the Province of Tetuan fossil bones of great interest. Amongst them is the entire skeleton of a lion of gigantic size. These remains have been forwarded to Paris.

M. Dumas, the greatest of French Romancers, and the most fertile, if not inexhaustible writer in the world, is a quadroon—his veins are tinged with the blood of blacks. His father, the republican general of the same name, was a mulatto, born in St. Domingo.