of the comincement of anics, such widen their vast amount le of Great e of mutual nkind generly confined e streams of offspring .--nd confided open, and m illuminais establishee of useful spared, nor inlearned.ian those to ence educacertain that ien, recently ndeavouring et will afford, tho are ever

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ing, and the feel surpriperfection to man intellect knowledge en by taking ve arrived at ay march in by the way. disparity in d that some t in different d. It is by application, that this is exalted above another. Happily for mankind their different sorts of genius are nicely adapted to all kinds of enquiries. One becomes an astronomer, another acquires languages, a third becomes a celebrated mechanic, and so on-Each finds pleasure only in his favorite study, hence intellectual enquiries arise which assist each other, and expand observation to bounds unlimited. Volumes might be written on the mental management of children. How many are compelled to seek acquirements nature refuses to grant? Many in the humblest walks of life when left to their own choice have risen to great eminence, others with riches, good understanding, and every other advantage, have fallen into insignificance, merely because they applied themselves to the wrong pursuit.

To the science of mathematics we are indebted for the power to behold the great system of the universe, and by the aid of astronomy man is able to trace the courses of the heavenly bodies. doubtless the habitations of beings like ourselves. But the practical advantages of this science are more clearly dcmonstrated, in the mensuration of surfaces, solids, heights, and By it vessels are conducted over the fathomless occdistances. an, and the geography of countries is ascertained. It fixes the principles of perspective, and by the aid of drawing, the smiling landscape is placed upon the canvass, which when viewed carries us back to the scene whence it was taken. The beauty, comfort, and convenience of our dwellings depend upon the skill, of the architect, who is indebted to mathematics for all his fine proportions, and the symmetry his work displays.

The divisions of mechanical philosophy are too numerous to admit even of a cursory view, a few however may be mentioned, in reference to their great utility. Pnenmatics treats of the air that invisible fluid which reanimates the body every time we breathe. By studying its laws the barometor was discovered, and an instrument has been supplied which not only foretels changes in the weather, but informs us of the height of mountains, by carrying it to their summits. As the pressure of the atmosphere was found to diminish as an ascent is made to any elevation, so the barometric column becomes lessened, and the height is immediately known. In conducting water to cities, pump-making, ascending in Balloons, curing diseases of the ear, and in music a knowledge of these laws is absolutely necessary.

Who is there that does not admire the mechanism of the human eye? The window of the soul, at which the thoughts and passions of the heart are constantly looking out. But perfect as this most important organ may appear, the study of optics has