

and every varied form which that countenance assumes excites new feelings or emotions in the infant mind. If it wear a pleasant smile, the first springs of affection will warm the infant heart. If it beams with intelligence, it will inspire the sweetest confidence and veneration. But, if that countenance is mantled with a frown;—if it is an index to the bitterness of resentment which may rankle in the soul, then will the corresponding passions be speedily excited in the pliant heart. We mistake very much by supposing that it is the purpose of education to implant those varied faculties in the mind which it sometimes very successfully promotes. It is not so, they are all there by nature in the mind, of the infant, as in that of the full grown man, waiting to be developed and to receive their proper bent that they may all operate to the glory of their Creator. In the development of these the mother plays the most important part. By her daily and persevering efforts the infant mind is expanded and strengthened, and flows out in earnestness and devotion towards all that is good and noble, pure and ingenuous; and to these intelligent, well-directed efforts, may be traced more of that mental greatness which has adorned mankind, than any superior natural conformation. Such then is the work which necessarily devolves upon the mother, and it unperformed by her, the deficiency can be but ill-supplied by another. How important then to the interests of Society—to moral and mental greatness, to social comfort, domestic enjoyment, and to the realization of a happy home—that mothers be prepared for so ennobling a duty.—Here then the question suggests itself—How is this unspeakable blessing to be secured? It is evident, that to its thorough attainment it must be begun at the cradle; and here the matter becomes complex and involved, the more closely you examine it, for the one part so reacts upon the other that it is not easy to know at what stage of the process the educator can step in. If the work, to be successful, must begin at the first dawning of the infant mind, the prerogative necessarily rests with the mother; but then, if the mother has not in her earlier years been sufficiently fitted and qualified for her high vocation, how rests the matter. Oh! then there is a blank which no extemporaneous application can adequately supply. Thus we see that to ensure domestic content we must have educated mothers, and to make sure that the mothers are thoroughly trained we must educate the girls. The heart of the girls must be purined from all unhappy and ungenerous emotions;—the understanding cultivated to apprehend wherein lies the chief good;—the mind enlightened so as to discern and eschew the tendency to evil which is incident to human nature,—and so moulded by the pure and healthful moral precepts of christianity, as to be led to pursue virtue for virtue's sake. Not only so, but there must be an abrogation of much that is now mixed up with the prevalent ideas of female education. We must get rid of a great amount of that frippery which is termed accomplishment, so that something having a substantial bearing upon the realities of life may be substituted in its stead. Although the higher department of intellectual education may safely devolve upon another, yet the first and most lasting principles of the moral and physical departments belong exclusively to the mother. The superintendence of these is her special sphere, and not only must she impress upon her tender charge that the wayward heart is the seat of the affections; but, that it is the guiding principle in the physical system, that from it is constantly rushing with incredible force that radiant stream which sends energy and sensation to the remotest parts of the human frame,—and that the daily waste which takes place in that stream must be daily supplied to the system

by healthful nourishment. Here, however, we must for the present pause.

BOTTOMLESS LIFE-BOAT.

The Portsmouth papers make mention of a model life-boat by Mr. Holbrook, which is at present being exhibited in that place, and which they state is so constructed that every part of it can be made use of to save life in case of fire or of shipwreck. The boat is made of mahogany, 59 inches long to represent one about 25 feet long; it is without a bottom, as a safeguard against capsizing; there is a rope netting to prevent any one from falling through, and also on the outside for others to cling to. After a storm is over, a waterproof bottom can be drawn over, and also a covering of the same kind placed over the head and other parts of the boat, and thus keep it warm and dry. The boat can be made in various parts, separately, or in a number of compartments, filled with barrels, and so placed as to give great strength to the sides. The stretchers, thwarts, masts, yards, flag-staff, &c, are all separate life-preservers, if thrown out, or the boat dashed to pieces; in fact, no part can sink. There are tanks on board, intended for food, clothing, compass, rockets, and many other things necessary; and even the mail bags cannot be lost if placed in these receptacles; and coffee can be boiled in a few minutes at the head of the boat, by a very ingeniously constructed kettle, with only a few clips; whilst the man at the helm can have a fire close to him. There are also two floats that will hold up in water about 100 persons in case the ship is sinking or on fire.

M. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has just been appointed Public Professor of the University of Munich, and director of the chemical laboratory. The salary has been fixed at 16,000 francs.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERIOR THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, his entire herd of choice short horns, comprising 50 head, young and old at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 13th of October, 1852, at One o'clock, P. M. at his Farm 2½ miles from the City of Troy; reserving to himself one bid on five Cows and Heifers and one Bull, say six head in all, and these to be pointed out previous to the commencement of the sale; this ad will be made public when the six animals are brought to the stand for sale. Should any gentleman advance on the single bid made by the proprietor, the highest bidder will be entitled to the animal. It is proper to say, the severe drought in this vicinity reducing the hay crop one half, has decided the proprietor to make this sale at the time named, instead of next June, which he had purposed to do.

The well established reputation of this herd in this Union, and in Canada, and the splendid herd it has measurably sprung from viz the famed herd of that eminent English breeder, the late Thomas Bates, Esq, renders it hardly necessary to comment upon its superior merits. It may not however be inappropriate to remark, that the establishment of this herd was commenced in 1838, and that the most careful attention has since been paid to its breeding, and it now contains mostly all the reserved stock of two former public sales. Since 1840, the proprietor has imported from the late Mr. Bates, and his friends and late tenants the Messrs. Bells, 7 head of short horns; and besides these he has now on the passage across the Atlantic, shipped 21st June, on board the Packet Ship Kossuth, Capt. J. B. Bell, a superior yearling roan Bull, having many crosses of the famed Duchess Bulls of Mr. Bates. Including this latter animal and