

the child of God will traverse the golden streets of the New Jerusalem—when, washed in the pure water of the River of Life, his soul shall mount on wings of immortality to fathom eternity, then to bask in the sunshine of eternal truth, which folds in its wide embrace the majesty of creation, and the purposes of Divinity.

Who art thou, O man, that boastest of thy wisdom or thy might? Look out upon the starry worlds above and then consider, that, with all the glory thou wilt have in thy future home, still, thou mayest be least in the kingdom of Heaven. If each orb is peopled with intelligent beings, as we have every reason to believe, then, at the consummation of all things, will a myriad of intelligences surround the throne to give all the glory to the Creator of the universe. Of the capacity or condition of mind possessed by the inhabitants of other worlds we can form no correct estimate. It is a beautiful thought which we have seen expressed, that perhaps they have never sinned and are constantly enjoying the presence and the smiles of God. Perhaps their capacity of mind increases in proportion to the splendor and magnitude of their respective abodes.

If the Creator had given us a more beautiful, or a larger dwelling place, with our present powers of mind, our knowledge and comprehension of the same would be proportionally less. So we may suppose that the inhabitants of many other globes have arrived at a greater degree of development and advancement in knowledge than ourselves. Hence, when all are gathered together, from one end of Heaven to the other, they will be capable of enjoying more, and will occupy higher seats in the place prepared for all the righteous. Then, mortal, humble thyself in the dust, for "that is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?"

#### GLACIERS.

Among the most remarkable objects on the surface of our earth are the great rivers of ice that are forever slowly creeping down the valleys of the Alps. The globe on which we live is sweeping through a region of intense cold, the warmth which is essential to animal life extending at farthest but a few miles from its surface. The rays of the sun, which produce the heats of summer, pour through the cold space above without leav-

ing in it any traces of their power. The water which is evaporated from the ocean and rivers, as it floats upward into the cold region, is there condensed, and, falling upon the summits of the mountains, covers them with deep layers of perpetual snow. As the snow accumulates in vast masses in the valleys which furrow the steep sides of the mountains, it is pressed downward by its own weight along the valley, and when it reaches the boundary of perpetual frost, it is converted into clear solid ice. From what we know of the properties of ice we should suppose that a mass of it hundreds of feet in thickness, wedged in between the rocky sides of a crooked valley, would remain immovably fixed in its position; but careful repeated experiments show that this is not the case. Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh, by placing rows of stakes across a glacier and observing them carefully with a theodolite, ascertained that the whole mass was moving slowly and steadily downward, at the rate of a few inches only in 24 hours.

Within a few years glaciers have been thoroughly investigated by Agassiz, Forbes, Tyndall and many others, and hundreds of observations of their motions and phenomena have been made with suitable instruments. It is found that the motion is more rapid in the middle than at the sides, at the surface than at the bottom, in the summer than in the winter—and like rivers of water, glaciers move the most rapidly in the steepest part of their course, the motion becoming very slow indeed where the ice spreads out to fill a broad part of the valley. When the earth falls down from the sides of the valley upon the edges of the glacier, it rests there, forming long lines or walls, which are called *moraines*. When two streams of ice unite, the moraines upon the contiguous edges come into the middle of the combined stream, and thus the glacier in the lower part of its course becomes marked with rows of earthy matter and broken rocks extending lengthwise along its surface. When separate masses of rock roll down from the sides of the valley and rest upon the ice, they protect the ice directly beneath them from the action of the sun's rays, and as the surface around is melted away, these rocks remain lifted up on short pillars, presenting a very singular appearance. Isolated masses of gravel also protect the ice from melting, and when that around melts away, the mass falls into a conical form, and thus the

glacier becomes dotted with cones of gravel the hearts of which are of ice.

As the glacier moves down the mountain into the warm regions, it is melted on the surface, and thus its vertical depth diminishes at its lower portion, though it generally terminates abruptly with an end of considerable thickness, a stream of water usually flowing out of a deep cave in the end. In summer this end melts more rapidly than the glacier moves down, and the terminus retreats up the valley; but in winter the head of the frozen monster is pushed downward along the valley, plowing up the ground, tearing trees from the earth, and sometimes crushing in the walls of houses.

The Himalayas and other mountains which rise into the regions of perpetual frost produce glaciers, as well as the Alps. Near the pole, the glaciers are sometimes pushed quite into the sea, when their ends break off and float away, forming the icebergs, which are occasionally encountered on the voyage from this country to Europe.—*Scientific American*.

#### MECHANICS AT A PREMIUM.

Notwithstanding the fashion of the would-be considered aristocracy to put on airs and turn up their noses at the idea of associating with mechanics, they are beginning to be valued at what they are worth, as all men should be, and if they do not attain position in society and in the world, it is not because they are mechanics. If they do not conduct themselves in a manner to be worthy of it they have no right to expect it. The learned professions are so crowded not that it takes a man of more than ordinary talent to acquire anything more than a competency. Men are beginning to train their sons, and very properly, for other things beside law and medicine. And we find young men who have received the advantages of a liberal education turning their attention to farming and mechanism, as more likely to secure their independence. That man shall work, is a decree of heaven, and that a man who works for a living is not entitled to as much respect as the man who gets a living without for it, is an idea which, if it ever really existed, is very fast vanishing from the mind of men.

**SERENITY OF MIND.**—A good wife, roast beef and a cold water bath, will make most any man healthy, wealthy and wise.