

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION is not confined to any one class of individuals, but is universally diffused throughout the masses, so that the poor reap its benefits as well as the rich. It is not to be obtained by a close application to books alone; they are only aids to the attainment of this much to be desired object; they are *only aids*; if we rely upon them entirely, our purpose will be defeated. We are assisted in our education as much by a close observation of men and things, and by studying nature, as we are by books. In fact, it is progressing so long as we sojourn here. Its advantages are too numerous to mention. What cannot be accomplished by it? How much has already been done? It has enabled the geologist to analyze the earth; the astronomer to traverse the starry heavens, to compute the distances of the stars, to ascertain the motions of the earth; it has filled our libraries with books and periodicals. By it the literature of former ages has been preserved, in which are recorded the heroic deeds and lives of great and good men. By it we become acquainted with the history of our own and other countries, and the various improvements that are going on in the arts and sciences. Also, news flies from place to place, on wings that are swifter than the wind. The iron horse speeds alike through city and wilderness, safely bearing its precious freight of life.

It tends much to the elevation of society, both morally and intellectually. It has been said, educate a man, and you keep him from crime. So it is; for where do we find a community of well informed persons who are vitiated in their tastes, or obscene in their habits.

To strive with all our ability to reach the topmost round of the ladder of "science," is a duty we owe ourselves, our fellow men, and our God,—a duty we owe ourselves, because with it we can spend this life with much greater profit than without; a duty we owe our fellow men, for, by possessing it, our facilities for doing them good are greatly increased; a duty we owe to God, for he has given us minds susceptible of improvement, and has commanded that we improve the talents which he has given us.—*Seminary Bell.*

EDUCATE ALL.

Most people do not, as it appears to me, duly appreciate the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge. It is deemed essential that a few should be well educated; and accordingly here and there a boy is selected to pursue a course of academical and collegiate studies with the view of having him go into some one of the professions. His parents, and brothers and sisters, work harder and fare poorer than this favored boy may have a "liberal education." They even deprive themselves of many of the comforts of life—deprive themselves of intellectual food and nourishment—starve their bodies and scrimp their souls—that the son and brother may some day be able to—do what? *live without physical labor!* Yes, the family will subsist upon articles that cannot be disposed of in the

market, and become intellectual puppets—more ragged and wretched than Lazarus—that a member thereof may ascend into a higher sphere, from which he may look down upon his benefactors with derision and scorn!

Now, it may be better that some few individuals should be thoroughly educated than that all should remain in mental darkness; but I don't understand why five children should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, in order that the sixth may have a finished education. It strikes me it would be wiser and more just to afford them all equal advantages, and if one of them happens to be ambitious of knowing more than the rest, let him go to work upon his own account and rely upon his own exertions for the accomplishment of the result.—*B. Brockway.*

A BOY TO BE TRUSTED.

We once visited a public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said: "That little boy I can trust; he never failed me." We followed him with our eyes, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine open, manly face. We thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character that boy had earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the confidence and respect of the whole community. We wonder if boys know how soon they are rated by other people? Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him. He has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say: "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demand and prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little, will be faithful also in much.

BAD PUNCTUATION.—We have suffered some by way of bad punctuation, but have the consolation of realizing that others have "enjoyed the same privilege." In recent editorial of one of the American papers in regard to the inauguration of the new hospital building in New-York, the writer is made to state that an extensive view is presented from the fourth story of the Hudson river. Correspondents will please take warning and put in the points at the right spot.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES IN EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt is establishing a magnificent palace, built of French cast iron, for a museum of antiquities, to be filled with relics of antiquity found in Egypt, in the execution of which 2,500 men are now employed under the direction of Mariette, the French archaeologist.

BE HAPPY.

YET not in studies above their years, or in irksome tasks, should children be employed. The joyous freshness of their young natures should be preserved while they learn the duties that fit them for this life and the next. Wise away their tears. Remember how hurtful are heavy rains to the tender blossom just opening on the day. Cherish their smiles. Let them learn to draw happiness from all surrounding objects, since there may be some mixture of happiness in everything but sin. It was once said of a beautiful woman, that from her childhood she had ever spoke smilingly, as if the heart poured joy upon the lips, and they turned it into beauty.

May I be forgiven for so repeatedly pressing on mothers to wear the linaments of cheerfulness? "To be good, and disagreeable, is high treason against the royalty of virtue," said a correct moralist. How much is it to be deprecated, when piety, the only foundation of true happiness, fails of making that joy visible to every eye. If happiness is melody of soul, the concord of our feelings with the circumstances of our lot, the harmony of our whole being with the will of our Creator, how desirable that this melody should produce the response of sweet tones, and a smiling countenance, that even slight observers may be won by the charm of its external symbols!—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

TO FAULT-FINDING PARENTS.

There are times when it is necessary to censure and punish; but very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents; and hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition, both of the parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy; their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting; and at last finding that, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please and become heedless of reproaches.

THE metal platinum, when massive, is of a lustrous white color; but is always brought, by separating its particles no longer reflect light, and it forms a powder as black as soot. In this condition it absorbs more than 800 times its volume of oxygen gas, and this oxygen must be contained within it in a state of condensation greater than that of liquid water.