

some new charm in feature or manner, is obedient, sweet-tempered, and as far as she can conceive, without probing the heart, innocent in thought and intention, she should not congratulate herself that she is artless and unsophisticated, for ignorant of the wiles of the wicked it is easy to become entangled in their snares.

Too often, through utter ignorance, the cherished idol of the parental hearth falls from her high estate. The example of a good mother may be constantly before her, of friends and relatives, none are immoral, home is a sanctuary, she is guarded as sacredly as were the vestal fires upon less holy altars, yet one thing is neglected; one crime and its incentives are never broached, one particular class of allurement is never allowed to defile, as some parents fear it may, the ear of a delicate girl.

This is neglect more terrible than desertion, and the voice of wild despair, never hushed, cries up from the haddock of many a melancholy grave where nought but faded grass and puny wild flowers bend above the wreck of innocence and loveliness, where the tears that they silent morning and the sad evening shed upon the trembling leaves, are the only tears that the sun has ever kissed from those desolate resting places.

Does not the light fall to-day upon thousands of spots? and has not the ocean breached many a form that once revelled lush in hope and glowed with beauty in the lighted halls of pleasure? Has not the foul murderer's knife quenched the beaming of eyes, that unholy as were their glances have once looked upon innocent and pure into a mother's smiling face, as an angel might look? Then be careful, mothers, the brightest, the tenderest, the most cherished have fallen through the neglect upon the part of parents, of one imperative duty.

Some children conceal all their thoughts and feelings, these should be drawn out into unreserved confidence, others pour all that is told them into a parent's ear, there is less danger that the latter will be corrupted. Fiction is not the only channel through which deleterious knowledge is communicated, the companions that may be thrown in the way of every school girl, are, many of them, to be dreaded more than hosts of novels. True, not every child is to be suspected; for, as one little cloud in the evening sky covers many stars, one girl of superior endowments and corrupt mind may sully the morals of a multitude. Such an one will distort what is innocent into hideous vice—she will pour into the too willing ear of youth that which none but a mother should communicate, and in such guise that the child would shrink from confidence in the parent, even if it is solicited. The parent thinks there is time enough to warn her daughter of the dangers that beset her, while all the noxious weeds are gaining strength and nutriment from her hearth. Should a miserable creature cross her path, she is taught to shrink from her presence, to loathe her sight, but she is not told, gently yet decidedly, how she became the thing she is. Her dreadful abode, where in the dim garrets some poor wretch amid loathsome corruption may be gasping and dying, is not painted to the shuddering child, nor is she told how the outcast was once a trustful, happy girl like herself, lured by flattery, by neglecting to confide in her dearest friend, to the brink of the destroyer which is worse than death.

Then is it not woman's all-engrossing duty to watch her daughter with a steady eye to make not menials, nor yet playthings, but companions of them? to treat them as rational beings, as future wives and mothers? to shield them carefully from ignorant domestics? to ask them from day to day what they have heard? by whom been instructed? to tell them how they may become good and virtuous, or miserable and polluted? to paint vividly the entices to which they will be exposed, and teach them how to distinguish between the pure and the impure?

Fortified by such advice, the daughter may move in the midst of deceivers unscathed by their influence, the libertine awed, not encouraged by her smile, will stand upon the other side, nor dare pour his base-born aspirations upon a heart so barred, and bolted against his blandishments. Her very gestures, her tones will all partake of the sweet serenity of her soul, there will stand forth a woman such as God meant woman to be, and she will throw the charm of goodness upon all within reach of her example.

Such should be the women of our country, and God grant that the mothers who read this article may be induced so to direct the minds of their offspring, that they shall not in after days become a curse and a re-

proach to the parents that bore them, but rather blessings and ornaments to them and to the world.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

#### EFFECTS OF MAGNETISM UPON THE HUMAN BODY.

If we make downward passes with magnets, having a supporting power of about 10 lbs., along the persons of from 15 to 20 individuals, but without touching them, we shall always find one, or perhaps more, among the number who feel affected in a particular manner. The proportion of human beings which may be found to be thus sensitive, is, in general, greater than we imagine. It sometimes happens that, in the above number, three or four sensitive persons are found—indeed, I am acquainted with an institution where, on trial, out of twenty-two females there assembled, not less than eighteen perceived the sensation caused by the passage of the magnet more or less distinctly. The nature of this impression on such excitable persons, who may however, often be justified in regarding themselves as perfectly healthy, is not very easily described. It is rather unpleasant than agreeable, and it is associated with a gentle feeling, sometimes of cold, at other times of warmth, which resembles a cool or tepid aura or current of air, which they believe gently blows upon them. Occasionally they experience a dragging or pricking sensation, as well as formication; some complain very soon of headache. Not only females, but also men, in the prime of life, are to be met with who distinctly perceive this influence. It is sometimes readily felt by children. In order to produce this effect it is not a matter of essential importance, but rather indifferent, whether we take a horse-shoe magnet, or a straight bar magnet, or whether we use one or the other pole, provided it be only active, and of nearly the strength above mentioned. The passes should be made from the head towards the feet, and not too quickly. The magnet is carried as close to the surface as is possible without actual contact with the dress; and, to guard against the effect of imagination on both sides, the passes may be made from the occiput over the neck and back. The magnetized person is thus not aware whether at any given moment, a pass be in progress or not, and his statements are free from pretension. Powerful men and healthy strong women usually experience nothing, when thus tried. Yet I have met with such individuals, who, although in vigorous and blooming health, felt themselves decidedly affected by the magnet. The excitability here alluded to is more frequently observed in persons of sedentary habits, while they may be, notwithstanding, regarded as perfectly healthy, more particularly men who are continually engaged in writing, and in girls constantly employed in needle work, and likewise in persons who are depressed by secret grief, by the pecuniary cares of life, by the loss of relatives, or by disappointed ambition.—*Reichenbach's Researches in Magnetism.*

Of a new book, I generally look at the end first, for authors, if they have any light at all, commonly contrive to show a little towards the tail-piece, like glow-worms.

**A COSTLY DOG**—This morning, in the case of James Power, vs. the Fall River Company, for damages for a child of plaintiff's bitten by a ferocious dog kept or harbored by the defendants, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at \$823.00.—*Boston Trav.*

**RELIQS OF THE LAST WAR.**—A few days since, as a young man was ploughing on the top of one of the hills lying to the south of the old toll gate on the Dundas road, and on the farm of Mr. William Stroud, boicher of this city, the plough came in contact with a heap of rifle balls. The young man at once set to work to collect them together, and on weighing them found he had got between fourteen and fifteen pounds weight. The balls are of a large size for a rifle, and are a good deal corroded. From the point at which they were discovered a very curious view is obtained of the surrounding country, and there is little doubt but that they were intended to be emissaries of death during the last war of revolution. The place being only a short distance from the batteries which were thrown up on Burlington Heights, it may be that some part of the army were encamped on this elevated position, and buried this small supply, which in the hour of need would be found very useful.—*Hamilton Paper.*

#### THE NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.

A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the effects of a newspaper on the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the *Ogdensburg Sentinel* as follows:—

I have now found it to be an universal fact, with the exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have none are—

1st Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and emphasis and consequently read more understandingly

2nd They are better spellers, and define words with greater accuracy

3rd They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper had made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings, on the globe

4th They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accuracy

5th Those young men who have been for years readers of the newspapers, are always fond of taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness in the use of language

#### AN INTELLIGENT MONKEY.

The cook of a French nobleman, residing in the south of France, had a monkey which was allowed the full range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent by pretty severe training, its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges was given it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the kitchen which looked directly upon the park and was very close to the gate. He soon finished one of the birds with great diligence. He soon finished the other, he laid on the outer edge of the window, and then quietly on with the other. A hawk that had been watching his proceedings from a neighbouring tree, descended upon the plucked partridge, and in a moment was up in the tree again greedily devouring his prey.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He knew he should be called to account for the partridge and he was severely whipped for losing it. He hopped about in great distress for some minutes, when suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with the greatest energy and sipped off its feathers. He then laid it on the edge, just where he had placed the other, and closing one of the shutters concealed himself behind it. The hawk, which had at this time finished his meal, very soon afterwards descended upon the partridge, but hardly had his claws touched the bird when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly torn off, and the monkey with a triumphant chuckle proceeded to strip off his feathers. This done, he carried the two fowls to his master, with a confident and self-satisfied air, which seemed to say, "Here are two birds, as good as what you gave me." What the cook said on finding one of his partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we can tell.

Many years ago, when the Swedish Nightingale was a poor birding, without friends or money, Otto Gousschmidt's father protected, aided, and fostered her, and it may be that the merry young Otto, who was then a charming little fellow, with a soul full of genius, and loving to a fault, said many kind things to the great and talented Swede, was carried by her in return, and learned to love her so well when a child that he could not overcome his affection when he became a man; and so, of course, it overcame him. He was Mendelssohn's favorite pupil, and early exhibited remarkable musical talents, and the fair Swede doubtless felt the interest and affection for the splendid boy, that the child of genius ever feels for beings of like exquisite organization and heaven-gifted attributes.—*Belfast Journal.*