

minds limited to the daily cares and work and worries of life. We commend them, because they contrast favorably with the popular type of careless and extravagant women, and feel that their error is the safer, though an error still. However, in spite of all that can be said in disparagement of the exclusively useful as an end and object in education, we must hope that the style will not become quite extinct until a revolution takes place among its rivals, else I fear we shall be bankrupt in common sense, comfort and decency; for we can scarcely expect the fashionable *belle* and the blue-stocking to devote their superior minds to vulgar wants; and with many shortcomings, as congenial companions and friends, we must acknowledge that the thoroughly domestic woman is, after all, a blessing in her immediate sphere.

Many prize unduly manners and accomplishments—to bow gracefully, to enter a room with dignity, to dance well, to play and sing sufficiently to please the ordinary taste, to sketch or paint a little, to be skillful in fancy needlework, these are the ends and objects of some persons. Girls so reared are mere butterflies in prosperity, while adversity crushes them entirely. In cultivating accomplishments in the way young ladies are accustomed to do, there is no mental discipline or hard toil; and when trouble and anxiety come, as come they surely do in all lives, there is neither strength for the encounter, fortitude to bear, or intelligence to strike out a new path. Under such a training the intellect withers, absolutely withers; every subject is approached with frivolity and viewed on the surface only; and the most superficial criticisms are passed on men and women of the noblest aims and finest talents, if they fall short of the poor standard acknowledged by these shallow minds. I have endeavoured to show that the merely useful woman often proved a comfortless companion by the fire-side, but she is preferable to the frivolous one. The latter cannot manage her house or govern her children; she is treated as a child by her relations, because she is not fit for any thing better; she cannot share the reflections of sensible people; her servants rule over her, and her children are openly rebellious; she may be spoiled and petted while young and pretty, but she will never feel herself an equal with father, husband, or brother; they may lavish gifts upon her and call her endearing names, but when care and thought sit on their brow, they will not seek her sympathy nor ask her counsel. Now, I consider confidence a higher compliment than presents or attentions. We make presents or pay attentions out of policy to indifferent persons, but our confidence is sacred to those whom we trust.

We have now only to consider that system which advocates the culture of the intellect to the neglect of the accomplishments. This course is pursued sometimes by fathers when left in charge of their daughters' education, through domestic bereavement. Annoyed at the want of cultivation and the frivolity of many of their lady friends, they resolve on a different result for their children, and certainly achieve it, though, perhaps, there is not much choice between them. I rather think no mistake in a girl's education has elicited more ridicule and condemnation than this; it is possible there may be a little jealousy in the matter. However, we know that in ordinary society a young lady, if pretty and