

that women should be. It is not so. With the exception of what belongs to the professions and the business of government, it is more important to the community that women should be well educated. No human being is so completely isolated among his fellow-creatures but that his possessing a cultivated mind shall be a common good. In man the good is communicated indirectly. A cultivated female, on the contrary, exerts an immediate influence upon her children, and through them upon the human race. Educate all the men of a generation, and leave the women uneducated, and every child under their influence begins his public education with all the disadvantage of his father. Educate all the females, and you will give a permanent impulse to the onward movement of the race which it can never lose. Each individual begins his progress from a higher level, and, with equal exertion, will bequeath a richer inheritance of knowledge and wisdom to his successors.—*Emerson.*

COMMON SCHOOL THE BEST SCHOOL.

—We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerily upon the poor man's hovel, as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow-chandler's son, that sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the

master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The Common School is *common*, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the *light and air* are *common*. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school; and in all good works the beginning is one-half. Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the Common School; for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory.—*Bishop Doane.*

TO YOUNG MEN.—How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention and operate as a stimulus to the mind when unemployed, you must of necessity have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands, and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight. The very time which is dissipated in idleness would, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction in some useful art.—*Christian News.*

Mothers and School Masters plant the seeds of nearly all the good and evil which exist in the world. Its reformation must therefore be begun in the nurseries and schools.—*Dr. Rush.*

That education which will secure to the future, the civilization of the past and present, is what the country really requires.—*Professor Whewell.*

“Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted, ‘that a good and sufficient School should be erected and maintained in every parish.’ To these five little words, ‘a good and sufficient School,’ introduced into an Act of Parliament, is Scotland indebted, at this day, for nearly every solid glory which she possesses.”