

With this object then in view, we ask the public to extend to us the hand of encouragement, by extending the circulation of the

THE INSTRUCTOR ;

it is cheap ; only 3s. 9d., to single subscribers ; and as a farther inducement, two copies will be sent to one address, for ONE DOLLAR ; EIGHT copies, with one extra copy, will be sent to one address for FOUR DOLLARS. Thus, reducing a work of eighteen pages per month, of useful reading matter, to HALF A DOLLAR per annum.

Could not each of our one thousand subscribers, get us an additional subscriber or two ? No doubt they could ; many of them could get a dozen ; it only requires an effort,—please try.

Let the young men take it in hand ; let them go among their youthful companions, and ask them to subscribe HALF A DOLLAR for the INSTRUCTOR, and when they get it, read it carefully, and their parents will give them credit for it, and so will we.

Come, young men, don't spend your winter evenings foolishly, —be useful to yourselves and society at large.

Mechanics' Institutes.

During the palmy days of the Grecian and Roman dynasties, the *platform* was no mean school. Some of the greatest orators of those times ascended the platform, and there taught the people. And although the mass of the people were ignorant of alphabetical writing, it is remarkable what control the orators of those times had of the mass of mankind. The mind of a whole multitude was often led captive by the eloquence of the speaker—so much so, that even laws and customs were changed almost in a day.

In modern times these schools, so to speak, are prominent institutions for the culture of the mind. They are not so much intended for the demonstration of truth, as the display of it—not so much for the demonstration of obtruse problems in metaphysical science, as a display of scientific research and artistic skill ; in them the wonders of creation, the developments of philosophy, and the achievements of the human mind are brought prominently before the mind of the mass of society. During the most enlightened periods of the ancient dynasties, the number of subjects taught were very few, the extent of knowledge possessed by the greatest sages of the times was very limited, and the number of subjects brought before society were equally limited, and the principal part of the knowledge possessed was confined to the *wise men*,