the worthman

Family Circle.

"IT IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE," From the American Mother's Magazine

I know a lady who has been a mother for ten years, and I have been familiar with the system of discipline she has practiced in her family during the entire period. When her first child began to be capable of understanding the force of moral obligation, as soon as the restraints of a mother's government could be appreciated, my friend commenced a thorough, judicious, and careful course of discipline. Be fore her marriage, I had often conversed with her respecting the too general methciency of maternal government, and had often heard her say that, from her experience in teaching, she was confident, that though the machi ery of domestic discipline was complicated, and difficult to keep in order, yet that God had commit ted to the mother, in a great degree, the management of this machinery, and that he would assist her faithful endeavors in making it efficient. She believed, as I believe, that there is almost the same relation existing between a kindly maternal influence and the right development of the child's intellect and heart, as there is generically between cause and effect

The mother practiced according to her theory. Her child lived under the influence of it for some years. I never saw a clearer demonstration of any proposition than was exhibited here We may not, it is true, expect to see faultless children in this world. But a nearer approxi mation to such a character I have rarely met This result was not reached without labor-lar from it. It cost a deal of anxiety, too, and much prayer. It was no easy task. But she had her reward.

Years passed away, and a change came over the spirit of that family. God entrusted to the care of that mother other immortal minds -Ten years have rolled away; and now, as I visit that family, endeared to me by long and er exist. delightful Christian intercourse, my heart is sad. and I can scarcely refram from tears. So marked has been the change of that mother in the training of her offspring, that I ventured to hint at the change the other day, and express the fear that the results of it were far from happy

"I know it-I know it," said she; "but I can't help it. A thousand traces twice told their parents, and witnessed with pleasure the I have deplored these consequences, and laudable pride with which they resume their have endeavoured to avoid them. But I have seats after the rec tation of a well learned lesson and laudable pride with which they resume their done the best I could. When I had only one child, my system worked well enough. But it pulse to the blood through their youthful and will not do now."

"But why will it not do now?" I inquired. "Because," she said, "it is too much trouble "

Here, then, was the secret. The education of those treasures for God and heaven cost too much trouble! And here, I am persuaded, is upon the mother which she is not able to sus. profession. tain? Does he place her in scenes of responsibility without giving her the means of meeting that responsibility? No; that would be a reflection upon the Divine justice which no one would entertain for a moment. No. That mother is at fault; and all the mothers who become weary in well-doing, like her, are at fault. Grant that the end requires care patience, industry, anxiety, spirituality—is not of a child for happiness and usefulness in this word, and for a crown of glory in heaven!

Mothers I be not weary in well-doing. There is danger of it. There is danger that your so. licitude to see your children share in the pleasures of genteel life, perhaps—or to see them admired by the gay, and the fashionable, and the worldly-will occupy so much of your time, that enough will not remain for the great business of a model to train up your children in the paths ness of a model to train up these children for of us fulness and virtue, to train them up to the church and heaven. Say not it costs too much trouble. Nothing is too much trouble,

which subserves the great end.

"But you have other duties," you say. So you have. But take care that you do not make too much of them. Take care that the world does not occupy too large a space in your heart Go to your children often with your soul warmed at the mercy-seat, where you have sought, with wrestling and with tears, the blessing of the God of Abraham; and your efforts to nur. ture those tender minds so that they will be. come ornaments to society and the church, will not be in vain. It is impossible.

PARENTS SHOULD VISIT THE SCHOOL.

There is perhaps no part of parental duty more sadly neglected than this. "Out of sight day to the school room, to imbine those principles, form those habits, and receive that instruction, which as a beacon light, shall guide their footsteps in the paths of virtue and usefulness chief consideration, but the formation of moral or lead them downward to ruin and disgrace.

To the intelligent and faithful parent, no place is dearer than the school-room. He has deposited there his dearest treasure, compared as dross; a treasure capable of infinite increase

they were thriving or fatting? What parent the sphere of his intuition; and to observe and dread, or fear of them, from the religious regard will lease his farm to another without well at iested bonds that it shall be faithfully tilled. that the fences shall be kept in good repair, and that in every respect it shall be kept unimpaired? And yet how many intrust their children day after day, week after week, and year after year, to the hands of others, often entire stran gers, without once visiting them, and in many uses without even inquiring after their progress and welfare.

Parents should visit the school that they may be acquainted with the teacher of the richildren and be better able to use their cooperative influence with his. Parents and teachers should work together as one. They should know the wishes and designs of each other, and labor mutually to earry them into effect.

Parents should witness for themselves the management of the school. Much of the diffi culty that frequently exists between parents and teachers, is the legitimate result of ignorance on the part of parents, respecting the real man agement of the school room. The teacher, perhaps, has occasion to chastise a scholar for some misdemeanor, the scholar goes home with a sad report of his wrongs, accompanied by one of his playmates, to attest his abuse from the teacher The parent, not daring no doubt the veracity of his child, at once gives judgment against that teacher, and thus, though undesignedly, gives countenance to the repetition of i similar or greater offence on the part of his

Now, if parents were fully acquainted with the teacher of their children, and with his management in the school; if they were as willing and frank to converse with him respecting the errors as about the virtues of their children, in nine cases cut of ten, these petty difficulties, which so often mar the teacher's happiness, and many times impair his influence, would perish in their chrysalis state, or rather they could nev-

Parents, you should visit the school that you may witness whatever is praiseworthy or censurable on the part of your children, and thus be able to encourage them in the former, and deter them from a repetition of the latter. What teacher has not seen the countenances of his pupils brighten as they anticipated a visit from buoyant hearts, and to inspire their with in creased fidelity to go onward and upward in the path of science and virtue

You should visit the school that you may learn something of the teacher's duties, his labors and his trials, and that you may cheer his the cause of many a failure in maternal efforts: tried and drooping spirits aimid the multiform But how is this? Does God impose burdens and never-ending trials and perplexities of his

As the faithful teacher labors week after week, sparing neither physical nor mental strength in whatever can benefit his pupils, as he feels himself careworn and weary, it is pleasant and encouraging to hear a cheering word from those whos interests are so closely alhed to they had no sooner caught a glimp e of each his own-from parents. It should be remember. ed that teachers have natures and technigs common to other men, and it is not strange if they that end worth all the sacrince necessary? __ sometimes leel discouraged and disheartened What is that end? No less than the education as they witness the apathy and indifference of ten mannested towards them, and toward then labors, by those from whom they have a right to expect the warmest sympathy and most hearty co operation.

You should visit the school as a day to your selves, to the teacher, and your chudren, as a duty prescribed by your Creator, and one which you cannot a gleet with impunity. He comlove and serve Him, and the School is instituted as the most efficient auxiliary in carrying out this important requirement of the Creator; and parents cannot remain guiltless while ignorant ol, or undifferent to the interests of so important and indispensable a means for the education of their children.

It you teel a desire to see your children improve, manifest that desire by visiting them at the School room .- Vermont School Journal.

EARLY FORMATION OF GOOD HABITS.

If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create is in vain to try to reclaim it by teaching read. out of mind," seems to be the maxim of too mailing and writing. You may teach it what you ny parents as they send their child: en day after choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain. With children under the age of six years learning-school learning-would not be the

NARRATION.

principle. - Brougham

Accustom a child, as soon as it can speak, with which the wealth of a thousand Indies is to narrate his little experiences, his "chapter of while in reality they are amongst the very of accidents," his griefs, his fears, his hopes to best friends of mankind. I would as soon see

note events will become one of his first pleasures. and this is the ground work of a thoughtful character - Christian Mother's Text Book

Geographic and Historic.

GREEK MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE.

There is a regular importation to Athens every year of young Wallachian ladies who have arrived at a marriageable age, and ample means are thus afforded us of an insight into their manners and customs. The city of Bu charest, large, rich and prosperous, is, perhaps, of all towns which have been rendered by fashionable vices the very nest of corruption, the most uttrerly detestable, from the extent of depravation of which society has there attained The mania of the upper classes of its inhabitants, who are extremely wealthy, is to imitate Paris and the Parisians in everything, which they attempt by exaggerating even the vices of that corrupt city and its gay inhabitants. They resort to every species of luxury and dissipation. and are constantly making a display of their riches in the worst possible taste; disdaining to drive with less than four horses to their gaudy cerriage, along the streets soaked with mud and laid with beains of wood and rough stones Gambling, and similar propensities, absorb all the young men so completely, that even the most improvident parents could not venture to consign a daughter to their hands, and they are therefore obliged to seek husbands for them elsewhere, which accounts for the yearly cargo that arrives at Athens. There is a regular system of negotiation for the arrangement of these marriages, which is carried on and terms nated by some intermediate person, without the parties ever meeting at all. Pecuniary consider rations are of course the basis to the whole affair Some shrewd and obliging old lady in Greece proposes the young girl, or rather her portion, to the highest bidder. The settlements are made, the troussea ordered, the marriage announced, and then the bride arrives from Wal lachia, and sees her flance for the first time. Strange to say, this hatchel mode of bargaining generally produces very happy matches. It is extremely rare that the persons most interested make any objection to each other when they meet. The only instance which came to my knowledge was the case of a couple who are now a perfect picture of conjugal felicity. A marriage had been negociated, in the manner described, between a Greek, high in office, and a Wallachin lady of considerable wealth; the whole affair had been concluded, and they were to meet for the first time, at Syria, where the bride had to perform her quarantine. Now, it so chanced, that the gentleman was, without exception, the plamest man in Athens, and the young lady noted in all Bucharist for her defihency in good looks. The flist meeting took place in the lazertoo; and they approached the rails which divided them with the anxious look of scrating, with which they could not fail to examine the future husband and wife; but other, than they both started back with a cry of horror, and fled, exclaiming. "Jamais! Jamais!" The first demonstration of natural feeling did not, however, interfere with the ultimate arrangements, the lady's father was not at all disposed to give the gentleman back his word, the gentleman hunself reflected that the lady's portion was all the higher for her personal deficiencies, and the bride was consoled by the promise of a wedding dress from Paris; so that the match was concluded, and they are now the happiest couple that I know .- Wayfaring

HINDOO MARTYRDOM. thus describes a voluntary martyr - We have seen one of those objects, self-condemned never to lie down during firty years, and there remained but three to complete the term -He had travelled much, was intelligent and learned, but far from having contracted the moroseness of the recluse, there was a benignity of mein, and a snavity and simplicity of manner in him, quite enchanting He talked of his penance with no vain glory, and of its approaching term without any sensation The resting position of this Druid (rana perist) was by means of a rope suspended from the bow of a tree, in the man ner of a swing, having a cross bar, on which he reclined The first years of his penance, he death; but this impression had long since worn off 'Even in this, there is much vanity,' and it would be a nice point to determine whether the homage of man, or the supposed approba-tion of the Divinity, most sustains the energies under such discipline."

SWALLOWS.

These mysterious visitants, creatures of in stinct, are by many persons supposed to per-

Lya, to their preservation. If it were not for eautiful and graceful birds our crops would be totally annihilated by insects. We have no idea of their numbers. Take the plant louse—the British locust Bonnot, whose researches remind us of Huber on the honey-bee, insolated an individual of this species, and found that from the 1st to the 22nd of June, it produced ninety five young insects, and that there were in a summer no less than nine generations There are both wingless and winged, and Bounot calculates a single specimen may produce 550,970,489,000 000,000 m a single year, and Dr. Richardson goes very far beyoud this. When we see the swallows flying high in the air, he is heard every now and then snapping his bill, and swallowing these and similar destroyers Now, if at this season a swallow destroys some 900 mothers per day on an average, and estimating each of these the parent of one tenth of the above number, it is beyond all appreciable powers of archinetic to calculate. It, instead of paying boys for destroying birds and their nests, they would pay their cottagers' children a prize for every nest fledged of swallows, martens, and swifts, they would confer tenfold more benefit on their crops. –Scottish Farmer,

CARAVAN OF MECCA. We now proceeded to most the body of the caravan, which was coming on at a steady pace, the attendant Bedouins generally hovering on its flanks, but sometimes much in advance. First came a body of stragglers, who seemed as if they had been suddenly wasted from the suburbs of Cairo without note or preparation; a large proportion of them were tattered ragamuffins of the lowest aspect, the very offscourng of the capital, and, to all appearance, atterly turnished for the journy-some plodding on on, others mounted on donkeys; women even bearing children on their shoulders, the asses which carried them having perished, a painfully protesque assemblage, for it was past all question that of these iniserable wretches too many must fall victims to fatigue and privation during their lengthened course. In their total want of preparation, their ignorance of the way, and blind reliance on the providence of Allah, they strongly reminded me of the description of those fanatic hordes who went forth on the first crusade, and who perished by thousands long ere they reached the borders of Palestine. They inquired for Akaba, as those were accustomed to ask for Jerusalem, supposing it always just at hand, and were astounded when we told them they had nearly three day's journey to accomplish. Strongly contrasted with this deplorable rabble, came spuring forward detached groups of completely appointed Caircen gentlemen, well mounted, well dressed, all their garments being fresh and glossy, armed to the teeth, and followed at a distance by well-laden cainels, bearing comfortable tents and abundant stores: some of them, proud of their own gallant appearance and the spirit of their horses, pranced and curvetted, and performed different leats of horsemanship within sight of the hodags which bore their lady loves, throwing dust without much ceremony into the eyes of the poor wayfarers. . . . The main body of the caravan advanced steadily in a compact mass, five carnels in depth. In the front was the cannon used for announcing the time of halting and starting again, on a sort of sledge drawn by three camels, harnessed in a peculiar manner, and each with a soldier on his back .--Next, in the centre, succeeded a long line of camels bearing palanquins, or hodags, occupied by women—a sort of tent either built up on the back of a single animal, or slung like a sedan chair between two of them, and varying in the splendor of materials and gaudiness of its decorations with the rank of its fair occupant; some Colonel Tod, in his annals of Rajast'han, being quite radiant with crimson or green silk, embroidered in gold, surmounted with glittering crescents, and having small windows latticed without and lined within with lookingglass; most of these, on account of the heat, were thrown open, and admitted occasional peeps at the languid sleepy eyes within.— Bartlett's " Forty Days in the Desert."

THE ORANGE.

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The orange originally came from Asia, but is now cultivated in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the warm regions of Europe, as well as in the West Indies. It requires a mean annual temperature of 62 deg. It produces fruit in great abundance A single orange-tree at St Michaels says, were dreadfully painful, swollen limbs has been known to produce 20,000 perfect oranaffected him to that degree that he expected ges, fit for picking. On the same tree we meet with flowers, unripe and ripe fruit. The juice of the orange has an acid taste, and consists of citric acid, Mucilage, and syrup. It is used as a refrigerant in fever and inflammatory complaints, and as a cure for scurvy. The outer rind of the fruit is aromatic and bitter, and contains much essential volatile oil. It is used as a tonic to strengthen the stomach, and promote digestion. The oil was formerly employed in epilepsy and convulsive diseases. The rind of form their eccentric gyrations from mere caprice, the buter orange is prepared by confectioners in various ways. The flowers of the orange-are of a beantiful white color, and diffuse a most and improvement; a treasure infinite in its carbon seem of a manufaction in the world pabilities and immortal in its duration:

What parent would trust his cattle or sheep, or even his swine to the keeping of another, without visiting them occasionally to see how objects around him; and what is passing in the world without is not considered in the world within him. Anxious to have something from the hen roost, as shoot one of these annual visiting them occasionally to see how without visiting them occasionally to see how without is and what is passing in vants think I have a superstitious love or and is called oleum or essentia neroli.