

the happy fair: these were, at best, exceptions to the rule, and were too transient to affect the mass left beyond the pale. It belongs to this age alone, in an eminent degree, to exalt woman to that high position which a benign Creator so highly fitted her to occupy, as the companion and the friend of man;—and how much better would society be, if the lingering dregs of that anomalous state were entirely dissipated. Let us then, for the sake of all interests in society, have our school system, from its simplest to its highest stage, open alike to boys and girls, and let them be trained in one apartment, that the natural delicacy and gentleness of the one may soften down the asperity of the other. We are aware that grave doubts are entertained, by persons well acquainted with the practical working of the school-room, as to the prudence or propriety of such a course of procedure.—It is the opinion of such, that, from the ages of 15 to 18, young women study much more closely and attentively, when by themselves, than they are found to do, when mixed with lads of a similar age; and that associations are often formed, in such cases, that have an injurious effect upon the respective parties, in all their after career. We, at once, admit the force of the objection, in so far as it applies to our higher seminaries of learning, but have been in the habit of attributing any difficulty that may arise from such a source, to the want of a more thorough adaptation of our school machinery to the requirements of such a system. Even if it were the case, that there is in the mixed system, not so great a desire for application, beyond a certain age, this, we think, would be remedied by the lively competition of the various members of the classes; and we are convinced that, at all events, it would very greatly improve the feelings and manners of the male sex, and would prepare the female portion of society much better to fulfil the high station to which, in after life, they may be called. It is all nonsense to try to deal with abstractions in education. It is better to educate beings, as nearly as possible, for the places they are to occupy in life, than to educate them to fill fancied spheres of existence; and as one great end in life—however much it may be neglected in our educational system—is, to create and cherish a unity of feeling, a harmony of sentiment, and an interchange of affection in society, as a whole; no means, we believe, are so highly conducive to the attainment of this desired end, as the daily and progressive polishing of the future society, in the inchoate development of its component parts, by our educational machinery, in all its branches.

RAZORS.—Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stopping by the same hand and in the same direction, has the ultimate particles or fibres of its surface all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but, after a month's rest, these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion, and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of orbits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement, as in one piece; in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*

Our time is like our money. When we change a guinea, the shillings escape as things of small account. When we break a day by idleness in the morning, the rest of the hours lose their importance in our eyes.

A CURIOUS FACT.—A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says, that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bare-headed, without taking cold.

The "Athenæum," in a very lively paragraph, directed to merciless correspondents, says: "Think twice, before you write once." Punch begs leave to amend even this excellent counsel, and says: "Think twice, and then don't write at all."

Excellence is never granted to man but as a reward of labor. It argues, indeed, very small strength of mind to persevere in habits of industry without the pleasure of receiving those advances, which, like the hands of a clock, while they make hourly approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it may possess, but cannot enjoy; for it is labor only that gives relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good to man. It is the indispensable condition of possessing a sound mind and a sound body.

He who can wait for what he desires, takes the course not to be exceedingly grieved if he fails of it. He, on the contrary, who labors after a thing too impatiently, thinks the success when it comes, is not a recompense equal to all the pains he has been about it.

I am sent to the ant to learn industry; to the dove to learn innocence, to the serpent to learn wisdom, and why not to the robin red breast, who chaunts it as cheerfully in Winter as in Summer, to learn equanimity and patience?

GREAT SALE OF SUPERIOR THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, his entire herd of choice short horns, comprising 50 head, young and old at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 13th of October, 1852, at One o'clock, P. M. at his Farm 2½ miles from the City of Troy; reserving to himself one bid on five Cows and Heifers and one Bull, say six head in all, and these to be pointed out previous to the commencement of the sale; this sale will be made public when the six animals are brought to the stand for sale. Should any gentleman advance on the single bid made by the proprietor, the highest bidder will be entitled to the animal. It is proper to say, the severe drought in this vicinity reducing the hay crop one half, has decided the proprietor to make this sale at the time named, instead of next June, which he had purposed to do.

The well established reputation of this herd in this Union, and in Canada, and the splendid herd it has measurably sprung from viz; the famed herd of that eminent English breeder, the late Thomas Bates, Esq, renders it hardly necessary to comment upon its superior merits. It may not however be inappropriate to remark, that the establishment of this herd was commenced in 1838, and that the most careful attention has since been paid to its breeding, and it now contains mostly all the reserved stock of two former public sales. Since 1840, the proprietor has imported from the late Mr. Bates, and his friends and late tenants the Messrs. Bells, 7 head of short horns; and besides these he has now on the passag across the Atlantic, shipped 21st. June, on board the Packet Ship Kossuth, Capt. J. B. Bell, a superior yearling roan Bull, having many crosses of the famed Duchess Bulls of Mr. Bates. Including this latter animal and