

Miscellaneous.

The following is an address delivered before the High School, at Lawrenceville, by the Rev. John Brown, of Paradise—

EDUCATION. Ladies and Gentlemen,—According to Froese—Education, in a general sense, comprehends a series of mental and moral disciplines which is intended to enlighten the understanding, cultivate the affections of the heart, to form the habits and manners of youth to fit them for usefulness in their future position in life, and a full and exact fulfillment of their duties toward God, towards their fellow-creatures, and towards themselves. The term Education must not be confounded, as it often is, with instruction, which is rather the art of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was previously ignorant, it is, as it were, the instrument by which the work of education is carried on. In its more usual sense it is considered as the teaching or cultivation of the intellectual faculties, through which a man may possess great knowledge, and yet not be rightly educated; there may therefore exist instruction without education, but there cannot be a right education without instruction. Education may be termed the object; instruction, the means or instrument by which that end is accomplished. So that education in its most extended significance may be defined, in reference to the mind, as the cultivating and improving the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties, and may be divided into three branches—physical, moral, and intellectual education.

When this is done, the moral and intellectual departments of education receive so small a share of time and attention, that which in its own place, is well nigh, if not quite, neglected. Physical education, or the improvement and development of the bodily powers, by timely and healthful exercise. Of what benefit it is to any of the faculties, which gain all the knowledge possible for a mortal to obtain, if it were secured at the expense of health? Such is the close connection between mind and body, that former cannot remain in a healthy state if the latter be weak and feeble. A fellow-student of mine was ambitious to reach a high position in literature, he studied hard and long from early dawn till late at night, but he neglected his body, and at the same time. When his fellow-students would be asleep or engaged in some healthful exercise both as amusements and to keep up their strength, he would be poring over his books. He stood high as a student and a scholar, but his college course and his life course ended nearly at the same time. Over his grave as yet no epitaph has been written. "Here lies a young man who died from the effects of neglected physical education."

It has been said, and that with a great degree of truth, "The greatest thing in man is his mind." If this is so, then the proper education of the mind should receive our first and best attention. Man, according to Kant, "is the sole creature who is not satisfied with his own lot." Youth, however, must not be educated in accordance with the actual model of the human race, but with a view to a future and much improved condition of humanity. In a word, education ought to be to develop in the individual all the perfection of which he is susceptible. In all your studies moreover, aim not only at your own improvement, but at the improvement of those around you and those who may follow after. Do not pry you to mere ephemera, live or merely exist a few years and then go out of life, leaving no record behind you. You are fated, like that which is said to be found over a useless woman—

"Where she's gone; or how she fares, Nobody knows, and nobody cares." "What a fine heritage you will leave to your posterity," said Lady Morgan to her husband, the Marquis de La Fayette, passing through the gate of one of his fine castles. "My dear," he replied, "there is but one fine heritage; it is a good, moral, intellectual, and physical education, to which her ladyship added, "and a right direction to their intelligence for the benefit of society." Wilson says—

"It is most gratifying to find that not only ordinary but what is termed 'higher education' is making such rapid strides in these Provinces; and while in England education is in an advanced state, yet, if education makes such progress in these Provinces for the next twenty years as it has in the twenty that are past, the mother country may have occasion to say to her daughter: 'Why, my children, you have quite outgrown me.'"

The old and hazardous notion that knowledge was only suited and intended for some favoured few, has been happily exploded; and the people high and low are coming or rather have come to see that the happiness, peace, and prosperity of a country depends in no small measure upon a sound liberal education of the people, and the more liberal, or higher, that education, the better for all. In a speech by Lord Derby in the House of Lords in February, 1857, he said: "I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the feeling of the community at large, that the conviction of all classes, high and low, have come to this conclusion, that the greater amount of education that you are capable of giving, the greater probability there is of the tranquillity, the happiness, and well-being of the community. After speaking of education as involving not only culture of the mind but also of the soul; and as laying the foundation upon a knowledge of the Scriptures and of revealed religion he says, 'My lords, I desire to look upon all those who are engaged in the work of spreading knowledge, rather as fellow-soldiers than as rivals in the warfare against error and ignorance. Though education may not be the elixir of mortal life or the panacea of all evils, yet who shall prescribe the limits of the knowledge of the good and the just which that knowledge shall diffuse? Who shall presume to measure its height and depth, and map out its boundaries?' The card saw what education is calculated to accomplish, and he also saw what must be clear to all, that no education is complete apart from the knowledge of Jesus Christ. It has been well and truthfully said 'Home sine religione, sicut equus sine maneo.' A man without religion is like a horse without a bridle, or 'like a ship without a steersman, or an engine without a driver.'"

There is one thing in particular I would wish to impress upon your minds, and it is this,—not to fall into the mistake into which too many do of thinking that when you have done with school you have done with education; as if supposing that what you learn while at school is all you have need of learning. It is often said of a young lady or gentleman when they leave school they have finished their education, by which it would appear as if they had

learned all they need learn, studied all they need study. This is a very great mistake, for instead of this they have only been taught, so to speak, how to use the tools; and it is not an uncommon thing that a young lady or gentleman only leaving school consider themselves what is termed accomplished, and consequently lay by all their books and studies, and thus in great measure defeat the very object for which they spent so much precious time in school, and forgetting for the most part what they had learned while there. This I think is often the case with ladies than gentlemen. I hope I am mistaken, but it is my impression, and I hope also that every young lady leaving her institution will be a marked exception to that rule, if it be a rule. "I have observed," says Foster, "that most females who have had what is considered an education, have no idea of an education, progressive through life. Having attained a certain measure of 'accomplishment'—knowledge, 'manners,' &c., they consider themselves as made up, and so take no further pains in acquiring what, when quite finished, are put into a frame, a glided one if possible, and hung up in permanence of beauty!—permanent, that is to say, till the 'Time' with which their hands and dirty fingers, soil the charming color." You must know, however, that he was speaking of English, not Nova Scotia ladies.

I would here like to make a remark or two on a branch of education, if indeed it is not premature to call it a branch, namely, photography, or writing by sound. It has often been a wonder to me that concerning this matter, which with every thing seems to move in these days—yet we still hold, and that most tenaciously, the old mill coach system of long-hand writing. It is more than thirty years since this matter was brought to my attention, and I have not the slightest doubt but that in the course of time (it ought to be at this hour) a system of shorthand, or shorthand, will be introduced, and will not fail. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

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Also, CARRIAGE STOCK consisting of Spokes, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enamelled Cloth, Enamelled Leather and Dealer Leather, with a variety of SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds. FLOUR and REAL always on hand. The above will be sold low for Cash. BEALES & DODGE. Middleton, April 26th, 77.

Dr. Edwin Leigh, of Boston, in the Precursor for September, 1850, says: "I have been writing for Professor Agassiz during the last year, and within the last few days he has written from his dictation, and have copied out for the press more than one thousand octavo pages of four hundred words each. He told me yesterday, (says the Dr.) that Phonography enables him to do more in a month of correspondence and of literary, publishing, and commercial employment, which otherwise would occupy the whole time of his life. He also says that Phonography is recommended as a means of teaching the deaf, and as a means of teaching the blind, and as a means of teaching the young, and as a means of teaching the old, and as a means of teaching the sick, and as a means of teaching the dying, and as a means of teaching the departed." "I would here say to you that whatever studies you pursue, do it with all your might, according to the Scripture injunction. 'Whatsoever they hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' The opportunities for acquiring knowledge are more and better now than they ever were, and if they do not serve the purpose for which God has given them, the fault must lie with the young themselves. Never perhaps in the history of the world was there so much attention given to this subject as now. This stands true whether we view it from a religious or a secular standpoint. There was there such an amount of machinery called into action engaged for the spread of pure religious literature for the young than ever before. This is no less true of secular works, by which I mean such works as are purely educational, and it must be most gratifying to every lover of his kind to observe that these two branches of education seem to be engaged in a healthy competition, and so nobly do they seem to contend that so far as we can see the one does not seem to outrun the other, but as if united like the Siamese twins, they seem to move on together, and like them may the connection between secular and religious instruction never be separated. The Lord of Divine Inspiration says: 'The soul that without knowledge is not good,' and, therefore, to the acquisition of all possible knowledge both religious and secular, we should bend all our energies, and concentrate all our powers, and I am perfectly safe in saying that in no time of life can the various studies be so successfully pursued as in youth and early manhood, when the fun, frolic and fancy of childhood has been given up, and before the care-taking cares, anxieties, and worries of active life are taken up. I would therefore say to you, make good use of the golden opportunities now in your possession, for if lost now, they will never be yours again. I could but wish that in the years that are past I had paid good heed to the advice I now give to you, for the opportunities of one I once had, but improved as they should have been, and I now find they are gone, and gone for ever.

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WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN. Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

WE would ask the purchasers of Cotton Yarn to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throatle Frames which make a strong, soft and well finished yarn, used in making American yarn.

It is a better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 lbs of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without hank—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.

Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

Each 5 lb. bundle containing 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width. We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None other are genuine.

Wm. Parks & Son, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BETTER STILL THE Subscribers have lately received per 100 lbs. Choice Flour, 100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop," 100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal, 40 Cracked Corn.

Arrived to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills—200 lbs. Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avantache." Also in stock 50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. 7 boxes "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked Fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by Oak 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO., Opposite Railway Station, Annapolis, 15th, 1877.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S STANDARD Nail, Shoe & Tack Works, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849. (Formerly W. H. Adams' City Nail Works.) Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. ap10

GLASS! GLASS! 1000 Boxes GLASS, in all sizes, at cheap rates.

White Lead, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangings of all kinds, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at 22 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

BLAKSLIE & WHITEHEAD, sept30 y

Queen St., Bridgetown, September 27th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED. A Fresh Supply of TEA & SUGAR, Rankine's Celebrated BISCUITS! CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Also a lot of LAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR RETAIL, VERY LOW. MRS. L. C. WHELOCK, BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, 77.

White & Titus, WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT 222 SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. GOODS ARRIVING DAILY June 22nd, 77

Jobber's Corner.

There is a young lady in this city who says she has more parents and step-parents living than any she ever heard of. This is the way she tells the story.

You know papa and mamma never could agree, and so finally they got divorced. I don't say whose fault it was, but mamma did behave ugly sometimes, and even I could get along with her. So when separation came, I went to live with papa. Shortly afterwards mamma married again, and papa was not long in following suit. I did not like it very well at first, but my stepmother turned out to be first rate, and I got to like her splendid. Then papa seemed to get infatuated with another woman whom he got acquainted with, and she wheedled around him until she won him, and—fine! the result was another divorce, and papa soon married the woman that made trouble. When the second separation took place, I went with my stepmother because I loved her, and because my services were necessary for the support of the baby. Then what does she do but go and get married. I declare I never saw so much marrying in my life. It only happened a little while ago, and my step-father-in-law says he is—treats me in a very kind way, as if he felt he couldn't help himself, and didn't exactly like it, and I don't like it a bit. I can't go back to mamma, because she is mad with me for going to live with papa. I am in a fix, and I can't go to papa because of that wedding woman, and I can't bear to stay where I am. It is too bad that a girl should have a father and a stepmother all living at once, and not a home that she can feel at home in.—St. Louis Republican.

The other day, soon after a Congress street woman had decided to build a big strawberry shortcake for her neighbors, she heard the musical voice of a peddler crying in the wilderness, "Great big strawberries—eight cents a quart—three quarts for twenty-five cents." "Nothing like taking a walk on a Sunday," said the woman, as she ran for a dish, and in five minutes she had her three quarts of berries and the peddler had her silver quarter. Time passed on. She sat in a rocking chair looking over the list of her neighbors. "Don't be afraid," she said to herself, "I'll go and see what she has. It's a good thing to have a neighbor who is so generous." She went to the door and opened it. "Here she is," she said, "I'm going out to kill a strawberry peddler—a seven story hypocrite and deceiver who gave me wholesale rates on her list. Tell your father to engage three lawyers, and be at the Central station in half an hour.—Detroit Free Press.

"Whenever you are out of anything let me know," said a gentleman to a poor Chinaman he had been helping. A few days later the Chinaman sent him a message:—"I'm out of you."

Every once in a while we hear of a California woman who has been "bought" in all right. But we challenge the world to ransack the pages of history and show where a woman has ever got away with a mouse.

A fop took a seat in a railroad car beside a young lady, but, on perceiving she had a dog, he moved off with an air of trepidation. "Don't be afraid," she said with a reassuring tone; "Jip won't bite you; he doesn't like you."

A little Michigan girl lost her kitten, and thus advertised:—Lost—Maltese cat; green eyes; very slender; a sweet girl; goes by the name of Lady Jane Grey, or Musseau Grey; belongs to Edith Gold. A suitable reward will be given.

A firm recently sent a lot of bills west for collection. The list came back with the results noted against each name, one being 'dead.' Three months after, the same bill got into a lawyer's hands, and was forwarded. The bill came back the name was marked 'still dead.'

A gentleman dining at a fashionable hotel, where servants were few and far between, despatched a lad among them for a cut of beef. After a long time the lad returned, and placing before him the faint and hungry-looking waiter, he asked, "Are you the lad who took away my plate for this beef?" "Yes, sir," "Bless me," resumed the hungry wit, "how you have grown."

Edison has invented a machine for condensing the noise of the elevated railways of New York, running it down a pipe to the Battery, loading it on the South steamboat and dumping it near Rattleborough, Vt. Great many that Edison's Rattleborough people expect to can the noise and sell it for Fourth of July celebrations.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"A wasp's nest contains fifteen thousand cells," and the greatest of these "cells" is to sit down on the nest under the mistaken impression that all the was