

became one of the most distinguished men of modern times? Have you never heard of a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man who made philosophical instruments, and afterwards revolutionized the world with his discoveries in the steam engine? Have you heard of James Watt, or is it gentle not to know any thing about trades or those who have learned them? Who was Arkwright, that followed the trade of a barber? or Whitney, or Fulton? Who was Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, or Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, who learned the trade of a printer. Did you ever hear of the man who swung his sledge at the anvil, and became the distinguished blacksmith named Elihu Burritt? Did you ever hear of a distinguished cobbler named Roger Sherman? Or of the illustrious lame cobbler of London named John Pounds, who founded Ragged Schools, and put into operation one of the greatest pieces of moral machinery of the age?

**COUNSELS TO CHILDREN.**—You were made to be clean and neat in your person and in your dress, and gentlemanly and lady-like in your manners. If you have not been bitten by a mad dog, don't be afraid of fresh water. There is enough water in the world to keep every body clean; but there is a great deal of it never finds its right place. In regard to this article there is no danger of being selfish. Take as much as you need. The people of the West boast of their great rivers. I would rather they would boast of their using a large tub-full of their water every day.

Contract no such filthy and offensive habit as smoking and chewing tobacco. So long as a man smokes, though a very Chesterfield in every thing else that pertains to his appearance, he cannot be quite a gentleman. And let me repeat it, you were made to be neat. While cotton cloth can be had for six cents a yard, there is no excuse for not having a pocket handkerchief.

You were made to be kind and generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school that has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another be envious them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a good soul than a great fist.

You were made to learn. Be sure you learn something every day. When you go to bed at night, if you cannot think of something new which you have learned during the day, spring up and find a book, and get an idea before you sleep. If you were to stop eating, would not your bodies pine and famish? If you just stop learning, your minds will pine and famish too. You all desire that your bodies should strive and grow, until you become as tall and as large as your fathers or mothers, or other people. You would not like to stop growing where you are now—at three feet high, or four feet, or even at five. But if you do not feed your minds as well as your bodies, they will stop growing; and one of the poorest, meanest, most despicable things I have ever seen in the world, is a little mind in a great body.

Suppose there was a museum in your neighborhood, full of rare and splendid curiosities—should you not like to go and see it? Would you not think it unkind if you were forbidden to visit it? The creation is a museum, all full and crowded with wonders, and beauties, and glories. One door, and one only is open, by which you can enter this magnificent temple. It is the door of knowledge, the learned laborer, the learned peasant, or slave, is ever made welcome at this door; while the ignorant, though kings, are shut out.

### Selections.

**THE AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.**—Mr. McGregor Laird bears the whole expense of the expedition, receiving a certain fixed sum for the conveyance of the three gentlemen appointed by the government to explore the Chadda—namely, Captain Becroft, consul at Fernando Po; Dr. W. Blaikie, R. N., an experienced naturalist, who has been engaged in the survey of the Greek Archipelago under Captain Graves; and Dr. W. Bleek, ethnographer and author of several memoirs on African languages. These gentlemen go out as passengers, and protected by the trading character of the ship from the suspicion or hostility of the natives,

make their surveys of the river and their observations on the geography of the country and its productions. The number of Europeans in the steamer will not exceed thirteen, and these all men of education and resources. The steamer's crew and the boat's crew will be negroes; the total number employed being from eighty to ninety men. The boats to be towed up by the Pleiad, through the swampy country below Eboe, and employed afterwards in the upper part of the river, are three in number, one belonging to her Majesty called the Victoria, seventy feet long by twelve feet beam, and two belonging to Mr. Laird, each fifty feet by eight. The expedition is to lie at the mouth of the Kowara on the 1st of July, and to ascend it with twenty or thirty days sail (twelve hours per day) which it is supposed will be sufficient to carry her to the head of the navigable waters of the Chadda, without the delay of cutting wood. From the 1st of July seventy-five days' rising waters are calculated upon by Mr. Laird. It remains to be seen whether this, the fifth ascent of the Niger, will be more successful than the previous ones. This much is certain, that no previous expedition has started under such auspicious aspects as the present. The experience gained in the last twenty-three years, combined with all the appliances of improved steam navigation and ship building of the day, are at once brought to bear on this, for African discovery, civilization and trade, so important an enterprise, which further has the advantage of the results of Mr. Barth's and Dr. Overweg's recent discoveries in that part of the interior of the continent which is ahead of the expedition. Nor does it bear that uncertain or indefinite character in point of time as, for example, the Arctic expeditions; for it is limited to one season, or about seven months in all, so that it may be expected to return to England by next Christmas. It is hoped that the expedition will fall in both with Dr. Barth and Dr. Vogel. The former, according to his communication from Timbuctoo, of October last, had determined to commence his return to Europe by way of Sakatu and Bornu; fortunately so, inasmuch as he was not aware of the succour sent to him under Dr. Vogel, nor the Chadda expedition, and might have chosen another route. Further news from both travellers may be expected by every mail.—*Athenaeum*.

**SPILT BY RICHES.**—People grow covetous by degrees. We have a neighbour who was once benevolent; but he was poor then. He could not do much for the needy, but was glad to do what he could. Prosperity has crowned his efforts; he is wealthy, but with his wealth he has become covetous. Now it is hard for him to give. He clings to his money as if it was his life. Not long since, a widow of his acquaintance by hard labour had collected money enough, as she supposed, to purchase a barrel of flour, and proceeded to the gentleman's store to buy. But flour had that week advanced twenty-five cents.

"Can you not sell me a barrel for this money?" she asked.

"We can sell all our flour for full prices," was the reply.

"Will you trust me?"

"We can sell our flour for cash,"

She went away, and the next day, with the additional twenty-five cents, returned again. But the flour had advanced twenty-five cents more. "Here is the money, Mr.—; will you send me up a barrel of flour to day? we are out entirely."

"No, we must have twenty-five cents more."

"You said yesterday that was the price."

"Flour has advanced."

"Will you trust me twenty-five cents?"

"No! we sell for cash."

She got no flour. The widow's family might starve before he would sell a shilling less than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul.

**THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—From the report of the committee on Foreign relations, recently submitted to the U. S. Senate, it appears that the annual cost of the U. S. squadron on the African coast is from eight hundred thousand to one million dollars. It is a subject of congratulation, that for the last four years the mortality among the officers and men employed in that service, bears a favorable comparison with that of other stations. This the Navy department attributes to the extraordinary sanitary measures adopted by the officers of the squadron. The total result of the operations of the squadron during twelve years, has been the capture of fourteen vessels.

God will rather work miracles than faithful prayers shall return empty.—*Bp. Hall*.

**RUSSIAN SAINTS.**—Some time ago the Czar sent pictures of his saints to Cronstadt, to protect the soldiers there. The last orders of the day issued at St. Petersburg, however, enjoin that in the event of the city being threatened with a blockade or storm, all the pictures of the saints are to be removed to Moscow. How comes it that the saints, which a few weeks ago were deemed capable to protect others, are now deemed as incapable of protecting themselves as the old men, women and children who are to be removed along with them.

**ANNEXATION.**—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th, informs us that the Principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the Union of the American States. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the princes of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it has been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848 when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. The prince wishes to sell out his rights to the United States; for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The United States Secretary of Legation at Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The reports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, &c.—*Am. Paper*.

**RAIN WATER AND THE CHOLERA.**—Doctor J. P. Hobbs, of Memphis, Tennessee, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Nashville, in which he states that by the use of cistern water entirely and exclusively, the cholera will disappear and never return. The doctor says this is known to him by analysis, and by an experience of twenty-four years. The editor of the Nashville Gazette says that from his own observation in the year 1849, when the cholera was in its worst stages, it was admitted by those best acquainted with the disease, that those who used rain water where the disease was most prevalent, were free from it.

**THEY PASSED OVER JORDAN IN THE MORNING LIGHT.**

The last message strikes not all alike.

—for death has many a varied men,

For some are called in tempest high,

And others in the calm serene.

And yet though storms may rage without, and natural darkness cover the saint's dying bed, yet still he passes "over Jordan in the morning light." Glorious fields stand before him, and an everlasting day. The mountains by which the river is bordered can hardly hide the rays of the rising sun which almost touch and throw a halo round his dying forehead. Such deathbeds have I seen! Such, could we part the veil of flesh, would we always see, when those who have been washed in the blood of the Lamb, descend into the river of death—for they pass over Jordan in the morning light.

**RAILWAY ACROSS THE APENNINES.**—The Railway across the Apennines, in Italy, extending from Turin to Genoa, is said to have the greatest grade in Europe. The high grade is near the town of Gleni, the ascent being 185 feet to the mile. Experiments have been shown that two locomotives, drawing a train of six loaded gravel cars, weighing altogether one hundred tons, ascended the grade at a time when the rails were exceedingly wet and slippery, at a speed of nineteen miles per hour. This is a feat unprecedented, in the annals of railway history.

**SUN STRUCK.**—In the scalding heat of the 4th July, a lad apparently fourteen years of age, fell at noon in the street of Central Row. He was carried into the State House yard and laid senseless on the ground. Dr. Childs of East Hartford, being near, ordered a dash of cold water on the head. This was done, and the boy immediately revived. It should be remembered that in such cases, cold water should be dashed upon the head, and a swallow of ardent spirits is of value.—*Hartford Times*.

**DISINFECTING AGENTS.**—It may not be generally known that coffee is an excellent disinfecting agent when roasted and ground and exposed in an open vessel its effect is quite as powerful as chloride of lime, without its disagreeable smell.