WEEKLY SOUTHERN

many nails made like that at Milan, and distributed them after they had touched it.

In 1784, feathers from the wing of St. Michael were exhibited at Mount St. Michael, and the author of Vathek, in his travels in Spain, speaks of a feather from the wing of Gabriel, which he saw at the Escurial.

It is asserted that true relics will not suffer any false ones among them. On one occasion simplify the Latin grammar, a leading feature for example, a number of sacred bones which had been dug up at Cologne, were laid out on the seats of St. Mary's. Church in the Capital, at Cologne, covered with clean cloths, and as they became dry a great smell arose from

Goswin, the abbott, immediately knew that this was the work of the devil, and clothed in his sacerdotal garments, proceeded to exorcism, when a great horse bone jamped out of the midst as if projected by a whirlwind, and the offensive smell was succeeded by the usual grateful odor of relics. The wide spread devotion to relics was also universal in pagan antiquity; and it is rife among the followers of Mahomet and in the more ancient religions of India ;and it seems to be so gradual a transition from an innocent weakness to a gross superstition, that minds of high intelligence are often induced by the force of habit to admit things contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense.

4.6 THE PSALMODIST.

Praise ye the Lord, both young men and maidens, old men and children. Let them praise the name of the Lord.-Ps. cxlviii. 1, 12, 13.

1. Singing is a most important and pleasing part of all worship, and of nore more than of that of the family. The union of a household in this service, presents a most delightful scene. Together they attend the reading of the same great truths which form the basis of all religious sentiments and sound morality. Together they feed on the exceeding great and precious prom ises, which the Spirit has written for the afflicted people of God. Together they offer "prayer and supplication with thanksgiving," to God, seeking all needed individual, domestic, social, and public blessings. So ought they, together, to lift up their hearts and voices in the sweet songs of Zion. Let all sing. Let the tremulous tones of feeble age, the halting lispings of tender childhood, the strong, clear notes of man, and the soft and silvery voices of woman, mingle in sweet and solemn praise, morning and evening, around the beloved hearths of Chris-2. The Psalmodist, with all other excellencies

and claims to confidence, is eminently adapted to promote the accomplishment of this great purpose. In families where the head cannot set a tune, and where there is seldom, if ever, heard the sound of praise, let the neglected or misused "instrument" be called into requisition .-The wife or daughter can thus make a sanctified use of this kind of knowledge, which often "puffeth up," and is too frequently devoted to purposes of mere vanity and ostentation, or of mere worldly pleasure. Thus children would grow up fond of singing, attached to our church music, Church Psalmody, and Church doctrines, which are taught in this manner in a most pleasing form. If, as Dr. Alexander used to say, the realing of hymns was a most useful devotional exercise, how much more their singing.

3. And so there would be infused a more cheerful and exalted Christian sentiment in all our Christian households, those "dwellings of Jacob," which God loves. Better, it is true, that a family unite in reading a portion of Scripture together, than to have no family religious service. Still better to add prayer to the reading of the word, but best of all to enjoy the whole privilege-that "old men and children," "young men and maidens," unitedly praise the Lord, as well as read his word, and seek his favor. care not who makes the laws, if I can make the ballads of a nation," was a remark of a wise statesman, who, at once, thus evinced his deep insight of human nature, and his just appreciation of the power of music and poetry in moulding character. Oh! what a nation would this be, were there "light in every dwelling," and from the hearts and voices of thousands of families, morning and evening, the praises of God were uttered !

4. Our congregational music will never be what it ought to be, till we have more family sing. Let children be taught and trained to sing. Let them be encouraged to learn hymns by memory, and sing when alone. Singing often keeps out Satan. The question is often My 20, 19, 18, 8, 10, 19, 11, was a celebrated line of railway uni es Nashville and the city of asked. "What can we do to improve our church music?" Some propose organs; some want larger choirs; some hire musicians; we say, sing at home, at work, in the field.

5. Singing is part of heaven's blest employment. Let us learn the bles ed art "before we quite forsake our clay." "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord."-Home and For eign Record.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS .- The London Spectator mentions a curious remedy new in use in Swedish hospitals, for that form of madness which exhibits itself in an uncontrollable appetite for alcoholic stimulants, which we commend to those of our readers who profess an interest in the fate of the unfortunate drunkard. The process is thus described :

"We will suppose that the liquor which the patient is addicted to drinking, is the commonest in the country-say gin. When he enters he hospital for the treatment, he is supplied with his favorite drink, and with no other; if anything else is given to him, or any other food, it is flavored with gin. He is in Heaven-the very atmosphere is redolent of his favorite perfume! His room is scented with gin; his bed, clothes, every thing around him; every mouthful he eats or drinks, every thing he touches; every zephyr that steals into his room, brings to him still gin. He begins to grow fired of itbegins rather to wish for something else-begins to find the oppression intolerable-hates itcannot bear the sight or scent of it-longs for emancipation, and is at last emancipated; he issues into fresh air a cured man; dreading nothing so much as a return of that loathed persecutor which would not leave an hour's rest in his confinement. "This remedy," says our cotemporary, appears to have been thoroughly effectual-so effectual, that persons who deplored their uncontrollable propensity, have petitioned for admission to the hospital in order to be cured, and they have been cured."

THE ELDER COLERIDGE .- De Quincey, in describing the life and writings of Coleridge. speaks of the father of that distinguished scholar, poet and philosopher. He represents him as a clergyman of profound learning, great simplicity of character, and exceedingly eccentric in his habits. Among the whims which were prompted by his good nature, was an attempt to in which simplification was to do away with the "unmeaning" name of the accusative case, and substitute the more simple and significant one of quale quare-quiditive case. He tailed, however, in his attempt at improvement, for which the boys at our academies must be duly thankful. As an illustration of the learned and reverend anecdote is given :

"Dining in a large party one day, the modshirt emerging from a part of his habiliments. which we will suppose to have been his waisted to persist, and still another, until the learned rum still remained to reduce into obedience.

however, at the obstinacy, of the insurrectionwhen the mistress of the house, rising to lead away the ladies from the table, and all parties naturally rising with her, it became suddenly apparent to every eye that the worthy Orientalthe capacious receptacles of his own habiliments -under the delusion that it was his own shirtthe snowy folds of a lady's gown belonging to his next neighbor; and so voluminously, that a very small portion of it, indeed, remained for which was, of course, that the lady appeared inafter certain operations, upon the vicar's dress, and a continued refunding and rolling out of snowy mazes upon snowy mazes, in quantities which at length proved too much for the graviarose from all parties, but the erring and unhappy refunding with all his might-perspiring and refunding-until he had paid up the last arrears of his long debt, and thus put an end to a case of distress more memorable to himself and his parishioners than any "quale-quare quiditive' case that had probably ever perplexed his learn-

sheet, in the Arabic language, at four dollars a year. It is devoted mainly to the powers that be, and every one in the employ of the Pacha is obliged to subscribe to it.

For the Southern Weekly Post. ACROSTICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 21 letters.

My 2, 14, 20, 6, 4, was a derty among the Gauls. description-chiefly of wood and scarcely two My 3, 18, 9, 6, 20, was the fabricator of the alike! When a devastating fire sweeps away famous wooden horse.

My 7, 8, 5, 21, 8, was an Egyptian deity. My 8, 14, 10, 19, was a beautiful priestess of

My 9, 18, 8, 5, 10, 6, 20, was a Greek historian. My 10, 8, 13, 4. 6, 20, was a King of Thrace. Mv 11, 3, 10, 19, was the sixth of the Roman "Georgia Illustrated."

My 12, 17, 21, 8, 14, is a Geographical name. My 13, 10, 19, 4, was the god of love.

My 14, 6, 10, 17, 18, 5, 11, was a King of

My 15, 6, 1, 11, 19, is a Geographical name,

My 16, 9, 19, was a philosopher of Constantin-My 17, 18, 10, 3, 20, is a Geographical name. lanta, 103 miles, the Western and Atlantic to My 18, 9, 16, 13, & 4, was a King of Thessaly. Chattanooga, 138 miles, and the Nashville and

Carolina. Wake Forest College April 1854.

For the Southern Weekly Post. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

SIR VERNLY.

I am composed of 19 letters. My 1, 15, 8, 6, 3, 18, is a country in South A-

" 2, 5, 8. 12, is a lake in the United States.

" 3, 4, 15, 9, 2, is a river in North Carolina.

" 4, 16, 3, 6, is a volcano in Sicily. " 5, 15, 9, 9, 8, 18, is a country in Europe.

" 6, 3, 17, is a cape on the coast of the United

" 7, 8, 19, 11, is a town in Peru. " 8, 17, 3, is a small river in Austria.

" 10, 8, 1, 18, is a gulf in Europe.

" 11, 9, 8, 6, is one of the grand divisions of the globe.

" 12, 1, 2, 11, 17, is an ancient name of a sea on the coast of Asia Minor.

" 13, 6, 9, 9, 18, is a town in the Chinese Em-

" 14, 6, 14, 15, I1, is an island in Oceanica.

" 15, 13, 9, 16, 4, 5, is a province in Ireland. " 16, 18, 19, 14, 11, is a bay on the coast of

Florida.

" 17, 8, 1, 4, 10, is a river in Africa. " 18, 10, 11, 13, is a sea in As a.

" 19, 18, 8, 3, 4, is one of the United States. My whole was a brave general in the Revolu-

H. M. G.

Answer to Enigma in the Post of April 1st, is the letter S.

Post.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER XLI.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14, 1854. The Railroad City-Its annals-Its population-A heterogeneous place-Monsters-Style of Architecture-A stone Mountain-Long lines of railway - Watchmen -- Macon -- Elegant mansions-Female college-Thoughts on Female

metery-The Spring-Off.

appropriately called the Railroad City, for it owes its origin to railways-and is now the point at which four important roads meet. These land gentleman's simplicity, the following laughable are the Georgia railroad from Augusta, the Macon and Western road from Macon, the State road to Chattanooga, [Tennessee] and the Atest divine was suddenly shocked by perceiving lanta and Lagrange road to the Chattahoochee some part, as he conceived, of his own snowy river at West Point. The history of this town is remarkable and affords an almost unparallelcoat. It was not that; but for decorum we will are comprehended within one decade. Ten to. so call it. The stray portion of his own sup. years ago I passed over the ground which is posed tunic was admonished of its error by a now occupied with its thousand structures, and con has laid out a large cemetery, near to the forcible thrust back into its proper home; but there was not a single token of its existence .- city. It is situated upon the banks of the river still another limbus persisted to emerge, or seem. A storehouse and post-office, in the woods, there to which it descends by many undulations of gentleman absolutely perspired with the labor of beyond this there was nothing to indicate the re-establishing order. And, after all, he saw site of a city. Now, how changed is the aspect | Mount Auburn and Greenwood literally " Garwith anguish that arrears of the snowy indeco- of things. Here is a flourishing town-whose dens of the dead." This cemetry is called To this remnant of rebellion he was proceed- circumference, and within which there is scarce- queen of the flowers--but of an enterprising citiing to apply himself-strangely confounded, ly any spot that does not exhibit some evidence zen of Macon, who bears her poetical name.

No accurate census of the population has been taken, but there can be no question that it exceeds six thousand, a number which is constantly augmenting. I do not suppose that ist had been most laboriously stowing away, into another such a scene as that which Atlanta preand anomalies-a heterogeneous compound of city and country-of bustle and backwoods, of hotels and hovels-of private mansions and cotthe lady's own use; the natural consequence of tages, of great railroad structures and shanties encompassing them in every direction. Right extricably yoked to the learned theologian, and through the centre of the town extend numercould not in any way effect her release, until ous parallel tracks of iron, upon which, for at least eighteen hours out of the twenty four, huge black monsters are perpetually gliding about in opposite directions puffing out smoke by day and fire by night-and ever and anon uttering their ty of the company. Inexhaustible laughter unearthly screams-producing a horrible din to ears not accustomed to such sounds.

I have not time to give you the particulars the progress of this city, but you can imagine that it has been singularly rapid to have produced such results as these I have indicated, with in a period of eight years !

Until very recently the architecture of the place was of the meanest possible order .-The houses and stores were built of wood, and the prevailing idea seemed to be that anything There is only one paper in Egypt-a monthly which would keep out the rain was good enough. Of late, however, a change has taken place, and numerous beautiful and picturesque edifices have risen up. The railway companies have built and are constructing works and station houses of great extent and of some architectural elegance. Whole blocks of neat Greek buildings are to be found-though upon the principal bu-My 1, 9, 16, 13, 18, 8, 6, 4, was a King of Mysia. siness street, the stores are still of the shabbiest the whole of this combustible mass, the spirit My 4, 13, 16, 3, 11, 14, was the sister of Helios. of improvement will probably replace it with My 5, 16, 9, 11 was one of the earliest Grecian substantial and city-like stores - with iron fronts, or, better still, with fronts and facings of the bril My 6, 16, 17, 20, 4, 13, 20, was a King of liant light-gray granite, which is found in the vicinity, and of which, I may sav, en passantthere is a mountain, over a thousand feet high visible from the city. This is the celebrated Stone Mountain -so much the resort of curious visiters for many years past, and first fully described in a rare and beautiful volume entitled

Atlanta is situated about half way between the cities of Savannah and Nashville. A line of nearly six hundred miles of connected railroad unites these two cities, and the traveler may pass between them with comfort in the brief space of forty hours. This line of railroad embraces the central from Savan ah to Macon. 190 miles long, the Macon and Western, to At-My 19, 21, 8, 5, was the leader of a conspiracy | Chattanooga 150 miles—the precise total length being 581. A still longer line of continuous Charleston-the total sum of miles upon this My 21, 6, 10, 11, 6, 20, was a King of the latter route being, if I mistake not, exactly six hundred. Perhaps three-fourths of the produce My whole is a flourishing periodical of North of Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama, which is brought to this city, finds its way to Charleston-whose large banking capital, of over twelve millions of dollars, gives it immense advantages over its rival, Savannah, with a banking capital hitherto not exceeding three millions of dollars.

I reached this city between midnight and day break-and while I was proceeding along its principal street-flooded with the radiance of a full moon, I saw the watchmen on their rounds, and heard their cry of "Two o'clock, and all's well." The incident struck me as singular. had been wont to associate the watchman with his monotonous cry with the very oldest and and grayest of towns-while here where the forest trees rise up amid brick and mortar, and everything else is new-the old custom and " 9, 11, 13, 16, 6, is a town in Buenos Ayres. the old cry seemed almost an illusion of the moon had not shone, the watch would have borne

> . I have not given you any notes of my visit to Macon, where the united claims of business and pleasure caused me to linger for three or four days. I have no fancy for the city of Macon, per se. It is a sandy waste, insufferably hot in summer, and sickly withal, from its position upon the banks of a muddy river. Many of its citizens reside, however, in the suburhs, which are hilly and adorned with very handsome houses and gardens.

The most noticeable building upon the hills is the Wesleyan Female College, a Methodist school, to which belongs the questionable honor of being the first of the new Legion Female Colleges-so called-which exist in the South. I wish there was any satisfactory evidence that the standard of female education is elevated by To Enigma of April 8th, Southern Weekly these ambitious institutions. Some of them, I.

Education-Wealth of Macon-Rose Hill Ce- for this unhappy result, in that they allow their ed to him. He has been raised in violation of My DEAR POST :- This place is sometimes very cease to be children! The evil is only too pre- wretchedness pays some of the penalties anvalent and too lamentable. I would I could nexed to the violation of those laws. lift a potential voice against it all through our

But to return from my digression. Macon has more wealth, perhaps, than any other southern city of its size. The evidences of this are numerous, but perhaps the chief one is, that its very extensive commerce is monopolized by a few merchants. These live in handsome style, led instance of rapid growth. Its entire annals in the elegant mansions I have already alluded

With commendable liberality and taste Mawas - which bore the name of Marthaville - but | hill and dell - affording innumerable natural resources for the creation of such charms as make corporate boundary is a circle of six miles in | "Rose Hill," in honor, I believe-not of the

I am now enjoying all the loveliness of a southern Spring. The forest is arrayed in its robe of light green verdure; the multitudinous flowers are out in their gay apparel-the mocking bird makes the woods vocal with its songs -the roses blossom in the gardens and over the sents is to be found within the ample territory | trellised porches of the houses. Everything is of the United States. It is a place of contrasts beautiful at this season—for the spirit of the sions. The idea seems to have prevailed in spring seems to throw a halo over every object. I have no doubt, my dear Post, that your city is now worthy of all the praises you claim for it. I can readily imagine the luxuriance and brilliance of the foliage which clothes its noble elms, and the beauty of its well cultivated gardens .-There are few of these latter tokens of a high civilization vet to be found in this city of a day. There-that horrible scream warns me to pack

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

For the Southern Weekly Post.

ments are more permanent, her smiles of longer vantage ground we have abandoned.

cantile community fortune is a whimsical, flip- One obvious cause is the influence of negroes pant, flirting dame. We not unfrequently see upon our childhood. Theoretically they are the merchant engage in his business with limithe most aristocratic class we have, and hold it ted means. He embarks with moderate pros- as an incontrovertible maxim that hard work is pects and humble expectations. But the winds not a part of a gentleman's business. They lose are favorvable and the gale of prosperity wafts no opportunity of impressing this notion upon him straight into the port of fortune. There she the tender minds of the young who are brought may smile upon him, and caress him with ma- up in contact with them, and in after life it is ny promises of continued friendship. She per- apt to be maintained by the self-respect of the suades him to raise his family in luxury and ruling race. But there are other influences, idieness, teaches them to despise labor, and to tending to the same result, which it is unimporlook down with contempt upon the laboring tant that we should consider. We wish rather community. His children grow up inactive, to point the attention of our readers to the facand effeminate, with feeb'e bodies and feebler itself, and to urge upon them the necessity of minds. Perhaps at this moment fortune deserts | modifying in this respect the education of our him. The markets have deceived him, or the youth. It is highly desirable to remove the tempest has raged, and his ships with all their false impression to some extent, and to convince cargoes are buried in the bottom of the ocean. them that a great error has been committed by He who but yesterday was the wealthiest man confounding the activity of business with the in his neighborhood is now a bankrupt. Those drudgery of muscular labor. We would not proud, feeble-framed sons and daughters, who have our educated and refined young gentlebut a few hours ago boasted of their immense men to adopt the spirit of French socialism, and wealth, and shunned and despised labor, are illustrate the dignity of labor by actual partici now the poorest of the poor. They are not on- pation in the fatigues of the field or the work ly destitute of the means of subsistence, but are shop; but we would open before them the vast destitute of the ability to earn a subsistence .- | field of commercial, manufacturing, and mechani-Thrown upon the charity of the world, without cal enterprise, and urge them to consider that means and without ability. How absurd, un- these pursuits can be elevated to their own level reasonable and pernicious in its tendency is by a hearty dedication of their talents and acthat aristocratic spirit which prompts men'to quirements to the great objects they involve .rear their children in idleness and an abhor- Why is it that we have so few of our own citirence of useful employments. One of the first zens, comparatively, engaged in executing and blessings a parent can confer upon his offspring propelling the various enterprises of improve is to train it up in useful employments and in- ment and development now in progress around dustrious habits. What a pleasing thing it us? We have the mind to conceive and prowould be for persons, when fortune frowns and ject, but the information and tact necessary to deserts them, to have a resource within them the proper execution of such things must generselves, to be able to fall back, for a subsistence, ally be imported from distant States, and in to the labors of their own hands. The most spite of our pride we are compelled constantly opulent have no guarantee that their children to confess that we do not know anything about will long remain rich, or even in easy circum- such matters. It is just such knowledge that stances. Indeed, if we may judge from obser- constitutes power, and when we admit our ignovation, the probabilities are strong against this rance, we also confess our weakness. Many supposition. A man could not reasonably ex- suppose that capital alone is wanting, but it pect all his children, if he have many, to con- must be obvious, on reflection, that we want tinue independent of labor. Then as he would still more a general acquaintance among our expect some one or more, sooner or later, to be educated classes with the details of business under the necessity of laboring, and as no man and the practical sciences. can foresee which it is to be, so all should be

ing by the labor of their own hands.

beds-forcing the young mind to a merely su- has so constituted us and so arranged things perficial, and of course, unhealthy development. around us, that we are compelled to do his will The whole system of female education in this or be miserable. The listless, feeble, and effemcountry, let me suggest, is lamentably wrong. inate son, rocked in the cradle of idleness, nurs-It proposes to build without a suitable founda- ed in the lap of luxury and taught in the school tion-and since it cannot find support for a of ease and indolence, is destitute of those traits solid and substantial superstructure, it exhausts of character, an indomitable energy and a nevitself in making meretricious ornaments and er-failing perseverance, which enabled his fafancy appendages to a stunted and ill-proporther to accumulate wealth. He is incapable tioned mind. Parents are greatly censurable even of retaining that which has been bequeathdaughters to become young ladies before they physical and moral laws, and in his poverty and

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WILLIAM D. COOKE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

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Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for he Southern Weekly Post. MR. H. P. Dournir is our authorized agent for the State of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and TENNESSEE.

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.

One of the errors of the southern people in past years, which has greatly retarded their prosperity, has been the habit of educating their sons almost universally for the learned profes every class of society, the negroes included, that labor is not genteel enough for a gentleman, and that one born in easy circumstances or affluence cannot, without a sacrifice of dignity, stoop to those employments which require much muscular exertion. Hence the crowded state of the two professions of law and medicine, and the general aspiration of our young men to those equivocal honors which political parties so liberally provide. We say nothing of the pulpit. because alas, the same false pride which has filled other professions to overflowing, has only operated to deter the educated youth of the

South from its sacred duties. The wheel of fortune revolves with perpetual There are, we know, certain proprieties bemotion. It is gradually or suddenly elevating longing peculiarly to each of the various classes the humble and poor and bringing down the into which society naturally arranges itself, exalted and rich. Very few persons are entire- which ought always to be observed and mainly stationary in their circumstances. It is nev- tained. Mutual respect depends upon the reertheless true, that many families are apparent- cognition of the differences between them, and ly in the same circumstances now as twenty not only confusion, but disagreement and disyears ago. Their prospects in the world have cord uniformly ensue, when men in one sphere undergone no important change. They dwell affect those habits and manners which belong under the same roof, cultivate the same fields, to another. But we have carried our ideas of in the same manner, rive, in a measure, the taste too far for our own welfare, and are just same team; yet, even these, if they have not beginning to perceive that in our anxiety to been improved, have doubtless been gradually preserve the robe of our personal dignity un deteriorating. With such the wheel of fortune spotted by toil, we have insensibly fallen behas revolved very gradually, or it has perbap | hind other portions of the country, and lost that been vacillating. But even here it will, per- social, moral and political influence which might haps, in the next generation undergo an entire have palliated if not justified our pride.

revolution. In the agricultural community the | - We begin now to perceive that those parts of revolutions are generally gradual. In it fortune the Union in which labor is considered respects is less whimsical. She comes to the farmer in | ble and honorable, have advanced far beyond us in a sober, unostentatious way, and by degrees | wealth, and intelligence, and to feel the necessity blesses and cheers him on to renewed and great- of infusing something of the same spirit into our

er exertions for her. With him her attach- own people, in order to recover, if possible, the duration, and her blessings less conspicuous, but | It would be unnecessary to enquire into the more rational and beneficial. With the mer- causes of this error among the southern people. We beg leave to urge our young men of tal-

trained and prepared, if need be, to gain a livents and education to consider the superior dignity of those employments which are contribut-The great architect who fabricated the hu- ing most effectually to the progress of society. man constitution, has made active and useful It is not the professions of law, medicine, or poliemployment an indispensable condition of its ties, that are doing most to elevate our country well-being and happiness. Without activity and civilize mankind. Religion, education, comthe physical system becomes emaciated and fee- merce, and the mechanic arts are doing infiniteble. The mind of man must and will be em- ly more, and offer to the nobler aspirations of ployed. If it is not employed in that which is the young the most inviting theatres of enterright and useful it will be employed in that prise and usefulness. We must get rid of the which is wrong and calculated to make it mis- old negro notion that every high-minded young erable. Thus we see that the Author of our man must be a lawyer, a doctor, or a military know, are nothing better than educational hot- being and great moral Governor of the universe, man, and see that more of our youth are edu-

cated in future with reference to those depart- signs of Russia, and it will be gratifying to no ments of business which a false pride has left so trals in all Christian lands to observe, the

the study of the classics, but the classics do not has been removed, by securing a recognition deserve the abuse they have received. In the the rights of all the Christian subjects and literary department of education they are too | Sultan. little cultivated, and cannot be excluded from literary institutions without causing a forfeiture of the title. But by all means let those whom nature or circumstances have qualified for business pursuits, be so educated as best to prepare them for such avocations, and let them no longer covet literary honors, or waste the precious years of early life in fruitless dalliance with the

CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12th.—An indignation meeting held at the Chinese Museum to-night, composed of French nation of the course of Judge Woodard, of the Supreme Court, in his recent decision in the suit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia against the trustees of more rational dignity for the future. the Holy Trinity Church, to obtain possession of the property. The Germans and French Catholics say the Judge favored the Jesuit party, and appointed a majority of the arbiters on that side. The party opposed to the Bishop among the trustees refused to give up the church, and the Judge committed them for contempt to prison.

American Catholics were invited to participate in the meeting, and all who were opposed to the iron rule of the Jesuits and priesthood. Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches delivered in German, French and English. The affair creates much excitement.

It cannot fail to gratify every true-hearted American to perceive among the Catholic population of this country a growing spirit of manly independence, which refuses to submit unconditionally to the tyrannical authority of their clerical rulers. Such events as that mentioned above, revives within us the hope that a large portion of the adherents of that Church, however blind their faith, are yet unwilling to prostrate their personal and political rights at the foot of t e papal throne. We respect them for such an exercise of the liberty secured to them by our constitution, and earnestly hope that the terrors of ecclesiastical censure will not again force them into chains.

This is a great question which the Catholics

of Philadelphia and Buffalo have raised, wheth er they, as laymen, shall or shall not be allowed to hold church property independently of their bishops. We understand that these mitred gentlemen are endeavoring to establish in this country the arbitrary method of administration which is so generally and consistently practiced in the despotic States of Europe, by which all the Church property of their denomination must vest in their own immaculate hands. They have the afternoon the Hon. Abram Rencher was Legislature the passage of a law to this effect, and Secretaries. On Thursday morning the and there were not wanting Protestant Ameri- Committee reported Col. Thomas Brass can demagegues in that body, to conciliate the Northampton, as the nominee for Govern favor of the more ignorant and bigoted Catho- which nomination was unanimously confirme lies, by urging the adoption of the measure.— by the Convention. We believe it did not succeed. But it may be well to remember that this monopoly is still claimed by the bishops in virtue of ecclesiastical law, and that the notorious Bedini, who came to handsome and flattering notice of the Post and this country under pretence of political business with the governments of the United States and Brazil, came in point of fact, to arbitrate the our archives, and desire to assure the Vindica question between the congregation at Buffalo tor that, politics aside, we are pleased with its and their bishop, and decided it of course against the rights of the laity.

We say it is a great question, not only religiously but politically, and one in which the behests the independent spirit of the Southern citizens of the United States of all denominations are deeply interested. Shall the servile too's of a foreign potentate, who wields not only religious but political influence, be made the trustees of the vast resources of the Catholic Church in the United States, responsible only to was a man of great learning and high character, the foreign despot whom they obey for the man- and has left a void not easily filled. ner in which they employ such formidable power? Neither the Sultan nor his Christian subjects would allow the Czar of Russia, who is the head of the great body of the Greek Church, to usurp such a control over the church property in Turkey. How then can Protestant or Catholic Republican citizens of this free country consent to so gross a usurpation? To resist and rebuke such pretensions is not bigotry, but self- Treaty by a large vote in the Senate. respect and self-defence, and we believe the intelligent Catholics and Protestants of the United States will unite to prevent their consummation.

PROF. AGASSIZ, in a recent lecture before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, stated his belief that the human race existed on the globe a hundred and fifty thousand years this place and ricinity on the night of Tuesday

This little paragraph has been traveling the rounds of the papers for some weeks, and many persons have no doubt read it as the utterance of an oracle. If some American named Smith or Jones had said the same, it would have been regarded as presumption; but coming from Professor Agassiz, a Swiss savant, who has imported here the old skepticism which has begun to be unfashionable in Europe, it obtains currency in all the papers, and is eagerly swallowed by a voracious public. Come however whence it may, it is an unsupported assertion, due to the vanity of flattered and pampered science. It was truthfully and beautifully said by the poet Young, that "The undevout astronomer is mad." the public to its contents. But as this class of philosophers seem to have had their minds elevated and their souls puri- received, and is full of interesting articles-nonfied by the contemplation of the heavens, so the of them too long for the patience of the reader. students of geology and the associate sciences appear, in many cases, to have suffered an ob- been received, and appears to possess its usual scuration of intellect and faith by some opposite | meists. influence. The soul, absorbed in such pursuits, is We are indebted to a friend for a bandsomeapt to lose its heat, light, and animation, and to ly printed copy of the Funeral Discourse of the become petrified as a fossil among the dark cav- Rev. Dr. Sprague, on the death of the late Rev. erns and primitive rocks of the anti-deluvian Dr. Joshua Bates, of Massachusetts.

bring us deeply interesting news of great events. The malicious designs of the Czar are, thanks to the timely revelation of his secret correspondence with the British government, no longer a surmise. The cool proposition to distribute the fragments of the Turkish enfpire among the great Powers, betrayed a wish that was "father to the thought" that that empire was near its end. Who an doubt that he, with England and France, could have easily prevented the catastrophe he pretends to foresee as inevitable, or that he has conceived the deliberate design of hastening its occurrence! What may be the ulterior expectations of England and France, we cannot know. We may have our suspicions, which we long since expressed; but there can there were afteen cases of cholera on board the be no doubt that it is their present purpose to steamer Bell Key, on her recent passage from New sustain the integrity of Turkey against the de- Orleans to Cairo.

one of the stipulations of the tripartite trans We have heard a great outcry of late against the last decent pretext for Russian aggress

> INSTRUCTIVE NARRATIVE.—The following teresting little account of a battle royal L two well-known combatants, is probably fall and intended to illustrate the tug and sle of our two great political parties to over-zealous partizans on both sides would reflect for a moment that the controver which they are engaged appears to many headed and sober-minded men, just as un fied and absurd as the duello between the and rat, and that a political triumph is me ly about as worthy of monumental perpension as that in the fable, they would probable some little of their violence, and behave we

FROG AND RAT .- A desperate encounter : place between a frog and a rat, at a brook no slaughter house of Uriah Wiggin, in this town rat came down to the brook to drink, and ing a frog, "with force and arms" made upon him, by making a firm grasp with his no sooner did the rat make his hold than olunged into the water, dragging his antiwith him where he remained until the ray was pelled to let go, and made for dry land, closel sued by the frog. As soon as the frog : above water, he was again attacked by the a second time the latter became the subject water bathing. This feat was several time formed, until the rat, from exhaustion and do ing, fell a prey. After the frog became as that his antagonist was dead, he seated him on his careass, with all the complaisance in ble, where he remained for half an hour, exulting over his hard won victory .-- Dover Gazette

Another Victim.-A man named A Amis, a carpenter residing in this city, was four dead on Monday morning last in the peleil hood of several places where liquor is sold, and an inquest was held over the body by Corone Scott. Verdict, died of intoxication. This man leaves a helpless family to struggle unprotectagainst the calamities of life, and cold must the heart that feels no commiseration for the The manifest increase of drinking in our con munity will, we very much fear, before the ver is out, add others to the number of those alr dy so bereaved and desolate.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. - This body vened in the Commons Hall on Wednesday a noon, and organized temporarily by the appo ment of the Hon. Asa Biggs as Chairman. pointed President, with several Vice President

COMPLIMENTARY .- We acknowledge our ligations to the Staunton Vindicator for the its conductors, contained in its last issue but one. We take pleasure in recording it among own devotion to our common cause in the South, and hope that party ties will never be allowed to confine in servile bondage to party

The Rev. Dr. Sampson of the Union Theolo gical Seminary, Prince Edward county, Va.; died at his residence on Saturday the 8th just. He

Snow .- There was a spitting of snow here on Monday last, but the ground was wet and it would not lie. Snows in this region are generally too conscientious for that.

Congress.-We have nothing very interesting to record of the action of this body since our last, except the rejection of the Gadsden

CHARLESTON CONVENTION .- This Body adjourned on the 17th to meet again in New Orleans on the second Monday in January, 1855.

FROST-was quite heavy and destructive in

We omitted last week to notice the great improvement and enlargement that has taken place in the FARMER'S JOYRNAL. It is now published by W. D. Cooke & Co., Dr. Tompkins continuing as formerly its editor. We think the character of this valuable monthly is now established, and its enterprising and spirited editor has every reason to be proud of the success of his forts. A new Prospectus has been issued with the last, or April number, which is the first of the 3d volume, and we invite the attention of

The NATIONAL MAGAZINE for May has been The Ladies' KEEPSAKE, for April, has also

Breach of Promise. - A damsel of 20 years of THE WAR .- The struggle between Russia and age recently sued a widower aged 45, in Indiana, the Western Powers has at last commenced in for breach of promise, and laid her damages at \$1. earnest, and every steamer from Europe will 000. The testimony was that the defendant had visited her four different times, and that the plaintiff once rode behind him, on his grey mare, from church, and that she had upon one occasion, sent her "gay Lothario" a sugar kiss verse, of about the tollowing effect

" Why go you lop-sided, thus all alone. Why not take a rib, to re-place thine own?" The jury, after mature deliberation, awarded the fair suitor \$90 damages for her crushed affections, believing that sum sufficient to plaster up hor brokan heart .- Louisville Courier.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera begins to make its appearance on the Mississippi river. By the last foreign news it was also beginning to make its appearance in various places in Great Britain, and in various places on the continent. It is stated that