POST. WBBKLY SOUTHERN THE

AGRICULTURE THE ONLY BEAL SOURCE OF WEALTH.

A late number of the "Country Gentleman" publishes an abstract from a writer in the "Mark-Lane Express," which we give below in connection with De Bow's Review of what our own government has done to encourage this true and fertile source of national wealth. The comparison with what other governments are doing ought to shame and incite our own to more liberality.

"A writer in the Mark-Lane Express maintains the position that commerce and manufactures must ever be secondary to the cultivation of the soil, and that the latter is not only the most important of all the industrial pursuits of man, but also the only real source of wealth. In proof of the truth of this position, he compares the nature and results of other industrial pursuits with that of the cultivation of the soil. It may tend to elevate the business of the farmer, both in his own estimate and that of others, to consider some of the principal points and features in this comparison. For this purpose we present a brief outline of them to the American reader. "First, us to commerce. There is nothing produced by commerce, its office being merely the barter of commodities. And whether this barter takes place between one country and another or between individuals of the same coun-T try, it is but an exchange of equivalents. Hence it is to be regarded as a mere medium for the distribution or circulation of wealth, and not as in any way contributing to its existence or production. Then as to manufactures, there is no matter produced which did not previou-ly exist, their office being on'y to convert material previously existing into forms of greater, utility or convenience. Mining, at first sight, may appear to have a greater claim to the production of wealth, but does not, in reality, produce anything which did not before exist, every pound of coal, iron, silver or gold having previously existed in the bowels of the earth before being taken from them. Agriculture alone affords an increase of matter; and the surplus of this over the cost of production constitutes the only increase of real wealth or capital. But however true this may be, it must be remembered that commerce by the exchange of commodities, and manufactures by giving to the matters produced by agriculture a more useful form, are greatly ' conducive to the aggrandizement of nations; and to the convenience and comfort of their population." Savs De Bow :- " Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, for a period of thirty-six years consecutively, all recommended an improvement of agriculture, or national schools; and the same principles and powers are involved in each of their recommendations, and no one of the subsequent Presidents advising against it; Mr. Taylor and Filmore strongly recommending, and their secretaries ; the resolutions of Legislatures, petitions of agricultural societies, and of the people, and the interest of 18 millions of our inhabitants yea, of the whole, I ask, if all this combined is entitled to any consideration ? It has received but very little. But I am told there is a patent office, and the farmers are abundantly enlightened with the crumbs that fall from its table.-The patent office, until 1831, during Gen. Jackson's administration, when he called Mr. Elsworth to it, was a burlesque, and is now, upon farming, compared with the wants of this great nation. Mr. Elsworth was a practical farmer; but he had all to do, and nothing to do with. He was the first in that office to give any atten tion to agriculture. But the first appropriation for that object was in 1839, \$1,000 for collect- spects to a thorough-brod. Such an animal is ing agricultural statistics; in 1842, \$1,000; in 184 3. \$2.000 ; in 1844, \$2.000 ; in 1845, \$3, 000: 1847, \$3,000; in 1848, \$3,500; in 1849, \$3 500 ; in 1850, \$4,500 ; in 1851, \$5,500 ; ____ total \$29,500, in 75 years. The cost of printing is not included, and cannot be ascertained, as the report of the Commissioner was all published in one volume until the last two years. What breed. can this small pittance do for this nation? Scarcely enough in any one year to defray the ordinary expanses of correspondence. " The fund is to be distributed by the commissioner of patents, who is not selected for his knowledge of agriculture, (whose main business is of a different character, and more than he can do.) and may or may not be acquainted with it The business must therefore be done by an unacredited agent. Where is our agricultural department ? Peut up in the cellar of the patent office, and cannot be found at mid day without a candle; and when found, a single c crk struggling to get up the report. When it is up and out, there are but four hundred volumes of each congressional district of one hundred thousand population, and that a reading people; and there are more calls for this document than all others of a public character, and fast gaining in reputation from editors over the Union, and the public generally, inadequate as it is. "There is no country where the mind is so inquisitive, and information so generally desired and possessed as in America. Travel over the whole world and return, and the truth is seen and felt more palpably. To us the masses of the world are looking for improvement, physically and morally, and for it they seek us in thousands daily. In the United States there are but about thirty agricultural periodicals published, and there are five hundred thousand copies taken and read by the people-a mere drop to the ocean. There are agricultural journals in the State of New-York that have six times greater circulation than any single paper of the kind in Europe. This only shows how great the thirst we ought to assist in gratifying. In America there is not an agricultural school aided or patronized by the government : and in fact, it may be said there is none at all. Some are just beginning to struggle for life, but the faint, feeble feeling of the general government infuses itself into every part of its great family, and paralyzes the whole body. There is not what may be regarded as a text book in any branch of agriculture or rural economy in America. "Compare what America has done with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at it. Russia has in all sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agricultura Society of St. Petersburg was established by Queen Catharine. There are under the patronz age of the French government seventy school farms, besides five first-class colleges, in which for.

zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle on the culture of woods, forests, &c, These are supported through out the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the use of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement. The government expends in three veterinary schools, a year, for instruction, 754,200 francs : for instrution in agriculture 2.731,468 francs ; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses and science connected with it alone, 1.776,400 francs. The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows : The applicant must not be less than sevenseen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifi cations : to be able to forge a horse or ox shoe after two heatings ; pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to pracce veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma. In Belgium, great attention is paid to the subject. There are a hundred agricultural schools or col leges established by the government-a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. The torne their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the products of the land, and are farmed like a garden. Those facts I know, having traveled over considerable part of that country. In Saxony they have five schools : in Bavaria, thirty-three ; in Pru-sia, thirty-two; in Italy, two; in Scotland, two; in Ireland, sixty-three. The one at Glessnevin, near Dublin, I visited. I now consists of one hundred and twenty eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings, and they are about to add to their farm and increase their buildings. so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donaghy, I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical mon. With him I viewed the form, and their farming and buildings, etc., and it is carried out very respectfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the govern ment is giving them. They have colleges and agricultural schools in England sustained by the government-some four or five with large farms attached to them--where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money

professors are employed to lecture on botany

COMMUNICATIONS. METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER LXXX.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1855. Our Snow Carnival-The fall of the Snow-Broadway Scenes-The Sleigh Panorama-A dark side to the pic ture-Arrival of the Pacific-Stereotyped news from the rimea-Abolition lectures and Ethiopian performances -Progress of Christian art-Dr. Magoon's collection of pictures-Gilfelian's "Third Gallery of Portraits," The religious newspaper press of New York-The Union of two great Baptist journals—The organ of the new Bible version.

MY DEAR POST :- New York is holding a great merry making-the first snow carnival of e season! Yesterday morning before most of is were out of bed the snow began to fall, and all day long it descended in the good old-fashoned manner. By dinner time the silent conjueror had subdued the roar and hubbub of the streets. The noisy omnibus wheels rolled over the Russ pavement with scarcely an echoing ound. There was a great and almost unnatural quietness in the city. The air was full of snow literally, and the feathering crystals glided to the earth as dreams fall on innocent sleepers. Before dusk some of the omnibus lines had laid study up their lumbering coaches for a while and

most of the time plunging through undisturbed snow to the depth of ten or twelve inches .-There was little or no wind all day and the ight also was quiet; so that the snow has not lrifted-and at this hour-about mid day, the sleighing is admirable all over the city. It is quite impossible for any one who is not somewhat familiar with a northern winter, and with this metropolis to imagine such a scene as Broadway now presents. The snow has been eared off the pavements-(a city ordinance equires this to be done by 10 o'clock in the norving after a fresh snow-f.dl) and heaped upon the borders of the street. It still lies roon e window and door copings however and in spice of the warm sun-shine whitens the iron finces and the trees along the way. (I should not have omitted to say that vesterday at evenide, the parks and gardens presented the most fairy-like scenes you can conceive of !) Along e street itself-and the same is true of the Bowery and the principal avenues-there is a pernetual cavalcade of sleighs from the light cutter to the omnibus sleigh drawn by eight

The men immediately laid hands on the and beautiful of its kind, in this country. The object of the collection was to illustrate the poor officer, who vociferated loudly that the connection of Christianity with civilization, as other was the madman, and he the officer; but, developed in the fine arts of the successive pe- as this only confirmed the story previously told riods of the Christian era. He has obtained an by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure unbroken series of pictorial representations of his liberation. He was taken away, and be-Christian art in every era. The collection em- came so indignantly furious that the straight braces chiefly water color pictures from the pen- waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his cils of nearly all the deceased and living masters head was shaved secundum artem.

in that line of art. Among his splendid folios Meanwhile, the lunatic walked deliberately s one of the monuments of Exeter Cathedral, back to the inn, paid the reconing, and set out in which the original designs are placed side by on his journey homeward. The good people side with the etchings and proofs of the world in the country were, of course, surprised on see renowned engravings. He has, among other ing the wrong man return ; they were afraid that rare originals, a splendid window designed by the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the John Martin for the Northtransift of Westmin- officer, and they asked him, with much trepidaister Abbey. In this rare work the artist de- tion, what he had done with Mr. Stevenson. lineated the progress of Christianity-from Beth- "Done with him ?" said the madman, "why, lehem to London ! But it is impossible for me I left him at the Lancaster Asylum as mad as to give you a description of this beautiful galle- h-1?" which, indeed, was not very far from the ry of ecclesiastical and Christian art, within the truth; for the wits of the officer were well limits of a page or column. Dr. Magoon is en nigh upset by his unexpected detention- and gaged in the preparation of a work tracing the sub-equent treatment.

Further inquiry was fourthwith made by his nevitable connection of Christianity with human civilization, in which he will embody the neighbors, and it was ascertained that the results of many years earnest and enthusiastic man was actually in the a-ylum. A magistrate's rder was produced for his liberation, and he Messrs, Sheldon, Lamport & Blakeman have returned home with a hand kerchief tied round made their debut upon runners for the recently re-published Mr. Gdfillans "Third his head in lieu of the time winter. At ten o'clock last night and very of Portraits," in which the reader, who had bestowed pon it. his head in lieu of the covering which nature

thor, will discover a striking degree of progress.

There is in these sketches much more of the We often hear it asserted that civilization, skill of the analyst than in his previous works, notwithstanding its numerous benefits, has its Formerly he was all admiration or all censure, counterbalancing disadvantages, &c., in proof but the season of more reflective and dispassionof this the presumed decline of the moderns, in size, strength, and, physical superiority generalate criticism has come 'o him, and he takes a ly, is adduced. Among other declarations of far more comprehensive and generally just view is kind, the injured eyesight of civilized perof his subject. Mr. Gilfillan is a popular writer. sons especially of those living in cities, is bro't

Preserve the Eyesight.

a:Al no wonder, for he combines skill and earnforward estness in the handling of his themes. It is debut, if all other descriptions of physical derioration owe their origin, as we have but litlightful to be carried along upon the full and e doubt they do, to the revolution of the laws fresh current of his thoughts; nor does it break of nature, as is the case in this instance, then the charm of the motion if we find ourselves the fault should be laid to the charge, not of a now and then brought up by some opinion which too perfect civilization, but of an immature one. we do not deem quite or hordox in æsthetics. For we think it can be shown incontestibly that impaired evesight is the consequence of Mr. Gilfillan is a Christian writer and this is not excessive or improper use of the eye, either in to be overlooked in this age of specious and the victim or in his Incestry. If all the shortsuble infidelities which creep into so many of sighted, weaksighted and imperfectly sighted the attractive books of the day, and which taint persons now alive could be catalegued, and so sadly, the ethics as well as the culture of the their habits and those of their progenitors thotimes. It is refreshing to see the vagaries of roughly studied, it would be found, we boldly Emerson and Carlyle dissipated by the wand of affirm that their defective vision was distinctly traceable to the ignorance, carelessness, or wanan authors criticism-admirable sketches of ton abuse of the eye, by themselves or their Macauley, Nepoleon, Chalmers, Robert Hall and forefathers. each year invested in the general science of ag- horses. The air is absolutely re-onant with the others lend interest to the "Third Gallery of The most ordinary cases of injured eyesigh

Two kinds of Riches.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent. When the deep thought passed away, his eyes grew bright as he spoke : 'Mother, I wish I was rich.'

'Why do you wish you were rich, my son? The child said, 'Because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at your table yesterday, asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not learn ; he takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy.' The mother thought the child in danger of

believing wealth might take place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, 'What is it to be rich ?' He answered, 'I do not know. Yet tell me how to become rich, that all may ask after me

and praise me." 'To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a mar.' The boy looked sorrowful and said, 'Is there

not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now ? She answered 'The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds may sweep it away, and moth may eat it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of, the earth goeth forth, like that of the wayside beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise a performance which so far transchis ain of God ?

'Then,' said the boy, 'May I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man ?

The mother laid her band upon his little head and said, 'To-day, if ye will hear his voice, theatre which all our ideas of decener for he hath promised that those who seek carly us to regard as belonging exclusively in shall find.

And the child said 'Teach me how I may become rich before God. Then she looked tenderly on him and said 'Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust

in him ; obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all : so, though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of heaven '

Jesuitism and Great Intellect.

Look at the Catholics of the United States and that she intends to jursue her studies n comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born the office of Wm. S. Pietce, Esu. Mrs. Conand bred a Catholic, distinguished for anything by this time profoundly engaged in the long, but his devotion to the Catholic Church. 1 pending controversy between John Dor and mean to say there is not a man in America born is using the eye in an improper light. The and bred a Catholic, who has any distinction in science, literature, politics, benevolence, or of here's a trump among the "Phildelphia white light of a cloudless day is that designed by nature for man's use. But this light must philanthropy. I do not know one. I never lawyers;" for woman-especially if she can not be too brilliant. Reflected from sandy heard of a great philosopher, naturalist, histo- a id to legal learning and forensic eloguence the rian, orator, or poet among them. The Jesuits have been in existence three hundred years : they have had their pick of the choicest intelleet of all Europe-they never take a common the ranks of the profession will be almost as great from brown ploughed earth, is not hurtful at man when they know it, they subject every puall, as the experience of every man proves, to pil to a severe ordeal, intellectual and physical, as well as moral, in order to ascertain whether mers. Nature, by clothing the habitable parts he has the requisite stuff in him to make a of the earth with verdure, offers to us a guide strong Jesuit out of. They have a scheme of as to how we should act in this matter. If the education masterly in its way. But there has unmoved to the most pathetic addresses. The light of the day is too briliant, we should innot been a single great original man produced crease its power by the employment of proper in the company of Jesuits from 1545 to 1854 They absorb talent enough, but they strangl Clipped oaks never grow large. Prune the light. All artificial light is too yellow, and in time will injure the eye. Persons who read or roots of a tree with a spade, prune the branches close to the bole, what becomes of the tree ? write much at night, must expect bad evesight, The bole itself remains thin, and scant and courting, but must henceforth contend side it for the strongest eyes will succumb at last to slender. Can a man be a conventional dwarf and a natural giant at the same time? Case morning is the best time to use the eye, both your little boy's limbs in metal, would they grow? Plant a chesnut in a tea-cup, do you because the orb is fresh from the repose of the get a tree? Not a shrub, even. Put a priest, or a priest's creed as the only soil for a man to gination presses forward to the good times com-When reading or writing is unavoidable at grow in ; he grows not. The great God pronight, the light should fall across the shoulder, vided the natural mode of operation-do you and from the left. To read or write with a suppose he will turn aside and mend or mar lamp in front, always strains the eye. To the universe at your or my request? I think hold the book close to the eye or bend down God will do no such thing-- Purker. close to the paper, tends to produce short sight-

JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D. EDITORS. RALEIGH, FEB. 3, 1855 Terms-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance CLUB PRICES Twenty Copies,.....20____ (Payment in all cases in advance) Where a club of eight, ten or twenty subscribers sent, the person making up the club will be enti-

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PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

" I'll hold thee any wager When we are both licensed like young lawness I'll prove the smarter fellow of the two. And wear my honors with a braver grace. And speak, between the change of man and he With a reed voice ; and turn two mincing stera Into a manly stride ; and speak of fran Like a fine bragging youth ; and tell quaint

The part of Portia, in the Merchan, in nice, is one of the most beautiful illustricional the genius of Shake-pare. Its utter inmole bility detracts nothing from our interest ind fiction, but rather heightens our admiration (expectations of the reader. It was the expectations

dinary occa-ion which could alone history triumphant a display of female shrewdays as possession, generosity, and hereism and other sec. What would the immortal hall

Avon have said, could be have antiquetely day when women should not only be family. erating at the dissecting table, and deflame from the pulpit, but actually carrying into a practice the example of los matchless Portia regularly enrol ing themselves as candidates -practice in the courts of lane?

It is publicly announced that Mrs. Emma? Coe, has been registered in the office of the latrict Court of Philadelphia, as a student of the

and not an expenditure. Other countries engagiouts of the conductors. Here, at this moed in the same business, but I cannot go further ment, comes one of the mammoth shighs-a into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel ruge affair, twenty-five feet long, with a huge between their views and ours. Abroad, they insnow board rising up in front. In and upon it, vett millions each year in a country not larger sented or clinging to its siles, are four score than the average of our States. Here in all our persons of both sexes-the min and boys shoutcountry, for seventy five years, for the general ing merrily in concert with those upon the object we have expended \$29,000." playe. "Stop driver!" says a female, and the

conductor takes up the ery " Hallo! stop there!" THOROUGH-BRED AND FULL BLOOD. after much ado, and more shouting, the ponder-In England, where breeding for the Turi has ous vehicle is brought to a momentary stand prevailed for several centuries, no horse is conand the female steps out and picks her way sidered thorough-bred that cannot trace back brough the side banks of the foot path. On, his pedigree, without flaw on the side of either again, the sleigh dashes-almost coming into s're or dam, to the imported Barbs or Arabs .-contact with a large pleasure cutter-flying like English Juries have frequently decided that a the wind in an opposite direction. Multiply horse warranted thorough-bred, is seturnable if this scene by thousands and you have the eleany flaw can be proved in his pedigree. No ments of the rushing, jinging, excining panoranumber of pure crosses, up on a common stock, ma of motion and sound which is constantly can produce an animal warrantable at thorous hgl ding before my eyes as I look out upon the bred. Five successive brdsses, however, ithor update of Broadway. For a sixpence you thought so far to neutralize the common is ock. can have a ride from the Battery to the Crystal as to produce an animal near y equal in all re-Palace ; or from the City Hall to Harlem!

There is certainly no place upon this contindesignased as a full-blood. (See American Turf ent, where more is made of a good show storm Remster, Vol 3 p 615, 1832. than in New York! We don't have many days. The same holds good with Cattle, nome of -leighing in a winter, but then we do the thing which can be considered thorough-bred that up in wholesale styles. You should see the vehave the least flaw in their pedigrees, and canticles which pass me in a single hour. Among not be traced through the American and Engfive hundred there are at least fifty different glish Herd Books, to the original sources of the

styles. Some of them were made vesterday withou a doubt, while the incjority have been Of Sheep none can be called thorough-bred brought out from their lucking places. A few Merino that do not trace back, without a foreign very stylish cutters have just been launched cross, to some of the original importations or from the various carriag repositories in the city flocks of Spain. Mr. LIVINGSTON, in his work and are perfectly radiant with the glitter of on the Sheep, considered, that an animal poss as paint and varnish. There comes one at this ing seven-eights pure blood, was scarcely distinvery in-tant-drawn by two magnificent horsguishable from a thorough bred, and nearly es-who fairly fly along the street and make equal as a stock getter. Such an animal would the snow fly from their proud heels. Behind then be considered as a full blood.

them, wrapped in costly robes of far and wool From a clear understanding of these facts we is a party of three ladies and gentlemen. They have no difficully in arriving at the true definiare bound for High Bridge perhaps and for a tions of the terms thorough an I full-blood as aplay's jolity ! plied by the most intelligent breeds of stock.

There is a dark side to the bright picture I A thorough bred animal, is one that can have been painting. Beneath this pure white trace his redig ee, without flaw or admixture of mantle of snow which hides the deformities of common blood, back to the original source of old fences, building rubbish, filthy gutters and the breed.

A full-blood animal, is one that has been the like, there is many a sad scene of suffering ned up until it does not possess more than one- to-day. The active charity of the city has ighth or one sixteenth common blo d. found need to quicken its motions since the snow The advantages and importance, then, fell. Poverty has become more cruel and Want using none but thorough-bred animals as stock getters is read ly perceived. By their use our has pinched its victims with greater severity .-common stock can soon be brid up, so as to This thought ob:rules itself painfully upon me resemble the thorough-bred itself. as I laugh at the carnival frolics which are tak-

ing place all over the city and I involuntarily Rain Water and Cisterns. say-GOD help the poor ! The great mass of country residents seem to

The Pacific has just arrived from Europehave no more conception of the enormous floods of clear, pure rain water, that annually pour but her news may be recorded in very much the off the roofs of their dwelings, wood houses. same language which has been stereotyped with barns, sheds and other out buildings, than if us for a month past. "The allied forces are they never heard of such huge watering pots as engaged," say the dispatches, "in active prepathe clouds in the sky. If all rain which falls ration for the seige of Sevastopol "-while the in the Northern States within a year should rebesieged are also busy, doubtless, in preparamain upon the surface of the earth without sinking into it and running off, it would form an | tions to resist the seige-when it shall be made ! average depth about three feet. In the South-Rumours of peace, between the mighty belligern States it would be more ; in the Americ: n ents, and growing more numerous-but wheth tropics it would amount to about ten feet; and er there is any thing more than rumor in the near Bombay, in Asia, to twenty-five feet. Every inch of rain that falls on a roof yields newspaper statements is matter of doubt. Even two barfels to every space ten feet square ; and speculation, concerning the result of the war, seventy two barrels are yield d by the annual seems to have shared the fate of the war itself. rain in this climate on a single surface. A barn and come to a positive stand still. thirty by forty feet, yields annually 364 barrels Horace Greely, Mr. Hale and Wendell Phil--this is enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many of our lips-together with other less notorious abolimedium landlords have, however, at least five tionists-have been holding forth here of late times that amount of roofing on their dwellings upon the slavery question. I have not heard and other buildings yielding water, or about any of their windy speeches, and to tell the twelve barrels or one hundred and fifty ordinary truth, I have been obliged for want of time, to pailfulls, daily. A very small portion of this great quantity is caught in the puny and con- refrain from attendance upon the Ethiopian pertemptible cisterns and tubs placed to catch it ; formances of the Christy and Bulkly troupes, but full sized capacious reservoirs, fit to hold which are of infinitely greater merit, in the this downward deluge, we know not where to n gro line, than the solos of the aforesaid perfind, even in a single instance ! It is true, that where a constant draught is formers. made on a cistern, it need not hold the full I had the pleasure a few evenings ago, of year's supply-even one-sixth part will, in genlooking over a large collection of pictures coleral, answer, as the variations in the wet and lected by the Rev. Dr. Magoon, of the Oliver dry seasons do not often amount to more than the rain of two months .- New York Cultiva-Street Baptist Church in this city, during his

ingle of invitals of sleigh bells and with the Portraits."

> The religious newspapers 'of this city are not only numerous, but some of them exert a wide and tremendous influence. Of these are the plains, or from snow, this light produces opthal-Observer and the *Evangelist* (Presbyterian) the mia, and reflected from red brick walls it is Independent (like its name but of the Beecher | also injurious, though in a less degree ; while type !) the Intelligencer (Dutch R formed) and reflected from green woods or fields, or even the Recorder (Baptist.) I notice that the last named paper has just been united with the long- say nothing of the superior eyesight of the farfamous Register of Western New York. The editorial talent of both these journals is to be concentrated upon the new paper, which is called The Recorder and Register -- and it will doubtless give a still higher character to this the ac- colors. But the worst day light is nearly alknowledged organ of the Baptist Church in the ways better than candlelight, lamplight or is-Euspire State. There is another Baptist journal in this city, called The Chronicle, but as its speciality is the advocacy of the new version scheme of the Bible-Union it does not possess the yellow rays of gas, lamp or candle. The the sympathies of the denomination generally. But this letter needs to be completed at once by b cause the light is then generally the best, and the signature of COSMOS. night

MISCELLANEOUS

A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident occurred at a lunaic asylum at Lancaster about ten days ago, when eduess ; and as most professional men, literary an officer from the neighborhood had in charge men, and even merchants and clerks do this. hence their frequent short-sightedness and that a luna ic for the asylum, pursuant to an o der of their progeny. The improper employment signed by two magistratis. The madman was resof glasses is a fertile cause of impaired eyesight. bectably counected, and a gig was hired for the Spectacles, or eye glasses which are not exact purpose, while he was pursuided that it was miresuitable, are an injury rather than a benefit v an excursion of pleasure on which he was heir use should be put off moreover, as long as possible. They are lik cutch s, which going. In the course of the jou ney, however, once introduced, become indispensable ever af something occurred to arouse the suspicions of ter. All sudden transitions from light to darkthe lunatic with respect to his real desination ; ness, or from obscurity to light, are hurtful to but he said sothing on the subject, made no re- the eyes. Small print in reading, or too fine a h nd in writing should be avoided By olsistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When erving the laws of nature, the eye-sight can be they arrived at Lancaster it was too late in the evening to proceed to the a-ylum, and they reserving to a late period of life. But by disgarding this law, not only do adult impair took up their quarters for the night at an inn. their own eye-sight, but they hand down to Very early in the morning the lunatic got up their children imperfect vision, and occasionally and searched the pockets of the officer, where even to al blindness. We repeat that it is not the fault of civilization, but of ourselves if we he found the magistrate's order for the detenhave worse eye-sight than savage people. tion, which, of course let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which malmen not unfrequently display, he made the Every man who comes into the world, makes some mark upon it ere he goes to his final rest

best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad feilow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day, adding: "He's a very queer fellow, and he has got very odd vice done or some duty neglected. ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman, and that he was bringing me; but you must take good care of him and not believe a word that he says"

The keeper, of course, promised compliance or ill. If for good, future ages will cherish that and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the officer still fast asleep. He awoke graph of some great conqueror on the world's him, and they sat down to breakfast together. "You're a lazy fellow to be sleeping all day; I have had a long walk this morning," said the when he aided in laying the foundation and es lunatic.

" Indeed," said the officer, "I should like to nation ponders over it now with reverential adhave a walk myself after breakfast; perhaps you will go with me."

LAST WAR. WASHINGTON, Jan. S .- The shall fill the vacancies thus created--when fi-Convention of soldiers and Indians engaged in male sadors shall tread the decks and woman the War of 1812 met at the Presbyterian the ropes of every species of craft, and battles church, 4 1-2 street, at 11 o'clock this morning, and organized by the election of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, as President. After a Fine times approaching ? The day of female prayer had been offered by the Rev. Wm. ascendancy is drawing nigh ! Sunderland, of Washington, brilliant speeches from Peter Wilson, of Cayuga, and others fol-

low.d The procession was formed and reached the at once. The folly of resistance must be st-White House at 2 o'clock, when a portion of parent to every one having the smallest anount those composing it entered the East Room, of judgment in his head. Besides, the galantwhere the President and most of the Cabinet ry of such a course is very questionable. Far were assembled. Mr. Sutherland, the President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States.

Mr. President made an appropriate reply mises nothing but inglorious discontiture. Let when the war chief of Onondagua, addressed him in a brief speech.

and adopted a number of resolutions, of which the following was the most important. Resolved. That a committee be appointed to open arms.

It may be a small one-hardly visible to the plodding pilgrim on life's high-way but nevertheless, in future time it will attest some ser-Every man exercises some influence in the sphere which he occupies. No matter how

on the time in which be lives, either for good

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON .-- One Reuben index of his existence as they would the auto-Rouzey. of Virginia, owed the General one thousand pounds. While Presdient of the ganized. We offer therefore a few words of esbattle fields ; if for ill it stands out as a beacon, United States, one of his agents brought an a warning on the page of history. Washington planation. action for the money ; judgment was obtained, made his mark in clear and distinct characters, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to juil. He had contablishing the character of our republic, and a siderable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia, unless at the times even to count twenty without aid. Some miration. Arnold made his mark in no less discretion of the owner. He had a large famidistinct characters when he would have betrayed | ly, and for the sake of his children preferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him, that probably Gen. Washington did tion. They are first taught to count, to arrange not know anything of the proceedings, and that the metallic figures on the slate, and to distin it might be well to send him a petition, with a guish the raies I letters with the tip of the forstatement of the circumstances. He did so- finger. They learn to read in an elementary and the very next post from Philadelphia, after reader with considerable ease, as soon is the let the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, togetherwith full discharge, and a severe reprimand begins. There are but few books for the Blind to the agent, for having acted in such a man- in use, and these are very bulky and inconvent ner. Poor Rouzey was consequently restored to his family who never laid down their heads at night withoutfirst presenting prayers to heaven "for their beloved Washington." Providonce smiled upon the labors of the grateful family and in a few years Rouzey enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of b ing able to lay the money with interest at the feet of the truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged ; Rouzey replied that the debt of his family to the facher of their country, could never be discharged; and the General, to avoid the pleasing unport nity of the grateful Virginian, who call not be denied, accept ed the money-ouly, however, to divide among Rouz-y's children which he immediate-1y did .- Old Colony Memorial.

Ri hard Roe, and doubtle-s we shall soon hear vet more potent charms of beauty and the graces, seldom pleads in vain. Her accession to an event as the descent of the most distinguishel jurists from the banch to the bar; lecause like them she has been accustomed to weigh the merits of the suits of others, and to listen liwyers therefore have great cause for manual This intrusion, into their old arena, of a cometor so well qualified to rob them of their laues and their fees. Even in a professional same men are no longer to be allowed to doal the side with fair rivals in the Courts of Chancel and of Law, as well as in other departments of masculine enterprise.

Fledged with reflect. like these, our inging, when woman shall have accomplished her aspirations, and broken down all those offens distinctions now existing between the seves --When female doctors, jurists, and genera's shall abound in their just proportion, and male

CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF THE milliners, house-keeters, nurses, and "he ps" shall be lost and won by a petticoated soldie v.

> For our part, we think the sterner six had better make a wirtue of necessity and surrouler

better were it to submit meckly to inevitable fate, than to enter upon a conflict which pro-

the lawyers, doctors, and divines of our comp try, put the very best possible face upon the matter, and extending a cordial welcome their fair rivals, prepare to receive them with

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

One department of our public instituten in to the widows and children of those who are this city for the Deaf and Dumb and the Bind has been in operation for quite a number of years, and the mode of instructing deaf-mutes is now known to the more itelligent of our citizens who have felt an interest in the surject. Such

> is not however so generally the case in regard to the department for the Blind, more recently of

Blind pupils usually come to the Institution entirely ignorant of the mere elements of educ tion, unable to repeat the alphabet, and some are so helpless that they cannot butten their clothes or dip up a cup of water without instruc ters are mastered. But here the great difficulty ent. The teacher must convey his instructions orally without the aid of printed arithmetics, grammars, geographies and histories. Every thing must be diligently inculcated by the mesi patient repetition. Familiarity with the prin ed scriptures is readily acquired, because their thirst for information in regard to the contents of this great book is insatiable ; but without consider able outlays of funds they cannot have the same facilities in the pursuit of oth r species of knov ledge. The teacher is their text-book, and then library, and none but those who have experi enced it, can i nagine the a-siduity and ardol with which the awakening mind draws the

In the evening the Convention re-assembled. memorialize Congress to make to each officer,

soldier, sailor and marine who served, however short a time, during the war of 1812, at least 160 acres of land to the lowest grade, to extenp dead; that similar provisions be made to those confined in foreign prisons in any part of the war; and also to soldiers in Tripoli, and to

low his degree, how obtuse his intellect, how vile his character, he must make his mark upthe widows and orphaus of the deceased.

never occurred to him to examine whether his fair frontlet of American patriotism. order was safe.

that is !"

the inside of it."

"So should L" observed the lunatic, I will ask," was the response.

They went to the door ; the officer rang the bell, and the keeper whom the lunatic had previously seen made his appearance with two or

lunatic produced it, and gave it to the keeper. recent visit to Europe. It is the most unique put a straight waistcoat on him."

the liberties of the Colonies; but our nation The lunatic assented, and after breakfast they and the world point to it now, and will point to set out, the officer leading the way towards the it in all future, as a blot upon the escutcheon asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it of humanity, and a stain upon the otherwise

Every Man makes his Mark.

These are the two sorts of marks which dif ferent men make upon this world while ming-When they got within sight of the asylum ling in its strifes and labors. Even the babe the lunatic exclaimed : "What a fine house who lingers but a day on the borders of Time, ere it returns to the pearly stand, makes its im-"Yes, said the officer, "I should like to see press upon the world. While it lived, a ray of divinity was lighted, and when it died, that ray burned on, as it will continue to do for all time, gilding the rugged ways of life with light, "Well, I dare say they will let us through ; and surrounding the place with a holy influence. The smallest atom of created matter has its place and purpose ; so the smallest hand traces on the sands of time some autograph that waves and tempests can never wash away. Every man has his influence, and it should be his aim three assistants. The officer then began to at all times to exercise the power inherent in fumble in his pockets for the order, when the and radiating from him, as that the world shall be wiser and better that he has lived, and that saying : "This is the man I spoke to you al out. his life, can say with one acclaim : There was future generations, in searching the records of You will take care of him ; shave his head, and a man-an honest man-peace be with his same.'--- Newport Mercury. 1.442.447