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Oren B. Cheney

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Advorate.

"I have felt a great need of Education myself, and seen the need of it in our denomination."--- Father Phinney.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, JUNE, 1856.

NUMBER 6.

To understand correctly the plan of the

The Engraving.

The accompanying engraving represents the Maine State Seminary as it is designed it shall be, when completed. The centre is the Seminary Hall. Its dimensions and mode of construction are already agreed upon by the Trustees. It is fifty feet by eighty-six. The first or basement story contains a Chemical Room, Philosophical Room, Laboratory, and Library Room. The second story contains the Chapel, and two Recitation Rooms. The third story contains six Recitation Rooms and two rooms which are intended to be left in an unfinished state, and to be given up to the students for their Society Rooms-one to the young ladies, the other to the young

The buildings on the right and left are two Halls-the one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. They are each forty feet by one hundred and eighteen, four sto-

All three of these Halls are to be built

The Dining Room will be in the basement story of the Ladies' Hall,



MAINE STATE SEMINARY, AT LEWISTON, ME.

buildings, the centre or Seminary Hall must be understood to be in the rear of the front line of the other two Halls. The distance from each side of the Seminary Hall to each of the other Halls is eighty feet, which, reckoning the fifty feet of the Seminary Hall, would make the distance between the Ladies' and

Gentlemen's Halls, measuring on the front line, 210 feet. The view of the buildings is not from the front, but from the corner marked "Portland" on the engraving.

The Seminary Hall is to be erected this year; and it is the design of the Trustees, if they are successful in secur. ing the funds, to erect one of the wing buildings in 1857, and the other in 1858. These Halls will receive appropriate names in due time; and we could wish that some nch friend might yet come forward and erect one of them at his own expense, calling it after his name

It is proper to say that the right and left Halls may undergo some alteration making them differ from their appearance in this engraving.

THE

SEMINARY ADVOCATE

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By the Trustees of the Maine State Seminary. AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

TERMS.—Single copy, 50 cents in advance. Three copies to one address, for one dollar in advance. Twenty copies to chreat defiars. Twenty copies to one address, for five dollars in advance.
All communications, exchanges, and moneys addressed to "Seminary Advocate," Augusta, Me.

COMMUNICATIONS

[For the Seminary Advocate.] Substance.

It is well for the scholar, as for every one, to seek substantial acquisitions; to seek those attainments which have most to do with the attainments which have most to do with the truth, and are the truest—which seem as solid as the earth, and as real as the human consciousness. It is well for him to learn the number of the stars, the bigness of the sun, and the population of Pekin; to know that Saul was the first king of the Hebrews, that Pericles ruled and adorned Athens, and that Henry Olay was a distinguished orator; to know the formation of the human eye, the properties of hydrogen gas, the length of the great Sahara, and the grammar of different great Sahara, and the grammar of different languages; to be able to tell the names of the kings of Eagland, of the bones in a man's body, and of the faculties in a man's brain. Such knowledge may, however, be merely sta-tistical and superficial. The scholar should therefore note not only facts, but the relations of facts, and thus recognize certain fundamental, trathful principles which underlie and are the laws of all history, language, and science. Thus, the knowledge which he acquires will affect not only his intellect, but his heart, and will give shape and tone to his whole charac-

It might seem that the business of education was now done-that education had nothing more to offer to one whose intellect she had more to offer to one whose intellect she had altured, and whose heart she had refined. responsibility," and let me remove the curse who sees that his client has the right, yet cannot explain what he sees to either judge or jury. So that education, which is to fit man for the duties of life, should not stop with mental and moral culture, but should train all those physical qualities by which outward gles, hopes, fears and enjoys; still he sees his

impressions are conveyed. Men would probably walk and speak, though they were never purticularly instructed. So they would also think, after a sort. The business of education is to see that their thought, their language, their step and their gesture shall each be free, decided, proper and expressive.

There are two extremes. It is an extreme when a scholar aims to display an education which he does not possess; when any one seeks to supply by artificial manners the lack of fundamental excellence. It is also an extreme, in the zealous pursuit of knowledge, to neglect the means of making our knowledge most valuable to others; to have the thought but to lack the tone and gesture which the

thought requires. The principle which we have been stating applies not alone or mainly to those who would be public men, but to those of whatever private station. It is a substantial excellence to have good sentiments; it is not less substantial to be able to express them well. A gentle temper is a substantial ornament; but not less so gentle manners. A high-minded freedom of spirit should mark American young men; but also an erect, elastic carriage of body. Thus let him who would fit himself well for life, study the Muses and practice the Graces, that he may be not only thorough within himself, but efficient in his outward action.

Gardiner.

[For the Saminary Advocate.]

"Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present, it is thine. Go forth to meet the coming future without fear and with a manly heart."

Nothing is more certain than that the past, with all its train of interests and opportunities, can never return to us. We hear its distant echoing footsteps, we catch glimpses of what it might have been to us, but its real presence we behold no more. The scheming politician feels this who sees that by one rash or mistaken act he has "set the seal" to his country's ruin.

And so it would be, if man were a creature which has undone my country," but the day solely of intellect and of heart—if he had returns not. The man of years, plunged in nothing to do but to sit or to lie, and think life's busy wrestling, who finds himself all ungreat thoughts and feel swelling feelings. But the whole nature of man tends to action. If art, which are inspiring the faculties of his the heart is the root, the action is the blossom. contemporaries, may exclaim "O quiet years Every thought strives for some outward expres- of youth come back to me and let me open to aion, as the painter strives to put his conceptions upon the canvass. So that education heights in which others are solacing them-finds here an additional task for itself. It is selves! Let me too roam in the high circle of but a poor mechanic who cuts his fingers and bungles his work, however correct an idea he bidding. The soul at the gates of eternity may have of what a barrel should be. It is which finds itself all unfurnished with the not a perfect elergyman who fails to make dipassports to the celestial city may sigh "open vine truths stand before the minds of his audi-mot upon me, ye endless portals, but come more as bright and inspiring as they are with-in his own heart. It is an unfortunate lawyer But the life returns not, no, not even to light

Elysium in the future. The untried good yet to come has a charm that is wanting in the present, and the soul leaps forward to the attainable yet unattained. This tendency of the soul may assume a development disastrons to its welfare and it will do so when the demands of the present are neglected or its interests overlooked for an imagined prospective good. Still in wese forward yearnings, this unrest in the present, may be recognised the attributes of an immortal nature, too noble to be fully sat-isfied with that which is imperfect, fluctuat-ing and transient. Thus the mind not unfre-quently turns away from the present all together and conjectures what is to be the future to itself and to the race

We often think what destiny awaits our country. Shall a night of darkness settle down upon it as a punishment for its guilt and its crimes, or will it turn away from its iniquities ere the hour of deserted retribution? Then may it not lead off in the great work of clevating the race, that a people may yet live in whom reason enlightened by a true faith shall be the sure guide. And as we are now always be the sure guide. And as we are now glancing into the future, may we not think what new discoveries in the master works of nature may enlarge the capacities of the generations to come. How far into the infinitudes of the universe may the telescope transport them?

What wonders of the anamalcule life may the microscope reveal to them. What new conclusions are to be drawn from analogy and deduction! How far into the realm of ideas will the speculations of a later day advance, when all who now people this globe shall have passed onward forever.

But let us turn the speculum within, let the soul withdraw into itself, and then comes the question, what shall I be a few years—one hundred years hence? How situated, how surrounded? In the ever-enduring future which will them have opened upon me, it is those see the solutions of the problems of life, thos mysteries which have always remained mysteries,—the whys and the wherefores will they be answered? Shall I recognize there the leved and the good who wandered with me along the Shall I see them there as earthly pilgrimage? I see them here, the same look, the same mien, only glowing with the radiance of immortal perfectness, liable to no decay and no change, or is the present form and countenance however attractive to us now only the germ of a new and different development, as the beautiful many-petaled flowersprings from a simple dry seed?

But let us stay our conjectures, and rest confidingly in the simple facts of revealed truth.

Portland, June, 1856.

ATHEN.

Death of Asa Cummings, D. D.

The Portland papers are in mourning for the death of Rev. Dr. Asa Cummings, the late veteran editor of the Christian Mirror for a long term of years. The sad event took place on board the Steamer George Law, while Dr. Cummings was on his return voyage from Panama, whither he had been to visit a daughter. The body of the deceased was committed to the great deep. The age of Mr. Cummings was nearly 66 years.

[For the Seminary Advocate.] A Tribute.

"Take them, O Death! and bear away Whatever thou caust call thine own; Thine image stamped upon the clay, Doth give thee that, but that alone!

Take them, O Grave, and let them lie Folded upon thy narrow shelves And precious only to ourselves.

Take them, O great Eternity † Our little life is but a gust, That bends the branches of thy tree, And trails its blossoms in the dust."

Forcibly were these lines of Longfellow brought to our mind, as we left the grave of Bro. Hiram A. Thwing, who died at Bowdoinham on the 2d inst., of inflammation of the

lungs.

Bro. T. was a member of the Junior class in Waterville College, and the presence of a large number of classmates at his funeral, gave proof of the estimation in which he was held

A few years ago he made a public profession religion and united with the F. W. B. church on Bowdoinham ridge, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He had determined, from a sincere conviction of duty, to devote his life to the labors of the ministry. About two weeks previous to his death, he preached his first and only sermon, from the text, "I would not live alway.

As a companion he endeared himself to all who knew him, and to the good, especially, by the noble traits of his character. As a scholar, he was distinguished for his intense devotion to study, and untiring zeal in investigating whatever he undertook. As a Christian, he maintained his integrity unshaken amid all the snares and temptations incident to college life. While reason occupied her throne, the Christian religion was his support. To us, who are unable to fathom the unknown purposes of God's providence with our limited powers, it seems very strange that one who gave such cheering promise of future useful-ness, should be thus suddenly taken from a world so much in need of faithful servants of God; yet Faith stretches her mighty arm, and grasps firmly the immutable declarations of our Father that He doth not willingly afflict His people, and that all things shall work together for good to them that love God. We know that "He doeth all things well," and though we mourn, we will not murmur.

"Time brings its changes gay and sad,
The seasons onward roll;
Sunshine for the heart that's glad,
But the winter of the soul,
How sad its workings! hoary frost The tablet breaks and scars, And leads the saddened heart to view A life beyond the stars, Where the loved and cherished ones O'er whom we wake and dream, Blend each voice in the angel-chant Down by the crystal stream

The little, and the short sayings of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold, or the least sparks of diamonds.

The Seminary Advocate.

AUGUSTA, JUNE, 1856.

Maine State Seminary.

The way having been thus prepared by the State Convention and their Committee for seto move rapidly-and persons in all parts of hundred or two of names. the State were interested in efforts to secure an object so praiseworthy in itself-so neces sary to the denominational life of a large and respectable body of Christian people-and so ton, who spent a day in Lewiston on his redemanded by the general interests of education

Although the time was so thort from the Legislature on the 3d day of January, 1855, yet much was done.

1855. This we remember was a large petition; but how many are embraced in the "others' we cannot know, as the petition with all others, marked lost, is not to be found. We have searched the State House in vain for them and others, of Harrison .- (Lost.)

Jan. 11, petition of Free Will Baptist State Convention, (lost); Lot M. Morrill and others of Augusta, (lost); Jeptha Young and others, (lost); James Small and others, (lost).

others, (lost)

Jan. 13, petition of N. E. Paine and others of Exeter, (lost); Thomas Burdin and others, (lost); Azael Lovejoy and others, (lost).

Jan. 15, petition of Joseph Staples and others of Peru, (lost).

Jan. 16, petition of E. M. Wood and others of Camden, (lost); petition of G. W. Be n and others of Waterville, (lost.)

others of Limerick, (lost); William Smith and accordingly left in the 6 o'clock train the next others of Topsham, (lost); A. B. Meservey morning for Woolwich. Bro. Hatnorn was and others of Oldtown, (lost); Ebenezer glad to see us. He feels that his end is near, Knowlton and others of Montville, (lost).

China, (lost); James M. Neal and others of "weaned from the world"-that there is no Belmont, (lost); J. D. Collins and others of "prospect" of his recovery-and that he is Palermo, (lost).

Auburn, (lost).

ton, (lost)

(lost); Daniel Alden and others of Monmouth, natural life. He also gives to her as her own (lost); A. H. Morrell and others of Phillips, \$8100; or eighty-one shares of Bank Stock, (lost).

(lost).

Corinna; Samuel Small and 44 others of Portland. This latter petition contains the names of James B. Cahoon, John A. Poor, Ezra Car- for the education of the young. The blessing ter Jr., Asa Cummings, John M. Adams, Neal of Heaven be upon our aged brother, and that Dow, Charles Holden, John M. Wood, Samuel "mother in Israel," his companion, Mary J. Anderson, Henry Carter, Wm. Woodbury, HATHORN, of Woolwich. Wm. H. Shailer, W. D. Little, Hezekiah Packard and other men of note and influence in Portland.

Jan. 30, Stephen Williamson and 19 others of Starks: Wm. Bucknam and 37 others of "when you and Bro. Brooks came here the other Lisbon; Orrin Bartlett and 17 others of Ab- day, I believe the Lord sent you." Oh, this is

Jan. 31, Arthur Caverno and 98 others of sonsfield.

Feb. 2. Charles Hurlin and 31 others of Lyman.

Feb. 3, Nathaniel Andrews and 28 others of

Feb. 6, Aaron Ayer and 31 others of New-

Feb. 7, D. S. Witham and 6 others of Smithfield; James Weymouth and 62 others of Sabbattısville; B. H. Taylor and others of New Sharon, (lost).

Feb. 8, Thomas C. Norrris and 36 others of Vienna; Joseph Berry and 46 others of George-

Feb. 13, Joseph Plummer and others of Gorham, (lost)

Feb. 14, Charles Farrand and 25 others of Mercer. Feb. 26, Jared Smith and others of New

Sharon, (lost).

We regret that so many of the petitions are missing, as it would be a satisfaction to know curing a charter for a State Institution, and the whole number of petitioners. Several of the endowment of the same, the wheels began the lost petitions were very large, embracing a

Change of Site.

It will be seen by the letter of Bro. Knowlturn to Washington, that the Trustees have changed the site of the Seminary.

When the Trustees met at Lewiston to fix burning of Parsonsfield Seminary on the 21st a site, lots were offered at each extreme of the of September, 1854, up to the meeting of the village, some mile and a half apart; and, of course, their choice must be one of the extremes. Had a central lot been offered at that The first petition for the incorporation and time, it would undoubtedly have been acceptendowment of the M. S. Seminary, as we find ed. A central site has now been chosen, which on examination of the Journal of the House of the citizens of Lewiston and the Water Power Representatives, was that of "C. H. Smith Company have generously donated. It is as and others of Saco," presented January 10, retired as the former site, and has several advantages which the other has not. The change will add greatly to the prosperity of the Seminary. The great dissatisfaction before existing is now quieted; and, we think, a general harmony of opinion prevails. The Trustees On the same day is the petition of E. H. Hart | did not move in this matter; but a respectful petition was sent them to consider the question of change, and they could do no less than comply. They have considered the question carefully, weighing all conflicting interests, and the site 25 changed—the work is begun-Jan. 12, petition of S. C. Fessenden and the sound of axe and hammer is heard, and we now say amen to it all. We cannot write more at this time. Come, readers, and see how you like the site of the Maine State Seminary. Bro. Steere, Mr. Morrill, and others will give us some good speaking on the 26th.

Second Visit to Dea. Hathorn.

On our arrival home on Monday evening the 16th inst., we found two letters informing Jan. 17, petition of Zachariah Jordan and us of the illness of Father Hathorn; and we and nothing more rejoices him than the pre-Jan. 18, Edward Emerson and others of sence of Christian brethren. He says he is "ready to go." He made his will on the 13th Jan. 19, Edward Rogers and others of Far- inst., and he authorizes and requests us (his mington, (lost); Jesse Hayes and others of wife earnestly and heartily joining) to make this public announcement. Bro, Hathorn has Jan. 20, H. G. Cilley and others of Lewis- put nothing in his will for the Maine State ton, (lost); E. P. Tobie and others of Lewis- Seminary. But he gives to his wife the use of the homestead, including horses, cows, sheep, Jan. 23, B. C. Bailey and others of Bath, &c., and any money "on hand" during her and it is the wish of Bro. and Sister Hathorn Jan. 25, James Colton and others of Troy, that one-half of all Sister H. may leave at her decease shall be donated to the Maine State Jan. 26, Petition of J. M. Mussey and 24 Seminary to remain a permanent fund forever, others of Brooks; True W. Hill and 40 others the interest only to be expended under the diof Brownfield; L. D. Strout and 25 others of rection of the Trustees for the general purposes Raymond, Campbell Batchelder and 30 others of of the Seminary. We shall hope to have the necessary writings executed as soon as may be.

The Lord be Praised for this generous gift

Sister Hathorn said she had been hoping and praying that God would open some way for a portion of their property to be disposed of where it would do good after their death; and cheering. Amid the trials and hardships that have been in the way of the founding of the Biddeford; C. O. Libby and 29 others of Par- Maine State Seminary, such sympathy and favor as this cannot find utterance in words.

Bro. Hathorn sent a special request by us to Bro. Brooks, that at his death Br. B. should preach his funeral sermon. May God raise up our aged brother, and let him yet live. Many will be disappointed in not meeting him at Lewiston on the 26th, at the laying of the corner stone.

THE ADVOCATE.-Received the last month in new subscriptions \$11,00, which leaves the paper in arrears in the sum of \$47,40.

Boys, don't kill the birds.

Wayne.

We spent the Sabbath (15th inst.) in the pretty village of Wayne. Br. Gould was absent preaching that day for the brethren in Wales, where a new interest has lately started and a house of worship has been erected.

At five o'clock in the afternoon we accepted an invitation, and spoke in the Methodist church, meeting there brethren of three Societies of the village-viz., Methodist, C. Baptist and F. Baptist. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Bro. Gould is laboring successfully in Wayne. He is in the midst of a kind and benevolent people; and ministers know well how to appreciate such a condition.

Wayne has subscribed in part to the Seminary; and, as we have no doubt, she will yet subscribe in full. The Maine State Seminary has warm friends in Wayne and its vicinity, and they will not see it suffer and fail.

One smiling little girl, twelve years old, came and put a dollar into our hands for the Seminary-and a moment or two after a little rosy-cheeked boy, only two years and a half rosy-cheeked boy, only two years and a half old trudged along with his dollar for "the Sem'ry."

Do you hear that, children? Now let all the other children imitate, as far as may be, delivery of the numbers to subscribers.

the Wayne children and contribute for a noble school at Lewiston. God bless you, children of Maine, and help you to be good, kind, and benevolent. Learn to GIVE while you are young, as well as to "lay up." We hope many of you will yet be students in the Maine State Seminary, and if not before, that, certainly, there, you will find the Saviour.

South Montville.

We have made, since our last issue, a family visit to this beautiful country place, the home of Bro. Knowlton, and 28 miles east from Augusta. Here and in the towns surrounding Then she will truly have something to throu Montville, Bro. K. has for years preached the into the common treasury of her Republican Gospel of Christ, as his venerable father, the sisters. Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, senior, did before him. In the pretty village graveyard, father Maine State Seminary, accompanied with the Knowlton, life's work being done, quietly sleeps. His body sleeps there-not his soul-God forbid. We met at Montville Bro. Knowlton himself, who had just returned from Washington,-his brother, Rev. David Knowlton, of Skowhegan - Bro. Tracy, Bro. Knowlton's successor in the pastorship-Bro. Given, who has been preaching of late in the Montville Quarterly Meeting, and whose labors God has owned and blessed. We were permitted also to greet other good Christian friends. The children, too, were happy—the gırls picked Hosea Quinby, who is the first F. Bapti flowers, and the boy caught a big fish. flowers, and the boy caught a big fish.

Our friends in Montville are deeply interested in the success of the enterprise at Lewiston. The sisters are discussing the "Appeal to the Maine Ladies" made in the last Advocate, and we shall expect to hear a good report from them

Hiram A. Thwing.

In another column will be found a tribute of respect to the memory of this dear brother, from the pen of a Bowdoin student. were hoping much strength to our ministry by ture on the 16th of March, 1855. Bro. T.'s addition to it. But no; he has preached his first and last sermon—he has done his work—he "would not live alway."

Why should he? He has found his home in the State; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state; and—whenever "building are erected suitable for the accommodation and the state of the Why should he? He has found his home in Heaven. What young man who reads this will give his heart to Christ, and his life to the of the State in the sum of \$10,000. The period will be state in the sum of \$10,000. Christian ministry, and so fill the by the sudden death of our departed brother? fund, the State paying the interest (six) Who? Who?

Hathorn Hall,

Bro. Hathorn sending a request to Brother Brooks, of Bath, a short time since, that he desired to see some one of the Trustees of the Semmary, Bro. Brooks made him a visit, and received in cash frem him one hundred dollars the Institution as at present remaining—TRI for the purchase of a marble frontpiece-on the slab to be cut the name of the generous donor to the Hall. This makes the donation of Bro. Hathern for the building of this Hall twelve hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Declines.

Bro. Fullonton, by reason of ill health, and the press of labor caused by the near approach of the New Hampton anniversaries, declines to deliver the oration on the 26th at the laying of the corner stone of the Seminary.

Rev. Martin J. Steere of Portland will be his substitute.

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscribers will publish on Saturday, the seventh of June, the first number of a new literary periodical under the title of the

Northern Home Magazine,

Northern Home Magazine, and in placing it before the public as a candidate for patronage, the publishers beg to assure their friends and the public that no exertion will be spared to merit their support.

It is designed to make the Northern Home Magazine a first-class publication, and nothing shall have admission to its pages of an immoral tendency; every means will be used to render it an acceptable and welcome visitor to the family sircle.

In addition to articles from some of the best writters in the Union, careful selections will be made from leading Foreign and American Periodicals, and a large space will be devoted to extracts from the most popular works of the day.

The Editorial Department.

The Editorial Department,

will be under the control of a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, and the

BOOK TABLE

will be in charge of a person who has had much experience as a caterer for the public taste.

The Magazine will contain sixty-four large octave pages, printed on heavy white paper, from a clear type, to which will be added an advertising supple-

ment of sixteen pages, got ap in the best style.

The Magazine will make, at the close of the year, two handsome volumes of 400 pages each, and will be furnished with a handsome title-page, and table of contents at the close of each volume, which we are

Terms of Subscription.

Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time to which payment is made, unless that the control of the time to which payment is made, unless that the control of the time to which payment is made, unless that the control of otherwise ordered.
Clubs of six and upwards, to one address, will be

furnished at \$1,50 per annum.
All letters must be addressed to

DALEY & LUFKIN, Publishers,

31 Exchange Street, Portland, Me. We have received the first number of the

above Magazine, and it makes a fine appear ance. "Northern Home Magazine." Thati it. Let Maine have a literature of her own

The Magazine contains the engraving of th following article.

Maine State Seminary.

The Free Baptists separated from the Ba tist denomination in the year 1780. Their fin church was organized in New Durham, N. H. by Rev. Benjamin Randall.

They had in the commencement of the Christian operations but few educated me and a large majority of the members of the churches too lightly esteemed education. In the year 1832, their first Institution w

ppened at North Parsonsfield, Me., under Re

The Academy at Parsonsfield was burned i September, 1854. It had received funds from

the State in the sum of \$2000.

On the burning of Parsonsfield, a State Convention assembled at Topsham, the 22d of No vember, 1854, where measures were taken for the establishment of a State Institution "cen

trally located."

The petition of the Convention, aided by petitions from all sections of the State, from men of all classes and kinds of religious belief was heard by the Legislature in the incorporation and endowment of the Maine State.

of the State in the sum of \$10,000. The thousand dollars must be kept as a permane cent.) semi-annuall

Besides the \$15,000 donated by the State the town of Lewiston has given an equal sur-five thousand of which is from the Lewisto Water Power Company. The sum of ni thousand dollars has, also, been raised in p TY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS

The corner stone of the centre building seen in the engraving is to be laid with appr priate exercises on the 26th inst. It takes in name of Hathorn Hall, in memory of Da Seth Hathorn, of Woolwich, an aged and ve erable member of the F. Baptist church, a who has largely contributed for its erection its estimated cost is \$8000. It is 86 by three stories high. The first or basement sry contains a Chemical Room, Philosophi Room, Laboratory, and Library Room. second story contains the Chapel and two re tation rooms. The third story contains six a citation rooms, and two rooms for Literar

The two wing buildings are each 40 feet

two Halls are estimated to cost \$11,000 each, making the whole cost of the buildings \$30, 000. They will probably cost more.

The Maine State Seminary is designed to be open like a common Academy for boys and girls of all ages and ranks of scholarship; but, in addition, it will have a regular course of study (probably three years,)—and will give diplomas to such students as may complete this course.

It is hoped by many of its friends that the school will be opened as soon as the Spring

the State a majority of the Trustees are members of a particular Christian denomination.

But while a majority of the Board of Trustees are F. Baptists, men of other religious faiths are among its warmest and most active friends. By its charter the Institution is purely "Literary"; and while moral and Christian principles will be taught, all students will be left free in their religious creeds, holdand how they please

Ebenezer Knowlon, member of Congress, is President of the Board of Trustees; and Hon. John M. Wood, M. C., Hon. Alonzo darcelon, and Hon. Nathan G. Hitchborn are king of Persia, he asked of him the secret of among the members of the Board.

CORRESPONDENCE

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 16, 1856. DEAR BRO. CHENEY: -You have my sympathies in your arduous labors-in the ministryin the agency-in the Advocate.

An excess of other business has prevented my writing a word for your little monthly hitherto; and I now have but a moment to spare, and that snatched from social inter-Washington.

ated in reference to the village of Lewiston.

acre lot valued at \$5,850 in exchange for the cannon or muskets. eighteen acre lot; and the Company, also, pay all damages, delays, &c., in consequence understood this principle, and adopted vigorous of the change, by giving five additional acres measures to educate the moral and intellectual of land, joining the Seminary lot, and only faculties with the physical. Ancient Greece separated from it by a proposed street.

engrossed in other duties to attend the meeting manhood. In her conflicts with foreign powof the Trustees, or in any way to fully consider ers, we see the efficiency of her system of edand decide upon the reasons offered for a ucation. True, the different states of Greece change of the site. I can hardly refrain from often came into collision, and long campaigns saying, that the "old lot" was my favorite; and bloody battles ensued; yet through her but I will also say most cheerfully that the pre-emmence in literature and science, it in a portion of which is a never failing spring well as the nation would have been blessed ten-

hange, let them remember the liberality of too physical in the training of her youth,the citizens of Lewiston, and especially of the defect which other governments should remedy. Water Power Company, and bear in mind that But she had virtues which all may imitate. their wishes should be consulted, so far as it Justice and religion seemed to require of Greece can be done without certain and positive in- the education of the youth in patriotism, a love jury to the Institution. At any rate there must be no division among us, no murmuring Hence we see that when a foreign foe invaded or complaining, at the decision of the Trustees her territories, all the states were united, and in this matter or any other connected with the side by side, in unbroken phalanx, they met interests of the Seminary.

God in his providence, has thus far granted her shores. us success beyond the expectation of our most sanguine friends. If we continue to labor with union, zeal, prudence and faith, we will soon see a prosperous Institution growing up under our care, to bless our children, and be an honor to our State. Other duties require me to "take up my cross" and be at Washington, instead of Lewiston, on the 26th, at Romans? When but a boy he was taught to the laying of the corner stone. You will have hate Rome and love Carthage; and at nine a great time; may it be a good time.

May the foundation and the "top stone,"

118, four stories high—the one for ladies, the of God; and while the light of science may other for gentlemen. The Dining Room will there shine to develope and train the intellect, be in the basement of the Ladies' Hall. These may the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ enlighten, guide, and bring home to God and Heaven the priceless soul of every student who may go up thither for instruction.

E. KNOWLTON. Yours, &c.,

DEAR BRO. CHENEY :-

I send you another article for the Advocate; but I have no particular subject upon which to write, and I feel that I should apologize for the undigested articles already forwarded and The Maine State Seminary is not a "sectarian school" in any improper sense of the more safe and proper for us at such times as term. Like a large number of the schools of these than to ask coursel of God, and the these than to ask counsel of God, and the fathers whom God honored, and who have long since gone home to rest. Evidently, God designed that man should be in this life an educated being; and duty demands of this generation the diffusion of knowledge, and the training of the human mind for services here and hereafter. It is a duty of gratitude to the ing sacred their right to worship God where fathers and benefactors from whom we have received what we possess.

> his success, and happy, tranquil reign; and the answer was this: " It was to do always what justice and religion required of me.' Here, then, is a worthy example, and one I hope friends and brethren will imitate; and happy for the world if all its rulers had adopted the same rule of action. Whenever this has been the purpose, the reign of monarchs has been happy and secure.

I hold it to be the duty of government to educate all its subjects. This is sometimes atcourse with Bro. and sister Erskine, with tempted by a general provision of means, leavwhom I tarry for a night, on my return to ing individuals to use or neglect them. But the proper method, in case of neglect, is com-The readers of the Advocate have a deep in- plusion : justice and religion require the enterest in all that pertains to the Maine State forcement of education in the hearts and intel-Seminary. They know it is located in Lewis- lects of all the members of the body politic. ton. They have been told heretofore that its This was the case with the ancient Persians, precise site was on an eighteen acre lot, half a especially under the reign of Cyrus. Such mile above, and north of the R. R. Depot. families as neglected to educate, or were un-They have now to learn that this location has able to defray the expense of education, were been changed for a twenty acre lot, three compelled to give up their children to be edufourths of a mile east of the depot; quite as cated by the government. This was a law of retired as the former, and more centrally situ- the realm, and a matter not to be overlooked. By such a course of policy a better generation This change has been made by the trustees was raised up, society greatly improved, and at the urgent request of the citizens of Lewis- the throne and crown rendered more secure ton and the Water Power Company, who than by any other method. The stability of have, together, given to the Seminary fif. government itself lies in the proper education teen thousand dollars-who now give a twenty of its subjects. It is far more reliable than

The wisest and best governed nations have had her schools, and the training of her youth Your readers know that I was too deeply eminently qualified them for the duties of new site is a very excellent and pleasant one, greatly modified her mode of warfare, and rebeing a more favorable site to erect the build- lieved it of the cruel barbarities attendant in ings upon, (so engineers say) than the other- those early times. Had more of the moral elhaving much more width of grounds in front, ement entered into her system, the world as fold. This lack was a deficiency which she Before any of our friends find fault with the sorely felt, yet did not understand. She was of country, and devotion to its best interest the enemy, and drove him in broken files from

Patriotism was the result of her system; and it elevated the individual and the masses above parties and factions, and united the states as one in a common cause. No one unaccustomed to reflect on this subject knows the force of education. What was it but this that inspired Hannibal with the intensest enmity to the years of age his father, Hamilcar, took him from home to Sicily, and there educated him and every intermediate stone, be laid in the fear in all the arts of warfare. That which was lagain between us and England.

most strongly impressed upon his mind was what the Carthaginians called patriotism, and the inspiration of which filled his whole soul, proved a mighty barrier to Roman dominion. Let's hasten to the Sabbath morn is passing, This love of country kept this great general from his beloved Carthage, from nine years of age till thirty-five; and all this long period was employed in self-sacrificing deeds which have scarcely been equalled since man was taught the love of home and country. Such examples inspire us with emotions which prudence forbids us to mention. But let it not be forgotten that true patriotism is that which justice and religion inspire. To love one's country is natural and proper; but to defend her in a manifest wrong-a wrong that is in violation of all that is good, and all the principles of justice, is not genuine patriotism, and those thus engaged are more atheistical than patriotic. But the man, or men, who devote themselves to their country, their government, and its institutions, when founded on justice and religious principle, are most eminently patriots. They rise above parties and factions, and determine that wrongs shall be rectified. They embrace the whole, and not a section of their country, and resolve like Sparta and other Grecian States, that their country shall be free; like our revolutionary fathers, that the yoke of a foreign power shall be broken-that taxation without representation they will not endure. Such patriots are not sectional but national. When fatal blows are aimed at any of their God-given rights, the feeling is intense and all-pervading. Being identified with the interests of mankind, and the perpetuity of wise and humane institutions, they feel when vandal hordes break down their altars, burn their homes, and murder and torture their families, friends and countrymen, and such teeling rises to enthusiasm and holy inspiration; and such is patriotism in the fullest sense, and such as justice and religion require rulers and people, schools and seminaries to inculcate and perpetuate to the end of time. This is Christian patriotism, such as has eyes to see, heart to feel, hands to work, and purpose e execute. Such patriotism will not consult with fear, but duty. It will go forth to meet in open conflict a Tamerlane with his Seythian scourge, Alaric with his Goths, Attila with his swarms of Visigoths, and Genseric with his Vandal hordes, burning with rage, inflamed with passion, and set on fire of hell. Such is the patriotism which justice and religion require, and such the patriotism that begins to inspire the people of New England and the West, and proclaims that they, and Kansas, and the Territories shall be Free.

Bangor, June 7, 1856.

Bro. CHENEY :- We have bought a good lot, 100 by 110 feet for \$1700 dollars cash down. This is very cheap. We can have \$500 dollars for our trade. It was bought low because we had the money to pay down. The hard times are a blessing to us. Yours truly,

M. H. TARBOX.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Take the bright shell From its home on the sea, And wherever it goes It will sing of the sea.

So, take the fond heart From its home and its hearth,
"Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

"PROVIDENCE, May 17, 1856.

Rev. Mr. Day :-Pastor of our Church—Olneyville.

Dear Sir :—Enclosed please find Two Dollars, as a donation from the "Home Education Society" to the Francisco Society," to the Free-will Baptist Education

At the last gathering at Home, we determined on forming a Society for the purpose of advancing the cause of Education; and for that purpose have taken the name as above. Of this Society I am President, Frankie, Vice President, Ida, Secretary, and Willie, Treasurer. Father, mother, and grand-mother are elected honorary members; and father has promised us a speech each year at our annual

Hoping this will be to our benefit, and to the advantage of the Parent Society, I remain, Lovingly yours, M. M. W." [Myrtle.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL. Mr. Edwards, of New York, in Congress, has offered a resolution, receding the District of Columbia to Maryland, and locating the seat of government within five miles of Cincinnati.

WAR. Things begin to look a little warlike

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN.

AIR-" O come, come away."

away; The Sabbath bells are ringing clear, Their joyous peals salute my ear, I love their voice to hear, O come, come away.

My comrades invite to join their happy number; And gladly will I meet them there, O come, come

away.

"Tis there we meet to sing and pray,
To read God's word on his glad day,
Then, joyful, haste away; O come, come away.

'Tis there I may learn the ways of heavenly wisdom, To guide my steps and joys on high, O come, come

away;
The flowery paths of peace to tread,
Where rays of heavenly bliss are shed
My wandering steps to lead, O come, come away.

there hear the voice in heavenly accents speaking, Let little children come to me, O come, come away; Forbid them not their hearts to give,

Let them on me in youth believe, And I will them receive; "O come, come away.

With joy I accept the glorious invitation, My heart exults with rapturous hope; O come, come away; My deathless spirit when I die,

Shall on the wings of angels fly, To mansions in the sky, O come, come away. [Christian Harper.

Randall Savings and Benevolent Association.—Reported June 1, 1856.

Whole number depositors, 227.
Whole amount deposited,
" "withdrawn, \$15630.25

Due depositors, Principal & Interest, 267.43

\$13205.24

RESOURCES. Bank Stock, 1000.00 Mortgages on real estate, Loans on personal sec'y, (stocks pledged) 2500.00 Interest accrued, 247.18 1058.06 \$13205.24

> State of the Agency \$9,162

Amount before subscribed Seth Hathorn, Esq., Woolwich, Mary S. Moulton, Wayne, Sumner C. Moulton, Wayne, \$9,264

MARRIED.

In Lowell, Mass., May 6, by Rev. J. B. Davis, Rev. F. W. Stratent of Manchester, N. H., and Miss MIRIAM F. JENKINS of South Carver, Mass.

DIED.

In this city, 13th inst., Mrs. Susan B. Plummer, aged 72. She had filled the measure of her days with usefulness, and when disease and the weight of years laid her aside from accustomed duties and labors, she exhibited that sweet sub-

In this city, Georgianna, only child of George P. and Sarah illibury, aged 19 months. A bud of sweet promise natched suddenly away, as day by day it grew more lovely, and entwined more closely around those now bereaved

"Grave, the guardian of our dust, Grave, the treasury of the skies, Every atom of thy trust Rests in hope again to rise."

In Franklin, N. H., May 25th, at the residence of her father, Hon. James Clark, Mrs. Louisa J., wife of M. L. Morse, Principal of the High School, Dover, N. H. Her last words were, "I am ready to go." She died as she had lived, a Christian. [Morning Star.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL For the Campaign.

Both Gubernatorial and Presidential. Both Gubernatorial and Presidential.

The elections to be held in the various States of the Union during the present year, are to decide no less a question than whether Kansas, and the vast interior of this continent which lies west of her, shall grow up into free States and prosperous communities, where labor shall be honored, and the husbandman and artizan rewarded,—or whether the blight and curse of human slavery shall spread over the fair region and exclude therefrom the toiling thousands of the North, and, in time, read asunder and destroy the American Union. Parties in every State are divided on this very question—one party advocating the extension of freedom, the other the extension of stavery. The voice of Maine, in this great contest, will be potential: and it must be procongressed on same great struggie.

In order to aid in disseminating correct political information on the great issue before the country, the undersigned will issue a

Campaign Paper,

rates barely above cost, and low enough, certainly, to ace it within the reach of every voter who may wish to becribe. As many persons may prefer to take the paper ty during the Gubernatorial Campaign, the rates of charge twe been arranged to meet their desires, as well as of those ho may wish to continue it until the Presidential election over. Fie first number of either campaign paper, will be sued on June 27, and will contain full reports of the nom-ation of President and Vice President, by the National convention, which meets in Philadelphia the week before. The following will be the rates of charge:

or Gubernatoria! Campaign, commencing June 27, and ending September 12,-

Three copies,
Ten copies,
Twenty copies,
One hundred copies, Twenty copies,
Oue hundred copies,
It is desirable that the names of subscribers should be forwarded by the 18th of June.
The Will not our political friends, throughout the State, make some effort to secure us large lists! We shall rely the state of th

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT.

POETICAL.

WILL YOU MEET ME!

Will you meet me in Heaven ?- will you meet me Uniting their songs and their praises, With those that encircle the throne; Ascribing thanksgiving and honor, Salvation, dominion and might, To him who has died to redeem And fit them for regions so bright.

Will you meet me in Heaven 2-will you meet me, Where the angels and pure spirits dwell, And tune their bright harps with their voices The glorious anthem to swell;
Who rejoice when a sinner repenteth,
And speed them on missions of love,
To those who are heirs of salvation,
And bear the glad tidings above.

Will you meet me in Heaven ?-will you meet me Where our Lord and our Saviour most dear,-Not as when in humanity shrouded, He was wounded and crucified here,---Now risen to mansions of glory, Has gone those blest seats to prepare For those whom the Father hath given, That they may abide with him there.

Will you meet me in Heaven !—will you meet me Where Jehovah, enthroned in light, Receiveth the homage of nations, Who singeth his power and might; Where all who have loved the Redeemer, And made their robes white in his blood, Shall dwell in his presence forever, And worship their Saviour and God.

Will you meet me in Heaven ?-will you meet me Will you meet me in Heaven 'E-will you When life's toilsome conflict is o'er, When this body, now wasting and dying, Shall encounter afflictions no more; Where tears shall be wiped from all faces, And sorrow, and signing, shall cease, And pain, and disquiet, and trouble, Be succeeded by joy, love and peace.

[Peterboro' (N. H.) Transcript.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Obedience to Parents.

A poor soldier, some years ago, whose pay was but a few pence daily, was asked by his officer how he understood the fifth commandment; what was meant by honoring his father and his mother. "Please your honor," replied the soldier, "I take it to mean, allowing them three half-pence a-day out of my pay, now they are old." Was not this a very good practical explanation?

Why should you render this obedience? Reverence for the guides of your youth requires it. Affection prompts it. Gratitude urges it. The Bible commands it. The happy results of obedience encourage it. The miserable consequences of disobedience enforce it. A wicked man, befence against the cold winter's blast.— a Father, and in "his favor is life, "Father," said the child, "shall I cut the loving kindness is better than life." blanket in half?" "In half! what do you mean, child?" "Why father, because when I'm grown a man, may be, I shall what some persons call 'a drunken spree.' turn you out of doors when you are old, This happened while his wife, equally as might be so. And if so, the retribution a painful time of it, before this accident. sion, and still to remain under his roof.

able or inconvenient. However busy you the pawn shop, and but for a shilling which may be at work or play, you must answer Martha had saved out of her earnings, directly, and run to do what they bid you, there would not have been a particle of The little girl of whom I told you, as lov- food. I have not time to tell you of this ing her Bible so much, was cheerful and affectionate daughter's unwearied patience, prompt in her obedience. "Whenever I meekness, and love; all rendered in return called her, 'said her aunt, however busy she for their unkindness and neglect of her; might be, she ran to me like a bee's wing." of her hard labors Was not this a pretty comparison? It watchings at night. was the same thing as saying, she came flying like a little honey bearer.

concern. Disobedience to parents is re-bellion against God. Disobedient children cottage. It was decent and well furnished. are put in a list with the worst of charac- On a Sunday, both parents were seen, ters, 2 Tim. iii. 2, 3.

perfect. You should be ready to bear done for them, whereof they were glad.

when you give me one, without making a fuss about it.'

"But mother is very unkind to me, and father is always harsh. I never get any thing but angry looks and words from them. It is very hard to mind what they say." I am sure it must be. Still the command is absolute. You are not, and cannot be, a proper judge of the conduct of your parents. It would never do to leave it with you to settle when you should obey and when you should not obey .-Besides, love to Jesus Christ will enable you to obey; even if love to your parents is not strong enough. And your Heavenly Father is acquainted with all your difficulties; pray to Him and He will grant the peculiar support and assistance you need, so that, as you walk in the way of parents-obeying, you shall not stumble.

But is it never right to disobey? Very seldom .- Still such a case may occur, although great caution is necessary, for fear it should be selfishness which makes you glad of an excuse for disobedience. These questions may help you if you should be thus placed: Does the Bible positively forbid it? Does my unwillingness to obey come from respect for God's command? Is it merely or chiefly because ! want to save myself trouble? Have I expressed my unwillingness in a very modest, respectful manner, and asked my parents to notice that the Bible forbids what they want me to do? Am I at the same time doubly attentive to the other wishes of my parents, so that I may prove the sincerity of my scruples?

The way of obedience is certainly pleasant and peaceful, when we look at it from beginning to end. Now and then you may think it would be pleasanter to have your own way; but in the long run, experience would convert you to an opposite opinion. The commandment to honor parents, is the first which has a promise. Think of that; God meant to distinguish this commandment. The promise referred to the land of Canaan. But I have no doubt, that to every obedient child there is still a promise belonging and fulfilled -The blessing of God rests upon the worldly substance of obedient children .-Dutiful sons and daughters are generally favored with peculiar enjoyments and use fulness in every other relation in life .-They make the best husbands, wives and coming angry with his aged parent, deter- parents. They are blessed as the instrumined to turn him out of doors. He or- ments of making others happy. Like Isdered his little boy to give the old man a aac, Joseph and David, such children have blanket that he might have some little de- the privilege of finding God near them as a Father, and in "his favor is life, and his

There was a father, who one day met with a dreadful accident, while he was on and then you will want the other half!" abandoned as himself, was drinking in a The wicked man's conscience was awaken- gin shop. They had one child, who, in a What! would his child visit upon Sunday school had learned to know and him the sin he was about to commit? It love the Lord. Poor child, she had had would be just. He could not bear the And now her misery was increased. Her prospect, and with tears besought his aged father became delirious, and his pious child father to forgive him his great transgres. could scarcely bear to sit up with him at night, for his language was full of dread-You are to obey your parents in all ful words. Her mother was little better. things. Even when it is a thing disagree. Most of the things in the house were at of her hard labors in the day, and

But I must tell you of what occurred to her and her parents two years after this Do not think this a matter of trifling melancholy time. About two years afterors, 2 Tim. iii. 2, 3.

Well clad, accompanying their happy child to the house of God. When they returned mothers have their faults. They would they sat down in gratitude and peace, and not be human beings if they were quite conversed of the great things God had with their imperfections. The reason why They spoke of the means which had you should do this, may be gathered from brought the striking alteration in their perthe following narrative. The kind master sons and their circumstances. Listen to of a certain servant one day gave him an their acknowledgment :- "It was a great olive, and desired him to eat it. Olives blessing we ever went to that temperance are unpleasant to eat; but this servant ate meeting, and were persuaded to put down his without making a wry face. His mas- our names. And it was a great blessing ter looked and expressed his surprise,- when we got back our bit of clothing to "What!" answered his servant pleasantly, make us decent. And it was a still greater whave I received so many favors from you, blessing, when we were led to hear the and cannot I manage to eat a bitter olive sound of the Gospel. But"—and both

parents took the hands of the weeping, happy Martha-"we should never have kept our pledge, we should never have been persuaded to hear the Gospel, if it had not been for seeing that it taught this dear child to be dutiful and affectionate, even to parents who so little deserved it. She has honored her father and mother in humble obedience to the command of God, and long and abundantly may she enjoy the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

How to spend the Sabbath.

1. Rise early .- God requires oneseventh part of your time. The Sabbath is just as long as any other day. If you indulge in sleep Sabbath mornings one or two hours later than usual, you rob God and your own soul of so much holy time ; and if you begin the day by robbing God you cannot expect he will bless you.

2. Pray for your minister .- He will then preach better, and you will be better prepared to profit by his preaching. He needs your prayers. He has tasked his energies to prepare good sermons to interest and instruct you. Exhausted by the labors of the week, and trembling under his awful responsibility. he will be cheered and encouraged if he believes he is remembered in your prayers.

3. Pray that the preaching may be blest to your soul .- He is a foolish man who sows his seed before he breaks up the soil. You are more foolish if you expect a blessing without asking for it, or preparing your heart to receive it. If a

blessing is not worth asking for, do not complain if it is not bestowed.

4. Do not indulge in secular conversation.-To spend the interval between the services of the sanctuary in talking about business, or pleasure, or politics, is not remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy. If you spend your intermission in this manner, you must not wonder if in the afternoon you feel sleepy, and the preacher seems dull.

5. Banish worldly thoughts.—You must not on the Sabbath, "think your own thoughts." If your thoughts are allowed to wander unrestrained over the business of the past week, or the plans for the will leave you in darkness, your love will be cold, your prayers formal, and you will

services of the sanctuary.

6. Do not criticise the performance of your minister.-If he has preached a poor sermon make the best of it; if a good one, be thankful and improve it. praise or censure can do no good either to him or yourself, but may do hurt to both.

than by criticising it.

7. Spend every Sabbath as though it your last, you would be much in prayer, you would banish worldly thoughts and and examine the foundation of your hope will not be spent in vain. [Am. Tract.

CONFESS TO GOD, AND SAVE YOUR SHILand confess. He consented, but upon the priest's demanding a shilling beforehand, he made a pause, and asked,

"Do you confess?" "Yes," said the priest, "I confess to the

"Does he charge you?" asked the boy.

"And to whom does the Dean confess?"

"The Bishop." "And the Bishop?"

"He confesses to the Pope."

"And do deans and bishops pay?"

"Yes, smartly, too," replied the priest. "To whom then does the Pope confess?"

asked the boy. "To God," was the reply. "And what does God charge?"

"Nothing."
"Then," said the poor boy, "I'll confess to God and save my shilling."

"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which Beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every ten hundred tons of earth, which a landlord has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster of Paris statue which an Italian carries through London streets for sale, there is one pound of water of every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk,-The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one, seventy-five per cent., and the other ninety per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailsfull of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sun-flower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat-plant exhales in a hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat on this calculation, draws out and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid in conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, upon which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over by the root of the tree. Dahlias are also covered by a similar process.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DROWNING .- Man is the only animal that drowns naturally. He does so because he is endowed with reason; that is to say with a large spherical brain with a skull on it, which rises week to come, you will suffer for it. God above his nose. If he falls into deep water, in spite of his great brain, he has not presence of mind enough to stick his nose be disqualified to engage profitably in the out and keep it out, as he might easily do, but lets his heavy head, like a stone, press his nose under water. In this position he inhales, and fills his chest with water, so that he becomes, on the whole, so much heavier than water as to sink. While the lungs are filled with air, the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course You will profit far more by praying over swims, just as an iron vessel does. All, the sermon, and applying it to yourself, therefore, which is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water, is to keep the water out of the lungs. Do you were your last.—Your last Sabbath will ask how this is to be done? Suppose soon come. Perhaps the next will be yourself a bottle. Your nose is the nozzle your last. Spend it then as you will wish of the bottle, and must be kept out of the you had done, when you review it millions water. If it goes under don't breathe at of ages hence. If you knew it would be all till it comes out. Then to prevent its going down again, keep every other part under,-head, legs, arms, all under water conversation, you would read your Bible, but your nose. Do that, and you can't you would meditate much on divine things, sink in any depth of water. All you need to do to secure that, is to clasp your hands for eternity. Do this, and your Sabbath behind your back, and point your nose at the top of the heavens, and keep perfectly still. Your nose will never go under wa-LING. An Irish lad, whose father was a clathelia was recovered to go to the principle of time, unless you raise your brain, hand, knee or foot, higher than Catholic, was persuaded to go to the priest it. Keep still, with your nose turned up in perfect impudence, and you are safe

This will do in tolerably still water; in boisterous water you will need a little of the art of swimming, which if you don't get, you deserve to be drowned.

Watermelons love a high and dry soil; "Yes, a white thirteen," replied the we have known them to grow luxuriantly on a sand bed where weeds of all sorts had refused to vegetate. Manure with compost in the hill. The product can be wonderfully increased by placing a shovel full of good loam over the places where the vine branches, and pressing it down-new roots will start out and impart vigor to the

> TIE UP YOUR FLOWER STEMS. Almost every plant is prettier for having its stalk supported. Large ones should be tied two, three, or even four times, to keep them from being boxed and cuffed by the wind. Slender iron rods are recommended by various writers as very durable and cheap. If neatly painted green, they attract no attention, and never rust. Pinks, especially, should be supported.