"Lippincott's."

From the article on "College Education," by George H. Calvert, in the April number of Lippincett's M. gazine, we make these extracts:

'Good education is, by best methods, means, and appliances, to unfoid the human being through the successive stages of childhood, boy hood, and youth—so to develop the embryo man that bubbles at his mother's koee that he shall cuter manhood equipped, as thoroughly as Is individual nature will admit of, for performing all the functions and duties implied in his being, and thus for continuing his education; for, rightly viewed, all life is contained. Let the youth be instructed in what will make him best in this predetermined place as merchant, lawyer, engineer, clergyman, manufacturer, physician, navigator; but behind this training, deeper than this, lies that which in each one should be unfolded to make him as much of a man as Nature designed him to be. Moreover, whatever his calling or daily 'bread-work,' not only will be enjoy as individual man the facilities he has acquired beyond the mere dispense the stores he may have laid up, but in proportion to the thoroughpess of his general culture will be his efficiency in the higher avo that a porter who can read is, simply as a porter, more serviceable than one who cannot.

The good initiation and tultion the grown man

has had braces him, empowers him, for any
part he may have to play. The farmer who has

straiged his means to send a son to college
would not (had the college instructions been given on ph losophical principles) have bad to somplain of him that, at-r all the cost, he did not know how to salt males; for the son's sense of Biness and his perception of the sonuection of things would then probably have been so cultivated as to lead him to discern that the sait should be fut in small heaps and not scattered broadcast in the neid; and, in the last resort, be would have practiced what he had been taught-namely, self-diffidence in perfectly new circumstances-and would have a ked for a hint before undertaking an untried pro-Nature is a great schoolmistress, if we read

her aright and clearly. The subtle correspondence between our faculties and her resources, dence between our faculties and her resources, our ability to unseal her secrets, to turn her mysteries into knowledge, her laws to uses— this, besides being a high intellectual exercise, carries a moral discipine. Every law that we learn is a fresh inculcation of truth. The Divine order—which is the more apparent and the more imposing as our apprehension widens and deepens—the recognition of the inces-sant, inexorable logic of God, the per-ception of the invisible linking of things into a vast, sublime, multiplex unity—all this feeds our thought, and, while strengthening the intellect, enlightens and exalts the moral force within us. The more distinctly we see and the more deeply we search, the more do we behold law ruling all phenomena. By emotions of grandeur and beauty the mind is spiritualized as we become aware that in every domain, in every motion, in every conjunction, God is

methodical, consequent, prescient, scientific,"
"Were the time-running through many
years-now spent in trying to learn Greek and
Latin (and even the thiory of Latin (and even the tutors and professors are themselves but triers, whose knowledge is, for the most part, supericial)—were this time given to English literature, to a critical and at the same time hearty study of the choicest English pages, especially those of the poets, no, only would the few who, from linguistic aptitude, acquire some command over the vocabularies of the ancient languages, get double the profit—owing not only to the greater distinctness of the thought, but chiefly to the warmth where with sentiments conveyed in the mother tongue are embraced, and to the deeper stirring of the mind through sympathy with national, fraternal spokesmen—but the majority of every class—those who learn little as undergraduates of orthrough Greek or Latin, and as graduates never open a Greek or Latin book-would most of them learn much, and hold what they learnt as a permanent resource, becoming at once cordially juterested in their native writers, into whose meaning they leap at aight, grasping words with lervent familiarity; thing either of language for use, or of uncon-scious rednement in sentiment, or of rectifica-

"But, it may be urged, and fairly urged, a young man whom it has been thought worth while to send to college is not liberally educated nuless he knows something of the two great cultivated historical peoples of autiquity. True; but to get this desirable knowledge the surest path does not lie through the dictionary and the grammar, through which most collegians learn only 'a little Latin and less Greek,' the most of them repelled by the, to the most, fruitless drudgery from looking into the life of these apoients, who, far off as they lie, are part of our mental succestry. As such let the whole class be faught so much of the thought and being of the Greeks and the Romans that they, many of them at least, shall be stimulated to get more by themselves. By a method which carries the teaching vividly into their heedful minds, let them be taught what Homer was and Eschylus, what Virgil and Aurelius, what Socrates and Zeno. Especially ahould the heroism of Grecian and Roman atory—which is the underlying granite of a national life—be brought home, to the heart, History is, by the young, read with the most distinctness and impressiveness in the throb-bing pages of biography. To them let the lives of the purely great stand for human life. The lower side of life they learn fast enough on the play-ground, in the street, it may be at home, or on some other tract of the foot-worn arens of reality. What is peculiarly healthful to the fresh, expanding sensibilities is the ideal, as manifested in the lives of the best and greatest." From "Traditional Fish Stories," by W. W.

Crane, we take the following: -"The story of Sinebad's alventures with the Old Man of the Sea, taken in connection with the great resemblance to men, both in appearance and manners, as well as the quitmited capacity for drunkenness, of the quadrumana that are so plentitul in Malaysia, does not seem by any means so groundless as it has been considered. The ourang outang exp!bits this resemb'ance atroughy enough to make its name of 'wild man', a very appropriate one; and the gibbon (Hy obates (ar), with its long arms, bent form, and singularly human like face, encircled by long white hair and whiskers, presents exactly such a bgure as Sindbad describes.

"Sindbad's account of his capture by cannibals, whom he described as blocks, appears very plausible when we remember that the inhabi-tacts of New Guinea and many of the neighbor-lag islands are both caunibals and blacks, while the natives of the Fiji Islands, although of a different race, come under the same de-scription with equal propriety. It is most pro-bable, however, that the savages referred to are be people of the Andaman Islands, who belong to the Papuan or New Guinea race, and are men-tiones as capuldais by Marco Polo. Sindbat says the cannibal blacks gave himself and companions a species of here to eat, which he managed to avoid doing, but when the rest had eaten it they lost their reason, so that the blacks had no trouble guarding them while they were being fatt-ned. It is now admitted that some kin is of plants, when eaten in their natural, wild e, will produce insanity; and in Randolpa's

PARTY OF STREET OFF THE PARTY OF STREET

deep, and that merchants used to throw down pieces of meat, to wasca diamonds would adhere, their sharp points sticking in the flesh; then the large earles inhabling the beights above would fly down and bring the meat up to their nests, when the merchants would secure

the precious stones. "The following extract from Marco Polo's description of the kingdom of Matchi (Masuit-patem) and the diamond mines of Golconda corroborates Sindbad's story even in the most minute deta le:—'In summer there is not a drop of water, and the heat can scarcely be endured, while fierce and venomous serpents inspire great fear; yet those who venture there discover very valuable diamonds. There is also an extensive and very deep valley, so enclosed by rocks as to be quite inaccessible; but the people throw in pieces of field to which the diamonds adhere. Now, you must observe, there are a number of white eagles, which, when they see the flesh in the bottom of the walls, the thirbor serve and carry it to different valley, fly thither, reize and carry it to different spots. The men are on the watch, and as soon as they see the bird with the spouls in its mouth. raise lond cries, when being terriled, it flies away and drops the meat, which they take up and find the diamon is attached.

"Besides these instances, may be mentioned the account of Sindbad's ressel being plandered by sea-robbers in a neighborhood which was called the 'Coast of Pirace' by Ptolemy; the description of the enormous serpent which 'crashed' and then devoured his companious one after another, exacly as the great pythen of the East lodies is known to treat its victims; and the accurate rectals of the manner of killing elephants for their ivory in Ceyion, and of obtaining sum campbor from the trees in the islands of the Mala sian group, "When that noble and obtaining gentleman, Marco Polo, returned to Venice after making such a journey as the world had never wit-nessed, he gave an account of his travels, the truth to life, sound common sense and wonder ful a ocesty of which ought to have gained full credence for it in such an colligh ened com-munity as the Venetian republic of that day, But, on the contrary, all of the great wanderer's statements that did not relate to things with which the people of Europe were already familiar were disbelieved by a majority even of his fellow-citizens. So much was this the case that the name of 'Messer Marco Millioni,' which was bestowed on him at the time (from which circumstance his bouse received its appellation. still retained, of 'Corte del Mili oni'), is said to have been intended more as an attasion to his extensive stories than, as some thing, to his great wealth. And yet this same account, compared with movern investigations and covertes, presents such an instance of trathful ness and freedom from exaggeration as it would be hard to find a parallel to in the history of any age or country

'About two centuries afterwards another man with a mind too large to be confined within the trammels of custom and toe stereotyped beliefs of the tin.e-a native of the other great com mercial port of Italy-started out into the unknown ocean, undertaking a greater journey than that which Marco Polo bid made in the opposite direction. The result of his grand experiment so electrified the civilized world that, for some time after the discovery of America, it seemed prepared to believe almost anything. But the nultitude of groundless or greatly exaggerated stories that inundated Europe after that event finally produced a reaction, and the natural propensity of men to doubt the existence of everything they have never happened to see was exhibited more strongly than ever. Many a poor traveller, after enduring hardships and perals such as could not even be imagined by those who had not experienced them, came back to be ridicated and insulted by every body. Prominent among those who distinguished themselves in this manner at that day was that savage old mental prize fighter, Dean Switt, whose history of the adventures of an individual with the suggestive name of 'Gulliver,' was aimed at the practice of describing what Dean Diogenes himself used to call 'the thing which is not.

Thaddeus Norris' "Plea for the Shad" has some interesting facts and figures. We quote the following:-

"From all the information I have been able to collect on this subject in some years, there is no doubt that before internal improvements barred the passage of migratory fishes, two millions of shad per annum would be a low estimate for the Susquehanna. This number—leaving out the berring—would be worth a half million of dellers are presented. dollars at present wholesale prices. Let us see what it would cost to regain this wealth of fish-food, which 'we, the people,' have been deprived by unju-t, or, to say the least, by impro-

"As a prelude to this simple matter of figures, it is proper to say to those unacquainten with the fact that there is ittigation at present between the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad, latter contending that the act of March, 1866, obliging that company to build fishways in their dams, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the company bought the internal improvements, without incambiance, from the State. The able counsel for the company, when the case came before the court at Harrisburg lately, argued that there were twenty-one dams owned by that company, and that the erection of fishways would therefore cost his clients two hundred and ten thousand do'lars, or ten thousand dollars for each dam. This would be good arithmede, certainly, it the sum was tairly stated. This, however, is not the case, as Colonel Worrall built a fish way through the dam of the Susquehanna Caust Company at Columbia, in the fall of 1865, or five toousand dollars, and it is reasonable to suppose that fish ways at the dams on the branches and tri-batarles could be made for less. Taking the average cost, however, at five thousand dollars, the outlay would be one hundred and five is scarcely an eightieth part of the value that would accrue to the people of the State if fish-

ways were in operation.
"A question of grave importance is, will the State, if the case is decided against the Commonwealth, deny its population this half mil-lion dollars worth of tish, when so patry a sum, with a slight additional expenditure for keeping the ways in order, would restore it? It is confidently to be hoped that our Legislature will not be so niggard and behind the age. It the decision shall be that the State has no right to compel the company to build ash-ways, it is evident that the state had no right by its improvidence, when it constructed dams deprive its citizens of the product of asheries on the Susquebanna. If the act of March. 1866, is unconstitutions, the act creating the dams which stopped the ascent of fish was also unconstitutional. In short, it is just and proper that the State should, at its own cost and at as early a period as possible, restore the rights which it has taken away, and be reimbursed or not by the railroad company as the peading suit shall award. It is possible that, to a strictly legal mind, this may not be 'law.' But it is equity, and in equity, we trust, our legislators will deal with he

will deal with us. "A 'fish way," as many of your readers are aware, is an inclined place with offsets pro-jecting from each side, or a succession of pools or steps, one a little above the other, by which fish can surmount a dam or natural fall. These fishways may extend from the crest of the dam to the water below, or through the breast of the dam, as may be experient. The descent in the inclined plane varies from one in ten to one in fifteen fee, according to the force of the current. When steps or pools are used, the inclination is

cession of steps should not extend out into the still water, but should terminate in the rapid, of the arriving husband or wife to buried with his or her dead spouse was vidently some portion of Hindoostan. It is well known that this custom was, like the still more barbarous suites, common in that region from the earliest ages; and the Rev. William Ward and other missionaries to India in recent times give descriptions of it, drawn from actual observation. Even after the suite was forbidden in 1631 by the Governot General of India Lord Bentinck, this interment of the living was full of immense serpents and very and of the Valley of Dianouds, which, he seems to the latter part of the summer, and the whole river during the latter part of the summer,

AND DESCRIPTION

These young shad, according to the accepted theory or their growth, wait, for the first time, visit their native waters during the present spring and the coming summer, and, if fish wave were erected at the dams beyond, would seek the waters above. Similar results have followed the opening of like passages for than in the rivers of New England. The rest cking of the Susque-hanna, and of the Schuylkili as far as Reading. therefore, is not a matter of mere theory, but as practical and as true as it is that shad are now taken in the Delaware."

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Act of Congress Becomes a Law The but to strengthen the public credit has

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the puolic creduors, and to settle conflicting question- and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the aith of the United States is colemnly pledged to the payment in con or its equivalent of all the in crest known as United States notes, and o all the interest-bearing obligations of the United S ales, except in cales where the law adinorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold

and silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before majority, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible in coin at the option of the bolder, or anies at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of in crest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in com; and the United States also rolemnly pledges is to the to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Speaker of House of Aepresentauves. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President of the United States and Presi-

dent of the Senate. This was signed by these officers on the 16th of Match, and yesterday atternoon was approved by the Pre-ident as follows:—
Approved Match 18, 1869. U. S. Grant.

SING SING.

Two Serious Outbreaks in the Prison

Yesterday. Sing Sing, N. V., March 18.—Two serious out-breaks were made by the convicts at this prison today. The arst occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. At that hour Mr. Thomas Forrest, one of the night keepers, proceeded to cells Nos. 13, 28, and 31, and unlocked them, letting out convicts Decker, Lock good, Mullrey, Muller, and John Burns, to take them to mess to get breakfast for the other convicts. Soon after leaving the cells, and while passing through the chapet, two of the couvices serzed and struck Forrest and gagged him, laving him down and passing on to the mess-room, where Edwin Craft, night guard, was stationed. They se zed and gagged him, and then all five of them made their escape from the root. When Cra't was found he was dead, having been strangled by the gag, and was lying on his face. The aiarm was given, and every effort was made to rearrest the e-caped convices. Two of

them, Burns and Mulifev, were captured in a barn at Tarrytown. Forrest was but slightly injured, the convicts seeming to nave taken care not to burt bim. He was, however, gagged, and had his hands and feet tied. About I P. M. ano her attempt was made by ano her squad of convicts to get away, which was n ore desperate than the first. At that hour three convicts approached the guard on the middle dock, saying that they had a pass they wished to show him. He advanced without his arms, when they immediately ran at him with huge knives. He ran for his musket, but was soon overpowered, though not hart. The convicts, now joined by others, made a rush for the stoop Exchange, which was lying at the dock, lader with lan her. Once there haden with lumber. Once there, and being provided with arms which they had seized from

the guard-house, they ordered the men off the vessel, and attempted to jump on board. By this time the alarm had spread and fresh guards came upon the scene. Rapid firing of musketry began, and some twenty shots in all were fired. The convicts being unable to get the vessel away from the dock, and, seeing they were overpowered, succumbed, and were taken back to the prison. The following is a list of the injured: Thomas McCaully, shot three times in the body, and will probably not recover. A convict named Alien is also seriously hurt. Slightly hurt.—Timothy Donovan, O'Connell, Edward McGinn, Donally and Miller, two who are dangerously injured, were under twenty years' sentence.

While the noon rebellion was going on, it was thought that a general revolt was about to transpire, and a telegram was sent to Sing Sing village for help. It was re-ponded to immediately by hunoreds of men, armed with all sorts of weapons, and the excitement was great. This a ternoon all is quiet. None of the guards or officers of the prison were hurt.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

End of the Argument in the Judicial Contest. HARRISBURG, March 18 .- In the contested election case of Thayer vs. Greenbank, for Judge of the District Court, the following re-marks were made by Henry M. Dechert, Esq.,

he ore the committee:-He thanked the committee for their patience and industry. The examination of witnesses was begun on Feoruary 3, and the gentlemen comporing the committee had heard the testimony of more than three hundred witnesses. The contesting of the election of a law judge

was without precedent in Pennsylvania, and all who wish to preserve our ludiciary at its present high standard will join with us in hoping that the case may stand alone. A Judgeship of the District Court of Philadelphia is in no sense a political office; the judges of that and every other law court of our Commonwealth judge justly, and without fear, favor, or effection. Under the law, this committee are made judges of the law and the facts. The proven facts of the case must be applied to the existing laws and the well-known d cisions of our courts. Judge Greenbark was returned by a majority of 125 votes. The answer set for h a delib-rate fraud in the Twenty-second ward, whereby Judge Thayer's vote was unduly increased 101 votes, and the contestant a limited the trand in the replication filed. The correct starting point, therefore, is as follows: —

Thayer's Greenbank's Gains.

Gains.

Errors in tallies and by recount of ballot-bexes . . 112 Errors in Twenty-third ward . . Twenty fourth Illegal votes for Greenbank,4 130 149

130 Thayer's net gain . . . 19 Greenbank's original majority, 226 less than

Thayer's gain, 19, leaves Greenbank's majority, Mr. Dechert then referred in detail to the evidence adduced as to the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward, Fourth division of Twenth-fifth ward, Eighth division of Fourth ward, and the Seventh division of Third ward. A careful review of the testimony presented for the contestant and incumbent hows that in all these divisions there was no

Wagper to be a voter. Complaint has been made that, in several of Complaint has been made that, in several of these divisions, there were unassessed voters. Our testimony shows positively that they were duly qualified voters, by reason of their own oaths, or the production of vouchers. The contestant has not produced in evidence the window-books of these divisions, and as there is no evidence before the committee in support of the specifications in reference to these divisions, every lawyer and layman will agree with as

The sale of a leasest with the wildow miles at all times of its rough, Alm, for sale the sale of a leasest with the sale of a lease of a leas

that the confesion's case must fail to the ground, unless there be other material allega-tions and proofs in his case. The counsel then cited various decisions bear-

ing upon the several questions arising in the case, and urged the committee to decide the case, upon their oaths and consciences, upon the proven facts and the well-established law of the case. That decision will establish Judge Greenbank's majority as a larger one tuan his majority in the general return.

George Bull, Esq. and Hon. William A. Porter also followed in able and eloquent efforts. The

argument was finished by Mr. Simpson on the part of the contestant.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1868. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Unesnut street.

Gentlemen;-On the night of the 18th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and

destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so Intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-

PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as maunfacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required, They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you

that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen;-On the night of the 18th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

> Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 829 Cheannt street Gentlemen:-I had one of your make of safes sement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 18th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK. with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

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