

The Public Schools of this Borough, will commence on Monday, April 30th, and will continue open till Friday, August 23, when there will be a vacation of four weeks. The following Teachers have been selected to take charge of the schools, viz:

LEWIS D. VAIL, Principal.
Assistants:
Miss M. S. MILLER,
" ELIZABETH MALVEN,
" MARY DIEHL,
" CATHARINE PALMER,
" MARTHA GORDON.

School Examination.
To-morrow is the day appointed for the examination of the scholars connected with the upper department of the public Schools of this Borough. We would urge upon every parent and tax-payer, in this place, to attend, and see what progress has been made by the scholars.

A New President Judge.
The Hon. James M. Porter, President Judge of this District, has resigned. He tendered his resignation to the Governor on the 23d inst. His Excellency has appointed the Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of Chester county, to fill the vacancy. We understand that Judge Bell, will be in attendance at the adjourned court to be held in this place, on the fourth day of April next. The Easton Whig, of the 25th inst., informs us that Mr. Porter resumes the practice of Law in that place, and with restored health, will soon be readily engaged at the bar.

Union County.—In obedience to an Act of Assembly passed during the early part of the present Session, the people of Union County have voted on the question of dividing that County, and the official result is as follows: Whole number of votes polled 5061, of which there were 2354 for the division, and 2508 against, making a majority of 45 for the division.

Tramroad.—There have been raging in the practice of Carolina, and about Lexington, Camden, Gadsden, and Cherokee; vast amounts of property have been destroyed, including houses, mills, fences, telegraph lines, railroads, &c. A fire started in the woods, about fifteen miles from Charleston on Thursday, and spread with great rapidity along the lines of the Railroad, and on Friday evening it had reached the Five Mile Post. The fire was exceedingly violent and destructive, and has done great injury to the farms on its route. A train loaded with cotton, taken in Kingsville, caught fire from the current of burning flake; and two cars, containing eighty bales, were burned. The remainder of the train came on to Five Mile Post, when, finding it impossible to pass without extreme risk, they returned to the Seven Mile Post, and the engineer came to the city for orders. During a great part of Friday the city was completely shrouded in smoke.

A Slave Doctoring his Sick Master.
Post hoc, propter hoc.—A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and, fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving inquired what medicine he had given his master? "Bob promptly responded," resin and alum, sir!" "What did you give him that for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Bob, "de alum to draw de parts to gether, and de resin to solder um." The patient eventually recovered.

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.
We have not been furnished with a copy of the report of this institution for the year 1854, but from a synopsis published in some of the city papers, we learn that of the whole number of patients admitted to this institution during the four years it has been in operation, although a reasonable number have been discharged as restored or improved, yet there is a remainder which increases annually, and may be considered as a permanent charge. This was thirty-seven in the year 1851, and one hundred and six in 1852, and one hundred and eighty-two in 1853, and two hundred and forty-four in 1854. During the last year one hundred and forty-four patients have been admitted, seventy being sent by the public authorities, and seventy-four by their friends, amounting, with the remainder from the previous year to an aggregate of three hundred and twenty-six patients, of whom one hundred and twelve have been discharged, twenty-seven as restored, twenty-two as improved, thirty as stationary, and twenty-two by death. Of the remaining two hundred and fourteen, the number of males is one hundred and twenty-seven, and of females eighty-seven. The report says that more than three hundred patients cannot be accommodated in the institution with benefit, and as applications for admission are increasing, many must necessarily be refused. In view of this, the managers recommend the establishment of another.

Borough and Township Office.
The following is a complete list of all Officers elected in the Borough and different townships, in this County, on the 16th inst.

Stroudsburg.
Justice of the Peace, Michael M. Burnett; Constable, Charles Shafer; Judge, Otis B. Gordon; Inspectors, John Keener and Thomas Stone; Assessor, Nelson Cooke; Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Postens; Councilmen, James O. Palmer, John H. Wolfe, Sydenham Walton, Philip S. Brown and Oliver D. Stone; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel J. Ostrander and William Clement; School Directors, Jno. N. Stokes, Theodore Schoch, Philip Swartwood; Auditor, Abraham Bush; Town Clerk, George Swartwood.

Coolbaugh.
Justice of the Peace, David Coble and William B. Thompson; Constable, Francis Keller; Supervisors, Benjamin Vamborn and Hiram Warner; Judge, John Pope; Inspectors, John Gearhart and William Madden; Auditor, Theodore Brodhead; School Directors, Charles Hebard, Joel B. Vliet and William B. Thompson; Assessor, John P. Gearhart; Overseers of the Poor, John P. Dowling, E. J. and Samuel Case.

Chestnut Hill.
Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hoodmetcher; Constable, Charles Everitt; Supervisors, Jesse Siglin and Philip Kresge; Overseers of the Poor, Reuben Heiney and Henry Siglin; School Directors, Peter Gilbert and William F. Edmunds; Assessor, George B. Weiss; Judge, Daniel H. Weiss; Inspectors, Thomas Altemose and John J. Green; Assistant Assessors, Michael Smith and John J. Barthold; Auditors, Thomas Kintz and Jos. Dorshimer.

Eldred.
Justice of the Peace, John Hartter; Constable, Anthony H. Berger; Supervisors, Anthony G. Berger and Daniel Smith; Judge, Joseph Berger; Inspectors, Reuben Christian and Jacob Englert; Assessor, John M. Frantz; Assistant Assessors, Anthony Frantz, John Berger; School Directors, Reuben Frantz and John Berger; Auditor, Philip Drumheller; Overseers of the Poor, Paul Berger and Adam Smith; Town Clerk, Jacob Correll.

Hamilton.
Justices of the Peace, Charles J. Walton and Charles I. Miller; Constable, Charles Ruth; Supervisors, Jesse Van Baskirk and Joseph Kemmerer; School Directors, John Marsh, Joseph Kemmerer, Jr. and Joseph Metzger; Assessor, Thomas E. Heller; Assistant Assessor, Joseph Hinkle and John Kemmerer; Auditor, Joseph A. Bossard; Inspectors, Joseph H. Houser and Emanuel Bittenbender; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Kiser and Andrew Groner; Town Clerk, Peter Williams; Judge, Samuel Custard.

Jackson.
Constable, James Edmonds; Supervisors, George Setzer and Andrew Singer; Inspectors, John Winters, William Rinker and Adam Singer; Judge, Joseph Felter; Assessor, John Possinger; Assistant Assessors, John D. Frailey, Philip M. Cluskey; Auditor, John D. Frailey; School Directors, Philip McCluskey, Peter Frailey and Jonathan Fenner; Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Kresge and William Bellis.

Middle Smithfield.
Justices of the Peace, J. H. Eilenberger and Rudolphus Smith; Supervisors, Samuel D. Phlipper and John Dewitt; Constable, Simon H. Smith; School Director, George W. Labar and Francis R. Dunbar; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Stettler, Jacob Dutrick and Annans Overfield; Inspectors, Joseph R. Overfield and Henry Everitt; Auditor, William Overfield; Assessor Jacob Vanzen; Assistant Assessors, S. W. Labar and John Clark; Town Clerk, Jacob H. Eilenberger.

Pocomo.
Constable, Josiah Heckman; Supervisors, Amos Shick and Casper H. Metzger; School Directors, Daniel Metzger and George Transue; Assessor, James S. Bisbing; Assistant Assessor, George Warner and Gideon Burritt; Auditor, John S. Bisbing; Inspectors, Linford D. Bellis and Samuel Shick; Judge, John Alliger; Town Clerk, Enoch Werkheiser; Overseers of the Poor, John Woodling and Jacob Long.

Smithfield.
Justice of the Peace, Samuel Casebeer and Abram Fenner; Constable, Samuel Williams; Supervisors, Jacob Cramer, Thomas McNeal and Charles Houser; Overseers of the Poor, Charles M. Strunk and Daniel Custard; Judge, John Huffman; Inspectors, Evan Crossdale and Henry Miller; School Directors, David Shannon, Henry Eilenberger, Clinton Brodhead and George F. Bamberger; Assessor, John D. Labar; Assistant Assessors, Thomas Brodhead and Henry Eilenberger; Auditor, James G. Kintner; Town Clerk, George F. Bamberger.

Tobijannah.
Justice of the Peace, William Adams; Constable, Charles Kiser; Judge, Samuel Mildenerberger; Supervisors, Christian Stout and Peter Bonser; Inspectors, Hiram Blower and Thomas Albert; Auditor, Peter Merwine; Assessor, Wm. Adams; Assistant Assessors, Hiram Blower and Jude Winter; Town Clerk, Charles Borer; School Directors, Hiram Blower, Jude Winter, Joseph Stubbs and Charles Houser; Overseers of the Poor, Abram Butz and Philip Greenwoyer.

Polk.
Justice of the Peace, Philip Kresge; Constable, Conrad Frable; Assessor, Cornelius Smith; Inspectors, James Shafer and Michael Heiney; Judge, Peter Keller; Supervisors, Peter Kunkel, Sr. and George G. Hawk; Overseers of the Poor, Dawalt Fisher and William M. Jones; Town Clerk, Joseph Gruber; School Directors, Reuben George, Daniel Sager and Aaron Heiney; Auditors, George S. Hawk.

Paradise.
Constable, Andrew L. Storm; School Directors, Oliver D. Smith and John J. Price; Supervisors, Abraham Transue and James Heller; Judge, Elijah Dech; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Bowman and Charles Henry; Inspectors, Charles Transue and George W. Nauman; Assessor, John Storm; Town Clerk, Levi Transue; Assistant Assessors, Jacob Bowman and Adam Utt.

Price.
Justice of the Peace, Jacob Price; Supervisors, Peter Sees and Josiah B. Snow; Judge, Smith Price; School Directors, Christian Pennel, William M. Barrows, Peter Sees and Charles Price; Inspectors, William C. Long and John S. Price; Assessor, Robert Lomax; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Fetherman and George Ink; Constable, James S. Price; Overseers of the Poor, George W. Ink and William H. Smith; Auditor, Joseph Fetherman; Town Clerk, James Palmer.

Rees.
Justice of the Peace, Joseph Altemose; Constable, John Gruber; Judge, Jacob Bonser; Inspectors, George Mixsell and Henry Altemose; Assessor, Charles Baskirk; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Metzger and Enoch Van Baskirk; Supervisors, Peter Arnold and John Mixsell; Auditor, Enoch Van Baskirk; Town Clerk, Jacob Frantz; Overseers of the Poor, John Lesig and Barnet Mixsell; School Directors, Jacob Remmel and Jacob Bonser.

Stroud.
Justice of the Peace, Silas L. Drake; Constable, George Hofferer; Supervisors, Daniel Groner and Daniel Lee; Overseers of the Poor, Charles Swink and John Felker; School Directors, Robert W. Swink, Joseph B. Miller and William S. Rees; Assessor, Wayne G. Drake; Assistant Assessors, Stroud Burson and Melchior Dreher; Judge, John Franklenfeld; Auditors, Robert Brown and James Kerr; Inspectors, Joel D. Dunlap and Lewis L. Keller; Town Clerk, Peter Keller.

There was an arrival from California, at New York, on Sunday. The arrival brought \$92,000 in gold. The Legislature of California had adjourned *stude* without electing a U. S. Senator.—Business at San Francisco has been entirely prostrated, owing immediately to the failure of five banking houses. California is experiencing already the effects of the bad policy of importing more than she is able to pay for.

New Postage Act.
We find the following inserted as an advertisement in some of our exchanges. As it contains information important to all our readers, we deem it best to give it a place in our columns:

Notice to the Public, and Instructions to Postmasters.
Notice is hereby given, that, agreeably to an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1855, the following rates of postage are to be charged, on and after the first day of April next, in lieu of those now established, to wit:

On every single letter conveyed in the mail, between places in the United States for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

From and after said first day of April, prepayment on letters is required, excepting upon such as are to or from a foreign country, or to officers of the government on official business. The franking privilege remains unchanged.

From and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty six, postmasters are required to place postage stamps upon all pre-paid letters on which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

By the second section of the act, the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a uniform system for the registration of valuable letters. This provision of the law will be carried into effect, and special instructions therefor will be issued to postmasters, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, March 9, 55.

The Wheat Crop.
The Messenger, published at Hannibal, Missouri, learns from farmers that the prospects for a good wheat crop throughout northern Missouri are more promising than they have been for some years past. In Illinois the prospects for an abundant wheat crop are also good.—We learn from the Alton Courier, the editor of which paper has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois, that "however short the crops might have been last year, it has not deterred the farmers of the State from seizing every portion of favorable time during the fall for sowing their wheat, and the result shows that there are at least twenty percent more acres now in wheat than in any previous year. The winter has been exceedingly favorable, and if we should be blessed with our ordinary spring, Illinois will have an amount of wealth in that single crop which it would be difficult to estimate."

A Heartfelt Sentiment Inopportune Expressed.
A large and brilliant party was given in a fashionable circle a few weeks since, not a hundred miles from our metropolis, and the festivities were kept up to so late an hour that the fair hostess became completely wearied out. Some fifteen minutes after the lady supposed the last of the guests had left, she walked into the supper room, where the gas had been turned down, and gave vent to her wearied spirit by ejaculating, "Thank God, they are all stuffed and gone!" "Not quite all," squeaked a voice, "I have returned to find an ear-ring which I suppose I dropped while at the supper table." The hostess's chagrin can be better imagined than described, when, on turning round, she discovered one of her nearest fashionable neighbors.—*Boston Paper.*

A certain Cure for Scrofula.
Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine grower of Cincinnati, publishes the following cure for scrofula: "Put 2 oz. of aquafortis on a plate, on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from 18 to 24 hours. Then add for ounces of clear strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoon-ful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or one made of soft rags. If very painful, put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker. I request editors, in all parts of the Union, and a reward to copy this, and to republish it quarterly; it may save many lives."
N. LONGWORTH.
Cincinnati, O., Nov. 18, 1854.

P. S.—Capt. Harkness, of our city, the first person cured by this remedy, and applied it without water, and he informed me that he thought it would burn his leg off. But the next day it was cured. His was a small sore, and had been attended to for months by one of our best physicians, without any benefit.

Shooting Affair at Dunkirk.
The Fredonia Censor, of Tuesday, the 13th inst., states that, on the previous Saturday night, a couple arrived at Dunkirk in the cars, and stopped at the American Hotel, where they passed as husband and wife. On Monday morning the true husband of the woman arrived in pursuit, and requested to be shown to their room. Being directed to it, he burst in, and presenting a loaded double barreled pistol at the gay Lothario, attempted to discharge it, but it failed. The scuffle being heard by others, assistance arrived, and the weapon was taken from him. He was taken before a Justice, and examined in the afternoon, and in an interim of the trial, while standing at the doorway, he levelled another pistol, which he had procured subsequent to the first attempt, at the destroyer of his peace, and discharged it. The ball missed the intended victim, but the injured husband, supposing it had proved effectual, declared that both were now ruined, and he was satisfied. Subsequently he appeared convulsed, and avowed that he had taken poison, but whether this was actually the case is not determined.

The Dunkirk Journal gives the name of the husband as Wainwright and that of his wife's paramour as Miller; and states that W. married his wife in Clearfield County in this State, about three years ago, she being then only about fifteen years old. He treated her very badly, and Miller, who boarded with them, at length induced her to go off with him.—The pair have resided at Orleans, New York, since October last; but Wainwright having tracked them out, they escaped to Dunkirk. After giving an account of the affray, the Journal adds: "Wainwright was immediately arrested and committed by Esq. Brown to Mayville Jail, to await his trial for assault and battery with attempt to kill, and Miller recognised to appear as a witness, and being unable to procure bail was committed to jail likewise. We understand both Miller and Wainwright are under bonds in Pennsylvania, for some unlawful acts committed there."

The Warren Railroad.
The supplement to the charter of this road, having excited a good deal of discussion in the Legislature, and being a subject of interest to many of our patrons, we copy the following notice of the measure from the Trenton correspondence of the Newark Advertiser:—"The Warren Railroad Company represent that they are constructing two tunnels—one at Vanness Gap, twenty-eight hundred feet long, and one at Vass Gap, nine hundred feet long; that the Vanness Gap tunnel, although let to the best contractors in the country, who are driving it night and day, with men and steam power—on account of water and the hardness of the rock, it is found impossible to complete it in time for connecting roads; as this road is intended to connect the Central Rail Road of New Jersey, with the Delaware, Laekawanna and Western Rail Road, and will be an important link for the transportation of coal, and in the general north western trade. The privilege asked for is the right to construct a temporary road over the Vanness Gap Mountain, to operate until the tunnel can be completed, and an extension of time to complete the tunnel, because of the impossibility to accomplish it during the existence of the present charter. The Morris & Essex Railroad Company have opposed the application, because they own a surveyed route through Vanness Gap, for the contemplated extension of their road to the Delaware river, and they claim that the change of track applied for will interfere with their location, and that the design is to render this change permanent instead of temporary."

The administration and its presses have for months been engaged in denouncing secret political organizations as embodying every thing that is base, mean and anti-democratic. One would think that such a virtuous crew would not be guilty of the very offense which they have so fiercely condemned. Yet, alas! for the consistency of the Shams; it has leaked out that agents have been sent from Washington to the West, particularly to Ohio, to institute what are called "Sag-Night" Societies composed exclusively of foreigners, and intended especially as a counter check to the Know Nothing Associations. One S. W. Johns, a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, having got into difficulty in Ohio, growing out of a drunken frolic, felt impelled to make a clean breast of it, and so let out the secret of who he was, and what business he was pursuing. After this, we hope the Washington Union, and other Erie organs, will be a little more modest in their attacks upon the Know Nothings.—*Sussex Register.*

A Veritable Sea Monster.
The Lawrence (Mass.) Home Review states that Mr. A. D. Pillsbury, of Lawrence, while in Ipswich a few days since, discovered upon the ice opposite that town a short distance from the shore, a queer monster of the seal species—being one of those curious animals known among fishermen as sea lions. Procuring assistance, he succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in killing and capturing the creature, and by the aid of ropes, dragged him to the shore. His prize weighed three hundred pounds.

Fall of Black Snow.—Professor Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio, states that on February 7th they had in that region a fall of dark-colored snow. The crystals were in the form of dense icy pellets, above the twentieth of an inch, and when melted it yielded about a half inch of water. The snow had a distinct smoky taste, and on filtering it through paper a dark sooty substance was obtained.

Oil from the Boreals of a Mountain.—It is reported that a large number of springs have been discovered in Western Pennsylvania, which, by a process of evaporation and distillation, yield an oil equal in purity to the best sperm oil. It is represented as furnishing a brilliant light, and as not being affected by the cold with the thermometer fourteen degrees below zero. It is said that four thousand gallons of this oil has already been produced. Is there any truth in the report?

A Common School State Convention.—The Superintendent of the common schools of Pennsylvania has issued a call for a State convention of county superintendents at Harrisburg, on the 11th day of April next, for mutual consultation, and the discussion and adoption of such measures as may tend to a more complete and effective organization for the advancement of common schools and the cause of popular education.

A great baby Show is announced by Barnum to come off at the American Museum, N. Y., on the 5th of June, lasting four days. Infants under five years of age will be admitted from any part of the world. Cradles and retiring rooms will be provided for 100 babies and their attendants, and the premiums will be awarded, ranging from \$100 to \$250.

Now is "sugaring time" in Vermont, and the Vermonters are full of work and sport. The amount of sugar annually made in the State is 6,000,000 lbs., worth \$650,000.

Singular Occurrence.—During a thunder storm on the 9th inst., the house of Amos Wooten, near Wilmington, N. C., was struck by lightning, which instantly killed a little son of Mr. W., and injured, more or less, the whole family; also, discharging two loaded guns, one of which was melted at or near the breach.

CENSUS OF MEXICO.—The Mexican papers have recently been publishing a census of that country. From it we gather that there are in that country 55 cities, 192 towns or large villages, 4,900 villages, 119 missions, &c.; 170 haciendas, and 6,092 farms, &c. Population 7,533,395.

Curious Case of Seduction.
At Rochester on the 21st instant, Elizabeth Rombergh, a smart young Swiss girl, only eighteen years of age, appeared before Justice Moore and made oath that Benedict Salle, who is a man of property, had seduced her under promise of marriage, and had failed to fulfill his obligations. Complainant stated that she had been but a few months in the country, and went to reside with Salle about the first of January last. That she had waited patiently for him to consummate the marriage contract, but he failed to do so, and now gave her to understand that he did not intend to do so. A warrant was issued for Salle, and placed in the hands of a policeman, who some time after returned with an old man of seventy, leaning upon crutches, and apparently just ready to step into his grave. This was Salle, charged with the seduction of the fair young Swiss girl of eighteen. That he was guilty of all with which he had been charged was soon made clear to the magistrate and all present. He said that he would marry the girl with pleasure.—Upon making this announcement, the face of the female was lighted with joy, and her eyes sparkled with delight. She was as ready and anxious to have the ceremony performed as ever bride could be. It was proposed by the parties that the judge at once unite them in the bonds of wedlock. Justice Moore declined to officiate. He said he could not be the instrument of joining tender youth to decreed old age—there was no imperative reason why they should marry, and many why they should not. They went away in search of a priest, who has less compunctions than the police justice.

FAST DAY.—The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, the 12th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer, but what for is not stated. In the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, the Governor appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in consequence of the cholera having ceased its ravages.

Post Office Robberies.
The secret agents of the Post Master General have done a brisk business lately. Within the last two months, something like 20 mail robbers have been arrested in different parts of the country, and about half of them have been tried and condemned to imprisonment.

Presidential Candidates for 1856.
Democratic, DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Whig, NOBODY.
Steam, GEORGE LAW.
Know Nothing, "SAM".
Fusion, SOMEBODY.

The contest will be probably between SOMEBODY and "SAM". The race is to be an "orful" one, and the result is a "leetch" doubtful.

THE SPRING FLIGHT.—In Indiana, wild pigeons are flying in greater abundance than ever before known in the Spring of the year. They pass over Terre Haute in clouds by the acre. Their course is northward in the morning and southwardly in the evening.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and for a number of years known as a leading politician in Pennsylvania, died at Carlisle on Monday evening of last week, aged 39 years.

The Evening Bulletin offers to pay handsomely any spiritual mediums who will summon the spirit of Nicholas Romanoff, and if he is defunct he will of course answer—and inform the public when he died; how he died—whether by apoplexy or poison; if poisoned, who killed him; what he was killed for; what is the prospect of peace in Europe; what effect did his death produce on the stock market; what is the price of consols; is cotton down or up; how is flour, and what is the state of the market for beef and bacon, to say nothing of putty. Here's a chance!

The Ocean and its Depth.
Professor Olmstead, of New Haven, has contributed to the last number of the New Englander (a quarterly publication) an article entitled "A Philosophical Survey of the Ocean," from which we extract the following paragraph. The author commends highly the labors of Lieut. Maury. The waters of the ocean cover nearly three-fourths (or more exactly, five-sevenths) of the surface of the globe; and of the thirty-eight millions of miles of dry land in existence, twenty-eight belong to the northern hemisphere. The mean depth of the ocean has been variously stated, but may for the present be taken at four miles; the numerous soundings now in progress will soon enable us to speak with more definite on this point. Enough has already been done to prove the depth is exceedingly unequal; that like the surface of the earth the bottom of the ocean here rises in mountain peaks, and there sinks in deep valleys. Until recently the deepest sounding ever made was that by Captain Scoresby in the polar seas, which was short of a mile and a half. As late as 1848, the maximum sounding was that of Captain Ross, in the south Atlantic, and gave 27,600 feet or a little over five miles, without finding bottom. But more recently, at a point of the Atlantic farther north, Lieut. Walsh, of the U. S. Schooner Tancey, without reaching bottom, to the depth of 31,200 feet, or nearly 6 1/2 miles. Within a short time Capt Dinham communicated to the Royal Society a report of having reached the bottom of the Atlantic, in a passage from Rio Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, at the astonishing depth of 7,700 fathoms, or 8 1/2 miles; a depth so profound, that the plummet occupied in its descent from the reel nearly 9 1/2 hours. From these results it appears that the depth of the ocean exceeds the heights of the mountains, since the loftiest summits of the Himalaya are a little more than 28,000 feet, or 5 1/2 miles. Notwithstanding these in the immediate vicinity of places where no bottom could be found, were spots of no uncommon depths. The facts indicate that the bed of the ocean is diversified like the surface of the earth. The Gulf of Mexico is thought not to exceed on an average one mile; and the Greenland seas are of such moderate depth, that whales, when harpooned often run to the bottom, as is indicated by appearance when they rise again to the surface. Whales are even supposed to seek a part of their food at the bottom of the sea.

A Mother's Prayer.
A mother had heard of the arrival of her sailor-boy outside the Cape, and was awaiting his return with the anxiety a mother alone can know. With faith strong in God, she prayed for his safety.—News came that the vessel was lost. The father, an unconverted man, who had preserved a sullen silence, now wept aloud. The mother observed, "He is in the hands of Him who doeth all things well," and again the subdued and softened spirit bowed, commending her son and her husband, in an audible voice, to God. In the morning, the little girl in front of the dwelling turned on its hinges, the door opened, and their son, their lost, loved son, stood before them. The vessel had been driven into one of the harbors on the coast, and was safe. The father rushed to meet him. His mother, hanging on his neck, earnestly exclaimed, "My child, how come you here?" "Mother," said he, as the tears coursed down his sunburnt face, "I knew you'd pray me home." What a spectacle! a wild, reckless youth acknowledging the efficacy of prayer.—It seems he was aware of his perilous situation, and that he labored with the thought, "My mother prays; Christian's prayers are answered, and I may be saved." This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, and ready to give up in despair, gave him fresh strength, and with renewed courage he labored till the harbor was gained. Christian mother, pray for that son who is likely to be wrecked in the storm of life, and his prospects blasted forever. He may be saved.