

Our Book Table.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER. By John West. In two volumes. Pp. 478 and 630. 1864. New York: Ticknor and Company. Price, \$1.50.

Theodore Parker was no ordinary man. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of his youth, by perseverance and unremitting industry he was enabled to graduate with credit at Harvard University. Afterward, while engaged as a school teacher, he made great progress in the acquisition of languages, and in the reading of history and philosophy. From this he went to the Divinity School at Cambridge, where some of the most distinguished Unitarian ministers of the generation were then teaching, and where he was among his contemporaries. But soon after his entrance upon the ministry, his views and doctrines proved him even more radical and adverse to all evangelical religion than the great body of Unitarians in that country.

Mr. Parker was an intense advocate of human freedom, and in many reforms he bore a conspicuous part. He was the bitter enemy of all evangelical religion. The Church was an object of attack whenever occasion offered, and he took great delight in shaking the common opinions with regard to the Divine origin and authority of the Bible. Indeed, his great life-work was to inaugurate the superiority of reason, and to turn men away from the doctrine of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.

The two volumes now before us are most painstaking evidence of the fully worked-out mind of his mind, and which led him to reject the wisdom of God, and to teach others to do likewise. His biographer is of like belief, or rather writes for himself, and permits no opportunity to pass without casting reproach upon the Church and orthodox Christianity.

THE GREAT CONSUMPTION, THE MILLENNIAL REST; OR, THE WORLD AS IT WILL BE. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F.R.S.E. &c. Pp. 268. New York: Carlton. Price, \$1.00.

The admirers of Dr. Cumming have here another treat. His learning is not extraordinary. His estimates and philosophy are often in fact his exegesis is by no means reliable. And he is unable to perceive the difference between interpreting prophecy and prophesying. But still Dr. Cumming is earnest, zealous, and interesting. His pupil efforts never fall to draw crowds, and his books have multitudes of readers. And this volume will not fail to read in the hearts of the millions who are now approaching the end of a long and weary journey.

THE MOPPET OF FIRE; OR, THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BULLDOG, WITH HIS LESSONS. By J. E. Maduff. D.D. Pp. 351. 1864. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Price, \$1.00.

In the life and times of Bulldog, Dr. Maduff has a theme for which his vivid conceptions and clear and impassioned style are well adapted; and he has produced a volume that will be extensively read and greatly admired. We can commend it cordially to every Christian household.

FALSELY ACCUSED; OR, CHRISTIAN CONQUERORS. By A. L. O. E. Pp. 176. 1864. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Price, \$1.00.

For a book to have been written by A. L. O. E., is a sufficient recommendation.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January is an admirable number of a magazine whose high and noble aims are throughout the world. For sale by Henry Miner.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February is an excellent number. Sometimes this magazine falls a little below the high standard set for itself, but this is seldom. The great wonder is, how the editor has managed for many years to secure contents so varied and of such meritorious character. For sale in Pittsburgh by Henry Miner and also by John P. Hunt.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February is a welcome visitant to the family circle. For sale by Miner.

THE LADY'S FRIEND. A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion. Edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. Published in Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by Henry Miner.

This is the second number of a new monthly which promises to be a general favorite with the ladies.

such as are usually sold for a dollar and a half. With his habitual sentences, he obtained the promise that, in case he could buy them for less, he should have the extra money. At the shoe-store he found such shoes as he wanted, and tried them on; but complained that they did not fit. He tried pair after pair, with the same complaint. At last he found some for which he thought he could make a good bargain, since one of them had a defect in the leather in a place where neither strain nor wear could come. He tried them on, pronounced them a perfect fit, examined them, dwelt upon the flaw, condemned them, and flung them aside.

He tried other shoes, but none of them suited him. The salesman recommended several pairs, but no—they pinched him, Ned said, he could not endure them. At last he pretended to be discouraged, and took up the defective pair, declaring them the only pair that fitted him, and expressing his deep regret that they were not perfect. The salesman examined them, and pronounced the defect unimportant. Ned examined, compared, and regretted. The salesman, growing weary, offered them at a reduced price. Ned offered a still lower price, tried the shoes again, threw them from him, and rose to leave the store.

The salesman, unwilling to lose a customer, and in many reforms he bore a conspicuous part. He was the bitter enemy of all evangelical religion. The Church was an object of attack whenever occasion offered, and he took great delight in shaking the common opinions with regard to the Divine origin and authority of the Bible.

He was ushered into the presence of the nobleman, who was so delighted to see so fine a fish that he offered to give the man any price he might ask for it.

"You will think, perhaps, I am naming a strange price," said the fisherman; "but when I tell you that a hundred lashes, laid on my back, is the price of my fish, and I will not take anything else for it." The nobleman was greatly surprised. He thought the man was joking, and tried to reason him out of his strange notion. But finding the fisherman resolute in his demand, he said:

"Well, well, the poor fellow is certainly crazy. We must have the fish, however. Give him his price, and let him be paid in my presence; but lay it on very lightly."

"You are right," said the nobleman; "but when he cries, 'Hold! hold! I have a partner in this business, and he must have his share of the price of the fish.'"

"What?" exclaimed the nobleman, "is it possible that there are two such mad fellows in the world? Who is your partner?"

"You need not be so far from him," said the fisherman; "you will find him at your gate, in the shape of your own porter, who would not let me in until I promised he should receive half of what I got for my turbot."

"Hold!" said the nobleman; "bring him in instantly. Let him have his share, by all means; and lay it on soundly."

The porter received his share of the price asked for the fish. Then he was immediately discharged, while the fisherman

was amply rewarded. The porter lost his character and his situation. We certainly have no covetousness injurious. It injured his character.

Childhood's Prayer.

One of the literary men of England, who has outgrown many of the religious influences of his childhood, gives the following touching sketch of the impression made at his mother's knee:

"Very singular and very pleasing to me is the remembrance of that simple piety of childhood, of that prayer which was said so punctually, night and morning, kneeling by the bedside. What did I think of? I repeated my learnt petition with such scrupulous fidelity? Did I see some venerable form bending down to listen? Did the cease to look and listen when I had said all? Half prayer, half lesson, how difficult it is now to summon it back again! But this I know, that the bedside where I knelt in this morning and evening devotion, became sacred to me as an altar. I smile as I recall the innocent superstition that grew up in me that the prayer must be said kneeling just there. If, some cold winter's night, I had crept into bed, thinking to repeat the petition from the warm nest itself—it would not do—it was felt in this court of conscience to be 'an insufficient performance'; there was no sleep to be had till I had risen, and bed-gowned as I was, knelt at the accustomed place, and said it all over again from the beginning to the end. To this day I never see the little, clean, white bed in which a child is to sleep, but I see also the figure of a child kneeling at its side. And for a moment my knee to bend like that that snow-white coverlet, tucked in for a child's slumber."

Kind Rehears.

There is a pretty little saying, which, if not very common, is, I am sure, very true; it is this: "If we speak kind words, we shall hear kind echoes." "How is this, and what does it mean?" I fancy I hear a youthful voice exclaim. "Well, now, I will show you. If I could take you all at once to a deep valley between two hills, or put you in some little nook between lofty mountains, or if I could place you in a boat on the lonely waters of a quiet lake, and then bid you shout your name with all your might, you might hear it repeated once, twice, and several times, growing fainter and fainter each time, till it died away on your ears. You might think that only your own voice had any echo. God has kindly made all these wonders, and they ought to teach us a useful lesson, if we would only think about what we see and hear. Kindness is like a sweet, soft echo; if little children speak loving words to each other, loving words come back again to them, and if they do kind actions, kind actions come back again."

A Child's Idea.

Not long ago I came home from my office at the close of a beautiful, calm day in the early Spring. I took a seat in the yard under a large cherry-tree, and called my little girl, between five and six years old, to keep me company while I enjoyed the balmy Spring breeze. We sat there till dusk, I in the chair, and she on my knee. A dark cloud was slowly over-spread the Western sky, and a heavy streak of lightning was running higher and higher over its dark surface. The little girl's eyes soon caught the sight. "It is something new to her, 'Oh! pa, what is that?' she exclaimed, pointing to the lightning. 'It is lightning, my dear,' said I. 'Well, what makes you say that?' I told her that she was too little to understand it, and that when she got larger I would explain all to her. 'Oh!' she exclaimed, her eyes all aglow with the conception, 'I know what makes it—its sparks rubbings makes up to light the stars.' 'What a dark cloud was slowly over-spread the Western sky, and a heavy streak of lightning was running higher and higher over its dark surface. The little girl's eyes soon caught the sight. 'It is something new to her, 'Oh! pa, what is that?' she exclaimed, pointing to the lightning. 'It is lightning, my dear,' said I. 'Well, what makes you say that?' I told her that she was too little to understand it, and that when she got larger I would explain all to her. 'Oh!' she exclaimed, her eyes all aglow with the conception, 'I know what makes it—its sparks rubbings makes up to light the stars.'

Thou Shalt Not Covet.

There was once a nobleman, in Italy, who was going to be married. Great preparations were made for the wedding feast. Everything necessary for the occasion had been procured, except some fish, of which the Italian is very fond. But the sea had been so rough for many days that the fisherman in the neighborhood had been quite unsuccessful. The day before the wedding was to take place, however, a fisherman came along who had a fine, large turbot for sale. He knocked at the gate of the nobleman's residence, and inquired if they wanted any fish. The porter who kept the gate happened to be a very covetous man. He was ready to take advantage of every opportunity to get a little money, whether the way of getting it was right or wrong. He told the fisherman that they wanted a fish very much in his master's house, and as it was for a wedding feast, he would be willing to pay a good price for it. But he would not let the man in unless he would promise to give him one half of what he got for it.

The Nature of Science.

Many persons entertain the most erroneous notions respecting the character of science. They think and speak of it as if it were some mysterious intellectual subtlety, revealed to the few and denied to the many. Such ideas may have come down from the mass of men; hence they tempt favorite disciples only. Many of these old plodders in the paths of science were sincere in their peculiar views, but it must be admitted that too many of them employed secret discoveries in chemistry for the purpose of astounding their unlearned fellow-men by their own experiments, in order to obtain power over them. Astronomy, also, such as a superior knowledge of eclipses and the movements of the heavenly bodies, was employed in a sort of quack manner to obtain power by foretelling events. Many of these impostors were very like the learned Irish prophet set forth in Hibernian verse, who knew every event before it happened after it took place.

Don't Swear.

A turbulent Scotchman was arrested the other day, in one of our large cities, for some misdemeanor, and escorted by the police to the station-house. Though a large, powerful man, he was very much intimidated by the men in uniform, and he was very much frightened by the sight of the law, but his unbridled passion found expression in the most furious outburst of abusive and profane language. It was feared to hear the terrible oaths and curses that poured in one continuous stream from his mouth, as he was carried through the streets. Several rough boys, who were drawn by the uproar, and on endeavoring to do anything of profane without shrinking, seemed to stand appalled, or were forced to retire. He never stopped a moment until long after he had been properly secured in his place of confinement, and then all at once he ceased. He finished by uttering a few words which could have produced so instantaneous a change. In the doorway stood a delicate, fair-haired little girl of about eight years, holding in her hand the well-filled dinner pail which she had been commissioned to carry to his place of work, and which, on hearing that he was in the station-house, she had immediately brought to the station-house. Lifting up her tiny face to the hard features of the prisoner, without a word of wonder or reproach at finding her parent in so unpleasant a condition, she said, in the sweetest of accents:

Scientific.

When the Spirit maketh intercession for us, it is not by any direct supplication from himself to God the Father, on behalf of any one individual; but by pouring out the individual the Spirit of prayer and supplication. The man whom he prays for is, in fact, the organ of his prayer. The prayer passes, as it were, from the Spirit through him who is the object of it. These groanings of the Spirit of God, which cannot be uttered, are those unutterable desires wherewith the heart is charged and which can only find vent in the ardent breathings of the one who would intercede for a believer. The prayer passes, as it were, from the Spirit through him who is the object of it. These groanings of the Spirit of God, which cannot be uttered, are those unutterable desires wherewith the heart is charged and which can only find vent in the ardent breathings of the one who would intercede for a believer. The prayer passes, as it were, from the Spirit through him who is the object of it.

facts and experience accurately arranged and properly understood. Chemistry, for example, is an art and a science, because it is the collection of the results of careful experiments. Geology is simply a collection of facts carefully arranged. A theory is not a science; it is simply the explanation of phenomena. Every science has, according to Max Muller, first an empirical stage, in which facts are gathered and analyzed. After this they are classified or arranged in the order of their causative method, theory explains the purpose or plan of the whole.—Scientific American.

The Action of the Sun.

Every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic or inorganic, vital and physical, is produced by the sun. His warmth keeps the sea liquid and the atmosphere a gas, and all the storms which agitate both are drawn from the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and thus the extract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmitted strength. Every fire that burns and every flame that glows dispenses light and heat which originally belonged to the sun. In these days, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is an application or mis-application of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb! And, remember, this is not poetry, but rigid mechanical truth. He lifts the clouds and there is a visible world, and through it, the animal; the lilies of the field are his workmanship, and the verdure of the meadows, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He forms the music, he urges the blood, he builds the brain. His feetness is in the lion's foot; he springs in the panther, he soars in the eagle, he slides the hawk. He builds the forest and he waxes it—now the power which raises the tree and yields the axe being the same. The clover sprouts and blossoms, and the sycamore of the mower swings by the same force. The sun dips the ore from our mines, he rolls the iron, he rivets the plates, he boils the water, he draws the train. He not only grows the cotton, but he spins the fibre and weaves the web. There is not a hammer raised, a wheel turned, or a shuttle thrown, that is not raised and turned and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured forth into space, but our world is a halting place, he holds it in his grasp. Here the Proteus works his spells.—Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion by Prof. Tyndall.

Hints on Transplanting, &c.

We had intended to give our readers an original contribution this week, but we accidentally laid our hands on the following, from Ellwanger & Barry's Fruit Garden, and finding it so appropriate for the season, we give it the preference, and invite special attention to it.

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For Fruit Trees the soil should be dry, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, before using the subsoil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. The soil is in good condition for Fruit Trees, land should be in good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than on any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to eight feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf Standard Trees and Dwarf Bushes.—Must be pruned as recommended for standards, sitting at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to admit air freely to all parts.

3d. PLANTING.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water should be thrown over the tree in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather; early in Fall or late in Spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stocks should stand so that all the stock be under the ground, and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in Spring and Fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature, about the roots.

6th. AFTER CULTURE.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size.

The Profit of Keeping Cows.

In all our observations, we never knew a farmer who set out to stock his farm with fast-rate milk-stock, that did not succeed. With proper care in selecting, every herd of cows in the country may average, on good feed, 500 gallons of milk each per annum. Isolated cases of cows that give 1,000 gallons are not very rare. In a letter recently received from Mr. A. Miles, of Mass., he says he was poor economy for a farmer to keep poor cows. I have been trying for a length of time to practice according to my theory, by disposing of all ordinary cows, and supplying their places with others, and I am now quite satisfied with my course. From four cows I have made and sold since April 1, 700 lbs. of butter, at 20 cents per lb., and raised in part upon the milk of the same cows, four fine heifer calves, from good stock, on both sides. I call the calves worth at least \$10 each, and the milk we gave to the hogs worth at least as much as the keeping of the calves besides the milk. One cow I have made from her before the 1st of April next, 100 lbs. more of butter, making in all 800 lbs. during the year, from four cows—being 200 lbs. from each cow. Calling the calves, as above, \$10 each, \$40; butter, 800 lbs. 20 cents per lb., \$160; total, \$200, or \$50 each. Their keeping in summer is common pasture; in the month of April, with one feed of mangel warts. Other farmers may do better with better feed."

Open Heads for Fruit Trees.

Most orchard trees have their heads allowed to grow together, the limbs are allowed to fill up the centre so that light and air are excluded, and the full development and maturity of the fruit prevented. A distinguished pomologist in giving directions for pruning an orchard, advised to leave room enough in the centre of the tree for a rod or two, then tossing his head aloft, and he was not far from right. It requires but little trouble to get a tree into good shape, if it is attended to while young, when the knife will do the work, which, if neglected, will necessitate the use of the saw and chisel. Where large sars are to be made, it is always best to defer pruning until Summer; though cutting with the knife may be done after the severity of the Winter has passed. Trees should be started with a view to an open and well balanced head; but where this has been neglected, they should be made as nearly as possible before they get large. Whenever a branch will crowd another if allowed to grow, or will unduly fill up the centre of the tree, it should be removed. A timely use of the knife in early Spring, and an occasional Summer pinching of a shoot disposed to grow where a limb is not needed, will keep the top open, and is sometimes necessary in order to give the tree a proper balance, to induce a branch to sprout itself more than it naturally would; this can be done by removing the side shoots upon it.

Faets for Farmers.

If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases. If you invest money in books, and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest. If you invest your money in choice fruits, and do not guard and give them the chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with. If you invest your money in a good farm, and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and to break her heart.

Cure for Foot Rot or Fomls in Cattle and Sheep.—Take one ounce of blue vitriol pulverized fine and add four table-spoons of spirits turpentine and vinegar (each) in a glass vial with a large mouth so as to admit a small swab. Wash and clean the feet affected, with soap and suds, and apply the mixture. Two or three times will affect a cure. Farmers can manage almost any ox or cow, so as to handle the feet, as they would a horse, by using a nose strap, which can be found in any agricultural store, costing only a few cents. Every farmer ought to have one of these to manage stubborn animals. Slip it into the nose, and with one hand hold of it, the animal can be held almost immovable. Any person can then take up the foot of an ox, or cow, and hold it, to have it washed. This will save the trouble of going miles to the blacksmith's or ox frame.

Hint to Horse-keepers.—A gentleman who has tried the plan successfully for five years, communicates the annexed method of preventing horses from chafing under the collar. He says he gets a piece of leather made, which he terms a false collar, made of a piece of soft leather out in such a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the friction, as the collar slips and moves on the leather, and not on the shoulders of the horse. Chafing is caused by the friction, hence you see this thing is entirely planisimile. Some put a piece of muslin or flannel on the collar, but these do as much harm as good, for they augment the heat. A single piece of leather, like that composing the outside of a collar, is sufficient.

National Wool Growers' Association.—The annual meeting of this body was held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th inst. They recommended a tax of \$1 a head on dogs. The loss of wool growers in Ohio, by the destruction of sheep by dogs, was over \$200,000 per annum, and the number of dogs was said to be half a million. A resolution was adopted in favor of an increased tariff on foreign wool, putting wool growers on the same footing as American manufacturers.

Farmers' Pudding.—Heat one quart of milk to boiling, then stir in slowly one cupful of Indian meal. Mix with this about six good apples pared and sliced, and add two table-spoons of sugar, one of butter, and a little allspice and nutmeg. Pour the whole into a deep dish and bake until done or about forty minutes.

Sponge Cake.—Equal weights of eggs and sugar (pulverized), half weight of flour; beat the yolks and whites separately (very light); mix the sugar and yolks first, then add one-grated lemon and beat for fifteen minutes, then add the whites and mix well; lastly, stir in the flour and mix gently.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. THE TENTH COLLEGIATE YEAR. With increased facilities in all the departments. A few more boarding pupils can be accommodated, and will be charged from the date of admission. A few more boarding pupils can be accommodated, and will be charged from the date of admission. A few more boarding pupils can be accommodated, and will be charged from the date of admission.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOM.

RENSHAW'S NEW BUILDINGS, No. 57 Hand Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. The Bible is the Family; or, Hints on the Proper Use of the Holy Scriptures. By James Watson. 12mo. Young's Illustrations. The Way of Penitence, or, The True Path to the Kingdom of Heaven. By James Watson. 12mo. Young's Illustrations. The Flower Boy, and how he became President of the Crown of Success. Illustrated. Lessons in Pity. Days of Light from the Sun of Righteousness. The Wonderful Story; or, The Curse turned into a Blessing. Illustrated. The Young Pastor. The Young Wife. The Young Widow. The Young Mother. The Young Child. The Young Slave. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discoverer. The Young Explorer. The Young Adventurer. The Young Warrior. The Young Soldier. The Young Sailor. The Young Merchant. The Young Farmer. The Young Doctor. The Young Lawyer. The Young Statesman. The Young Patriot. The Young Hero. The Young Martyr. The Young Saint. The Young Prophet. The Young King. The Young Queen. The Young Ruler. The Young Preacher. The Young Teacher. The Young Student. The Young Scholar. The Young Artist. The Young Musician. The Young Poet. The Young Historian. The Young Philosopher. The Young Scientist. The Young Inventor. The Young Discover