

which were playing around him. At length a beautiful bobolink perched on a bough of an apple tree, which extended within a few yards of the place where the urchin sat, and maintained his position apparently unconscious of his close proximity to one whom birds usually consider a dangerous neighbor.

The boy seemed astonished at his impudence, and, after regarding him steadily for a minute or two, obeying the instinct of his baser part, he picked up a stone lying at his feet, and was preparing to throw it, steadying himself for a good aim. The little arm was drawn backward without alarming the bird, and "bob" was "within an ace" of danger, when lo! his throat swelled, and forth came nature's plea: "a-link, a-link, a-link, bob-a-link, bob-a-link, a-no-sweet, a-no sweet! I know it, I know it, a-link, a-link, don't throw it, throw it, throw it," &c.,—and he didn't! Slowly the little arm fell to its natural position, and the now despised stone dropped. The minstrel charmed the murderer! We heard the songster through and watched his unharmed flight, as did the boy, with a sorrowful countenance. Anxious to hear an expression of the little fellow's feelings, we approached him, and inquired, "Why didn't you stone him, my boy? you might have killed him, and carried him home."

The poor little fellow looked up doubtfully, as though he suspected our meaning, and with an expression, half shame and half sorrow, he replied:

"*Could'n't cos he sung so!*"

Who will say that "music hath no charms to soothe the savage breast," or aver that God hath not made melody to move the pious fountains of our nature, to awaken those sympathies that are kindred to Heaven, the Angels, and to God himself. Let the sweet tones of music break upon the ears of the dull school boy, and he will awake with new life and energy. Pour the notes of melody into the ears of the wilful child and you disarm him; the stone will fall from his heart, and he will become obedient and attentive. Let music be the first to break the silence of the school-room in the morning, and the chords of young hearts that are put in motion will continue to vibrate during the day. Happy will be the time, when not only the tones of our school-bells can be heard all over the land, but when the notes of our school-children, in the morning, breaking upon the silent atmosphere along the Atlantic coast in the East, shall reverberate along the Gulf of Mexico, and the echo be heard in California.—*Indiana School Journal*.

SPEAKING AND SINGING.

Little or no attention is paid to the tone in which children speak; consequently they too often contract bad habits of intonation from the earliest age; and, as they grow up, what is mere habitual tone is mistaken for their natural voice. From this inattention to intonation in early years proceeds much difficulty in the voice for singing; and it is not unfrequently the cause of diseases of the throat and chest. It is but a part of this evil system that a most injurious habit prevails among the young ladies of the present day, of speaking in a subdued muffled tone, or what might be called a semi-falsetto, in consequence of which very few natural voices are heard. It must be understood I speak more particularly of English ladies, as foreigners generally speak in the natural tone of their voice. I have no hesitation in saying that hundreds of young ladies bring upon themselves serious chest affections from a bad habit of speaking and singing.—*Signora Ferrari*.

A WISE USE OF MONEY.

It is said that Harvard University has received during the past year upwards of \$90,000 in donations. Other eastern colleges have also received large gifts, nor have western institutions been wholly forgotten. More than \$15,000 have been given in Chicago to endow one institution, and a citizen of our own State has recently left \$20,000 to another Chicago College. The generous banker, George Peabody, having munificently endowed a high school in his native town, Danvers, has now given a princely donation to the cause of education in Baltimore. We record these instances of a wise use of wealth that they may meet the eye of others of our rich men.

What nobler use of money, than to invest it in institutions which shall abide for ages, pouring their light and truth along the pathway of untold generations! Is it a joy to live still, in the grateful memories of our fellow men, when our bodies rest beneath the sod, and to bear part with the generations that come after us, in the ever growing and glorious work of our world's redemption from ignorance and sin; then it is wise to purchase ourselves "eternal habitations" in the homes of learning and the hearts of the thousands of successive generations educated by our liberality.

It is a wonder to us that more of our men of wealth do not seek the glory and blessedness of such a use of money. Of what use is riches if they do not enable us to do works of grander goodness. What wise man would be rich if he were obliged to spend his life in the anxious care of property with the frightful probability that after his

death it would ruin his children, as it does in nine cases out of every ten?

Had half the money that has been squandered by unhappy and thankless heirs been wisely given to institutions of christian learning, how many a noble college would open their welcoming doors to the millions of the young now pressing forward untaught into the ranks of manhood. Let the men of affluence think of these things. All around us are good but poor institutions struggling and begging for the means to enable them to do the great work they have undertaken.

DR. NOTT'S GIFT TO UNION COLLEGE.

The venerable Dr. Nott, than whom America has known no abler or more successful educator, or one who has furnished more men of sound scholarship and practical ability to the republic, has crowned his labor of more than fifty years in the presidency of the College, by a princely gift of \$610,000.—*Ed.*

"The following are the endowments. The several sums are to form a perpetual fund, the income only being used for the various purposes:

For the establishment of nine Professorships, \$1,500 each per annum.....	\$225,600
Six Assistant Professors or Tutorships, at \$600 per annum	60,000
Observatory.....	20,000
Sixty-eight Auxiliary Scholarships.....	50,000
Fifty Prize Scholarships for under graduates.....	50,000
Nine Prize Fellowships for graduates, \$300 each, per annum	45,000
Cemetery and Pleasure Grounds.....	20,000
Philosophical, Mathematical, and Chemical Apparatus.....	10,000
Text Books.....	5,000
Scientific, Classical, Philosophical, Theological, Medical, and Law Books.....	30,000
Cabinet of Geological Specimens.....	5,000
Historical Medals, Coins, Maps, Paintings, and other Historical Memorials.....	5,000
Lectures on the Dangers and Duties of Youth, especially Students; the Development and Preservation of the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Constitution of Man; Preservation of Health, and on the Laws of Life.....	10,000
To meet taxes, liens, assessments, incumbrances, insurance, and compensation to Visitors, and to make up any deficiencies in the income of any of preceding principal sums, so as to secure the attainment of the objects and purposes designed.....	75,000

Total.....\$610,000

"There are to be five Visitors appointed, charged with the duty of acting in connection with the Trustees, and seeing that these trusts are faithfully carried out."

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following statistical details are extracted from a general abstract for the United Kingdom from the year 1842 to 1856, published by the authority of Parliament. The figures must be understood as referring exclusively to last year (1856). The net revenue paid into the Exchequer was £72,218,988, and the deficiency £10,104,413. The Customs yielded £22,370,779; the Excise, £17,357,459; stamps, £7,102,515; taxes, £2,956,604; the income tax, £15,717,155, the Post-office, £1,248,147.

The total expenditure was £78,118,086,—viz., £28,656,593 for the charge of the public debt; £8,392,622 for the civil list and all other civil charges; £25,049,825 for the army, and £6,018,995 for the navy. The amount of taxes repealed or reduced was £2,203,475, almost exclusively arising from the "malt war tax." The balance in the Exchequer at the end of the year was £7,942,428, and the grand total amount of the public debt £807,981,788. The total imports of raw cotton amounted to 1,028,886,528 lbs., and of wool to 116,211,392 lbs. The value of home produce (British and Irish) exported was £115,890,857. The computed value of the principal and other articles of foreign and colonial merchandise exported in 1856 was 23,425,365.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 21,589,049—viz., 12,945,771 British, and, 8,643,278 foreign. 1,150 vessels, of 544,578 tons, were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 18,419 sailing vessels and 851 steamers were employed in the home and foreign trade of the kingdom, making a total of 19,270 vessels, employing 173,918 men. The average price of British wheat was 69s. 2d. per quarter, throughout the year, against 74s. 8d. in 1855, 72s. 5d. in 1854, 53s. 3d. in 1853, 40s. 9d. in 1852, 38s. 6d. in 1851, and 40s. 3d. in the year 1850. Barley averaged 41s. 1d., and oats 25s. 2d. 5,046,786 quarters of wheat were sold in the principal market towns of England and Wales, 2,678,936 quarters of barley, and 701,159 quarters of oats. £6,476,060 was coined at the Royal Mint.