

injuring them. The lazy ones, who are all males, are more easily trapped than the others.

**A BENEVOLENT MOVEMENT.**—Religious meetings have been established in New York city for the newsboys, who till recently were among the most hopeless classes in the city, and about a thousand are brought under their influence every Sabbath.

**STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.**—"Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly, all his life, to give his children a start in the world. Setting a young man afloat, with money left by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one, he will lose his bladders, and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders." Is it not frequent, very frequent, for parents to toil and tug, drag out a miserable slavish life with miserly parsimoniousness, refusing to contribute to objects of real benevolence? And, for what? to give their children a start! enable them to make a dash! What has been the result? This same wealth, hoarded by cringing parsimony, has proved a curse to body and soul! God has testified his disapprobation of this course most fearfully! There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth." Lay up treasure in Heaven; be rich toward God. Cultivate the mind. Train your children to habits of industry and virtue; give them a sound, thorough education, on the Bible principles. These will be of more value to them than the wealth of the Indies, the gold of Peru.

#### NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

"There was a time when the North would have consented to annex Cuba: but the Nebraska wrong has forever rendered annexation impossible. For good cause and in vindication of our national honour, the North would consent to wrest Cuba from Spain; but it would only be for the purpose of establishing in the island a separate Republic under our protection. The Nebraska outrage has settled for ever the annexation of slave territory to this Union; and what is of far deeper import, it has effectually prevented the admission at any time hereafter, of another slave State into the Union. When Missouri was admitted there was a condition annexed, that Slavery should not exist north of 36° 30', but this condition has been repudiated by the South. When Texas was admitted, there was a condition annexed that there should be three other slave States formed of her territory. The North will in imitation of the South, repudiate this condition; and we now tell our Southern brethren to be prepared for the consequences. They have commenced the agitation; they have set the example of repudiating the most sacred compacts and of disregarding their honorary engagements; and just as certainly as we now write, just so certain is it, that no new slave State will ever again be admitted into the Union, and no slave territory ever again be annexed to it."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

#### TEMPERANCE.

**PROHIBITION PROGRESSING IN VIRGINIA.**—Encouraging reports reach us from this State, and authorize the hope that the triumph of prohibition is not far distant. The Messenger, published at Staunton, says: "From unerring indications coming from every part of the State, we feel assured that the Temperance cause is onward." It also adds that much of the best talent in the various professions, and of both political parties, is actively enlisted in its behalf, and that county after county is wheeling into the ranks of prohibition.

**TEMPERANCE AND THE 'RULE OF THREE.'**—The Scotch are in advance of the English.—They have closed the grog shops for the whole of the day: the English for a part only. Our brethren over the water are taking the first step towards Prohibition—a small

one—still encouraging. Young America leads off with the whole figure. He is a kind of Rule-of-Three man—he says, 'If one day's prohibition in the week, or even part of a day, does so much good, how much more will seven days in the week do?' This sum has been worked out in Maine, Connecticut and other States, and the result is so satisfactory that all the States are figuring up for the same profitable return.

#### HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The California papers give an account of the ascent of the Oregon Peak, known as Mt. Hood, which has been ascertained by measurement to be 18,361 feet. This is the Highest peak on the North American continent, and one of the highest in the world. The Mountain was ascertained to be volcanic, smoke being seen to issue from its summit. The peak of Mt. Hood is thus described:—*Morning Star.*

'We found the top similar to that of Mt. Helens—extremely narrow, lying in a crescent shape. Mt. St. Helens facing the northwest by a crescent, while Mt. Hood faces the southwest. The sharp ridge on the top runs from the southwest to the north, making a sharp turn to the west at the north end. The main ridge is formed of decomposed volcanic substances, of a light reddish color, which comes from 50 to 60 feet high at intervals of a few rods.

'These cones of rocks are full of cracks or fissures, as if they had been rent by some convulsion of nature at a remote period. Between these cones there are numerous holes, varying from the size of a common water bucket down two or three inches in diameter. Through these breathing holes—as we shall call them—and through the crevices in the rocks, there is constantly escaping hot smoke or gas of a strong sulphuric odor. In passing over the ridge for near half a mile, we discovered a large number of these breathing holes; through some the heat was more intense than through others.

'We did not carry up a thermometer, and therefore could not get the exact degree of the heat; but from holding our hands over several of them we have no doubt that the thermometer would have shown boiling heat in some of them.'

#### THE MORAL OF A POLITICAL LIFE— Mr. HUME.

The life of every true man possesses its own distinct individuality, and is fraught with its own specific lessons to contemporaries and posterity. And this, though most fully verified in the case of men of genius, properly so called, is not true in their case alone, but in that of every one who has devoted himself to any one worthy unselfish object, and has pursued that object steadily, and with powers adequate to the realization of his own ideal. Splendid endowments, no doubt, carry with them the highest capacity for usefulness, but even with no unusual brilliancy of parts, where there is unwearied and unflinching devotion to one noble object, the most important services may be rendered to mankind. Of this we have a remarkable example in the career of Joseph Hume. Endowed with not a particle of genius—possessing no very unusual amount of what is known as talent—unless it be the talent of unflinching adherence to one life-object—not distinguished even by the more common attribute of cleverness, and which is the main instrument by which people make way in every department of this active world. Mr. Hume has nevertheless achieved a position, and what is infinitely better, accomplished an amount of good for the community, such as some of the most splendidly endowed of his contemporaries could prefer no claim to rival. Lord Byron made his debut in his brief but bril