

TERMS: Each copy, 5 cents. The Daily Herald, 5 cents per copy... THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 10 cents per copy...

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ADVERTISEMENTS: Received every day.

ENTERTAINMENT: BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY - ROSSER'S WIFE...

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway - WILLIAM TELL...

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street - WOMAN...

AMERICAN MUSEUM - AMUSEMENT PERFORMANCES...

BOWERY AMUSEMENT, Bowery - ECSTASY...

CHRIST'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 43 Broadway...

WOODS' MINSTRELS, Woods' Musical Hall, No. 64 Broadway...

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The News.

Our special Washington correspondent, among other interesting items, announces that the Hon. Humphrey Marshall has written a letter, in which he declares that Mr. Fillmore is decidedly the favorite candidate of the Kentucky whigs...

Yesterday being the regular day set aside for the consideration of private bills, very little business of general interest was transacted in either branch of Congress.

By reference to our Maritime Intelligence, it will be seen that another large fleet of vessels got up to the city yesterday.

The Baltic will bring us the next news from Europe. She will be due to-night, with four days' later intelligence.

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The minority say that the majority would vote with the same readiness hereafter for any man in power, and are very indignant at the means used at the last elections to get Custom House officers appointed on the general committee.

Great was the excitement inside; it will be far greater outside, among the rank and file, when they come to know what was done in their name, and particularly when a resolution was passed to smother the proceedings, and keep the whig party ignorant of the doings of their political representatives.

We perceive that the Democratic Southern Rights Convention of Georgia, adjourned on Thursday, after endorsing the Baltimore platform of '44 and '48, and appointing forty delegates to the National Convention.

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would be, in that position, under the influence of the men, and interests, and feelings, and elements which gave him the victory. It would present, for the first time, the Presidential controversy in this country decided entirely as a sectional question, on the ground of irreconcilable hostility in the Northern States to the institutions of the South.

The moment that such a contest shall be so decided in this country, that moment may be considered as the knell and doom of this Union. Even many of the anti-slavery advocates and demagogues in New England and New York, are looking forward with eagerness to the time when the Union will be utterly and finally dissolved on that ground; so that they may be enabled to gratify their malice by endeavoring to excite servile insurrection and revolution in the South.

We call upon the people of this city—the people of this State—the people of the whole North—to reflect on the character and bearing of the Presidential controversy, which is now beginning to be exhibited by certain portions of the whig party, as well as by certain portions of the democratic party, in Congress and out of Congress—in the halls of legislation at Washington, and in the newspapers, and conventions, and local legislatures of the various States.

Under the leadership of William H. Seward, of New York, we find six whig Senators from the North, and five democratic Senators from the same region, joining heart and hand in the re-opening of this dangerous and fearful controversy. Their journals, their legislatures, their conventions, are beginning to fall in on the same track of agitation.

The candidate whom they put forth submits in silence to the course they pursue, thus sanctioning a policy and a platform which can only lead to revolution and the dissolution of the republic. It is time for the people of this country, who have a firm and abiding faith in the utility of the Union, to wake up from their slumber, and to pursue that course in relation to the approaching exciting Presidential election, which will enable them to put down these revolutionary agitators, now brought up from obscurity by William H. Seward and his partisans in the Senate and in the North, and to give such direction to the approaching events in relation to the Presidency as will maintain this Union, and this fair fabric of republican government, beyond, at least, the present age.

The Presidential question is truly beginning to be alarming in some of its aspects.

Senator Fish, of New York, in Congress. In the recent attempt made in the United States Senate, by Wm. H. Seward, to re-open the anti-slavery agitation, we merely mentioned that Hamilton Fish, also a Senator from this State, voted with his colleague in pretty much the same way that Robinson Crusoe's man Friday always voted with his master.

Now, Hamilton Fish, in social life, is a man of standing, wealth, and high respectability. In political life, without being distinguished, he has been popular, influential, and successful. A resident of this great metropolis, and identified with its business interests and commercial prosperity, it was generally expected that line of policy most consistent with his position towards our city, our State, and our country at large.

There was some difficulty in his election, to be sure—the Union Safety Committee and the silver grays resisted it for some time; but they finally gave way to a sort of Kane letter pledge, and Mr. Fish was successful. The organs of Seward rejoiced; but the community appeared to be satisfied that the new Senator would be a faithful representative of the Union; that, in any event, he would not become the blind instrument of his wily colleague, and the pestilent abettor of the evil which he followed in his wake.

In these hopes the Union-loving and law-abiding portion of the constituents of Mr. Fish have been deceived. Either from want of political sagacity, or moral courage, or decision of character, or independence of principle, he has fallen short of public expectation, and has dwindled down into the pitiful character of a man Friday to the most dangerous demagogue that ever was inflicted on this country.

He has failed to represent New York as she deserves to be represented in the Senate. Her interests are interwoven with the interests of every State in the Union—they are inseparably connected with the interests of the South. Her solemn compacts in the constitution and the laws, demand of her a rigid, honest, and scrupulous regard of the rights of the South, and the public reprobation of all proceedings calculated to disturb the safety, the quiet, or the good will of the South. The terms of our association with the Southern States exact of us not only non-intervention in their domestic institutions, but the condemnation of all sectional agitators, who perjure themselves and discredit the State under the shelter of "the higher law."

He who countenances the abolitionists is a party to their treachery, and he who, under cover of the right of petition, or any other disguise, plays into their hands, is either deficient in his understanding of his allegiance, or loose in his constructions of principle.

We believe that Mr. Fish conscientiously pursues the dictates of his best judgment, and must therefore conclude that in acting with his colleague in support of the abolition agitators, it is from a defective intellect, contracted and warped by a defective education in the genius and obligations of our political system. He does not appear to know that a Senator of the United States is the guardian, not only of the rights and interests of his own State, but of all the States, and that slavery is a constitutional right and inheritance of the South. Nor does he seem to understand that his official oath binds him to protect this right of the South against the abolitionists.

From the ramifications of the late proceedings in the Senate upon certain abolition petitions presented by Mr. Seward, there is danger to the South. Let them look to it. Against laying the petition upon the table for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, presented by Mr. Seward on Monday last, the entire representation in the Senate from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and Ohio—four very important States in the Presidential election—voted together. New York, with all her vast commercial and national interests, was undivided in favor of the abolition nullifiers. With a majority of her people in favor of peace, the Union, and the compromises as they are, the Empire State throws her whole weight in the Senate in support of the incendiaries who openly proclaim their object to be the abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union.

Such are the consequences of pandering for free soil and abolition votes. Such are the legitimate fruits of coalition with unprincipled fanatics. Men, either without independence, or capacity, or principle, are elected as the highest representatives of the State; and thus partisan schemes are promoted, to the detriment of the commonwealth, and to the discredit of her people; and thus a miserable faction, headed by a miserable demagogue, holds at this day the fate of the whig party of the nation in its hands.

The anti-slavery party hold the undivided strength of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Ohio, in the U. S. Senate. These four States give an aggregate of seventy-six votes in the Presidential election. This betrays a formidable balance of power—an anti-slavery suffrage worth looking after; and it also betrays the game of Seward and the whigs of the North, with Gen. Scott as their candidate. We apprehend that the whigs of the South will put this into their Presidential pipe and smoke it, before they meet in the Philadelphia Slaughter-house. In the meantime, we turn over the case of our Senator, Mr. Fish, to the care of the Union Safety Committee.

LOLA MONTE AND HER LAW SUITS.—We hear that Monsieur Arpin, the French editor, says that he has "more than one curious disclosure" to make of Lola Montes, if she brings a libel suit against him. We understand that "Lola" has placed in the hands of her counsel a much more curious disclosure of Monsieur Arpin's affairs, which took place once on a day in Paris. Lola and Arpin will be well matched. They will tell some rare secrets of each other's history. So, out with the whole.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—PROBABILITY OF ITS ADOPTION.—WHAT TERM?—From indications in the proceedings of the New York Legislature, it is very likely that some kind of a liquor law will be passed in this State. The whig members seem determined to pass it, whatever may be the consequences, even though it should lose them the State next fall. In the Assembly, the liquor law has been ordered to its third reading, by a vote of 51 to 36. Of the 51 ayes, 41 were whigs, and 10 democrats. There were 40 absentees. The vote is indicative of the passage of the bill in the House. Out of the 40 absentees, only 14 are necessary to make a majority of the whole house in favor of the bill, and there is little doubt that more than that number of the absentees can easily be procured to vote for it, while there is just as little doubt that the 51 who have already voted will stand firm when the final vote is taken. Greeley is hard at work at Albany, supplying the members with ammunition, and is endeavoring to make up in that city, and through the State, for the blow he has sustained in having his paper kicked out by the whole of the business community of New York. Strange enough, the Anti-Maine Liquor Law Central Association of this city seems perfectly inert, as if they had got a stroke of paralysis, though they made such a noise in the beginning. Perhaps they think it the best plan for the liquor interest, to let the bill pass. If they don't think so, we do. Let the fanatics and Joseph Surfaces try their hand at this blue law, and mark the result. So far from stopping the grog shops, it will increase them twofold; and instead of 10,000 in New York, we shall have 20,000. There are some things that laws cannot prevent, though they may regulate; and spirituous and malt liquors are among such "necessary evils."

In Connecticut, also, the anti-liquor men will probably carry the election; and the coercion law will be passed in that State, as in Maine, because there is no great or important interest affected by it, so as to form an effectual opposition to the fanatics. In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States, where there is a more extensive interest at stake, the Maine law, or some similar enactment, may possibly be adopted, because, after all, the liquor is but an isolated interest, with, of course, various ramifications; and the other manufacturing interests will take no part in the struggle, not being themselves involved in the issue, either one way or the other, except so far as their individual tastes may be concerned. People who are moderate drinkers, and have no direct pecuniary interest in the liquor business, will not go much out of their way to oppose the bill, because they do not like to be placed in the position of being on the same side with drunkards and rum holes, and to be called hard names by the organs of the fanatics; and they calculate that even if the bill should be passed, it cannot be carried out, and they will get as much drink as they want, somehow or other. It is probable, therefore, that in several States the Maine law will be carried, sooner or later, because the liquor interest, being only of limited extent, and not joined by the other interests, will fall by its own weakness before the repeated assaults of fanaticism—the most persevering and pertinacious of all the ills under the sun.

But will this make men temperate? As well might laws be passed to make men and women angels. The fate of all such laws will be like that of the gambling act now in operation in this State, which, instead of breaking up gambling halls, has greatly increased them, so that the vice is more rampant than ever. What is the cause? It is very obvious—there are too many who indulge in gambling—men of all ages, conditions and degrees, not excepting "grave and reverend seniors" on the bench, who administer the laws—to permit a prohibitory enactment to be carried into execution. It is completely a dead letter, though not yet more than a year old. The Maine law, should it be adopted by the Legislature, will be a dead letter in its cradle, in this State, and above all in this city, for the very same reason. There are too many who drink, from the Governor of the State down to the policeman, and from the sage Senators and Assemblymen, who, a short time since, became gloriously drunk on Blackwell's Island, to the lowest rowdy politician who reels out of a three cent grog, ever to give such a law the slightest chance of living. It will be strangled in the very moment of its birth. The judges, the jurors, and the lawyers, all drink, and must have their liquor, in despite of any law to the contrary, notwithstanding. This is a free country, and a whole code of laws cannot prevent a free indulgence in the use of ardent drinks. In fact, the more laws passed against it, and the more stringent they are made, the greater will be the amount of liquor consumed, the more drinkings will spring up, and the more extensively will drunkenness prevail. It is in the very nature of human passion to seek with greater avidity that which is prohibited for its gratification, which will be especially the case with this measure, and the most conclusive evidence of patriotism and devotion to freedom. Such is the result of the mischievous meddling of fools and fanatics, knaves and philosophers, black spirits, white spirits, and gray.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AND YOUNG AMERICA.—Two very significant resolutions were adopted by the late State convention of the democrats of Virginia. In the one, they declare in favor of continuing in force the two-thirds rule at the Baltimore National Convention, which, we doubt not, will be done. In the other, they protest against squandering the proceeds of the public lands, directly or indirectly, for purposes of internal improvement. Now, the two-thirds rule will operate to secure a candidate acceptable to the South, as in the case of Polk, in 1844, against Van Buren, when the rule was first adopted, as the only way of defeating "the Little Magician." But the resolution against appropriating the public lands to internal improvements is fatal to "Young America," as far as the vote of Virginia is concerned. We presume that all the Atlantic States, especially of the South, will side with the slavery agitation, and against any candidate who will squander away the public domain—the property of all the States—among the railroad stock jobbers of the West. This looks bad for "Young America,"—at least even for Cass, and is almost tantamount to a positive declaration in favor of Buchanan, by Virginia and the Atlantic States. Stick a pin there.

SEWARD VERSUS FILLMORE.—QUARRELS AMONG THE WHIGS.—The quarrel between the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Seward, on the subject of the next Presidency, is spreading throughout the extent of this State, all the newspaper organs, and is beginning to produce a little confusion elsewhere. The Seward faction is particularly savage with Mr. Fillmore at the present moment. This arises from the probability that the Southern States mean to support the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, in the "Slaughter-house Convention." Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana have already put Mr. Fillmore before the country, and there is every reason to believe that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia will follow. Hence the terrible ire of Mr. Seward and his partisans, whose prospects would be entirely destroyed by the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and the setting aside of General Scott, in the convention. To avert such a calamity to Mr. Seward, his organs and agents are beginning, in various quarters, to threaten the Southern States with the renewal of the slavery agitation, and the defeat of the whig party at the next election, if they do not fall in with his views, and support General Scott without a platform and without a promise. The quarrel is a very pretty one, and will be worth watching.

THE LATE FIRE AT PORTLAND, ME.—The loss by the fire at Portland, Me., Monday night last, is estimated at \$40,000. Messrs. L. B. Sawyer & Co., who had a very large stock valued at \$18,000 to \$20,000, and about one-half of which was insured, were insured for \$20,000. Messrs. J. E. Corey & Co. dry-goods dealer, had a stock of about \$14,000 partly covered in a damaged state; insured \$4,500 in Etta, and \$4,500 in the Portland office. Mr. H. T. Seward dry-goods dealer, had a stock of about \$12,000, insured for \$3,000 in the Portland office, and \$5,000 in the Howard. The buildings belonged to John Murray, Esq., estimated at from \$600 to \$8,000, insured at the Manufacturers' office for \$7,000.

EXCITING FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—BOW IN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—We refer our readers to the report of the strange proceedings in the United States Commissioner's Court, which took place yesterday, on the subject of a fugitive slave case, now pending in the City Hall. After a fight between the lawyers, the Court adjourned, the District Judge was called in, and a fresh start given to the affair. This excitement has been increased by the violence, the abuse, the denunciations, which the Tribune and other anti-slavery journals have poured out for months upon the laws, the judges, the witnesses and the community, because the constitutional compact in relation to slavery is attempted to be carried into operation. An appeal is made to the spirit of insurrection and the mob, by the anti-slavery journals—and this is called patriotism, support of the Compromise, devotion to the Union. Such exhibitions are only the beginning of the revolutionary game begun by Wm. H. Seward, to divide and dismember this glorious and happy Union.

FLORIDA INTEREST CLAIMS.—We publish to-day the opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the case manufactured for the Supreme Court, at its recent term. The claims allowed and paid under the acts of 1823 and 1834, and under special laws, amount altogether to considerably more than a million of dollars. The claimants now claim interest, amounting to upwards of a million more. Senators and ex-Senators, and members of the House of Representatives, attorneys, and agents, have been engaged in proving this interest claim for years. Mr. Corwin was, before he was made Secretary of the Treasury, employed in them, with a contingent interest to the tune, it is said, of seventy or a hundred thousand dollars, which he transferred when he went into the Treasury. It was sought to get him to pay this interest, à la Galpin, but he declined, on account of his delicate position. It was referred, first, to another member of the cabinet, then to the Attorney General, and finally the case was submitted to the Florida Judge, and the matter sought to be brought before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rather significantly rebuke this course, in the opinion now published; and we find the views expressed in the HERALD several months ago, that the decisions of former Secretaries of the Treasury in these cases were final and conclusive, and could not be opened or reviewed by Mr. Corwin without an act of Congress, expressly sustained by the Court.

"It cannot afterwards be disturbed by an appeal to this or any other Court, or in any other way, without the authority of an act of Congress," says the Chief Justice. The claimants, we notice, have since applied to Congress. Mr. Mallory of Florida presented their petition a few days since, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee, doubtless, will examine into the claims fully, and this would be a favorable occasion to obtain and publish a full statement of the claims, amounts paid, and agents employed. Prior to the cession of Florida to the United States, the provinces were invaded three several times by United States troops. First, in 1812-13, by Governor Matthews; second, in 1814, by General Jackson, and third and lastly, by Gen. Jackson, in 1818. The United States, by the treaty of 1819, agreed to pay the losses sustained by the "late operations," &c., and President Adams, (who negotiated the treaty,) always said the damages of 1812, 1813 and 1814, were not included in the treaty. So Secretaries W. H. Crawford and Richard Rush decided, and so Congress held. The true ground on which the damages should be paid by the United States is a higher principle than the paper treaty. The laws of nations, justice, and decency, demanded that when the Spanish subjects thus wronged became citizens of the United States, they should be indemnified, whether in the treaty or not, and this was the ground on which the act of 1834 was passed, as the reports of the committees show.

The claimants should be paid fairly, fully, and honestly. The allowance of interest has nothing to do with the claim. It is not a question of interest. That it is such question, is an idea no statesman or jurist at all conversant with the laws of nations could entertain for a moment. A Wall Street broker, who has no other ideas than those of his minorities, may not be able to appreciate the distinction; but every just, and sensible, and impartial mind can see that where there is no liquidated debt, and where the claim is damages for indemnity for a spoliation, interest has no more to do with the claim than with an assaunt and battery case. Besides, the doctrine of interest on money is not established as urged in mere money cases. It was formerly held to be contrary to the Christian religion, and all usury was denounced as a sin. It is not now allowable except in special cases, and when given by express statute. Government is not bound to pay it in any case. It would encourage State claims. But in this case they should indemnify the Spanish sufferers honestly, fairly, and fully, and we hope they will do so, provided it is done openly and above board, and no Galphinism encouraged.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S NIGGER PENNY ORGAN AND THE IRISH CHAMBERMAIDS.—In speaking of the advertising patronage which the NEW YORK HERALD receives from the Irish, German, and American chambermaids generally, of this city, the new penny trumpet of W. H. Seward's party makes the following allusion to that useful and estimable class of the community:—"Drawing a large portion of its (the HERALD'S) revenues from advertising the wants and proposals of prostitution," &c., &c.

We cannot find words strong enough to characterize the disposition of the man or the organ that would apply such language to a large class of the industrious female population of this city, who are as virtuous and as correct in their moral and social deportment as any other class of society, however elevated it may be above them in point of wealth and education, or fashion and finery. For some time past the NEW YORK HERALD has been made the principal receptacle of all those advertisements of respectable females in want of places, and respectable families in want of suitable "help."

On ordinary occasions these advertisements have swelled to four or five columns of our space, in the smallest and closest type. The accumulation of this description of advertisements has been produced by the large and continually increasing circulation of the HERALD among the highest, most respectable, and best families of New York and the surrounding country. Chambermaids, housemaids, cooks, washerwomen, nurses, and seamstresses, who want good situations, have found by experience, or from their friends, that the best method of obtaining their desires was by advertising in this journal; and families of the most respectable standing who want good servants, have found it to their interest to advertise in the same channel of universal intelligence. Both classes find it to their advantage to avoid the mere political hacks of the day, possessing only an ephemeral existence, and established for the purpose of advancing the dogmas of dangerous demagogues and fanatics, who inculcate mischief under the plea of philanthropy to the African race.

These facts in the history and character of the advertising patronage we enjoy, furnish the only plausible pretext for the miserable creatures, without one vital spark of manliness in their composition, who conduct the nigger penny organ of W. H. Seward, called the Times, to assail the character of these respectable females, by calling them odious and infamous names, and coupling them with such characters as appear only on the stage of this or other countries. If these miserable editors and miserable politicians had only half the honesty, half the virtue, half the uprightness, and half the purity, which adorn the lives of the Irish and other chambermaids of New York, they and their nigger newspapers would occupy a higher position in the moral and social scale, and attain a loftier point of elevation in the estimation of the community, than they have ever merited, or ever will be able to reach.

THE FRENCH OF BOSTON AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Boston Bee says that the French citizens of Boston are to meet at Dudley's Merchants' Exchange Hotel, on the 5th inst. to express their indignation and contempt for the present tyrant of France, Louis Napoleon.

THE NEW STATE UNIVERSITY.—PROPOSED AMPLIFICATIONS IN ITS PLAN.—Our Legislature at Albany have had under their deliberation, for some time back, the project of establishing and endowing a State University in that city. The final passage of the bill appears almost certain. The scheme, as proposed to be carried out, embraces some peculiar and important features. A corps of fifteen professors, pre-eminent in their several branches of learning—the languages, medicine, law, theology, and all the natural sciences—is to be enrolled; and with these, and 125 pupils, to be selected one from each of the Assembly districts of the State, and to be supported at the public expense, a nucleus is to be formed, round which the institution may increase and flourish. The scholars are to be at liberty to select whatever course of study they may prefer, and prosecute it to its utmost limits, having all the aids necessary to acquiring the most thorough and practical knowledge of the subject that can be given by eminent preceptors, fellow students, and the requisite apparatus and appliances, to be supplied by the institution.

The general plan and purpose of this project have, so far, met with popular approbation. The great superiority of our common school system over that of every other country in the world, is a source of much and justifiable pride; but though perfect in their sphere, they still leave a desideratum in the higher grades of learning, which is intended to be supplied by the new University. Hitherto, our young men striving to perfect themselves in certain abstruse sciences, were forced to seek teachers in Europe. Now, they will no longer have to do so, as they will be able to procure the highest instruction in their own country. This circumstance alone is sufficient to insure public approbation to the present project, as the national pride was somewhat offended by the reflection that American youths could not be fully educated at home.

The details of the scheme, so far as they could be compressed into a few clauses, have met with some disfavor, principally from the whig socialist journals. Our philosophical cotemporary, the Tribune, objects, in the first place, to its endowment by the State, and to its location in Albany, or in the vicinity of any other city where the students would be exposed to temptations and evil influences, particularly when the Maine Liquor Law is not a law of this State. He then desires that its internal policy should be framed in accordance with the most approved theories of socialism, so that it might be made the cradle of that system in this country. For this end, he proposes that the institution be based on some of the theoretical vagaries of Robert Owen, Fourier, and other philosophers of that school. He thinks that the professors and pupils should be compelled to work at manual labor two or three hours each day, the profits of their toil going to defray the expenses of their support; and that the students should be at liberty, besides, to labor three or four extra hours for their own individual benefit.

This is a strange and novel feature to engraft on a seminary of learning, and its effect would doubtless be to frustrate the very objects contemplated in its establishment, superinduce a contempt for learning, and bring back the blessings of primitive barbarism. This result would probably suit the ideas of our would-be social reformers, but is not compatible with the spirit of our age, which is not retrogressive, and cannot be checked in its career, even by these drag-chains upon it.

This is only one of the propositions of our Fourierite cotemporary to mould the University to the shape of his fantastic ideas. The other is still more characteristic of his socialist views. He desires to convert this seminary of learning into a model communistic establishment, by annulling and breaking down the distinctions between the sexes; and he therefore insists that women have an equal right with men to their share of the advantages to be derived from it, and that equal opportunities be afforded to the two sexes. We wonder what species of opportunities he alludes to. We are afraid there would be, in such an establishment, more sacrifices at the shrine of Venus than at that of Minerva. But perhaps it is that which constitutes the great value of the system in the eyes of our philosopher; he wishes, perhaps, to exhibit to this incredulous community the beauties, pleasures, and advantages of a phalanx of learning, à la Fourier, and to show how happily society could exist without such a ridiculous institution as matrimony. Truly a pleasant alma mater would our new State University be; and we doubt not but there would be many applications for admission from all the roads in the community. Perhaps our white-coated friend himself would compete for the professorship of ethics or political economy, that he might participate in the pleasures of his beautiful system, rivaling, if not excelling, a similar institution in England, known as the "Agaemone," or abode of love.

It is not very likely that any of our cotemporary's suggestions will be acted on in the carrying out of this project of a State University; but we hope it will be established on such principles as will most effectually carry out the popular wish, and render it an instrument of the highest good.