

which the best blessings of the God of Israel will no doubt be invoked on them, and on the objects and results of their mission. It is most encouraging to see the lively interests which the appointment and progress of the deputation has called forth. It is possible that there may be tidings of their labours and inquiries in time for the General Assembly. Whether they are or not, there is no one must be highly satisfied with the eminent intellectual, literary, and Christian attainments of the deputation; and no friend of Israel but must pray for their safety and success. It is indeed much to the honour of the Church of Scotland that she is the first Church of Christ which, as a Church, has taken active steps for the conversion of God's ancient people. She will not fare the worse in the providence of that God who has said, in reference to Israel, "I will bless him that blesseth thee, and curse him that curseth thee." The London Record of Thursday has the following announcement:—"the Presbytery of London is to hold a public prayer-meeting in the National Scotch Church, Regent Square, on Tuesday, (this) evening, at half-past six o'clock, with a view of imploring the blessing of God on this important undertaking. We are informed that it is probable a member of the deputation will deliver an address suited to the occasion.—*Scottish Guardian.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAMMOTH.—It is with the greatest pleasure, the writer of this article can state, from personal knowledge, that one of the largest of these animals, has actually been stoned and buried by Indians, as appears from implements found among the ashes, cinders, and half burned wood and bone of the animal. The circumstances are as follows: A farmer in Gasconade county wished to improve his spring, and in doing so, discovered, about five feet beneath the surface, a part of the back and hip bone. Of this I was informed, by Mr. Wash, and not doubting but the whole, or nearly the whole skeleton might be found, I went there and found has had been stated, also a knife made of stone. I immediately commenced opening a much larger space; the first layer of earth was a vegetable mould, then a blue clay, then sand and blue clay. I found a large quantity of pieces of rocks, weighing from two to twenty-five pounds each, evidently thrown there with the intention of hitting some object. it is necessary to remark, that not the least sign of rocks or gravel is to be found nearer than from four to five hundred yards; and that these pieces were broken from larger rocks, and consequently carried here for some express purpose.—After passing through these rocks, I came to a layer of vegetable mould; on the surface of this was found the first blue bone, with this a spear and axe, the spear corresponds precisely with our common Indian spear, the axe is different from any one I have seen. Also on this earth was ashes nearly from six inches to one foot in depth, intermixed with burned wood, and burned bones, broken spears, axes, knives, &c. The fire appeared to have been the largest on the head and neck of the animal, as the ashes and coals were much deeper here than in the rest of the body; the skull was quite perfect, but so much burned, that it crumbled to dust on the least touch; two feet from this, was found two teeth broken off from the jaw, but mashed entirely to pieces. By putting them together, they

showed the animal to have been much larger than any heretofore discovered. It appeared by the situation of the skeleton, that the animal had been sunk with its hind feet in the mud and water, and unable to extricate itself, had fallen on its right side, and in that situation was found and killed as above described, consequently the hind and fore foot on the right side, were sunk deeper in the mud, and thereby saved from the effects of the fire; therefore I was able to preserve the whole of the hind foot to the very last joint, and the forefoot all but some few small bones that were too much decayed to be worth saving. Also between the rocks that had sunk through the ashes, was found large pieces of skin, that appeared like fresh tanned sole leather, strongly impregnated with the ley from the ashes, and a great many of the sinews and arteries were plain to be seen on the earth and rocks, but in such a state as not to be moved, excepting in small pieces, the size of a hand, which are now preserved in spirits. Should any doubts arise in the mind of the reader, of the correctness of the above statement, he can be referred to more than twenty witnesses, who were present at the time of digging.—*Philadelpia Presbyterian.*

CHINESE SKILL.—In the art of engraving the Chinese excel. The rapidity with which they carve their intricate and complicated characters is really surprising, and not to be imitated by European artists, in the same style of execution, and at the same low prices. A London engraver was surprised when he learned, that what would cost sixty or eighty shillings in England, might be accomplished by a Chinese workman for half a crown. In seal engravings they are not behind our own countrymen, and in ivory and ebony, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl, their carving surpasses that of most other artists. The celebrated Chinese balls, one in the other, to the amount of seven or nine, all exquisitely carved, have puzzled many of our English friends, who have been at a loss to know, whether they were cut out of a solid piece, or cunningly introduced by some imperceptible opening, one within the other. There can be no doubt, however, of their having been originally but one piece and cut underneath from the various apertures, which the balls contain, until one after another is dislodged and turned, and then carved like the first. The ivory work-boxes and fans, commonly sold in Canton, exhibiting the various figures standing out in very bold relief, may be considered as fair specimens of Chinese skill. In the useful arts, the Chinese are by no means deficient; and in what contributes to the necessary comforts, and even elegancies of life, show themselves to be as great adepts as their neighbours. The manufacture of silk has been long established among them; and thousands of years ago, when the inhabitants of England were going about with naked bodies the very plebeians of China were clothed in silks; while the nobility there vied with each other in the exhibition of gold and embroidery, not much inferior to what they now display. In the fabled days of the Yellow Emperor, at the commencement of the Chinese monarchy, "the empress taught her subjects to rear the silk worm, and unwind the cocoons, to make dresses; so that the people were exempted from cold and chilblains." When Confucius arose, the Chinese had long been in the habit of cultivating the silk-worm, and the general rule then was, for "every family that possessed five acres of ground, to plant the circumference with mulberry-trees, in order that all above a certain age might be clothed in silk. Down