

plishment of the Divine purposes. He who studies the book of nature and the book of revelation, must behold with adoring gratitude, their perfect harmony, their common origin. One generous science leads him through the strata of the earth, and to the rugged mountain, where he studies the fossil remains of monsters of a period beyond the flood, and deluvial deposits, clearly indicating a universal deluge neither more remote nor nearer than the time spoken of in Sacred Writ. Thus the elder Scripture writ by the Divine hand, accords with revelation. The history of man, his condition, traditions of all nations, &c., point to the truth of the great facts recorded in the Mosaic account, the period and circumstances of the creation, the fall, the deluge, the confusion of tongues, the dispersion of the descendants of Noah, the call of Abram and the establishment of the Jewish nation, their destruction, &c.

Turning to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, science leads us to a knowledge of innumerable facts, illustrative of the wisdom, power and goodness of their author. Natural theology—the demonstration of the existence and attributes of their Creator from an investigation of his works,—is the greatest achievement of a finite understanding. In every thing—the great and the small—we behold the skill of the Divine Architect. His impress is left upon all his works. The adaptation of light to the eye; sound to the ear; and the properties of external objects to all the senses; the wonderful mechanism of the hand to execute what the ingenuity of the mind may devise; the fins of the fish; the wings of the bird; and the limbs of land animals, adapted to the elements in which they are furnished to move; the organs of respiration, of speech, and of motion, for the performance of their several functions; these and a multitude of other facts, were pointed out even by heathen philosophers as proofs of the existence of an intelligent first Cause. That same power which causes the leaf and the drop of water to tremble with myriads of animalcula, must be everywhere present throughout infinite space, creating, upholding, and guiding all things to their final end, to the accomplishment of his Divine purposes. Well has it been said—

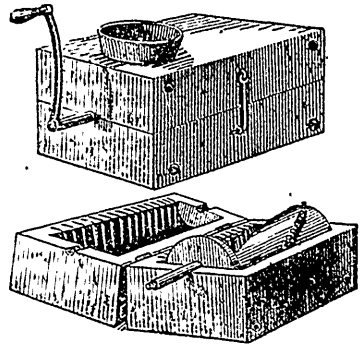
“The undevout philosopher is mad.”

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Professor Johnston, who is now engaged in making a tour of the Province with the view of ascertaining its agricultural capabilities, accompanied by Professor Robb of King's College, Fredericton, and James Brown, Esq. M.P.P., arrived in town last evening from Sussex Vale. —*St. John's Courier.*

### NEW SAUSAGE OR MINCING MACHINE.

The season for making sausages being at hand, we present our readers with a cut and description of a machine for preparing the meat, much used in the New England States. The price is too great to allow of its use becoming general; but where sausages are made for market, it may be

an object to provide a machine of this kind.—They may be had at Rochester, N. Y. We take the following from the *Genesee Farmer* :—



*New Sausage or Mincing Machine.*

One machine, by the power of a man, is capable of cutting readily from 80 to 100 lbs. of meat per hour—the person turning the crank feeding the machine, thus leaving the mass cut sufficiently fine and uniform.

It is constructed of blocks of hard wood about five inches thick, nine inches wide, and fifteen inches long, connected together by hinges and hasps. The two faces of the blocks are carved or bored out so as to form a hollow cylinder or barrel extending through the length of the blocks, excepting enough at each end to form a head or cap. In this cavity is suspended a wooden cone on an iron shaft, running lengthwise, and one end of the shaft extending through and connecting with a crank outside. In this cone are placed three rows of wood or iron pegs, so arranged spirally as to form a kind of screw, running lengthwise—the pegs being smaller, shorter, and closer together as they approach the large end of the cone—making the mean diameter of the pegs the same at each end of the cone, and just filling the space of the cavity. Each block has a set of triangular knives fixed stationary, and so as to allow the pegs to pass between them.

The process is simply putting in the meat at the small end of the cone, through the kind of hopper or funnel, and by turning the crank the meat is passed round, through and between the knives and forward to the large end of the cone by the combined action of the pegs and knives, and finally discharged through an aperture in the bottom at the large end of the cone or opposite the hopper end—the fineness being gauged by the size of the discharging aperture.

The machine is warranted to cut fit for use from 80 to 150 lbs. per hour, according to the power applied—one man being sufficient to turn it constantly. Several hundred have been sold during the past two years, and given entire satisfaction. A good machine, warranted, can be afforded from \$12 to \$15—and may be obtained at Mr. Emery's warehouse in Albany, or at the depot in Rochester.