

# The Protestant AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD." — 1 THES. v. 21.

Vol. I.

**The Protestant,**  
AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,  
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by DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. [To prevent disappointment, all advertisements should be sent to the Office before 5 o'clock on Friday.]

**HUMAN PRIDE.**

Why should man's high aspiring mind  
Bury him in with a proud rest,  
When all his hasty views can find  
In this world's pride to death!

The fair, the brave, the vain, the wise,  
The rich and poor, the great and small,  
Are each but wretched's anatomies,  
To strew his quiet bale.

Power may make many earthly gods,  
Where gold or bribery's guills provide;  
But death's unavailing, honest gods,  
Kick o'er the unequal scales.

The fatterest great may clamors raise  
Of power—and their own weaknesses hide;

But death shall find unleashed for ways

To end the curse of pride.

An arrow buried o'er so high,  
By a giant's shaggy strength,  
In time's unfeasted eternity,  
Goes but a pigmy length.

Now, whirling from the tortured string,  
With all its pangs of hurried flight,  
Tis by the skylark's little wing  
Guineasured to the height.

Just so man's boasted strength and power  
Shall fade before death's lightest stroke;

Laid lower than the meannest strokē—

Whose pride overtopped the oak:  
And he, like a blighting blast,  
Despoiled world with war's alarms,  
Shall be himself destroyed at last,

By poor despatched worms.

Tyrants in vain their power assert,  
And now their's moments in a frown :

But death's the master in a snare

To say the Soothsayers day.

A stormy thunders opened to the sky  
Will quickly meet the ground again;

So men-gods of earth's vanity

Shall drop at last to men.

And power and pomp their all assign,

Blood-purchased thrones, and banquet halls,

Faith waits to seek ambition's shrine

As here as prison walls.

Where the poor suffering writhes here down

To laws a lawless power hath passed—

And pride and power, and king and crown,

Shall to death's slaves at last.

Time, the prime minister of death,

There's naught can bribe his honest will;

He stops the richest tyrant's breath,

And lays his mischief still;

Evil wicked scheme for power to slope,

With grandeur's false and modish play,

As ev' the shades, from high mountain-tops,

Fade with the red sun away.

Death levels all things in his march,

Nought can resist his mighty strength;

The pious and the profane perish;

Shall meet their shadow's length;

The rich, the poor, one common bed

Shall find in the unburied grave

Where weeds shall crown alike the head—

Of tyrant and of slave.

From the New York Observer.

**Paying the Pastor and Praying for him.**

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D.

Not only should they give him a competent salary, but they should pay it when due. Materials for a chapter on this subject, as severely reflecting upon churchmen, have been written, might readily be collected from any newspaper or magazine, or association, or diocese in this land. The sealing of the ox that traduces the oxen lies at the door of congregations connected with every branch of the Church, and is the bane of the want of spirit in pastors to assert their rights and claim the fulfillment.

Some congregations commence thinking about the collection of the salary on the day it should be paid, and pay part of it two weeks afterward. A part of the clergyman's quiddity is to run into the next, till the parish is bankrupt of funds to do the pastor. What now is to be done? To see for it would soon end; to insist on its payment would be unpopular; to permit it to increase would be adding to the evil; to cancel it or to dissolve the pastoral relation, is the only alternative! States cannot repudiate without losing their character, but churches think nothing of it. And thus some parishes will cheat their minister, who would not think of cheating the carpenter that labored in their church, or the sexton that toiled.

This, in many cases, is a case of neglect, and, in others, of the want of spirit in the officers of the church, than to my present to the pastor,—and may therefore be justified. A young man settled over a church notorious for the process of starving out the minister; when the first quarter's salary was due, the trustee came with a part of it, promising the remainder in a short time. "Have I failed in any of my duties?" said the pastor. "By no means," was the reply. "Then," said he to the treasurer, "you must fail in yours. You have promised to pay me my salary quarterly, not a part at a time; I want all of it, and will take nothing until all is paid." The treasurer retired somewhat mortified, if not vexed by the interview.

He soon returned and paid all. The salary was afterward paid, punctually, to the comfort of the pastor, and to the delight of the people. The starvation process was stopped. A pastor of a church in New England, years ago, sent for one of the professional revivalists with which the Church was more infested than then.

On examining his question she learned that the church was running yearly in debt to the pastor, and that very much in most of their operations with him. His first address to the people was as follows: "You have sent me for me to preach to you, and to pray that the Lord may revive his work among you. You have failed in your promises to pay your pastor's salary, and the Lord never blesses a lying people. You must confess and forsake the sin of lying to your minister before I begin my work, for I cannot tell the Lord to revive his work, in a lying congregation." This is one of the best things I ever heard of that class of ministers. The people paid their minister, and a great relief.

The vibrations suffered by ministers because of the neglect of their prompt payment are very great. We have known some to sell the last books sent from their libraries in order to meet current expense, when the church owed them hundreds of dollars. We have known some compelled to keep their children from school because they could not pay the teacher. We have known an eminent pastor and preacher compelled to borrow from the post office, after the rate of prepayment was exacted! Such things are a shame to us, but what was worthy of such a man? The more we pay for their ministry, the more they will be edified by his services; and the more intelligent they are, the more will they overlook the defects of an earnest ministry.

From the Edinburgh Weekly Guardian.

## Revival Intelligence.

The intelligence from many districts of the West of Scotland continues to show more markedly than ever the existence of a deeply regenerated spirit. In Glasgow, the meetings for conversion have been held, and the number of converts to the gospel has increased.

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## THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

### The Closing Year.

This year is approaching its close. Time moves along silently, but to the thoughtful fancy there is not a music in its march? This year's closing anthem is beginning. Christian, to you has its course been all along a hymn? Have you been becoming fitter for enjoying and joining in, the glory-song of eternity? Unconverted sinner, stop and think! What music has this year's flight been sounding to you? Has it been discordant jarrings, or light, unlovely airs? Pause and consider you are and this year part company. The different stages in the race of time should lead you to think. Remember you may in a moment be where no changes come. No closing song will ever echo through the fiery caverns of hell. The overwhelming mass of inconceivable woe will form an everlasting chorus there. O, would you not be saved this year? Would you not have your salvation away? Would you not have a new life?—Woe to those who are here now of glory! Come, then, to Jesus who died for us. Come, then, to Jesus who died for us. King of His Church, and who will then honor God's own beloved child. The Holy Spirit will animate you, and will be your guide here, and in heaven will intercede for you, and ensure you a mansion where you will abide with Him, singing the new everlasting song to the holy music of a God-given harp. This is all true. Read it in God's word. Now, believe and live forever. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, even this closing year!

### Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

### Protestantism Benevolent.

Two weeks ago, we briefly noticed a Memoir of Rev. James McGregor, D. D., of Pictou, Nova Scotia. This week we desire to call attention to a short extract from the work, furnishing striking illustrations of the benevolence of Protestantism. The extract is more noteworthy, as it exhibits kindness and courtesy extended to Roman Catholics, for whom some are disposed to say Protestants have no sympathy. It will be remembered that we stated a portion of the Memorial consisted of an autobiography interspersed through different parts of the work. From that portion we take the following extract; which, therefore, is in the language of the Rev. Doctor himself. At page 256, we read as follows:

"This year (1791) arrived two vessels loaded with emigrants, almost all Roman Catholics, from the Western Islands of Scotland. It was so late in the season when they arrived, that few of them could provide houses for their families before winter. I suggested my people to be kind to them, and help them to the best accommodations they could find. They were received with a special opportunity of attending to the merciful injunction, 'Do ye not forget to entertain strangers.' I was delighted with the readiness with which the congregation complied with my entreaty. Their benevolence far exceeded my expectation, and afforded a beautiful evidence of the power of divine truth, and of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and of self-sacrifice for others which characterized the Christians on. The Lecture-night before Christmas, I called an epiphany of English history from the introduction of Christianity into Britain, till the death of William, Prince of Orange. We might give some extract from it but this is unnecessary to trust the most of our readers will procure it for themselves. We recommend it to all those who wish to possess a concise, and correct account of that great work in our Fatherland, by which, under God, we have an open Bible, a preached Gospel, and an uninterrupted Christianity.

This extract records an exemplification of the most disinterested benevolence. The parties sheltered and assisted, were entire strangers, having no claims on the Protestant settlers at Pictou but their destitute circumstances. Yet they were evidently treated with as much kindness and attention as if they had been the intimate friends of those who entertained them, and closely connected by the sacred ties of Christian fellowship. Their difference of opinion on some of the vital doctrinal points of Christianity, did not exclude them from the sympathies, the aid, the homes of those whom—they at least their Church—regarded as heretics. The so-called heretics manifested the true spirit of Christianity. They followed the example of their Lord and Saviour, and obeyed the precept of Him who is "kind to the unthankful and the unmerciful."

Now this instance of kindness, is a good evidence in favor of that benevolence which constitutes a prominent feature in Protestant character. It is an example well worthy of imitation by all who bear the name of Protestants, whether in this Island, or in other countries. But it may also be adduced, as a refutation of those charges which some individuals, not a year ago, brought against the Protestants of this Island, as being disposed to persecute their Roman Catholic neighbors. Though it might suit the purposes of some to insinuate that such persecutions would arise, yet the charges were made without any good foundation; for kindness has hitherto in most cases characterized Protestants in their treatment of those whom they protest. From the history of the past, no inference could be drawn, that deadly hatred and bitter persecution would arise and rage in the future.

A remarkable example of that benevolence which we are discussing, was also exhibited during the recent famine in Ireland. At that time of great privation and suffering, the Protestants of Great Britain, did vastly more to relieve those who were pinching and dying from want, than their own co-religionists. Their hearts were moved with pity; and their hands were opened to supply the necessities of the poor, and, especially, of the "Bible for shepherds"; and they formed their views in accordance with their divine revelations and inward direction. Their practice, in the midst of suffering humanity, was eminently in harmony with their belief. They obeyed the precept of the Apostle, "Put on therefore, as the coat of God, holy and beloved, breast of mercy, kindness." &c.

What Protestants have done before, in alleviating the sufferings of their Roman Catholic countrymen, they are ready to do again. We fully believe those resident in this Island, are justly and lawfully justified in the wants and promote the welfare of the subjects of the Pope, as the Protestants of Great Britain, or the Presbyterians of Pictou. They trade with them; they employ them; they treat them kindly. In their dealing between man and man, in their guiding principle in their transactions with others, irrespective of their religious name among men. Integrity of conduct is their motto. It is deeply impressed on their minds; and it regulates their actions. Exceptions to this rule may exist in practice, but they have no exception in their book to which they appeal as the standard of their action.

A sum of our readers requested us to have a little more of the history of the emigration, and to give them, with another extract. Immediately after the paragraph already noticed, the writer adds:

"Many of them came to have services for a time, and there was a fair prospect, that numbers of them would soon become Protestants. Some of them, however, in Pictou, became converts, and, on their conversion, told them a visit, told them of the disease of Heresy among Protestants, advised them to leave Pictou, to go eastward along the Gulf Shore to Cape Breton, where Protestants would not trouble them, and threatened them with excommunication if they would come to have my services. A number of them agreed to leave my church, and the next day, by degrees, came over to me who embraced my gospel. In general, they left off having and quitted their settlements in Pictou; and not a few of them with much reluctance, after I told them so.

This passage affords a striking illustration of the fact that Polish priests tried the influence of their church will be exposed by contact with the Word of God and with those whose lives are regulated by its holy precepts.

We thank that Bishop McGehee, in denouncing the violation of the Bible from his pulpit, has just come out strongly, in defense of the principles of the Reformation. He was, indeed, in the act of stopping the course of McGehee, with his finger, when the other only threatened his own people. Well is it for this Island that the Bishop did not so easily frighten our people into compliance with his demands, as the priest prevailed on the majority of men with the Word of God.

2d. I am sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. James Shaw, of Boston, has submitted to the Congregation of Union with the Free Church, and submitted to her consideration.

Int. It was moved by Charles Unger, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Shaw, That the congregation approve of Mr. James Shaw's decision, and hail with welcome the union with the Free Church.

2d. I am sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. James Shaw, and associated with Mr. George Lawrence, of Boston, have

submitted to the Free Church, and submitted to her consideration.

As a Catharine for general use, they are far superior to any other known article under my roof. They do not require any special care, and are easily cleaned.

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### Secular Department.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

FATHER POPE, Nov. 6.—The Canadian government North America, from Liverpool, A. M. 20th ult., passed this point at 2 P. M. to-day, or 20th ult., Quebec.

**THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.**—Nothing has transpired regarding the Zurich Conference and peace treaties since the departure of the Americans. A summary of the treaty between France and Austria, as telegraphed from Zurich, was published exclusively in the English journals, but was subsequently reproduced in some Paris and Vienna journals, without any guarantee for its authenticity.

**GERALD BRITAIN.**—Arrangements have been completed by the Czarist Government for all their steamers running between Liverpool and Boston to make Queenstown a port of call en route home.

The London Times in publishing Commodore Tatnall's despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peleg, editorially exclaims, it says that if any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister and Admiral in those distant regions, it would be found in the despatch which it had the pleasure of printing.

There is nothing new in regard to the Great Eastern. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the London bankers, were released from prison after having undergone four years of penal servitude.

The first loading of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The strike of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of operatives of the building trade, and there was reason to fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

**FRANCE.**—The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by the principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English that the power of the Emperor has left a state of insurrection in Europe, states the aim pursued by the Emperor in the keeping of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuse the English journals of inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the English journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings.

The writer for the *Herald* states that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondents of the London *Post* asserts that the negotiations were still going on between the governments of England and France in order to complete arrangements for the joint expedition to China; while on the other hand, the correspondent of the London *Herald* repeats his statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armeé* states that the Chinese Commander of the Forte Pehio on the 24th June had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor, having named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and Mandarin of the highest class.

The *Times* Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China, originally fixed at 12,000 is reduced to 6,000, and will not be dispatched before February.

**SPAIN.**—The difficulty between Spain and Morocco has reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intentions to commence hostilities. We have the following telegrams from Madrid on the subject:

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling. Gen. O'Donnell announced that the Government had ordered its representative at Tangier to take his departure.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—*The Correspondent Autographe* announces that the corps d'armes destined for Africa will most likely be organized about the middle of the week, when General O'Donnell will leave.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 24th says:—We have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions.

Accounts from various parts of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for war with Morocco. Troops are collecting in every part for concentrated attack.

A letter in *Le Nord* asserts that Palmerston had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question a European one.

The London *Times* is of opinion that any danger to Europe or British possession of Gibraltar, from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco, is absurd; but an affray by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances on behalf of Europe.

**LATEST.**—The *Times* Paris correspondent says the conversation between Palmerston and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much alarm in Paris, and while the French Government had suggested that it would not change its policy towards Morocco, Spain has repeated its demands of ambitious projects attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that M. Bonaparte had sent a despatch to Madrid to say that England no longer opposed the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.—The Pope had returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other priests, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities of Parma had sent letters from the former, inviting to rebellion the provinces now held in subjection by Papal troops.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples had been adjourned.

Confresses were held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready and would soon be published.

**MOROCCO.**—It was expected that the Spanish forces would make an attack both by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tangier and Tanger.

The French expeditionary corps were ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations done is to be claimed, and security for French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It is stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners in the Slave Camps had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

#### ONE DAY LATER.

The Steamer *Vanderbilt*, at New York, brought a day later from England than received by the *North American* off Father Point.

The London *Advertiser*, of the 26th October, remarks: Growing commerce prevents isolation, and a gun fleet

in the Straits of Gibraltar would reverberate to the most distant shores. We have no desire to write a word that could be construed into a threat, but the Spanish ministers should remember that if they commit an attack, against our interests, in seizing and occupying Tangier, Mogador, or any other portion of Morocco, one of our ships is ready to deadly blow of Cuba. It is with sincere pain that we even allude to such possibility or contingencies, but we hesitate not to proclaim in unmistakable terms that England will hold her own against any Power or any combination of Powers that may threaten her maritime supremacy.

**VARIOUS SEVERE COMMENTS** on the position of England towards Italy and Europe in general had appeared simultaneously in the rural papers of France. It is said that they proceeded from an official source, and were purposely directed against the astute correlate, Napoleon, his Italian policy rather embarrassing, it is said, having English disapproving of it on one hand, and the relations between Italy and the other, and the clergy of France as thin and distant prey. Our Paris correspondent states that the Emperor was greatly annoyed with the bishops, and remarks that even now the clergy are scattered on the city stage, and the Monks were at odds with the people, against "pride and bigoted clergy, willing to sell all temporal and spiritual power."

The American papers publish very interesting letters from their naval correspondents on board of the steams frigates *Pennsylvanian* and *Mississippi*, in China. Previous to the receipt of the Imperial edict permitting Mr. Ward to go to Pekin, he had several interesting conversations with the Mandarins and local authorities, all whom used a vast amount of official duplicity in dealing with him. What about to set out they endeavored to have him abandon the overland route, and proceed by steamer, but he did not; so he went out with his wife in a vessel without a crew, and so got to the capital. A courier who reached Shanghai from Pekin, announced his arrival there, where he was attended by five hundred Chinese cavalry, detailed as escort for his service. The Russian naval officers who arrived at the Pui-Tang from the Amur, stated that the influence of the Czar in Pekin was much overrated, as no Russian envoy could approach the place without special permission and by the route indicated. He also added, that if the Chinese possessed any real native courage, they could, by their numbers, endanger the Russian settlements at any moment. Great efforts were being made to arm the Taku force. The armament was nearly complete, and the Pekin again filled with obstinate resistance. So far the English and French all have fought hard for victory yet. The Chinese had taken several guns from the stranded gunboats of the English, and also purchased twenty-five large ones from foreign traders in Shanghai. They offered as much as six hundred dollars a month to foreigners having a knowledge of artillery practice who would enter the Emperor's service. Shangha and Ningpo were greatly disturbed and trade interrupted. A very severe optimism prevailed on the part of the *Mississippi*, with some slight cholera. The *Mississippi* was under orders to leave Shanghai and go to the Pies to join Commodore Tatnall.

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## THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

### Farm and Garden.

**Farm.**—A few acres of land, indeed very little farm-work, save digging and sowing the late turnips, should be left until now. In some localities a portion of the crop is still unthreshed, and the grain not all threshed. Both of these need early attention, and then, having put all the tools away, another there, and having repaired the buildings against the biting wind and frost, the farmer may rest quietly, even if the sleet comes driving against his window at night. He is prepared for Winter.

**Buildings,** including those for carts and horses, should be put in complete Winter order at once. This is one of the best means to ensure saving of buildings and fences. Spots most liable to destruction of last year.

**Gardens.**—Now close alike destruction will meet them for the winter, but it will give them time to repair, just sufficient for their preservation, but not to waste. A good hay or straw cutter should be in every barn, and if capable of cutting even stalks, as much the better. For twenty or thirty cattle and pigs, a steaming apparatus will serve. Complete fattening the hogs as early as possible, before half the fat is exhausted in keeping them warm. Give all animals a good bedding of some sort, both to promote comfort and increase the manure heap.

**Collars.**—Keep ventilated as late in the season as can be done with safety. See that the water drain is perfect. Towards the close of the month, make everything secure against frost.

**Cisterns and Wells** for horses and hams may well be built, if not already provided.

**Draughts** is always in season, when the ground is not frozen or wet, until all swales, swamps, or low grounds are made the most productive portions of the farm.

**Forest Leaves.**—Continue the gathering commenced last month, until all that can be gathered are secured for Winter bedding of stock, for which they are excellent, as well as for manure.

**Fruit.**—The last apples and pears must now be taken to the cellar, a cold snap might freeze them. Keep dry and cool, and store them in boxes.

**Horseflesh and Mares.**—Feed with cut turnips and straw, adding a little meal or carrots. Have the mare well shod by icy weather approaches, at the North. Provide blankets and care them. Give a good bedding at night. If standing on a plank floor, cover with several inches of mats, open-tan or sawdust, both to absorb the moisture and make a soft standing place. Ventilate well, using plaster to take off the strong smelling ammonia.

**In-laws.**—The long evenings and stormy days give an opportunity to read and think. Get down the back numbers of the Agricultural and re-read those articles which a more hurried season caused to be lightly perused. Sympathize with the children as they pore over their evening lessons, and lend them the assistance they require. A little interest in their studies will be of material benefit to them. Make home so attractive that they prefer it to going abroad where they may meet with vicious companions.

**Maurises.**—Follow the directions of last month, adding large quantities of muck, tan, leaves, loam, saw-dust, etc., to the contents of the yards and stables.

**Permane improvements** may now be made to good advantage, while waiting the approach of Winter. A few days' labor in building; stumps may be removed; stones may be picked up and laid to permanent fences, hedge cleared up, etc. These can profitably use up all the spare time.

**Pine** clavay lands just before the Winter sets in, will be turned up to fatten, and the freezing of the tops and sides of the furrows will serve the soil.

**Poultry.**—Provide them with warm quarters for winter. A barn or other cover where they can have access to scratch in, is desirable, allowing them access to the sun. Give them animal food, refuse meat, and boiled potatoes and raw cabbage. Keep rooms clean.

**Schools** are about commencing for the Winter, in many places. Have the out door work in condition to spare the boys at the beginning, to take their places at once in classes. Nor should they be kept at home except in important occasions. Regularity is essential to progress.

**Tools, Implements, Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, Sleds, etc.**—Put away no longer wanted, first repairing the broken ones. Do not have a plow to freeze in the furrow, and tools to be covered by a pressure snow. Have the harness cleaned and oiled; and put sleighs and sleds in running order.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME FOR TANNS.**—Phosphoric acid has a mysterious influence on the development of roots, causing plants to throw them out vigorously. The most convenient way of employing this substance is in the form of superphosphate of lime—that is, a mixture of oil of vitriol and burnt bone. This compound, rich in the acid in a soluble state, mixed with a little dry mold, will be found a fertilizer of great use in transplanting trees. But it must be used in moderation, for plants, like animals, may be injured as much by over-feeding as by starvation.

### Miscellaneous.

**The Mother moulds the Man.**—That is the mother who moulds the man, is sentiment beautifully illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer: "When I lived among Choctaw Indians, I had a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of 'civilized' life; and among other things, he informed me that at their start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent boys to school. Those boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives—and the uniform result was, their children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. And now, said he, 'if we should educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons.' This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened, when mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home-work of education."

**The London Mechanic's Magazine** states that there are very extensive works at Stepney Green, London, in which great quantities of artificial leather are manufactured. In appearance, it resembles common leather, and it is only by a very close scrutiny that the distinction between them can be detected. It is manufactured in web 30 yards in length and 41 feet in breadth, and is now much used for book-binding, and several other purposes for which tanned calf and sheep skin are employed with us. It is also used by saddlers for making harness, and may be made of any thickness desirable, and is capable of being stretched or contracted. India-rubber is the principal substance of its composition, but there are other ingredients mixed with it, whereby its leather qualities are secured. The method of making it is not given.

and it appears that this is kept secret; but that such a substance is now manufactured, sold and used, in large quantities, is a fact of too great importance to be overlooked.

### Mineral Oils.

The manufacturers of coal-oils have increased with such rapidity that their development appears something like a phenomenon. About ten years ago, nearly all the oils that were employed in artificial illumination, were obtained from molasses of "the great deep," and our hardy whalers had the distant Pacific ocean and the South seas of the North their aquatic hunting grounds. But with every recurring year their dangers seemed to increase, while their products as manifestly decreased, and the supply was becoming so limited that general apprehensions were excited as to obtaining a sufficient quantity from any other source. It is true that oils from oleaginous seeds, resin and the fat of domestic animals were well known, and to a limited extent used; and although it was thought by some persons that they might be increased to a boundless extent, the feeling was predominant that unless some new discovery was made, a deficiency of oil would probably be felt. It was at this juncture that a discovery was announced which met the public requirements, and which, for novelty and usefulness, gave him any equal. This invention was nothing less than producing oil from "bottled-up sunlight"—the distillation of it from the submerged forests of former ages, which in the shape of coal, had been buried in the bosom of the earth for thousands of years. The light of the sun was necessary for the antediluvian coal-vegetation to condense carbon and hydrogen; hence it is this absorbed light of ancient days which now gives forth its cheering beams from our coal-oil lamps.

The first account which we have of this oil, is contained in the patent of J. Young, published on page 156, Vol. XIV. *Scientific American*; and although it has been said, that such oils were previously known, we have searched in vain for a record of the fact. It is now only 9 years since this discovery was made known to the world, and at that time (1850), not a pint of the oil had been manufactured in our country, nor was there any sale until 4 years afterwards, so far as we have been able to learn. What is the fact now? Many oils are made from coals in one week, in our country, than ever was obtained by our whale-fishers in the best year's fishing they ever enjoyed. At present there are oil manufacturers in the coal-fields of Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, and a great quantity is now made in the neighborhood of this city. The oldest factory of this character in this region is the kerosene-works near the eastern district of Brooklyn, on Long Island. It is certainly a wonderful place, both on account of the original method of distilling the coals, and the vast extent of the premises. Three years ago, a few pounds of coal, according to the common methods, were here distilled in the old fashioned retorts, now there have been erected several rows of retorts, each of which contain 25 tons of coal, and this amount is worked off as a regular charge at one operation. The principle of action embraced in these retorts is totally different from all others; it is exactly the same as that of smoking a pipe of tobacco, and on this account it is called the "moerschaum." Each of these retorts is built brick, in the form of a huge pipe-bowl, and when the coal is packed in, the fire is kindled on the top with anthracite. The draft of the heated products down through the coal is effected by steam power, and the oil vapors that are carried off below are condensed into crude-oil and pass from a conducting pipe into a tank. The process is a strange one indeed; here steam is applied to a new purpose certainly—that of "smoker" on a grand scale for the production of oil for our lamps.

The operations are under perfect regulation to prevent the coal carbon undergoing combustion. At these works there is one such retort now in the course of erection, which will be able to smoke 100 tons of coal at one operation and there is no reason that can be urged against applying the principle on a still larger scale. By the middle of next September arrangements will be completed for making 5000 gallons of kerosene-oil per day at these works, or over 1,500,000 gallons per annum; and from this single fact the public will be able to form sonic idea of our great and growing oil manufacture.—*Scientific Amer.*

### The San Juan Boundary.

There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two empires what it was always considered to be—the broadest strait which flows to the eastward of San Juan. This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colonized, when British Columbia was yet unknown and unnamed, and when Oregon itself was a wilderness wandered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, possible, indeed, to the steamer of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never presented to the minds of the statesmen who, map in hand, negotiated the treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty; but if we take the letter, it bears a very different meaning. The statesmen are, then, "the two shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and then southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Puget Strait, to the Pacific Ocean." On these words the British Government is content to rest its claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel, in 49 degrees north, and through the middle of Puget Strait, does or does not give the Island of San Juan to the British Crown.—London Times.

**The Seeds of Consumption.**—The terrible mortality caused by bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, which together kill in England and Wales only a hundred thousand people every year, being one-fourth of the entire mortality from more than a hundred other causes in addition to themselves, should make us think a little seriously of many things, and not least seriously of the freaks of fashion which set climate at defiance. Why do we send children abroad in damp and cold weather, with their legs bare, submitted, tender as they are, to risks that even strong adults could not brave with impunity? Customs has in many instances familiar and trifling, but it is not out of place to say that the denial to young children of proper shifts to their clothes and warm covering to their legs, has given the seeds of consumption in thousands and thousands; and is, of many dangerous things done in obedience to laws of fashion, the one that most thoroughly and most cruel. It is in the child that consumption can most readily be planted, and the child that the tendency exists, it can

be conquered, if at all. It is to be fought against by protecting the body with sufficient clothing against chill and damp, by securing a plenty of wholesome sleep—not suffocative sleep among feathers and curtains—plenty of fresh air without prejudices of water icey cold, plenty of cheerful exercise short of fatigue, plenty of meat and bread, and wholesome pudding. Those, indeed, are the things wanted by all children. Any a child pinched in health upon a diet stinted with the most nutritious. But the truth is, that it is not possible to protect a child with simple wholesome sustenance. It can be attempted to excess, the destroying of rich dainties; and with a stomach once fairly depraved, it is hard to bring it to any kind of diet again.

But a child is more susceptible to say when it has had too little or too much, or any other external ailment, a person of sense knows better than man can tell it when it wants more; it can eat a great deal; has not only to sustain life, but to add height and breadth to the stature. Fortify it, then, against variations of climate, by meeting freely with the demands of its body; give it full animal vigor to resist unwholesome impressions. Especially let the good housewife who has a young family to feed, learn to be utterly reckless as to the extent of her milk's value. Somebody has declared a pint of milk to contain as much nourishment as half a pound of meat. Be that as it may, it is the right food for little ones to thrive upon, and may save much subsequent expenditure for cod liver oil.—*Dicken's Household Words.*

### Social Dancing.

The fact, stated in No. 491 of the tract of the American Tract Society, is unquestionable, that "the great mass of the most worthy and devoted ministers and private Christians believe dancing to be ministerial sins." We have no objection to this.

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