

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

ed by the Holy Spirit, and sent forth expressly to preach the Gospel to the poor, and to heal the broken-spirited. . . . Is your conscience burdened and distressed on account of the heavy load of un赦oned sin lying upon it? Then consider, for your relief and comfort, that when He who is infinite in love and our sinner, He gave to the laboring and heavy laden this gracious invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And He gives it also to you as freely as He did to the people who heard Him give it at first, near the shores of the sea of Galilee.

Anxious and troubled sinner, if you come to the Lord Jesus, He will cause you to cease from your anxiety regarding the punishment of your sins, by showing you how His once dying upon the cross of Calvary becomes an atonement for sin. If He plant your feet upon the rock of His finished work, then your soul will feel safe and secure. If He clothe you in His own spotless righteousness, you will no longer fear the condemnation of the broken law. If He take you, His lamb sheep, and bring you out of the "water flowing wilderness," you will be able to lay down your weary load upon His bountiful hand, and enjoy refreshing rest; for you will feel that the Lord has given you a seed free from evil. Christ is our peace. He is our peace-maker with God, and therefore He is able to give us peace. He hath made peace by the blood of His cross, and now He comes, and preaches peace; and whosoever comes to Him comes to pardon, and consequently to peace. The unquenchable fire of the soul is dissipated by the sprinkling of that blood which cleanseth us from all sin. "When He giveth quietness, who then can hold guilty, and thus make trouble?" "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God."

Anxious soul! One believing glance of Jesus as your Surety, Substituted and Saviour, would fill your soul with ever-lasting peace. Come unto His presence; believe in His all-sufficient Sacrifice, pass from death unto life, and "joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the stonement."

"Come unto me," says Jesus, "and I will give you rest." Come now! It is now you are invited! It is not tomorrow, or at some future time, you are exhorted to come to Christ. It is today, if ye will hear His voice. Are you sinking under your burden? Are you weary, and in need of immediate rest? It is surely good news to be told that Christ will ease you of your burdens today! You cannot be so insensitive to your soul's advantage, as to wish Christ had been giving His invitation for to-morrow, or some future day. "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow. Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." You are called now. You are exhorted to believe on Jesus now, to the saving of your soul. Christ calls you to give you present blessedness. He will lif off your crushing burden to-day, and give you immediate pardon and peace. O weary sinner! press through the multitude with your heavy load of sin, suffering, care, sorrow, and pollution, and you will find Him graciously inclined to give you rest.

**THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

Family Worship.

The worship of God is an eminent part of true religion. It is written, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." In obedience to this command, the godly in all ages have sung the praises, adored the perfections, and supplicated the mercies of the Most High. Noah, Abraham, David and Daniel were men of prayer. The three thousand converts on the day of Pentecost, "continued steadfastly in the apostolic doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking bread, and in prayers." The Vandals, shut up in their mountain fastnesses, were also shut out from intercourse with heaven. They prayed often, and their cry was heard by Him who has said, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." True reformers, Luther, Calvin, Farel, Knox and Ridley, were frequently at a throne of grace. So also have been all true Christians of every name. No real believer can live without prayer; it is the breath of his spiritual life. When convinced of sin, his supplication is that of the publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Through the whole of the Christian course, he has to remember the injunction, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

Worship may be divided into three kinds, secret, domestic, and public,—each of which is obligatory. Of these three, domestic family worship is, perhaps, the most neglected. Many appear to act as if their whole religious duties consisted in attending public worship on the Lord's day. True, we might not be forsaken by the assembling of ourselves together in the house where prayer is wont to be made, for "the Lord loveth the gates of Zion, more than all the dwellings of Jacob." But this duty ought to be done, and others not left undone. Secret worship is enjoined. "Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which setteth in secret shall reward thee openly." Again, every household should assemble at noon and eve around the family altar, to offer up their united supplications to the God of all the families of Israel. Let prayerless households ponder the invocation of the prophet Jeremiah, "Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not on thy name." But why does not such a prayer? The reason is manifested : "for they have eaten up Jacob, and devoured him, and consumed him, and have his habitation desolate." We see, when religion is neglected in households, the gloom and darkness rise into the feelings of the master. Soliloquy has this confession been more affected than during the time the Rev. Mr. Johnston was addressing them, and the delivery of the observations of their own pastor.

Mr. Johnston's manner in the pulpit is graceful : and in his private conversation, frank, simple, and direct, and emphatic. And I can assure him that he has the sincere and best wishes of those in Casenupas with whom he has this day bid farewell.—*Con.*

brother of hours. No time nor family worship, you have enough to stimulate after the sun is in the sky, the horizon, the sun, to lead or go in the devotions of the family; but time enough to spend in the gambling room, or in the tavern? O parents, have you no time to read the Scriptures and pray with your children, and yet can find time to pore over, for hours together, some of the trashy literature of the day? Have you no time to converse with the members of your household on the great concerns of eternity, and yet you have sufficient leisure to engage in all manner of vain and foolish conversation? Alas, for the inconstancies of man!

Sometimes in families where the duty is ordinarily attended to, it is set aside, because some stranger happens to be present, who is, or is only thought to be, a relative to religion. This ought not to be. God deserves to be honored in the presence of his enemies. Our Saviour commanded us, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

What is lost by the neglect, and gained by the observance of this duty cannot be estimated. A prayerless household is a godless household. How, then, is it with us? "The curse of the Lord," says the wise man, "is in the house of the wicked." Does not he there honor in all things. No wonder, then, that such a house should be a scene for the display of pride and vainglory, and envy, hatred and malice. No wonder that uncharitableness, heartlessness, and strife should be found, in all their most appalling forms. But how does the Lord deal with the house of the righteous? "He blesseth the habitation of the just."

There love, peace, and joy dwell. The sweetness of domestic happiness is mingled in the cup of thanksgiving. When sorrow invades the sacred spot, the eye of faith is directed to Him who is a friend that strengthens closer than a brother. When death entered the dwelling and snatches away an inmate, it leaves behind the language of the bereaved in, "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

But the good works of domestic worship are not confined to the family; they extend to the nation. Well might Burns, though himself a doubtful Christian, after describing in his "Cotter's Saturday night" the prayer of the saint, the father and the husband, exclaim—

"From scenes like these old Scottie's grandeur springs That makes her loved at home, revered abroad."

In the gospel in the family, is religion in the nation. Each little group from kneeling at the family altar goes forth to the employments of the day under a soothng and tranquilizing influence—the worshippers feeling that God's blessing and favor there sought accompanies them. In their intercourse with others this influence is communicated, and even the ugly are restrained in their presence. This is a few prayerful families give birth to a whole empire. Public conduct, and the example of the omnipotent and omniscient Creator. Even a short examination of natural objects may suffice to convince any one to a certain extent, though upon a moderate scale, of the justness of the remark concerning diversity. Let any one, for example, compare with each other blades of grass, and flowers of trees, and will he not discover that no two blades of grass, nor any two leaves are perfectly similar, either in form or texture. Examine blades of the beautiful ribbon-grass and you may ascertain that in form they are diverse, and that the beautifully variegated penstemon impresses upon the mind, by nature's own means, the same principle of diversity. We recognize the same fact in the form and features of human countenances. As there is a great diversity in personal appearances, so also is there an abundant variety of sentiments.

These ideas were suggested by reflecting upon the importance of the family in the building up of the nation. Who are there closed doors in our land?

Probably the various rooms might be resolved into one simple *omniscient in sentiment*. And why do not people preserve it from danger. The Lord is a wall of fire around his people, but giveth the wicked to the sword, and to destruction. Only the family of Lot was saved, when Sodom was destroyed. Had there been several righteous families in the place, instead of being warned to depart, they would have saved the city. A few more righteous would have warded off the fearful doom. The Lord declared he would not destroy it for the sake of its inhabitants.

A glorious privilege enjoyed by Presbyterians, and I may say a privilege peculiar to Presbyterianism, at least to this form of it received by the Session is this; their congregations choose their own pastors. To be allowed the high distinction of selecting a spiritual guide, is certainly a privilege which no human being will envy. And this is established. The nation is enriched in proportion to the number of ministers, and admirably befits the Lord's freedom. That this notable privilege is always under the guidance of discretion and sound judgment, I do not pretend to demonstrate. I would, however, assume the liberty of gently hinting to electors, neither to be fickle nor fustidious in the bestowment of their suffragans. This is a great source of strength to the church, and is floated in their imaginations an ideal being, a paragon of excellence, in whom are blandly blended the *utile cum dote*; to whom doin in suitable proportions all the *utile*, and admiringly befits the *dote*.

The midway path between extremes only is establish. The nation is enriched in proportion to the number of ministers, and admirably befits the Lord's freedom. That this notable privilege is always under the guidance of discretion and sound judgment, I do not pretend to demonstrate. I would, however, assume the liberty of gently hinting to electors, neither to be fickle nor fustidious in the bestowment of their suffragans. This is a great source of strength to the church, and is floated in their imaginations an ideal being, a paragon of excellence, in whom are blandly blended the *utile cum dote*; to whom doin in suitable proportions all the *utile*, and admiringly befits the *dote*.

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Secular Department.

NOTES ON THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Wilson's *Scandinavian Times*, October 2.

The Italian intelligence is still laden with the trouble and difficulty which have affected that Peninsula for so long a time past. Neapolitan letters, received in Vienna, give an account of the great agitation which prevails in Naples, and of the measures which have been taken in consequence of political movements. Foreign papers, belonging to the higher families, have been seized on a charge of holding political councils, and the names of those people certainly show that the feeling is not confined to democratic circles. The movement is very ominous. The Pope is said to have informed the Great Powers that, if he will not resign his claim upon the Legations, and, if necessary, will call upon the Roman Catholic kingdoms to support him. This step might, indeed, have been expected from the Head of the Holy See, for a quiet acquiescence in the annexation of the Romagna would be but the beginning of trouble to the temporal authority of the Pope.

The capture between Rome and Picentia is now more generally credited, and the belief prevails that the Sardinian ambassador has got his passport from the Eternal City. The capture is, however, not a new one, and the two governments have been on unfriendly terms since the passing of the law which partially suppressed the conventional establishments in Sardinia. Sardinia, as a Catholic power, has always retained a representative at Rome, but the friendship of the two countries almost terminated at that point. It is stated that Massini has written to the King of Sardinia, to inform him that, although only fitted about three weeks, is said to have already yielded a return of three quarters of a million of dollars. The cultivation of opium is carried on to an immense extent in the vicinity of New York, which are planted in shoal water, in suitable bottoms, with as much regularity and care as our farms plant their corn or potatoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The contracts for overland transportation to our army in Utah fix prices for carrying only what may be ordered; therefore the expense of transporting lumber, provisions, &c., may be avoided in future if Congress should enact a law requiring contractors to furnish the products of Utah. As the agent of Brigham Young has turned out to be a scoundrel, called a warr upon the Treasury, it is time there is no knowing at present, but the King of Sardinia will hardly ally himself with so thoroughly going a politician, or make a promise which he knows he cannot fulfil, excepting under very peculiar conditions. The idea of restoring the Grand Duke by universal suffrage appears to have afforded a laugh to the people of Central Italy. In the meantime, the measures of the Provisional Governments are said to work very favorably. The removal of the lumber and fiscal inequalities which separate one Duchy from another is creating a climate which makes the advantage of the new order of things apparent to the most intelligent classes.

The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Conventry of Cardinals, on the 30th ult., has been published; but its tone has been pretty faithfully anticipated by telegraphic advice. The Pope deplores the wickedness which has induced the enemies of the Holy See in the Romagna to stake of apostolic authority and temporal autonomy to Sardinia, but rejoices that the "great majority" of the Romagna "are aloof with horror from these culpable enterprises." He announces that he will protect the rights and possessions of the church and the civil authority of the Apostolic See. So he declares "null and of no effect all acts encroaching on the power, ecclesiastical immunity, our civil sovereignty, and that of this Holy See." He reminds his hearers that those who have abdicated such acts have incurred ecclesiastical penalties and censures, and pray that they may be brought back to the "paths of justice, religion, and salvation."

It is stated that Colonel Avrill, who was attached to the Government at the latest period of the history of Paris, has with difficulty obtained a place at the court of the people. It appears that he was suddenly discovered last Wednesday at Paris in disguise—plotting, of course, against the new order of things. He was instantly attacked, and took refuge in a garret-house, into which the populace burst, and, excited were their feelings, that the unfortunate man fell to rise no more beneath their blows. When in power he was said to be the most detested man in the Duchy. The *Daily News* of yesterday, its correspondent—Continental—thus telegraphs this intelligence:—We implicitly trust this—because it has been the theory of the Italian cause that the people everywhere have upheld the authority of the law at a time when they were tempted to consider only their own power. That glory still belongs to them, for it is not in the power of a handful of men in a single city to change the character of a whole nation."

It continues to be believed that a treaty of peace is about to be signed at Zurich, and it is now rumoured that the drama has been settled by the plenipotentiaries, and that the date of the formal conclusion of conciliation at Vienna. Of course, the questions concerning the Italian Dukes and the Legions will be left unsettled by the treaty, and will be subsequently determined. The agents of the French Foreign Office appear to circulate reports that an European Congress will be convened, and that the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be voted by the Tuscan under universal suffrage. They hint that in case of need a Congress will be held without the participation of England, and that France will not be in the English party, but will concur with France in the restoration of Italy. Whether the war will be or not, it is agreed that M. de Pontebale, the French Envoy in Truro on the 14th inst. While a young man named William Smith, son of Robert H. Smith, Esq., was down in a well, the wall caved in upon him. Almost superhuman efforts were made to reach the body before life was extinct, but in vain.

United States and Colonial.

United States.

A most valuable Oyster-bed was lately accidentally discovered by a Canadian fisherman, off Eaton's Neck, in Long Island Sound. The oysters are of the best and although only fitted about three weeks, is said to have already yielded a return of three quarters of a million of dollars. The cultivation of opium is carried on to an immense extent in the vicinity of New York, which are planted in shoal water, in suitable bottoms, with as much regularity and care as our farms plant their corn or potatoes.

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He announces that he will protect the rights and possessions of the church and the civil authority of the Apostolic See. So he declares "null and of no effect all acts encroaching on the power, ecclesiastical immunity, our civil sovereignty, and that of this Holy See." He reminds his hearers that those who have abdicated such acts have incurred ecclesiastical penalties and censures, and pray that they may be brought back to the "paths of justice, religion, and salvation."

It is stated that Colonel Avrill, who was attached to the Government at the latest period of the history of Paris, has with difficulty obtained a place at the court of the people. It appears that he was suddenly discovered last Wednesday at Paris in disguise—plotting, of course, against the new order of things. He was instantly attacked, and took refuge in a garret-house, into which the populace burst, and, excited were their feelings, that the unfortunate man fell to rise no more beneath their blows. When in power he was said to be the most detested man in the Duchy. The *Daily News* of yesterday, its correspondent—Continental—thus telegraphs this intelligence:—We implicitly trust this—because it has been the theory of the Italian cause that the people everywhere have upheld the authority of the law at a time when they were tempted to consider only their own power. That glory still belongs to them, for it is not in the power of a handful of men in a single city to change the character of a whole nation."

It continues to be believed that a treaty of peace is about to be signed at Zurich, and it is now rumoured that the drama has been settled by the plenipotentiaries, and that the date of the formal conclusion of conciliation at Vienna. Of course, the questions concerning the Italian Dukes and the Legions will be left unsettled by the treaty, and will be subsequently determined. The agents of the French Foreign Office appear to circulate reports that an European Congress will be convened, and that the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be voted by the Tuscan under universal suffrage. They hint that in case of need a Congress will be held without the participation of England, and that France will not be in the English party, but will concur with France in the restoration of Italy. Whether the war will be or not, it is agreed that M. de Pontebale, the French Envoy in Truro on the 14th inst.

While a young man named William Smith, son of Robert H. Smith, Esq., was down in a well, the wall caved in upon him. Almost superhuman efforts were made to reach the body before life was extinct, but in vain.

Canada.

THE MISSING BALLOONIST.—The following telegraphic dispatch, received from Ottawa City on Monday, explains why Mr. La Mountain failed to appear at Kingston, to gratify the sight-seers last week:—

"OTTAWA, October 8.—Professor Le Mountain, and Mr. Haddock, of the Reformer, left Waterloo September 22d. They landed the same evening, after being up four hours, 100 miles due north of Ottawa, in a great wilderness. They were wholly ignorant of their whereabouts, and were compelled to make a circuitous and dangerous journey through a narrow stream until the fifth day, when they were discovered by Mr. Angus Cameron, one of Gilmour & Co.'s lumbering agents, who was hunting timber with a party of Indians as guides. The mormons had been without food five days, eating a few raw frogs and clams. They had no means of making a fire, and slept at night on the wet ground. They would have perished of hunger and exposure, but for their timely discovery."

CANADIAN papers give an account of the sad accident which cost the son of the Governor-General his life.

His Excellency with a large party were on a visit to Grand Mere Falls and had camped on the river.

During the trip Mr. Head was induced to bathe, and while the two Mr. Brown, who was walking upstream, had washed his clothes for washing, went ashore, and when Mr. Head returned Mr. Head was nowhere to be seen. It appears that the place where Mr. Head entered the water had a treacherous bank, and he had no way to swim out of its depth.

Two vigorous men had seen him struggling made every effort to rescue him, one of them diving twice in water to rescue him, but it was only after the lapse of a quarter of an hour that his body was recovered, and all attempts at resuscitation were in vain.

The Indian news states that the Columbian reached Aden on the 21st September with Boulaye dates to the end of August. The Nama and Boga were still in Nepal, and Ferenc Shah in Central India. Chatterton, a leading rebel, had been compelled to surrender by Captain Richards, of the Central India Field Force.

The people are said to be determined to resist the disarming order, and disturbances were imminent on the coast of Aden.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Governor of Newfoundland, and Lady Bannerman, arrived here in the steamer *Waverley* from Windsor on Sunday, and took lodgings at the *Waverley Hotel*. They have this evening been to Fredericton, on returning from which they will proceed, by *Portland* and *Boston*, to New York.

The Hon. Lawrence O'Brien, President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, has been sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor.—S. John-New Brunswick.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, while a cartman was hauling wood from a yard adjoining the intelligence from New Zealand, 10th line from the bottom, instead of 20s. to 30s. a ton, read from £20 to £30.

ERATUM.—In our remarks last week, respecting the intelligence from New Zealand, 10th line from the bottom, instead of 20s. to 30s. a ton, read from £20 to £30.

CHIEF. The French force for China is to consist of something like 10,000 men. The correspondence of a morning paper points out that the evident advance of the Chinese in the art of destructive warfare ought to show us that we cannot, as hitherto afford, to diminish the Chinese, and this seems to be the feeling of the British Government, for we are told that no fewer than forty new vessels are to be forthwith sent out with the view of exacting reparation for the late outrage. On the 20th, forty ships of the Chinese sea and rivers will prevail in Nanking, and the number which have since prevailed in Nanking, and the number which have since

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THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Sain and Garden.

Digging and Storing Potatoes.

"G. E., Staten Hill, N. Y." inquires (Co. Gies, Sept. 10, '59,) about the best time to dig potatoes to keep from rotting. Allow us to offer our views on the subject—also on storing, collected from our own experience.

We need to think before we act because so prevalent among potatoes that there were safer in the ground than in the cellar, at least until frost severe enough to freeze the ground comes upon them. Have we any good reason to change this opinion even now?

Early digging has been advocated as a means of saving potatoes beginning to rot, but our trials of the practice only changed the pieces of rotting from the hill to wherever the dug potatoes were placed, giving us the trouble of digging when other work needed doing, picking up and sorting over two or three times, to save, in the end, no more potatoes than we should have done had they remained as growth until late in the fall, and the rot had finished its ravages.

If early digging would have any effect upon the rot, not pulling the tops have the same? Some experiments seem to show that this is the case, and we think it advisable to pull or snip the tops as soon as they begin to die from the disease. The potatoes are left in the ground, those which are infected, and those which are not will remain sound, as fully as though placed in store.

A cool, dry, frost-proof cellar furnishes the best place for storing potatoes, and the best substrate we have employed is a pit, large enough to contain forty to sixty bushels, dug in dry, sandy soil. Put in the potatoes when dry, cover the pit with boards, then add plenty of straw, and add dirt as needed to protect from frost, giving a heavy coating before winter sets in. A chimney made of boards, with an aperture two inches square running up from the pit, will serve to carry off any bad air—it may be stopped with a wisp of straw in the very coldest weather.

Pitting potatoes in heaps on the surface of the ground, if proper precautions as to ventilation and protection from moisture and frost are used, answers a very good purpose, but is inconvenient if it is desirable to sell in winter, and if rotting commences, it may proceed to large extent before discovery. The danger of excessive moisture is also great, save on the moist porous soils, and with great care in roofing.

Balky Horse—Balky Master.

A farmer of an irascible temper came into possession of a very fine animal, of the most docile disposition. When the farmer purchased him, he was highly pleased with his bargain. For some weeks the animal worked admirably, and, as the owner became accustomed to the brute, his irritable temper would display itself, and occasionally in his anger he would punish him severely for the most trifling fault. In a few months the animal became irritable also, bridle, and at times quite unruly. The farmer, who could not see how much injury he was doing himself, continued his brutality. The result was as might be expected—a really valuable brute was spoiled.

He became nervous and dangerous. The farmer was in despair, and would have been glad could he have found a purchaser for him at a third or fourth of what he gave for him. A neighbour of the farmer, who saw the animal and understood the master offered to accept him at the owner's price, which was not asked. Now, mark the end. The new proprietor was a man of kind but firm disposition. He at once commenced treating the animal as if he could be reached by reason.

The horse experiencing a difference between his present and former treatment, soon recovered his temper. He ceased to fear and tremble at every one who approached him, and in less time than it took to spoil him, he was brought back to his original docile disposition. His former owner learned for the first time that more labor can be gotten out of an animal by kindness than brutality. But whether it mended his irritable disposition or not, we are unable to say.—*Stock Journal.*

Preserving Apples.

Drying and preserving apples will now be in order, and we advise those who have a supply of this fruit which cannot be marketed to advantage to dry as many as possible. There will be a demand for them, not only in cities and villages, and in new sections of the country where bearing trees are not yet secured, but also in many localities where the crop has failed. Remember that it pays to prepare and dry the fruit carefully. Clean, well-pared, well-cored, and carefully dried apples sell for double the price of those poorly prepared. Two shillings worth of time and care in preparing a bushel, will not unfrequently add a dollar or more to its marketable value. Apples may be quickly dried by shaving them wholly into thin pairings, on any common parer, and spreading them upon plates or earthenware dishes to dry. "Apple leather," as it is sometimes called, is a convenient article. It is made by preparing the fruit as if for sauce, and then, after cooking, spreading it thinly on earthen dishes, and drying it in the sun, or in ovens kept at so low a temperature as to avoid the danger of scorching. This thin dried sheet thus prepared, will keep long time in a dry room, and be ready for use whenever the are wanted by simply soaking them. For home use we have lately preserved our apples in air-tight bottles and cans. The fresh apples are pared, cored, cooked, and seasoned ready for the table, then put hot into the bottles, and corked and sealed. This we find better by far, and even cheaper than the dried fruit; and it has the advantage of being always ready for use—six or twelve months after putting up.

American Agriculturist.

Miscellaneous.

Another Wonderful Gun.

A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr. Jeffries, patentee of the well-known marine gun, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other we see up to this time. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weights seven tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our 62 pounders. The charge will consist of 16 lbs. of powder, and a conically-shaped shot weighed with lead to lbs., and hollowed, similar to the Minie bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments. To enable the gunners to point the gun, the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes.—*Times.*

The Queen and the Lieutenant.

One day lately, when her Majesty was at Aldershot, inspecting the camp, she became fatigued, and expressed a wish for a cup of tea. She accordingly, and without any ceremony, entered the nearest officer's tent, which chanced to be that of Lieutenant Daydale, one of our respected town clerks, Mr. Drysdale, of Kilkis, and to his desire of his Queen was made known. As was to be expected, the lieutenant first found himself awkwardly situated for the reception of so distinguished a visitor, but the next

and homeliness, so to speak, of her Majesty, quickly put all feeling of this kind to flight and he proceeded to cover his humble table with the best cloth he had and having handed out a soldier's "tiffin things" he retired, leaving the august Lady with her attendants to enjoy her cup.—*Private Courier.*

The Value of a bit of Knowledge.

In the course of our miscellaneous reading, we extract here the following good story, which illustrates the value of a bit of practical information, when applied at the right time:

In the Plaza before St. Peter's at Rome, stands the most beautiful obelisk in the world. It was brought from the circus of Nero, where it had lain buried for many ages. It was one entire piece of Egyptian marble, 78 feet high, 12 feet square at the top, and is computed to weigh about 470 tons, and it is supposed to be 3,000 years old. Much engineering skill was required to remove and erect this piece of art; and the celebrated architect, Donnino Fontana, was selected and engaged by Pope Sixtus V., to carry out the operation. A pedestal, 20 feet high, was built for its reception, and the obelisk brought to its base. Many were the ingenious contrivances prepared for the raising of it to its last resting place, all of which excited the greatest interest among the people.

At length everything was in readiness, and a day appointed for the great event. A great multitude, as fully as though placed in store.

A court, or fleet of collar furnishes the best place for storing potatoes, and the best substrate we have employed is a pit, large enough to contain forty to sixty bushels, dug in dry, sandy soil. Put in the potatoes when dry, cover the pit with boards, then add plenty of straw, and add dirt as needed to protect from frost, giving a heavy coating before winter sets in. A chimney made of boards, with an aperture two inches square running up from the pit, will serve to carry off any bad air—it may be stopped with a wisp of straw in the very coldest weather.

Pitting potatoes in heaps on the surface of the ground, if proper precautions as to ventilation and protection from moisture and frost are used, answers a very good purpose, but is inconvenient if it is desirable to sell in winter, and if rotting commences, it may proceed to large extent before discovery. The danger of excessive moisture is also great, save on the moist porous soils, and with great care in roofing.

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