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THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1846.

No. 11

MOSES IN MIDIAN.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

From the Fountain for 1847.

Why art thou here, amid the streams and rocks,
Oh foster-son of Egypt,—re-r'd in all
The luxury of courts?—Was there no nerve
Of strong ambition in thy secret soul
T'wining bright visions round a future throne?
Didst never think 'twere sweet to be a king?
Or that her hand who drew thee from the Nile,
Fill'd with compassion for the babe that wept,
Might to its other bounties, add—a crown?

Yet well thou seem'st content with rural charms,
Nor wears thy brow a trace of hope desert'd
Or bootless expectation. Thy young heart's
Requited love,—and the free intercourse
With Nature, in her beauty and repose,
Give thee full solace.

And when twilight grey
Lureth thy lambs afold, or twinkling stars
Look from their chambers on the crystal founts
With tender eye, perchance thy hand doth sweep
The solitary lyre, weaving in hues
Of sable, and of gold, his wondrous fate
Who drank so deep a draught of joy—
The man of Uz. For Poesy doth well
With pastoral musing, and the pure response
Of birds and brooks. And he, who feeleth that
Æolean thrill within him, hath no need
Of fame's shrill trump, and shrinketh from the gong
Of the great, pompous world.

Spake not the voice
Of Midian's gushing waters to thine ear,
Prelusive of the honors and the toils
Decreed for thee? Came there no darkened dream
Of desert wanderings?—of a manna-fed
And murmuring host?—of thine own burden'd lot,
Bearing alone the cumbrance and the strife
Of mutinous spirits, when the wrath of Heaven
Burn'd fierce among them, and avenging Earth,
Opening her mouth, prepared their living tomb?

Ah! linger still, amid the quiet groves;
And to green pastures, fed by sparkling rills,
Lead on, with gentle crook, thy docile sheep,
While yet thou may'st. With holy Nature make
Close fellowship, and list the still, small voice
Of Inspiration, stealing o'er thy soul
In lonely thoughts—so shall it gather strength
To do the bidding of Omnipotence,
And walk on Sinai, face to face, with God.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

(From the New York Evangelist.)

The following passage is from an address recently delivered by Professor Mapes, before the Mechanics' Institute of New York.

I mention the following facts only in the hope of showing you, that there is a pleasure in studying the sciences, and when we come to Natural History, we shall find the study of that still more amusing. The animal and vegetable worlds are well worthy of observation. Probably you all know what is meant by a *cycloid*. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a *cycloid*.

Now, there is no figure in which a body can be moved with so much velocity and such regularity of speed, not even the straight line. Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but nature's God taught it to the eagle before mathematics were invented. When the eagle pounces upon his prey, he describes the figure of a *cycloid*.

A globe placed in water, or in air, in moving, meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance. And then there is a form called the solid of least resistance, which mathematicians studied for many years to discover; and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out" the fish into just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if it be not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a different distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye, to see a great distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this they have a film, or coating, which can be suddenly thrown down over the eye to protect it; because at the velocity with which they fly, and with the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent, in the eye of the horse. The horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating in the horse's eye is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you will watch closely, you may see it descend and return with electric velocity. It clears away the dust, and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know, if you take a pound of iron, and make of it a rod a foot long, what weight it will support. But if it be a hollow rod, it will support a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with sufficient velocity; but they must also be light, in order to float easily upon the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say an hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now, a bird has such an air bag. When he wishes to descend, he compresses it at will, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it, and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water till they find their temperature. If they wish to rise, they increase it; if they wish to sink, they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish, in sinking, makes too strong an effort to compress it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains for the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish, have no air-bag; and so they are never found floating on the surface, but must always be caught at the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied to almost every

thing. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. The forms of cylinders leave large spaces between them. Mathematicians laboured hard for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found, that it was the six-sided figure, and also that a three-plane ending in a point, formed the strongest roof or door. The honey-bee discovered the same things a good while ago. Honey comb is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three-planed surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube partly filled with fluid, be emptied of air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the tall honey-suckle, and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at its bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower, and then exhausts the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or ceiling. Their feet are so made as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

Plants require the sunlight, and some flowers turn themselves towards the sun, as it travels round from east to west. The sunflower does this, and so does a field of clover. The facts, though we have not yet got at the reason of them, are still extremely interesting.

The Virginia creeper throws out tendrils in the form of a foot with five toes; each toe has a large number of hairs or spines, which entering the small opening of brick or lime, swell and hold on; but when decaying, they shrink, and the plant falls off. The vanilla plant of the West Indies exhibits a similar construction, except that it winds itself around other objects.

The gastric juice is worthy of remark. It is a tasteless, colourless, inodorous, limpid fluid, like water, and is adapted, in different animals, to different purposes. In the hyena and other carnivorous animals, it will dissolve dead flesh. These creatures then live upon other animals, and even bones are soluble in their gastric juice, while it will not dissolve vegetables at all. On the other hand some animals live entirely on vegetables, and their gastric juice will not dissolve animal food.

Man cannot alter the nature of an animal by changing its food. It will still belong to the family. In this particular, bees are better instructed. When they lose their queen bee—which is an entirely different animal from the working bee—if you present another to them within twenty-four hours, they will not accept of her nor obey her. They prefer taking an ordinary grub, before it has become a flyer, and feeding it with a particular food, and treating it in a particular way—and when it leaves the grub state, it becomes a queen bee, and they always suffer themselves to be governed by her.

The habits of ants are extremely curious. We all have heard of ant houses, sometimes twenty feet in diameter, filled with halls and rooms of great size and strength. These and beaver dams, are constructed upon strictly mechanical principles.

In some insect species, the males have wings while the females have none. This is the case with the glow worm; and the female has the property of emitting a phosphorescent light, and were it not for this, the glow worm would never find its mate.

THE MODEL FARM OF OHIO.

(From the Ohio Cultivator.)

The model farm of this State contains 100 acres, 75 of which are well cleared, and the whole under fence. 60 acres are embraced in one enclosure, and this includes all the arable and meadow land upon the farm. The buildings are all of stone, neat, durable, and commodious. The dwellings are not large, but capacious enough for the use of the family, and a room and a bed or two for an occasional friend. The kitchen and stables are supplied with water from the same spring. No stock but hogs and sheep are permitted to graze. The cattle and horses are constantly kept in their stalls, and are always in good order. The cows are at all times fat enough for the butchers, and the growing stock: at two years old attain the weight of ordinary steers at four. During the summer they are soiled with green food. consequently, 20 acres in grass is sufficient to keep four horses and ten cows with their offspring, until the young stock

are ready for the market at three or four years old, when they average him \$30 per head. Of these he makes it a point to sell ten head a year. For his stock he raises about one acre of roots, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, and turnips, each year, which yields him on an average about 1500 bushels. Of corn he cultivates five acres a year, which, by proper culture and judicious rotation, yields him yearly 500 bushels. Five acres in wheat gives him yearly 150 bushels. Five acres of oats, 300 bushels.

He has an orchard of eight acres, in which he has 200 apple trees, 25 pear, 25 plum, 100 peach, and 50 cherry trees. This is divided into four compartments of two acres each. Two of these he ploughs up every year, and in the spring plants them with Jerusalem Artichokes. Here he keeps his hogs. In the two that are not ploughed, he has a clover and orchard grass ley, in which the swine feed from the middle of May to the first of August, when they are let into one of the Artichoke yards, and range at will into the two grass yards, and this till winter, when they are passed into the second Artichoke yard, where they are kept till the grass has sufficiently advanced in one of the fields to turn them into that. Thus, upon grass, roots, and fruit, the swine are kept so thrifty, that a few bushels of grain are sufficient to make them ready for the butcher. In this way he manages to kill thirty hogs a year, which will average 400 lbs. each. He gives them beet wintering.

His sheep range principally in the woods, with a small pasture of five acres. He keeps 75 head, which yield him 300 pounds of wool a year.

As this farmer has raised a large family, and raised them all well, having given each child a good practical education, I was curious to look into his affairs, and as he keeps a regular account current of his transactions, it gave him no trouble to inform me of the result of this mode of proceeding, which is briefly as follows:—

<i>Product of the Farm.</i>	
10 Beef Cattle, average \$30 per head, . . .	\$300
25 Hogs, at \$12 per head,	300
200 bushels Corn, at 25 cents per bushel, . . .	50
Product of Sheep,	100
Product of Dairy,	200
Product of Orchard,	300
Other and smaller crops,	100
	\$1,350
His hired labour cost him on an average per annum,	\$300
	\$1,050

Thus, from 100 acres of land, even in Ohio, this man has been able to lay by and invest at interest, on an average, \$500 a year, for the last 12 years. He has now some eight or ten thousand dollars at interest, and home is a home indeed. Who does better on a farm of 1000 acres? Or who has improved his condition by going west, more than by staying here? Of course, like others, he has suffered somewhat from unfavourable seasons in some of his crops, but his correct system of culture and intelligent management generally obviates every difficulty which springs from this source; and as his crops are always better than his neighbours, the advance in price more than makes up the deficiency. His system of saving and making manures turns everything into the improvement of his soil, weeds, ashes, the offal of his stock, soapstuds, bones, and every thing that will tend to enrich it, are carefully saved and properly applied.

The history of this man is brief, but to the farmer interesting. He began with the patrimony of good sense, sound health, and industrious habits. Excellent so far. In 1830 he had six children, and \$3,000 in cash. He bought this farm in a state of nature in 1830; for which he paid \$400. He expended \$400 more in clearing his land, in addition to his own labour. He first put up a temporary cabin in which he moved his family. \$1000 he put out at permanent annual interest, and the remaining \$1,200, with the earlier profits of his farm, he appropriated to the erection of his buildings, which were complete in 1834. In the selection of his fruit he sought for the best varieties, which always gave him preference in the market. So of his stock. In this he avoided the mania of high prices, and has made up in judicious crossing and breed-

ing, what others seek, at great cost, in foreign countries. Every thing he does is done well. Every thing he sends to market commands the highest price, because it is of the best kind. In his parlour is a well-selected library of some 300 volumes, and these books are read. He takes one political, one religious, and two agricultural papers, and the N. A. Review; refuses all offices; is, with his family, a regular attendant at Church, and is a pious, upright, and conscientious man. He is the peace maker in his neighbourhood, and the chosen arbiter in all their disputes; he loans his money at six per cent, and will take no more.

He says: he wants no more land for his own use than he can cultivate well—no more stock than he can keep well—more land will increase his taxes—his labour and expenses will be less profitable.

Who will follow his example?

TIME AND SPACE IDENTICAL.

Light travels 213,000 miles in a second. From the moon, therefore, it takes five quarters of a second to come to us; from the sun, eight minutes; from Jupiter, fifty-two minutes; from Uranus, more than two hours; from the nearest of the fixed stars, three years; from a star of the seventh magnitude, 180 years; from one of the twelfth magnitude, 4,000 years; and from those yet more distant orbs, seen only through the best telescopes—Lord Rosse's, for instance—the light requires many tens of thousands of years to reach our planet. Consequently, when we look at any one of these bodies, we do not see it as it is at present, but as it was at some former time, more or less remote. We see the moon as it was some five quarters of a second ago; Jupiter, as it was fifty-two minutes ago; the nearest of the fixed stars, as it was three years ago; one of the twelfth, as it was 4,000 years ago; and so on. New stars may have existed for years, comparatively near the confines of our solar system, which have not yet become visible to us; and others, which still shine in our firmament, may have passed out of existence before Noah's flood. These facts and conclusions are acknowledged and acted upon by astronomers. They are true, independently of any theory of optics; since it matters not whether light is a body that actually travels, or a mere electrical phenomenon, as some would have it. It is sufficient to know that it takes a complete second before a luminous body, 213,000 miles distant, becomes visible to us, and a proportionably longer interval, in the case of bodies further off. It is strange, however, that no one has hitherto thought of reversing this problem; for it follows, as a matter of course, from what has been said already, that an observer in the moon, looking towards the earth, does not see it as it is at the moment of observation, but as it was five quarters of a second before. An observer from the sun sees it as it was eight minutes before. From Uranus, the time between the reality and the perception by the eye is more than two hours. From the nearest of the fixed stars, the interval is three years. An inhabitant of a star of the twelfth magnitude, if we imagine him with unlimited power of vision contemplating the earth, sees it as it was 4,000 years ago; when Memphis was founded, and the patriarch Abraham wandered upon its surface. Possibly, in some star still further removed from us, an observer, equally gifted, would at this very moment obtain a view of the Garden of Eden, the creation of Adam, or the primeval chaos,—and so on to the remotest bounds of the habitable universe. Now it is quite possible there may be beings with vision so acute and penetrating, as to see objects millions of miles off, as distinctly as we can see them feet or yards. It is likewise possible that spirits of a higher order than we, or even ourselves when disembodied, may be endowed with power of locomotion, enabling us, to cope at least with the electric fluid, which is known to pass through an immense space in an inconceivably short time. Granting then that there are such beings, we can now understand how the whole past history of our planet may be made to pass visibly before their eyes, in a very short time. Place an observer precisely at that point in space which the rays, generated when God said, "Let there be light," and there was light, have just reached; and from thence let him dart forward with a velocity sufficient to carry him the whole intervening distance within an hour. It is evident that in the course of his journey hither, he would see, in rapid succession, all that had taken place on that hemisphere of the earth which was turned towards him, since the creation down to the present hour. Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus,

Alexander, Cæsar, Jesus Christ, Titus, Constantine, Mahomet, Charlemagne, Luther, Napoleon,—with all their contemporaries, noble and ignorant, remembered and forgotten,—would pass before him in panoramic review; and the innumerable changes which the earth has undergone, physical, political, social, moral, and religious,—would be seen by him as they actually happened. No action dies, then; its image is ineffaceably mirrored upon space; æther is like a vast sheet of burnished silver, on which universal history is photographed. Here is made comprehensible to us the hitherto incomprehensible idea of Omniscience. We owe its demonstration to the author of the little work before us, who has thus performed a valuable service to theology, at the same time that he has opened up a new field for the poet.—*Border Watch.*

PRINTING AND CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.

From article, "Anderson's Annals of the English Bible," in *North British Review*. May.)

On the 1st of March, 1539, the inhabitants of Fife and Mid-Lothian saw a large fire blazing on the esplanade of the Castle of Edinburgh. Five of the best subjects in Scotland were then consumed in that fire, in the presence of their king, solely because they had read "the book of heresy," which, as one of the executioners said, had "made all the din in the Kirk." But Beaton and his party labored in vain that "the New Testament in the vulgar tongue should not go abroad;" for in 1543, the Parliament enacted "that the Scriptures might be read by all, without any limitation," the prelates of course protesting, since they could do no more.

It is remarkable that "no Bible, even so convenient as that of an octavo size, had been printed in Scotland till 107 years after Tyndale's New Testament had been first imported." The Bible printed on Scottish ground, was not published till seven years after the death of John Knox. (It is little more than sixty years since the first Bible was printed in America.) The first *Scottish* edition of the Scriptures was published at £4 13s 4d., and yet the Bible was in *almost every house!* The fact was, the English monopoly led to constant importation from Holland; and the superiority of those printed there is attested by no less an authority than Laud. He said, "the books which came from thence were better *print*, better *bound*, better *paper*, and for all the charges of bringing, better *cheap*." Such was the working of the patent?

James's characteristic progress from Edinburgh to London, furnished no favorable omen of the spirit in which he was about to assume the awful responsibilities of his office as the vicegerent of God in Church and State; in which light he himself regarded it. He hunted most of the way, conferring honors so profusely, that when he reached the capital, he had dubbed 150 knights. During the ensuing summer, the plague broke out, and 6385 persons died in London alone; and ere the year ended the mortality reached 30,000. Yet James and his merry party kept hunting all the time, and as he and his retainers proceeded from place to place, they brought the plague with them wherever they came.

The king's expenses were extravagant in the extreme. His journey to London and coronation cost £30,000, an immense sum in that day. He spent £40,000 in feasting ambassadors; and though he sold a number of peerages for considerable sums, and created an order of hereditary baronets, for which he got £1000 a-piece, yet he was plunged so deeply in debt, that the very shopkeepers would not give credit to the Palace. "My Lord-Treasurer was much disquieted to find money to supply the king's necessities, and protested he knew not how to procure money to pay for the king's diet!" In these circumstances, his Majesty was not likely to advance funds for the translation of the Bible.

He has, however, the merit of acceding to the proposal for a fresh revision of the Bible, made by Dr. Rainolds, a man of high character, and the most eminent for learning in the kingdom; with whom also, and not with the king, originated the determination to exclude marginal notes from the new version. His Majesty approved also of the selection that had been made of translators, and ordered the bishops to promote the poorest of them to livings as soon as they could, and also to contribute money for the expenses of the work; which last request they *all* totally neglected! Neither the king nor the bishops paid anything for the accomplishment of this great work. Forty-seven of the most learned men in the kingdom were engaged on it four years; the revision of the translation by twelve of their number occupied them nine months more; and the sheets were two years in pass-

ing through the press. The twelve revisers had 30s a-week each while at work in London; but "before they had nothing."

The AUTHORIZED BIBLE was finished and first issued in 1611.

"This venerable translation," says Greenfield, "which has been universally admired for its general fidelity, perspicuity, and elegance, was corrected, and many parallel texts added, by Dr. Scatteredgood in 1683; by Bishops Tenison and Lloyd in 1711; and afterwards by Dr. Paris at Cambridge. But the latest and most complete revision is that made by Dr. Blayney in 1709, in which the errors found in former editions were corrected, and the text reformed to an unexampled standard of purity."

The cost of the revision in 1611 was £3500, which was paid neither by the Church nor the State, but by Barker, the patentee, whose family and their offspring enjoyed this vast monopoly for 132 years, down to the 8th of Anne in 1709, during which time they had a pecuniary interest in every copy of the Word of God printed in England. Thus the public were heavily taxed, with the disadvantage of bad and incorrect printing into the bargain. In a number of impressions they left the word "not" out of the seventh commandment, for which they were fined by Laud.

The monopoly, however, has been defended by lawyers, and even judges, on the plea that the copyright of the Bible was in the crown; because, as they alleged, the translation was made at the king's expense; which notion Mr. Anderson has shown to be a pure historical fiction. The present admirable, though not perfect version, made its way without any Act of Parliament, proclamation, or canon in its favor; and, in about forty years, gradually superseded all others. This result was accomplished by no human authority, no king, parliament, church, sect, or party. To none of these does the Bible belong. "It is the property of the people"—their book. Royal authority, whether for or against it, has proved utterly impotent. God himself worked with it, and none could effectually hinder. Even the London Polyglot, "the most complete collection of the Scriptures ever published, and far surpassing all former works of the kind, was published by the the people and for the people."

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed in English from 1800 to 1844 has been estimated as follows:—

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued 9,400,000
Printed in Scotland independently 4,000,000
General sales besides these, 9,000,000

Or, in round numbers 22 millions.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, up to May, 1844, received £3,083,436 18s. 3d., and expended £3,036,698 0s. 3d.

Now the press sends forth of copies of the Scriptures in English, "19,000 every week, 3000 every day, 300 every hour, or five every minute of working time!" When this fact is considered in connection with the increasing predominance of the English language throughout the civilised world, the vast extent of our empire, the rapid growth of our colonies, and the probability that many of them will yet become independent nations, it is fitted to awaken deep solicitude in the Christian mind—to produce an almost overwhelming sense of responsibility, and to call forth the most strenuous exertions, that wherever the accents of our noble language are heard, there the English Bible may be known and valued as the rule of faith.

PRACTICAL FACTS ABOUT PORK AND BACON.

What is the loss in weight on making pork into Bacon? This question is often asked, and every farmer, particularly in the West, ought to know how to answer it. As a general and safe rule, from facts within my own knowledge, I have always contended that it is better for the purchaser to buy pork in the hog, and make his own bacon, when he can do it for one half the price per pound, than to buy it ready made.—That is, if pork is usually worth 3cts. and bacon "hog round," 6 cts., it is better to buy the fresh pork. I am writing for the west, and in western language. That your Eastern reader may understand, I will say "hog round" means 2 hams, 2 shoulders, and 2 sides—out of which latter the bones should always be taken.—I always trim off belly pieces for lard. Hams and shoulders too are well trimmed. The method of salting often astonishes some of the new emigrants from Yankee land. Nobody ever made better bacon for 15 years than I have, and I never use a pork barrel. I sprinkle about 2 oz. saltpetre and 5lbs. of N. Y. salt to a hundred lbs. of pork, piled up on a bench, or in the corner of the

smoke-house, like a pile of bricks. I let it lie about as many days as the ham weighs pounds each—overhauling once. Then hang up far away from the fire, in a very open and airy smoke-house and smoke well with hickory or other sweet wood. Then draw loose cotton bags over each joint and tie round the string by which the meat hangs. Do this before the flies come in the spring, and you may let it hang as long as you like, and it will be good—at least mine is so. For many years our house has not been without a supply of this most excellent kind of meat, which is a much more healthy food than the perpetual round of fresh beef, &c.

But to return to my subject. On the 20th of January, 1846, I killed 5 hogs, about a year and a half old, and one about half that age, of the Berkshire and China breed, fattened upon corn fed in the ear, the quantity not counted, as it was too cheap to regard that.

The weight was as follows:—Hogs 1644; Hams 331; Shoulders 348; Sides 393; Heads 117. Scraps, &c, 21 lbs. of feet; 213 lbs. of sausage meat, and ribs, and back bones, and trimmings off; 150 lbs. of leaf lard and fat trimmings; 71 lbs. loss in cutting, and difference in weighing.

This pork when killed was worth 3 cts. a pound—I will say it would only shrink the 44 odd pounds in taking to market, at which it would amount to \$48. The lard tried out 129 lbs. a most beautiful article, the scraps not being much squeezed, as that would rob the good wife's soap tub.

On the 28th of April, the bacon being well smoked and dried, was ready to hang up. I weighed it, and found that the 12 hams weighed 304 lbs. (loss 27), 12 shoulders, 321 lbs. (loss 27), 12 sides, 259 lbs. (loss 34); we have 1 113 lbs. of bacon and lard in good weight and order, for market, which at 6 4-4 cents a pound, which is a fair average price, will come to \$69 56.—The heads and sausage meat are worth one cent a pound, \$3 30; 24 feet, 14 cents, will make an even sum of \$73; from which take the \$48 price of hogs before cutting, and it leaves a very pretty little sum to pay for a dollar's worth of salt and saltpetre, and the little trouble of handling. But it must be small boned fat hogs, as these were, to do it. In this case I could sell the bacon and lard at 4 1-2 cents, and be well paid for trouble and cost of making bacon, because the heads, &c., are worth much more than I stated them at in any family.

The principal object in this statement is to inform those who have had less experience in this matter than I have, whether it is most advantageous to sell their hogs fresh, or cut and salt; and for that purpose I have endeavored to be accurate. Each person in his own place will judge of his own market and relative prices, and if his hogs are not so good as mine, make greater allowance for loss and offal.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Crown Point Ind., May 15, 1846.

—*Mass. Ploughman.*

APPLES OF GOLD.

Watch ye therefore, and pray always. Luke xxi. 36. Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. Heb. xii. 1.

The hearts of men are not like unto clocks, which only want to be wound up once a day; On no! the dulness and distraction is too great and dangerous. We must lift them up many times a day, yea, watch continually to lay aside every weight. Our going out and coming in, nay, all things, even the very least, we must do with prayer, always strictly examining what is the will of the Lord; else, if they are done after our own will, they do not tend to the glory of God, and cannot be attended with his blessing. But if we earnestly strive against our own will in prayer, patiently suffering every hour what the Lord thinks proper to lay upon us, and will be ruled by his hints and slight strokes of his rod, many heavy afflictions, and scourges, and whips, may be avoided; for the burdens which we bring upon ourselves, by our own will and impatience, are always the heaviest. A Christian has daily his proper burden, like a clock its weights, by which the flesh is kept under, so that the spirit can rise up; therefore, when any thing comes cross, he looks upon it as his weight for the day, to stir him up to the exercise of prayer and meditation in the word of God. O Lord, grant that I may always bear thy easy yoke, and never be the cause of my own distress and dulness!

Wait on the Lord, ye trembling jainte,
And keep your courage up;
He'll raise your spirit when it faints,
And far exceed your hope.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.



Mount Carmel.

"Now therefore send, and gather to me all Israel unto mount Carmel."—
1 Kings xviii. 19.

This mountain forms a bold promontory on the south side of the fine bay of Acre; the town of that name being at the northern point of the same bay. It is, properly speaking, a range of mountains, about eight miles in extent, from north-west to south-east; and although it may fairly be regarded a part, yet, in a general view, it is obvious, an extraneous member, of that central ridge of hills which traverses Judea from north to south; and the line of its connection therewith may be traced without difficulty. Regarded apart, its greatest elevation is about 1500 feet, according to Buckingham; although others have made it 2000 feet. To the north of this ridge is the bay of Acre, on the west a narrow plain descending to the sea, and on the east the river Kishon washes the inland part of its base before entering the bay of Acre, beyond which spreads the wide plain of Esdraelon. The elevation of the mountain gives it a refreshing temperature, with a degree of verdure and spontaneous productiveness remarkably contrasted with the sultry heat and aridity of the plains. "No part of the promised land," says Carne, "creates a deeper interest in the traveller than the rich and extensive bosom of Mount Carmel: while barrenness is felt on every side, and the curse of the withered soil is felt on hill, valley and shore, this beautiful mountain seems to retain its ancient 'excellency' of flowers, trees, and a perpetual verdure. The scenes in its interior are often bold and romantic in the highest degree; deep and verdant precipices descending into lonely glens, through which a rivulet is seen dashing wildly; the shepherd and his flock on the long grassy slopes, that afford at present as rich pasture ground as when Nabal fed his numerous flocks in Carmel." (This is a mistake, as Nabal did not feed his flocks in Carmel; but still its rich pastures did render it "the habitation of shepherds"—if this Carmel be intended in Amos i. 2.) "There is indeed a character peculiarly pastoral about the scenery; few grey or naked rocks, or sublime but useless cliffs, are here, as in the mountain of the Temptation, or on Pisgah. And this fertility and vivid verdure, on so sultry a soil, is deeply welcome and refreshing; more especially of the woods, that wave over the summits and sides. It is beautiful to stand beneath their shelter on the brink of the mount, and look far on every side, where nought but a forsaken and shadowless land meets the eye."

To this we may add the description of Sandys:—"Mount Carmel hath his uttermost basis washed with the sea. It is steeped towards the north, and of indifferent altitude: rich in olives and vines, when cultivated, and abounding with several sorts of fruits and herbs, both medicinal and fragrant; and now much overgrown with woods and shrubs of sweet savor." There are still olive-grounds at the north-eastern foot of the mountain; and wild vines and olive-trees abound among the shrubs and brushwood upon its sides, bear testimony of ancient cultivation. Oaks and other trees abound in the highest parts of the mountain. Upon the mountain are the ruins of two old monasteries, and a third more modern, belonging to the Carmelite monks, which, after having lain ruined and forsaken during the greater part of the present century, has lately been repaired and re-

occupied. There are spots pointed out, which, from their supposed connection with the history of Elijah, are visited with much veneration by Jews, Christians, and Moslems; such as the grotto in which he is said to have lodged—another, in which he instructed the "sons of the prophets"—a fountain which was produced by miracle to supply him with water—his garden, where certain stones are found which are fancied to be petrified fruits—the spot where he offered sacrifice—and that where the priests of Baal were slain. On all this we need only observe, that the mountain has several grottoes, of various dimensions, some one of which may have been the retreat of Elijah, if he had any retreat there, which the Scripture does not say. Perhaps to such retreats the prophet Amos alludes,—"If they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence, (ch. ix. 3). The finest of these caves is that called "the school of Elias," in the north-east side of the mountain, and is a well-hewn chamber, cut entirely out of the rock, and squared with great care; being twenty paces long, 12 broad, and from 15 to 18 feet high. Pococke declares it to be one of the finest grottoes he ever saw. The only determinations of locality which deserve attention are that of the slaughter of Baal's priests, which was certainly beside the river at the base of the mountain; and that which was the scene of the sacrifice. The latter can scarcely be doubted to have been on a part of the side or summit of Carmel which overlooked the river Kishon and the plain of Esdraelon. Mr Carne says, "There can be no illusion with respect to the scene of the memorable descent of the fire from heaven. When 'all Israel was gathered together unto Carmel,' it was clearly on this side the mountain, where it descends gradually into the noble plain beneath. The spot was finely chosen by the prophet for the spectacle of his sacrifice; since the multitude of people, coming from the regions of Samaria might stand with perfect convenience in the splendid and open area of Esdraelon, which is here terminated at the foot of Carmel. The declivity of the mountain, its brink dark with woods, and its sides covered with the richest pasture, looks over a vast extent of country on every side: from the hills of Samaria Cana, and Gilboa, the miracle might have been beheld; and to the eager gaze of the Israelites in the plain, the prophets of the groves, their useless altars, and the avenging messenger of God, were as distinct as if the scene had been acted at their feet. This too is the only face of the hill beneath which the Kishon flows." ('Recollections of the East,' p. 45; see also the respective 'Travels of Sandys, Thevenot, Pococke, Buckingham, and Irby and Mangles.)—*Pictorial Bible.*

CHAPTERS FOR THE YOUNG.—No. V.

A KIND BROTHER—TOUCHING SCENE.

A French paper says, Lucilla Romee, a pretty little girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clothed, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under a charge of vagrancy. "Does any one claim you?" said the magistrate—"Ah! my good sir," she replied, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead. I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. O dear! what could he do for me!" "Here I am, sister. Here I am; do not fear," cried a childish voice from the other end of the court. And at the same instant, a little boy, with a sprightly countenance, started forth from the midst of the crowd, and stood before the magistrate. "Who are you?" said he. "James Romee, the brother of this poor little girl."—"Your age?" "Thirteen." "And what do you want?" "I come to claim Lucilla." "But have you then the means of providing for her?" "Yesterday I had not, but now I have. Don't be afraid, Lucilla."

Lucilla,— "O! how good you are James." Magistrate, to James—"But let us see, my boy; the court is disposed to do all it can for your sister. However, you must give us some explanation." James—"About a fortnight ago my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will become an artizan, and when I know a trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brushmaker. Every day I used to carry half my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in my blouse. But it appeared the poor little thing had not enough to eat, for one day she unfortunately begged on the boulevard. When I heard she was taken up, I said to myself, come my boy, things cannot last so, you must find something better.

"I very much wished to become an artizan, but at length I

decided to look for a place; and I have found a very good one, where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, and have 20 francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these 20 francs, will take care of Lucilla, and teach her needle work. I claim my sister."—Lucilla clasping her hands; "O, how good you are, James!" Magistrate to James: "My boy, your conduct is very honourable. The court encourages you to persevere in this course and you will prosper." The court then decided to render up Lucilla to James, and she was going from the bar to join her brother, when the magistrate, smiling, said: "You cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow." James: "Never mind; Lucilla, I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." To the magistrate: "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?" He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection.

EFFECT OF ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AT CAIRO.

You can imagine nothing to equal the bustle and noise of Cairo during the two last days; at no time a very quiet place, it was absolutely hurried into hysterics the day before yesterday by the arrival of the two overland mails, one going out to India, the other coming from it, and both depositing for a few hours their respective live cargoes in the old city of the Caliphs. The confusion this incursion occasions cannot be described in a place like this, possessing only two European hotels, which are generally tolerably well filled with other travellers, and the proprietors of which are not over-inclined to put themselves, much out of the way for mere birds of passage like the Indian passengers, who are not allowed to make any delay at Cairo beyond the necessary time for making up the mails. It often happens that the floors and stair cases of these two hotels are dotted with mattresses for the accommodation of ladies' maids, &c. &c., and two or three children are stowed away for the night on the top of a grand pianoforte. In short, the expedient people are driven to on these occasions, are both painful and ridiculous; and not unrequently when the weary travellers believe themselves to be peaceably disposed of until the morrow, they are suddenly roused up in the middle of the night and obliged to resume their fatiguing progress. Certainly, those who have borne the journey well, make the most of their time during their short stay here; such scampering about upon donkeys as there is! such displays of pink and blue bonnets, and dandy travelling caps, hastily turned out of their hand-boxes to create a momentary sensation! such cheerful faces beneath them of lovely young girls and light-hearted young cadets on their way out to India, the world all before them, and everything tinged with the bright hues of hope! And on the other hand, many a wan and sallow-face and broken down form are to be seen, betokening the prematurely old constitutions of those who in years are still young, and who are returning home in quest of that blessing, health, (how far more precious than all the wealth of India!) of which they have been bereft, perhaps for ever, on the banks of the Indus and of the Ganges.

A melancholy episode has marked the meeting of the two last mails in Cairo, and when I tell you of the painful manner in which it came to my knowledge, you will easily understand that it has left a very sad impression upon my mind, although the person it most nearly concerns is a complete stranger to me. At the moment I was taking leave of Mrs. Lieder, in her own house, a young lady passed through the room in which we were, whom Mrs. Lieder stopped and introduced to me as Miss D., adding that she had arrived from England by the last overland mail. Very naturally, but as it would appear, very inopportunistly, I inquired whether she was going on to India; but instead of answering me, the poor girl burst into tears, and rushed out of the room. Mrs. Lieder then told me that Miss D. had in fact come here on her way to India, whither she was proceeding to be married to a gentleman in the Company's service, to whom she had been sometime engaged, and that she had been confided for the voyage to the care of a family going out to the same presidency, and was also accompanied by the brother of her future husband. I have already told you that the outward-bound and the homeward-bound mails met here; the latter brought a letter to Miss D. from the father of her intended, announcing to her the death of his son, and recommending her not to proceed beyond Cairo, as the object of her voyage had been thus cruelly frustrated. The family she accompanied were obliged to pursue their journey, and so was the brother of her

dead lover; and she, poor afflicted one, was to be left alone with her grief in a strange land! Can you imagine anything more desolate than such a position? In this trying conjuncture, Mrs. Lieder stepped forward, like a true Christian, and took the sorrowing stranger to her home, there to remain until measures can be taken for her return to England under proper protection.—*Mrs. Romer's City of the Caliphs.*

SLOP MILK.

The manner of producing milk to supply the inhabitants of cities and other populous places is so contrary to our knowledge of the laws which govern the animal economy, that from a bare statement of the facts, any intelligent mind might confidently anticipate the evils which eventually result from it. The natural and healthy condition of the Cows appears, for the most part, to be utterly disregarded. They are literally crowded together in large numbers in filthy pens, which at once deprives them of adequate exercise and pure air, both of which are indispensably essential to their health. Instead of being supplied with food suited to the masticatory and digestive organs of herbivorous and ruminant animals, they are most generally treated as if omnivorous; and their stomachs are gorged with any description of aliment, however unhealthy, which can be most easily and cheaply procured, and will produce the greatest quantity of milk. Thus, in the vicinities of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in America, and indeed wherever grain distilleries abound, either in this country or in Europe, *distillery-slop* is extensively used.

As might be expected, the cattle, under this most unnatural management, become diseased, and the lactescent secretions not only partake of the same nature, but are impure, unhealthy, and unwholesome. Yet this milk is the chief aliment of children in all places where the population is condensed in great numbers; it is the nourishment chosen and relied upon to develop the physical powers and impart vigor to the constitution during the most feeble and critical period of human life, when the best possible nourishment is especially necessary in order to counteract the injurious effects of the infected air and deficient exercise, which are often inseparable from the conditions of a city life.

But slop alone, as food for fattening cattle, is of little value. On such unnatural aliment they become diseased and emaciated. Cows plentifully supplied with it, may yield abundance of milk; but it is notorious that the article thus produced is so defective in the properties essential to good milk, that it cannot be converted into butter or cheese, of course is good for nothing—except to sell. But in country places milk cannot be turned to account in this way, for there are no buyers, and as slop is not in request for stock or dairies, if the distiller would find the most advantageous market for it, he must conduct his operations in the vicinity of populous places. This, we repeat, is one among other reasons why such localities are desired. He finds it less profitable to fatten swine upon slop, on account of the risk of killing them to his own detriment, than to have it fed to human beings through the agency of the dairyman.

It has been estimated, after careful inquiry, that about ten thousand Cows in the city of New-York and neighborhood, are most inhumanly condemned to subsist on the residuum or slush of this grain, after it has undergone a chemical change, and reeking hot from the distilleries. This slush, moreover, after the ceremony of straining through the organs of sickly Cows, as before stated, and duly colored and diluted and medicated, is sold to the citizens at an annual expense of more than a million dollars. The amount of disease and death consequent upon the sale and use of this milk, is doubtless recorded in the books of final judgment, and will hereafter be revealed. But the fact which chiefly concerns the public is, that this milk has been, and, it is believed, is now, extensively injurious and fatal to health and life.

Slop-milk is naturally very thin, and of a pale bluish color. In order to disguise its bad qualities and render it saleable, it is necessary to give it color and consistence. That it is often adulterated is proved by analysis, and the confessions of those who from principle have relinquished the practice. Starch, sugar, flour, plaster of Paris, chalk, eggs, annatto, &c., are used for this purpose: such substances being preferred, of course, which have the strongest affinity for the fluid, and will not readily precipitate. The adulterations enable the vender to give the milk a proper consistence and a beautiful white color, so as to dilute the wretched slush with about an equal quantity of water, without detection.—*American Paper.*

SELECTIONS.

WONDERS OF SHETLAND.—A great proportion of our inhabitants (they are reckoned about 30,000) are amphibious, the men, like old sea-kings, spending more of their lives on the water than the land, "rarely sleeping under a roof, or warming themselves at a cottage fire." The women, too, bravo the dangers of a sailor-faring life, for they will navigate boats, as a northern chronicler says, "through terrible seas, with the utmost skill and ability;" and I verily believe our Arctic Grace Darlings would surpass the heroine of the Fern Islands in deeds of generous intrepidity, should it happen that distressed humanity required their aid.—No part of the country is more than six miles distant from the sea, and some of our islands (or holms) are not larger than an ordinary drawing-room. We have "horses," and "warts," and "old men," hundreds of feet in height, but they are hills of peculiar shape. Our crows build their nests of fish-bones, for lack of sticks; and, as trees and hedges are rare with us, our birds, instead of being inhabitants of the air, must become denizens of the soil. Our eagles are worth five shillings a head to any that can shoot them; we can buy a young calf for eighteenpence, and sell a pair of knitted stockings for four guineas. We are believers in magical arts and preternatural creatures; in the great kraken and the sea-serpent, in mermaids and mermen, in witchcraft and the evil eye, in the power of invocations and maledictions, in amulets and spectral illusions and occult sympathies, in trows and elf-arrows, in "healing by the coin," "casting the heart," curing by rhyme or rowantree, or cow-hair, or a darning-needle stuck in the leaf of a psalm book. We believe in the possibility of abstracting, by certain charms, "the profits" of a neighbour's cow, or transferring the butter from one woman's churn to another woman's dairy; and all by the cunning of spells and cantrips. That such marvels in nature and humanity should exist in the broad daylight of this enlightened age, and yet so little be known about them by the millions who devour monthly articles, is a fact scarcely credible.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE LION.—The habits of the king of beasts are not of that noble order which naturalists formerly ascribed to him. In the day-time he will almost invariably fly from man, unless attacked, when his courage is that of mingled rage and despair. I have seen the lion, suddenly roused from his lair, run off as timidly as a buck. It is said that even at night they do not like to seize a man from a party, especially if the poisons exercise their voices: and that the carcass of an antelope, or other game, may be preserved untouched by hanging some stirrups on a branch near, so that the irons may clash together when blown by the wind: a white handkerchief on the end of a ram-rod is another receipt for effecting the same object. The lion is a stealthy, cunning brute, never attacking unless he has the advantage, and, relying on his vast strength, feels sure of the victory. The natives tell incredible stories of his sagacity, which would almost make him a reasoning animal. There are well authenticated cases on record of lions carrying men away at night from the fireside, but these are quite the exception. They are gregarious, as many as twenty having been seen in a troop.—*Methuen's Wanderings in South Africa.*

The plague in 1347 destroyed 50,000 of the inhabitants of London; in 1407, 30,000 persons were swept off in the same city by the same scourge; and in 1604 one-fourth of the whole population died of it. In 1665 it again visited London, taking off 68,000 persons. In Bossarah, 1773, 80,030 were destroyed by it. In Smyrna, 1784, 20,000. In Tunis, 1784, 32,000. In Egypt, 1792, 800,000!

TIMELY ADVICE.—The following anecdote is related of the late Rev. John Fletcher, by one of his parishioners, as characteristic of the man: "When a young man, he was married by Mr. Fletcher, who said to him as soon as the service was concluded, and he was about to make the accustomed entry, 'Well, William, you have had your name entered in our register once before this,' 'Yes, sir, at my baptism.' 'And now, your name will be entered a second time. You have no doubt thought much about your present step, and made proper preparations for it in many different ways.' 'Yes, sir.' 'Recollect that a third entry of your name—the register of your burial, will, sooner or later, take place. Think, then, about death, and make preparations for that also, lest it overtake you as a thief in the night.' This person is now walking in the ways of the Lord, and states that he often adverts to this and other things which his serious and affectionate pastor found frequent occasion to say to him."

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.—Lord Rosse's telescope or speculum is six feet in diameter, now Herschel calculated that his seven feet telescope (seven feet focal distance) could penetrate into space 20½ times farther than the naked eye; his ten feet 28½ further; his twenty feet 75; his twenty-five feet 96; and his great forty feet, of four feet diameter, 192 times further. Consequently, if the naked eye discerns a star five hundred millions of miles distant, Herschel's great telescope would show stars invisible to the naked eye no less than ninety-six thousand millions of miles further into space. Lord Rosse's telescope of six feet, it is calculated, will show stars five hundred times further, or six thousand times more remote than a star of the first magnitude, or at the foregoing rate of judging Herschel's, five millions of millions of miles beyond such a star, in the infinity of space. Yet beyond this in the milky way multitudes succeed to multitudes beyond telescopic view, and masses of nebulous light from the same cause are observed beyond all defined stars, while in other regions of the sky those glorious spheres do not appear of such immeasurable depth. Lord Rosse's telescope has unfolded the secret which Herschel

in some cases imagined to be caused by a lucid fluid. These brilliant spots of light or nebulae are stars of all magnitudes, thronging star beyond star, bled in the intensity of each other's glory. What is singular too, these brilliant groupings assume remarkable figures; some approaching a circular form throw off filaments or streams of starry orbs on all sides. Others approach a figure of the in form, while one is like the convolutions of a huge shell or scroll, the more brilliant parts being clusters of the nearest stars, the fainter and less defined portions consisting of more distant orbs, until they soften off their own light, and it dies into surrounding gloom. All are worlds of vast magnitude, blending their glories into a mass infinite in extent to human comprehension. In this way the nebulousity in the constellation of Orion that puzzled Herschel, has been discovered by Lord Rosse to consist of stars, whose light, it is probable, did not reach the earth in sixty thousand years, if the earth existed when they were formed. The nebulae already observed are between one and two hundred, which is a great deal, considering how often observations are prevented by cloudy nights; and that the telescope, although erected about eighteen months has not yet been in complete operation more than three or four months.

WASTE AND WANT!—Forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine acres of land are employed in the cultivation of hops, and one million acres of land are employed to grow barley to convert into strong drink. According to Fulton's calculation, if the land which is employed in growing grain for the above process of destruction, was to be appropriated to the production of grain for food, it would yield more than a four pound loaf to each of the supposed number of human beings in the world; or it would give three loaves per week to each family in the United Kingdom! If the loaves (each measuring four inches by twelve) were placed end to end, they would extend one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and twenty-five miles; or they would more than describe the circumference of the globe six times. Besides forty million bushels of barley, a considerable quantity of oats, rye, carrots, and potatoes, and even wheat, has been annually destroyed in making gin, whisky, and English rum. The corn we waste in brewing and distilling would feed three millions of persons every year; and to make up for the waste, we send two millions of money to foreigners every year to buy corn.—*English Paper.*

PRAYING FOR A TEACHER.—After the conquest of Acadia by the English, many of the French left the Province. Some families went to Boston. One little girl learned to read English, had a Testament given to her, and became so much interested in the Protestants, that her parents, to prevent her becoming a "heretic," moved back into Canada. The little girl grew up to become a woman, a wife, a mother of several children, and at length a widow. She then amid her afflictions, thought of her Testament. After a long search she found it—she read it for that consolation which she could not find elsewhere—she was convinced of the errors of Popery, and said to her children, "We must pray for some Teacher to come from God to show us the true way." When the Protestant Missionary came, and she learned his character and doctrines, she said, "This is the Teacher for whom I have been praying." She and most of her family are now hopefully converted.—*French Canadian Missionary Record.*

AVOID UNCONVERTED MINISTERS.—Every man who values his own soul should avoid those who intrude into the ministry when they are strangers to Christ and the experimental knowledge of his salvation. Indeed the true people of God flee from teachers of this description, for "they know not the voice of strangers;" and for this they will be reproached by those who, like these Jews, understood not this parable. These very men would think those persons very imprudent, who should trust their health to some ignorant empiric, or their estate to a dishonest lawyer, merely because he happened to live in the same street, town or village; yet they suppose it incumbent on them to follow the instructions of a man who neither knows nor cares anything about vital godliness, if he be the minister of the parish. Alas! how much more sagacious are men in their temporal than in their eternal concerns.—*Scott's Commentary.*

ELIHU BURRITT, the "Learned Blacksmith," is still in England, scattering his recipes for making brown bread and Indian pancakes, and endeavouring to cement the old and new world together in a "League of Universal Brotherhood," for which purpose he administers the following

Pledge:—"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive to the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or navy, or to yield any voluntary support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any war, by whomsoever and for whatsoever proposed, declared, or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatsoever country, condition, or color, who have signed or shall hereafter sign, the pledge, in a 'LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD;' whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit, and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevent their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, color, or condition of humanity."

NEWS.

The accounts from Washington during the week, state that the American policy in the war with Mexico is to be changed; instead of seeking to carry their conquests further South they are to extend a chain of posts across the country, and keep what they have got or what they seem sure of getting, by armed occupation—and proceed to settle it as fast as they can. Should this policy prove successful, and it is more likely to do so than seeking farther conquests, the sales of lands will, doubtless, ultimately reimburse the United States, not only for their former claims upon Mexico, but for the expenses of the present war. But in what respect this aggression is more justifiable than that of the French at Tahiti, we are at a loss to discover.

The President's Message has reached us, and is, as usual, a long and laboured document. Mr. Polk enters at length into a justification of the Mexican war—recommends a farther loan of \$23,000,000, which he says may be diminished to \$19,000,000, by laying a duty on the principle free articles of import, such as tea and coffee, and a graduation and reduction of the price of public lands. Both of which measures he recommends. He announces his firm adherence to the last tariff, and is satisfied that it will work well, but says the sub-treasury law should be modified. The cheap postage plan works admirably. He also recommends the sale of the United States mineral lands, and the formation of Oregon into a territorial government.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES BY THE BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.—Letters received at Vienna from Austrian Friuli, contain particulars of an unfortunate event that had recently occurred at Goritz. A large number of soldiers and citizens were crossing a bridge of boats for the purpose of assisting at a military review, when suddenly the bridge, which was inadequate to support the weight with which it was loaded, broke down, and a great many persons upon it, fell into the river. According to the most credible reports, 53 chasseurs and about forty citizens have perished in the waters of Isonzo.

The cholera has extended its ravages from Persia to Bagdad, in which city about one hundred victims to the disease were, by the last accounts, perishing daily.

Great distress prevails in the colony of the Capo of Good Hope, in consequence of the Caffro war.

A considerable force has been despatched by the French to Tahiti, with a view to complete the reduction of that island.

A FAMILY OF MUTES.—There is a singular family of mutes in Jeantown, Lochearron. They are orphans, seven lads and two girls, all deaf and dumb, and yet the most industrious people in the village. Strange to say, three of them have adopted a sea-faring life, and have a boat and net, in which they sail by themselves in pursuit of herrings round the whole coast. During the day the helmsman directs the others by signs, and at night he carries stones in his pocket which he throws at them,—one intimates a desire to stand by the halcyards, and two to reef.—*Witness.*

PROFIT FROM SILK WORMS.—A lady in Hampshire has amused herself with feeding silk worms. The silk produced is found to be superior to any imported. Her expenses have amounted to £66, and the value of the silk to £170.—*Devonshire Chronicle.*

The principal loss of lives caused by the wanton attack of the Americans on Tobacco, was among the women and children. A whole family was destroyed by the explosion of one shell.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says, that a number of counterfeit half dollars are in circulation both in the States and Canada, of the beautiful federal devices, and lettered on the edge. The metal stands aqua fortis well, but is duller in sound, though nearly as hard as silver. They may be detected by a feeling and a look of greasiness.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURES.—It appears from recent statistics, that there are in the state of Connecticut, 130 cotton mills, 123 woollen mills, 37 paper mills, 187 tanneries, 6 carpet factories, 32 cloak factories, 323 coach and wagon factories, besides factories for the manufacture of sewing silk, pins, machinery, and Yankee notions of every description.

A WINDFALL.—Thomas Keaf, an Irishman, employed as a laboring hand on the Housatonic Railroad, last week received intelligence, in authentic shape, that he was the inheritor of an estate in the emerald isle, to the amount of £13,000, or \$60,000. After reading the letter, Thomas picked up his old coat, it is said, and gave it a sling as far as he could off the dock.

PROUS.—A Quebec paper advertises a trotting-match to come off "immediately after divine service!" Morals must be in a high state of cultivation in the British Provinces!—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

DREADFUL STEAM BOAT COLLISION: Loss of Life.—The steamer Sultana, about seven miles below Natchez, at two o'clock, a.m., on the 21st ultimo, unfortunately came in collision with the steamer Maria. The bow of the Sultana striking the Maria opposite her boilers, throwing them out of their place, and breaking the connection pipe, causing her to sink in some five minutes; the water coming up within some two feet of her cabin floor. It is believed that there were from twenty-five to thirty persons drowned or lost; mostly white hands belonging to the Maria, including the first clerk and the third engineer; there were eighteen or twenty severely scalded, the most of whom must die. None were injured on the Sultana.

THE OUTRAGES AT NAUVOO.—Extract from a private letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, dated Illinois, Nov. 5, 1846:—Governor Ford is now at Nauvoo. That city and county is suffering under the effects of the lawless movements which have been carried on there for the last few years. I was there two days after the mob entered the city, and a more desolate-looking place was never seen. Out of probably 2500 houses, not more than 40 or 50 seemed to be occupied.

The *Boston Courier* states that three young gentlemen—Messrs. Potts, Collamore, and French—who were drowned by the wreck of the Atlantic, were all engaged in marriage to young ladies in New York. All were just opening in life with fair prospects and excellent characters, beloved and esteemed by all who knew them.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is a woman now living at Moscow, N. Y., who is 158 years old.

It is said that the sister of Potter, who was hanged at Connecticut for murder, desired that she might be executed in his place. The love of a sister is pure and holy.

A case is now pending in Mississippi in which an attempt is made to enforce the law of that State, which requires that a man shall pay the debts of each individual whom he kills in a duel.

SINGULAR.—A few days since, the transmission of messages upon the New York telegraph line was suspended for several hours, which, upon an inspection of the wires in the vicinity of the city, was found to have been caused by the following curious incident:—A large owl was found suspended from the wires, three miles above the inclined plane, with its talons entangled among them, the copper wire having been twisted round the iron cords of the western line. The owl was dead when discovered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon the iron wire, and, while in that position, the other was blown against him, and a connexion being thus formed, he then received a shock of the fluid, which deprived him of life, or so crippled him, that in his flutings he became entangled in the wires. The removal of the defunct owl, and its suspension from the wires, enabled the renewal of the communications between the two cities.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

EGYPT.—The Nile had risen twenty-four feet, and made great ravages. Ibrahim and Abbas Pacha had gone into the province of Schartrie, where the flood had done great damage, the embankments being swept away. All the boats, both at Alexandria and Cairo, have been seized by government, to transport the materials necessary for repairing the embankments. The harvest of maize was entirely destroyed, and that of cotton much damaged. More than six villages were flooded, and if the waters did not subside, it was feared that Lower Egypt would be converted into one immense lake.

CHINA.—Intelligence from China comes down to the 25th July, but it is not important. A rather serious affray had occurred at Canton, between the Chinese and residents, in which some of the former lost their lives. The affair, however, by the prompt assistance rendered by the authorities, and especially by the Danish vessels in harbour, was soon put down. All the British troops have now been withdrawn from Chusan, and the Island has been given over in terms of the treaty.

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1846.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
ASHES, Pots, per cwt	22	0	a	22	6	PEASE,	4	6	a	0	0
Pearls,	22	0	a	22	6	BEER, Prime Mess,					
FLOUR, Canada Superfine, per brl.						per brl. 200lbs.	47	6	a	0	0
156 lbs.			Nominal			Prime,	42	6	a	00	0
Do. Fine,			Do.			Prime Mess, per tierce, 30 lbs.	00	0	a	0	0
Do. Sour,	00	0	a	00	0	PORT, Mess, per brl.					
Do. Middlings, ..			none			200lbs.	72	6	a	75	0
Indian Meal, 168lb.	15	0	a	00	0	Prime Mess,	55	0	a	60	0
Oatmeal, brl. 221lb.	25	0	a	00	0	Prime,	50	0	a	52	6
GRAIN, Wheat U.C.						Cargo,	40	0	a	00	0
Best, 60lbs. ...	5	0	a	5	3	BUTTER, per lb. ...	0	7	a	0	7 1/2
Do. L.C. per min.	0	0				CHEESE, Am. 100lb	30	0	a	40	0
BARLEY, Minot, ...	3	0	a	3	3	LARD, per lb.	0	5	a	0	6
OATS, " " " "			do.			TALLOW, per lb. ...	0	6	a	0	6 1/2

PROSPECTUS OF SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS
WEEKLY REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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5. News.

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