

General Intelligence.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The World's Temperance Convention was held at Metropolitan Hall last week, commencing on Third-day and closing on Sixth-day.

ever be presented as one of universal interest, to be decided by the whole people upon its true merits; and hence we repel the charge of mingling Temperance and Politics; but if any political party oppose the law, for the purpose of retaining civil power, we feel bound to consider that action at war with the best interests of the community, and to withhold from the party our votes, and in no case will we give our votes to any but those whom we know will secure and sustain the statute we demand.

European News. The steamer Asia, with European dates to Aug. 27th, arrived at New York on the 8th inst.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.—The Slave Case at Indianapolis, which has produced considerable excitement there, was concluded recently, by an order from the U. S. Commissioner to release John Freeman from jail, where he had been confined since the 21st of June last, as a fugitive slave.

An instance has recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife, and a widow, all in one day.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. Board Meetings. The Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary and Publishing Societies will hold meetings at New York on Fifth-day, Sept. 29, to hear their Annual Reports, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Mischief-Makers.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Without the village tattle!

An Imperial Fete Champetre.

A correspondent of the New York Observer
gives the following account of a visit to the
country by Louis Napoleon and the members
of his family and court.

"The ladies, yesterday, came in from a
walk, in a great flurry, to announce the fact
that the Emperor and the Empress were to
dine at Muret—a hunting box, or small house
for the use of the Emperor when he hunts in
the forest, about eight miles from any place
which indicates civilization, if a forest well
taken care of, 12 miles from Paris, may re-
mind one of the absence of human society.

His numerous attendants seemed to be quite
at their ease in his presence, and swaggered
about him with their hats on, like a company
of English aristocrats on the race-ground, but
he had but little to say to any of them.
After the ladies had taken on their light bonnets,
which now hung back of the head, exposing
the face very boldly, according to my ideas,
they joined the gentlemen on the grass plat
before the house. Then they went in to dinner,
and the dining-room occupied three-
fourths of the whole house. A band of musi-
cians was stationed under the windows and
played during dinner, and played most beau-
tifully and noisily, but softly. As the doors
and windows were open, we could see the
tables, and the people at dinner. The servants,
who waited at the table, were in simple black
with white cravats, like English clergymen,
whom, in aspect as well as dress, they strikingly
resembled. The servants who were in
livery were footmen, and of an inferior grade.

A Dialogue.

"Isaac, have you paid the printer?" inquired
an old lady of her husband, who was delighting
the family circle by reading to them a fine
looking newspaper—[excuse our blushes, for
editors are as modest as maidens.]
"No, Rebecca, I have not," answered the
old gentleman, adjusting his spectacles—"but
you know it is only a trifle. The printer, I
see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot
mean me, as I am one of their particular
friends, and at all events my two dollars would
be but a trifling sum to them."

while the other is the reverse, it is still more
dangerous not to have the contract fully and
explicitly stated. There are always men
ready to take advantage of any uncertainties
in bargains to which they may be parties.
If they wish to put off pay-day, or to save inter-
est, or to draw back from their agreement,
they have, in such cases, a pretence for a mis-
understanding, and this is all they need in
order to carry out their views. They pre-
tend that their bargain was different from
what the other party asserts; there is no writ-
ten agreement, nor any witnesses; and, con-
sequently, as one man's word is as good as an-
other's, the innocent party is victimized; all
too because he was fool enough to believe
that other people "would not quarrel about
trifles."

On no account, therefore, should a bargain
be left vague, even in the smallest particular.
The best plan is to have the contract written
out, if the matter is an important one; the next
best is to have an intelligent witness or two;
but the very worst is to trust to friendship,
honor, or other nonsense of that kind, because
experience teaches they are often no safe-
guards at all. Be sure that he is either a
knave, a fool, or a greenhorn, who, in making
a bargain, winds up with, "But we'll not
quarrel about trifles."

Hints on Thinning Fruit.

The prospects of an abundant fruit crop
throughout most of the fruit growing regions
of this country have scarcely ever been better,
according to the best information we can ob-
tain, than they are at the present season.
Everything looks promising. Last season the
crop was very light generally—in many localities
a total failure; and this will contribute
much to the abundance of this season's crop.
Now we wish to offer a few hints in regard
to certain precautions, which the circum-
stances call for; that is, provided the crop
will be as heavy as we have reason to antici-
pate. It is very well known that in favorable
seasons, after a failure especially, trees bear
too much. It is very common to see them so
loaded with fruit as not only to cease grow-
ing entirely, but to bend and break down un-
der its weight. This should be guarded
against. Trees are, in a multitude of cases,
enfeebled, broken, contract diseases, and are,
in short, ruined by excessive bearing; and
every man who appreciates the value of a
full-grown, bearing fruit tree, would guard
against such a result as carefully as he would
his ox or his horse against excessive labor that
would be certain to injure or kill him.

A Chinese Army.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis
publishes a letter from a Catholic missionary
in China, giving the following description of
the composition of a Chinese army:—
"A Chinese army is the most curious thing
in the world; I have twice enjoyed the sight
of one, and I confess that if ever in my life I
regretted not being a painter, it was on those
occasions. The most faithful descriptions
cannot give an idea of such soldiers. The
first year of my entrance into China, the Mus-
sulmen of Yunnan, an active and numerous
population, rebelled in mass against the au-
thority of the Mandarins. To bring them
back to order, the Governor, Commander-in-
Chief, made haste to call to his aid the militia
of our province, which was under his jurisdic-
tion. I met a large body of auxiliaries with
the General-in-Chief. The latter was in a
very elegant litter, borne by eight men. His
troops marched in the greatest disorder, like
a band of robbers. They were armed with
lances and had guns; each soldier carried,
besides his umbrella and his lantern, which
gave the expedition an indescribable appear-
ance; it was sufficiently grotesque to have
excited the inextinguishable laughter of Ho-
mer. This army, without discipline and
without experience, would be destroyed by a
single one of your battalions without the lat-
ter receiving a scratch. A European soldier
would fire twenty cartridges before the Chi-
nese would get off one. This is not all. When
the guns are used, he who holds the musket
turns away his head while another touches it
off. You can imagine the exactness of this
shot, and the celerity of the manoeuvre, espe-
cially when it is rainy weather."

week, in the city of Choni-Tcheon Fou, two
leagues from here, in getting off three hun-
dred soldiers, there were 1000 men for es-
cort."

Author of the Railway System.

Thomas Gray, the first projector of a gen-
eral railway system, was generally lauded
at as the suggester of a useless project, met
no encouragement, became poor, disheartened,
despised, and neglected. Yet, despised and
neglected as he was, the work which he sug-
gested advanced with rapid strides, and still
moves onward with increased and still increas-
ing velocity. We find the following brief
sketch of Mr. Gray in one of our exchanges,
though we know not who is entitled to credit
for it. No one will read it without feeling an
interest in the subject, and a desire for further
information of this gentleman:—
"Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England,
about half a century, or more, ago—and this
is all we know of his early history. The
Middleton colliery had a railway to carry
coals to Leeds, a distance of three miles.
The cars moved along at the rate of three
and a half miles per hour. It was laughed
at—not by Gray, but by the wise public.
Gray saw in this little work something that
might be augmented into greatness; and he
thought upon the subject—and forthwith be-
came a visionary! He talked and wrote upon
his project of 'A General Iron Railway;' the
people declared him insane. He petitioned
Parliament, sought interviews with the lords
and other great men, and thus became the
laughing stock of all England. He received
nothing but rebuffs, wherever he went. All
this took place in 1820, or thereabouts. But
he succeeded at last. The railways were laid.
The world was benefited by the madness of
Thomas Gray.

How to Dry Peaches.—Do our readers
know how to dry peaches? Take those of
the best quality, just as they are ripe enough
to eat, halve them, remove the stones, and
sprinkle over them, in the hollow from which
the pit was taken, a little nice sugar; dry
them in a brick oven, after the bread, &c., is
withdrawn.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—Professor Agassiz could
not attend the Convention lately held at
Cleveland, on account of sickness caused by
his researches in the rice swamps of the South.
The Cleveland Herald says:—"His search
for things new and strange at the South was
crowned with complete success; but he con-
tracted the malignant fever of the country,
from which he barely escaped with life. Among
other novelties which he found there, was
a fish without ventral fin, and it is related
as expressive of his unextinguishable enthu-
siasm in matters of science, that when slowly
recovering, a friend called to see him, and
said to him, 'I am sorry to hear, Professor,
that you have been dangerously ill.' 'Ah!
yes,' said Professor A., 'I have been very
sick, but no matter, I have found a fish with-
out ventrals!'"

THE FINGER OF GALILEO.—After all, I
know not whether the most interesting sight
in Florence is not a little mysterious bit of
something like parchment, which is shown
you under a glass case in the principal public
library. It stands pointing towards heaven,
and is one of the fingers of Galileo. The
hand to which it belonged is supposed to have
been put to the torture by the Inquisition for
ascribing motion to the earth; and the finger
is now worshipped for having proved the mo-
tion. After this let no suffering reformer's
pen misgive him. If his cause be good, jus-
tice will be done to it at last. [Leigh Justice.]

VARIETY.

The Scientific American says that Teeth, in
the form of purified white India rubber, have
been patented in England. It adds:—"The
adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with
perfection to suit every inequality of the gums
and teeth, and supplies an artificial perioste-
um, as it were, to the teeth, when they be-
come painful by the wasting away of the gum.
Added to these is the elasticity of the materi-
al, which completely obviates the inconveni-
ences that arise from any motion with artificial
teeth made by other means.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—Dr.
Riddell of India, in making experiments on
the Mudder plant of India (Asclepias gigantea)
found that its milky juice when dried became
tough and hard like Gutta Percha, and pre-
cisely analogous to it. It is charred by sul-
phuric acid, converted into a yellow resinous
substance by nitric acid, and but little or not
at all acted on by muriatic or acetic acid or
alcohol. Spirits of turpentine dissolve it into
a viscid glue, which, when taken between the
thumb and finger, pressed together, and then
separated, shows numberless minute threads,
all which results exactly correspond with those
of Gutta Percha. In hot water it becomes
plastic and has been moulded into cups and
vessels. It will also unite with the true Gut-
ta Percha. The Mudder also produces an
excellent fibre useful in the place of hemp
and flax. An acre of land cultivated with it
would produce a large quantity of both fibre
and juice. The poorest land suffices for its
growth. A nearly similar substance is procur-
able from the juice of the Euphorbia Tirucalli,
only when it hardens after boiling it be-
comes brittle. The subject is most important,
as the demand for Gutta Percha is so certain
quickly to exceed the supply of it that can be
procured.

THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes
the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-
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No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the
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Sabbath. 24 pp.
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No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-
batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.
4 pp.
No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main
points in the Controversy; a Dialogue between a
Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-
terfeit Conf. 8 pp.
No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.
4 pp.
No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition.
4 pp.
No. 10.—The True Sabbath Enforced and Observed.
16 pp.
No. 11.—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative
Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12.—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.
No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.
No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible
Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the
Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.
The Society has also published the following works,
to which attention is invited:—
A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the
Fourth Commandment. By George Carver. First
printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington,
Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.
168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennet
First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton,
late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian
Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi-
cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

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mandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns
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diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran-
chise the enslaved. Its literary and scientific Depart-
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