







Miscellaneous.

The Loss of the Arctic.

The deep interest everywhere felt in the particulars of the loss of the Steamer Arctic, induces us to give below several reductions and extracts calculated to elucidate the matter.

Statement of Capt. Luce.

The Arctic sailed from Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 11 A. M., with 233 passengers, and about 150 of a crew. Nothing of special note occurred during the passage, until Wednesday 27th, when at noon we were on the Banks, in lat. 46° 45' N., and lon. 52° W. steering west by compass.

The weather had been foggy during the day; generally, a distance of half to three-quarters of a mile could be seen, but at intervals of a few minutes a very dense fog, followed by sufficiently clear to see one or two miles.

The engines were set to work, being instructed to put on the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew, and the ship headed for the land, which I judged to be about 50 miles distant.

I then gave orders to the second officer to let go and row after the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped.

This being accomplished, I saw Mr. Dorian, the chief officer of the boat, taking care to keep the crew on board to prevent them from leaving the ship—hoping to get most of the women and children in the boat at last.

In an instant, about a quarter to 5 P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her. I soon found myself on the surface after a brief struggling, with my own helpless child in my arms, when again I felt myself impelled downward to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time, had nearly perished, and lost the hold of my child.

As I again struggled to the surface of the water, a most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view. Over 200 men, women and children struggling together amid pieces of every kind of wreck, calling on each other for help, and imploring God to assist them.

Others remained until they were, one by one, relieved by death. We stood in water at a temperature of forty-five degrees up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us.

They were now being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water casks and other things belonging to our ship, but nothing that we could get or afford us any relief.

In that respect we were very much favored, although we had not a drop on the raft. The day continued foggy, except just at noon, as near as we can judge, we had a clear horizon for about half an hour, and nothing could be seen but water and sky.

Feeling myself getting exhausted, I now sat down for the first time, about 8 o'clock in the evening, on a trunk which providentially had been found on the wreck.

We all three of us exerted ourselves to the utmost of our strength in hailing, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the east of us.

We now watched her with the most intense anxiety, as she approached. The wind changing caused her to alter her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second mate jumping over the side and making a rope fast around him, when he was got on board safely.

He informed the captain that others were near on pieces of the wreck, and going aloft he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about 3 P. M.

The Ebenezers. From the Niagara Democrat. It has lately been announced, that this singular and yet permanently successful community are desirous of breaking up their establishment in order to remove to some of the new States or Territories at the West.

Their domain is eight miles from the City of Buffalo, on the Old Seneca Reservation. The agents of the Society purchased about 6,000 acres of the land of the Ogden Company.

They reside principally in three separate villages, that have a quiet rural aspect; the buildings, of brick and wood, plainly but substantially constructed.

It is a communist, or common-property association, of a distinct religious type; Protestant, but what kind of Protestants we are unable to state. Whatever their faith is, they are extremely devout; and as we should judge, sincere, and even severe in their religious observations.

The organization had its rise in Germany, on the banks of the Rhine, and has existed nearly a hundred years. They have an elective board of Governors, or elders—thirty in number—upon whom devolves all the legislative of the community; but they appoint a single executive officer, upon whom devolves the entire superintendence of their varied enterprises.

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to draw out of the common funds all he has contributed, and its proportionate increase.

Our readers who are familiar with their Bibles—as we are to presume they all are—will readily infer what is the scriptural derivation of the name "Ebenezers."

Indian Life.

Nothing dashes so effectually one's romantic notions of Indian life as the details of it, seen in the tent or wigwam—the total absence of those minor proprieties which we cannot separate from any tolerable condition of existence.

They appear starved and chafffallen, and consciously mean for being found here out of the bounds of civilization. And poor brutes! they have a hard enough fate of it; there are no superfluous amounts of offal from the Indian tables for them, except occasionally after a successful hunt, and they are literally meagre and ravenous for food.

Cleanliness is almost an unknown idea among Indians, except in the most thoroughly reclaimed Christian families. My friend F., who had known them for years, insisted in the outset upon our taking some hard provisions with us, affirming that it would not be possible to stomach their cookery, if we should happen to need it.

Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, (Eng.) was among the victims of the last railroad accident between Brighton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary funeral honors, did what all heirs do in similar cases, opened the will of the deceased, to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberality.

An Eccentric Will.

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind, that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive.

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The Song of the Farmer.

BY THE "PEASANT BARD." Give to the lord his palace grand, And halls of splendid pride; A fig for all his dignities, And all his pomp beside!

Though addressed to the farmers of the Green Mountain region, the following remarks from the Vermont Watchman are worthy the attention of the dairymen in other meridians—wherever the production of rich milk, and good butter and cheese, are prominent objects:—

Having thus ascertained the best cows, the next consideration is the keeping they are to receive. Much, very much, depends on this. It is unreasonable to expect from the very best of cows either butter, or cheese, or beef, to any valuable extent, if fed merely on dry hay in winter, or kept in a poor and sour pasture in the summer.

There is nothing like a clean Green Mountain pasture, free from brakes and filthy and sour weeds, upon the hill sides, to fill a milk-pail or a churn; and in the winter, for the same purpose, there is no better food than sweet meadow and mountain hay, and the stocks of corn; and for roots, the carrot, rutabaga, mangel wurzel, the turnip and sugar-beet.

And now a little about milk. Let us talk the matter over. Milk obtained from cows in the morning is generally richer than that obtained in the evening, and usually less in quantity. It is equally true that some pasture grounds are much better than others for the production of rich milk.

Scottish Harvest Scenes. A large quantity of the wheat is now down, and everywhere the fields are filled with laborers plying the sickle or binding the sheaves. It is a most animating sight. Where the field is large, and the grain heavy, the proprietor engages a large number of hands, to be ready on a fair day to enter the field.

RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING.—A correspondent of the Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot gives the following account of an early, and we presume the first, experiment in artificial fish breeding in this country.

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1000 acres.

It has been calculated there are not fewer than eight thousand dwelling-houses in Manchester, England, without tenants at the present time, a larger number than was ever known before. It is accounted for by the high price of provisions and want of employment, having induced many families of the working classes either to go into lodgings, or to live two families in one house.

good appetites, good temper, and good health, are all attendant on this rustic and social occupation. There is no ennui known upon these "bonnie lassies." There is no dyspepsia, no spinal complaints, no nervousness, no low spirits.

A friend of ours, who is the most accomplished salesman, and who is kept very busy in one of the up-town dry goods houses, was complimented, not long since, in manner and form as follows, to wit:—

He had a countryman in the store, and was showing him a very handsome piece of ladies' dress goods, not with any hope of selling it; still there was some slight chance, and besides, it is necessary, so our friend avers, to keep constantly in practice.

Look well to your cistern. To any one who has examined the contents of a cistern, it is evident that the water and dirt at the bottom often have a strong stench in them, while the water in the upper part of it is comparatively sweet and pure.

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Almanac, gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particulars, and individual proof of these statements.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 20, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New York:—Notice is hereby given that the election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected:—

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Gov. Slade arrived in Albany recently, accompanied by twenty-five young women on their way to the Far-West as teachers, under the patronage of the Educational Society. They are apportioned to Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, etc. The Society has sent out over 400 teachers, some having gone to Oregon, California, and Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Wisdom shall bow down to it, and it shall be great on the earth, shall kneel before it." Never could this be said with more truth, than of the throat and lungs.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court of the Sublime Porte. Legation of the U. S. A., Constantinople, Turkey. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his private secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season.

Among the eminent Editors, who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immense usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention—

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The aggregate of the appropriations of the last Congress is \$67,646,000.