

The Recorder.

WESTLEY, R. L., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

No State paper has been issued anywhere in modern times, and, perhaps, none ever of such vast importance as the proclamation of President Lincoln, of September 22d, 1862. And though, for months previous to its utterance, to tens of thousands, who saw the absolute necessity for it as directly as they do to-day, each day seemed almost like an age; no measure bearing any comparison with it in the magnitude and moment of the results which must follow it ever matured so rapidly. Many of us have been impatient for the President to take the position. It seemed prodigal to exhaust treasure on such a gigantic scale, and cruel to pour out such rivers of the patriotic blood, and send mourning, deep and bitter, into so many households, in this indecisive struggle with audacious rebellion. It has been difficult to attribute the virtue of leniency and forbearance to the delay that has held the administration back from a position so obviously challenged, alike by the necessities of the government and the forfeitures of treason. When coming generations shall read such outlines of this great struggle as history shall transmit to them, they will be astonished that the government should spend eighteen months in hacking at the extremities of the rebellion, or parrying its deadly blows, without aiming a single stroke at its heart. But whoever fully understands the vastness of the change that has taken place since the attack of the rebels upon Fort Sumter, must be astonished that it has been wrought in so short a time.

Such a change was essential to the vitality of the Proclamation. It must be executed by the force of arms. The President has had command of a great army, but how different it is from a standing army, made up, both officers and men, of those who had no other occupation, and little interest outside of its emulations and pay. Such armies are the creatures of irresponsible sovereignty, and are ready to do its bidding however new and strange it may be. But no army of volunteers, representing every branch of industry and every profession, fresh from the scenes of honorable and enlivened toil, and the endearments and responsibilities of home, can be thus controlled. With such an army convictions must harmonize with commands, or they will find how to circumvent them. Such an army catch the inspiration which makes them invincible, not so much from the utterances of central authority as from the ocean-like voice of the people that dictate them.

To effect this mighty change in public sentiment so rapidly has required agencies of corresponding power. The pulpit and the press have been faithful and earnest; never more so. But cogent as have been their reasonings they have been feeble to convince, compared with the logic of events. Though loyal men everywhere bowed their heads in sadness and shame when they learned of such occurrences as the first defeat of Bull Run; the escape of the rebels at Corinth and at Manassas; the disasters before Richmond; the second defeat at Bull Run; the surrender of Harper's Ferry; and the escape of the rebels once more from the retribution which they had so wantonly provoked, and so richly merited. But these disasters and defeats were all necessary—costly in blood, and humiliating as they were—to prepare the public mind for a hearty support of the President in this tremendous and fatal stroke upon slavery—the very heart of the rebellion.

The North seriously underrated the South in almost every element that went to make up their strength as an antagonist; their ability to raise means and men; to provide the munitions of war; the determination and valor of their soldiery; the military talent of their generals in the movement of armies and their control over them in the field of battle.

People of all shades of opinion in other respects, and occupying all positions, were alike implicated in this great blunder, which tended so directly to hide the necessity for striking slavery. Thousands of anti-slavery men, including the President himself, would have been glad to see slavery fall, but enveloped in the fog, generated by a false estimate of the capabilities of the rebellion, they could not see the peril that did not merely guarantee justification to the government in its overthrow, but demanded its life as an indispensable means of preserving its own.

Nothing else could have operated to reduce all the truly loyal to a unit upon the grand movement marked out in the Proclamation of Freedom, like the disasters that have befallen our arms, and rendered so indecisive our immeasurably costly struggle with the slaveholder's rebellion.

It is not alone the impressions that these reverses have made, when viewed as so many steps in national humiliation that have swelled the tide of public sentiment in favor of striking a death blow to slavery. Their most precious details have furnished lessons scarcely less powerful in their influence in the same direction. The sorrows that have pierced so many hearts throughout the land at the loss of the loved and the brave, have opened them for the admission of new light as to the attitude and power of slavery in this conflict.

It would be strange, inexorable as the necessity for such a measure may be, and mature as public sentiment in its favor is, that there were none to cry out against it. But wherever opposition to it is found, there will also be found sympathy with the rebellion. And one very important result of the measure will be to tear off the disguises under

which the enemies of the government have endeavored to pass themselves as its friends. The grave auguries, however, by which the resignation of the most of the officers, and the general demoralization of the army have been foretold, have proved as false as their authors are disloyal. General McClellan's order fully endorsing the proclamation, and setting it before the vast army of the Potomac as the law to govern their movements, leading the way, was, to the patriotic and loyal throughout the country, like cold water to the thirsty soul. But to those who have endeavored to appropriate him to their schemes, intended to help the cause of treason, it must have been full of consternation. With the conspirators against the government, the brewers of compromise, and all the allies of the rebellion, the last hope of using the army to accomplish their plans must be gone.

An effort has been made to belittle the proclamation by pretending that it can make no difference one way or another. But its power is already manifested in the agony into which it has thrown the rebels and all their Northern sympathizers.

It is the death knell of slavery; and those who have reveled in the luxuries which are the products of its wretched victims' unrequited toil, and all who desire still to worship at its polluted altars may howl out their indignation, but it will be unavailing. The decree has gone forth, and, though by human lips proclaimed, no mortal arm can stay its execution. It is the decree of God.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

FREEDOM, Minn., October 22, 1862.

As I am writing, perhaps I ought to say, for the benefit of those having friends here, and others who feel an interest in those of us who are here, that Minnesota is neither annihilated nor very nearly depopulated by the Indians, as some may have been led to suppose from the exaggerated reports that have been circulated through the country. Governor Ramsey, in his message to the Legislature at its special session, says: "It is estimated that five hundred persons, of every age and sex, perished, and worse than perished, by the hands of these remorseless butchers, in the course of the two or three days succeeding the outbreak." "The theater of depredations, as far as ascertained, has extended from Otter Tail Lake and Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, to the Iowa boundary—or a front of two hundred miles—and from the western border of the State eastwardly to its heart at Forrest City, an area of twenty thousand square miles. The property destroyed or carried off is estimated at millions of dollars, including large supplies of arms and ammunition pillaged from the Government and private stores on the Reservation, and the cattle, horses, and household effects of settlers. The indirect damage to our citizens is vastly greater, and if we include its probable effects on our future prosperity, is beyond calculation." "In all, probably not less than thirty thousand people are involved, directly or indirectly, in the loss of life or loss of property, from pillage, destruction, or abandonment." The foregoing extracts afford the most correct information, in short, as to the nature, extent, and amount of the depredations, of anything that I have at hand. They have been quite remote from us—so much so that we have had no immediate cause for alarm, though some in our settlement felt somewhat timid for a time. The excitement caused by the outbreak has almost entirely checked the emigration to this State for this year, and will, no doubt, greatly retard the growth and prosperity of the country for years to come. At the latest advices from Col. Sibley, nearly all the captives, and much of the property taken by the Indians, had been recovered, and they were coming in and giving themselves up to him, begging for mercy. A line of defense along the western frontier has been established, and will probably be maintained hereafter by the General Government, so that no one need fear of being molested by the savages hereafter.

Our crops are turning out good this fall; wheat yields from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, corn is good, and potatoes and root crops are generally very good. We had no frost to injure crops until the last of September. The war has taken off so many men that it leaves a vast amount of labor for those who remain. Our State has responded heartily to the call for volunteers. May God speed the day when this wicked rebellion shall be crushed, and our country restored to quiet and prosperity.

Yours truly,

D. P. CURRIE.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—It is reported that a number of the most prominent heads of the different churches in the country are trying to prevail upon the President to appoint a national thanksgiving day, and suggesting the 27th inst. This application, it would seem might with greater propriety be made to the Governors of a very few States who have not yet proclaimed thanksgiving on the day above designated. The States which are to observe the 27th inst. as a day of thanksgiving, so far as we have published knowledge, are Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and California—sixteen States in all. As the observances under the gubernatorial proclamations in these States will be the same as they would be under one from the President, and as it is very likely that all the loyal States will have thanksgiving on the same day, there can be no propriety in addressing the President on the subject.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The Christian Church says the Baptist missionaries at Delhi, notwithstanding recent discouragements, are cheered by manifest tokens of the divine presence. Among their converts is a nephew of the ex-king, the only remaining member of the great house of Timour in Delhi, who can lay claim to pure royal blood. He is the author of a tract on the Divinity of Christ, and has had to encounter much persecution from Mohammedans; one rich Moslem offered a native Christian a large bribe if he would persuade him against changing his religion. Another relation of the ex-king has been baptized, and several persons of various ranks are seeking admission to the church.

Rev. W. R. Connelly, pastor of the Baptist church at Bracton, Chautauque Co., N. Y., has recently baptized twenty-five new converts into the fellowship of his church.

The New York Chronicle states that a gracious revival has been in progress for about four weeks, in the Baptist church in Red Mills, N. Y.

A native Bengal paper, in advocating the introduction of the Bible into the government schools, says: "It is the best and most excellent of all English books, and there is not its like in the English language. As every joint of the sugar cane, from the root to the top, is full of sweetness, so every part of the Bible is fraught with the most precious instructions. A portion of that book would yield to you more of sound morality than a thousand other treatises on the same subject. In short, if any person studies the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not another book which is more worthy of being read than the Bible."

There are now laboring in South America fifty-seven Protestant ministers and missionaries, nine only of whom are on the west side of the mountains. It is supposed that within a few years twenty-five thousand Testaments and Bibles have been sold in Peru. An agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society lately disposed of seven thousand Bibles at Callao, within a few weeks.

At the annual conference of the English Evangelical Alliance, on the 15th of October, an address was read from the Paris Committee, suggesting the presentation of an address to the churches in America, expressive of sympathy with the North, but urging that the extinction of slavery should be made the more prominent object of the war.

The Baptist Missionary Convention of Canada West, held its eleventh annual meeting at Toronto on the 15th and 16th of October. From the report, it appears that the Board has expended about \$2,500 the past year, and has a few dollars in its treasury; has employed two more missionaries than last year, the united labors of whom are equal to one man for twenty-two years and six weeks. The average attendance at all the stations has been 7,110; church members on the field, 1,403; sermons preached, 3,320; pastoral visits made, 4,703; number of miles traveled, 30,573; number baptized, 95. It is confidently believed that more liberality and yet larger results will be reported next year hence, when the Convention will meet in the city of Hamilton, the place of its birth.

The Baptist State Convention of New Jersey held its 33d annual meeting at Trenton, the session opening at the Central Baptist church, Rev. T. R. Hewlett pastor, on Tuesday, Oct. 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The annual report of the Board was read by the Secretary on Wednesday. From this it appears that 18 brethren have been employed the whole or part of the time, who have ministered to 20 churches in one missionary field, located in 13 different counties. These brethren have been diligent in advancing the Redeemer's cause in their respective fields. They have occupied 37 stations; preached 1854 sermons; baptized 71 on profession of faith; attended 844 prayer meetings, made 1208 pastoral visits, and distributed about 50,000 pages of tracts besides other evangelical reading matter. Within their field of labor, and under their care are 21 Sunday Schools with 188 teachers and 1176 scholars. The expenditures of the Board for the year amount to \$3012.26. Reports presented from the four Associations of the State represent that during the year about 550 have been baptized, and the entire membership of the churches is over 17,500.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the Rooms of the American Board in Boston, of the destruction by fire of the church and missionary residence at the station of Rev. Daniel Lindley in South Africa, entailing on him a heavy loss of books and household furniture.

The minutes of the general convention of Vermont, for 1862, gives as the number of churches, 193; pastors 72; stated supplies, 56; destitute, 33—which leaves two churches not accounted for. Number of members, 17,391; absent, 2857; additions, 646; removals, 532—leaving a net increase of 14. The infant baptisms are 231; Sunday-School scholars, 15,647, average congregations, 23,906.

A Shanghai letter of August 27, in the New York Commercial, announces the decease of Rev. Mr. Culbertson, a graduate of West Point, and classmate of several distinguished Generals, but for many years a missionary in China. The letter says: "It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Rev. M. S. Culbertson, of the Presbyterian Board. He was for many

years a coadjutor with the late Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, and was engaged with him in making a revised translation of the Scriptures, which work he completed a short time before his death. In his younger days he was a cadet at West Point, and studied with the now celebrated Beauregard, Magruder, Halleck and others.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The political troubles of Europe are not confined to France. In England there is a great cry of distress from the manufacturing districts, but as large supplies of cotton are expected from India, it must be very soon diminished. Mr. Gladstone's late speech on American affairs was supposed at first to indicate the designs of the ministry, or, at least, to be a test of the popular feeling applied by the Cabinet; but the expression of a different opinion by another Cabinet minister, the silence of Lord Palmerston, notwithstanding the many attempts to draw out the wily premier, have led to the supposition that Mr. Gladstone spoke for himself only, as, indeed, he has since publicly stated. Prussia is threatened with internal convulsion, the king regarding the affairs in Germany so critical, desired to put the army on such a footing as to control matters. The Chambers having threatened him, he forthwith dissolved them, thus ending the Constitution, and exercising the authority of an absolute despot. Russia is full of troubles, but Alexander, the greatest and best monarch of Europe, is master of the situation, and the work of emancipation is steadily proceeding, notwithstanding the deadly opposition of the Russian aristocracy of slaveholders, who are as reluctant to give up their white serfs as our Southern aristocrats their black ones. But their resistance comes too late; four millions out of the ten millions of serfs have already made their arrangements with the proprietors.

The Russian Government has been doing some very good things of late, but we see a statement of one very bad thing concerning it. No less than 90,000,000 of the 210,000,000 roubles, or nearly one-half of the annual income of the government, is derived from spirituous liquors. The government has a monopoly of the traffic, but farms it out to the highest bidder in the various provinces, who has the exclusive privilege of selling liquor, and is subject to no supervision in regard to the quality he sells. A year ago the people in many of the provinces, indignant at the deceptions practised on them, resolved to become teetotalists rather than pay so high for their spirits. The movement was supported by the educated classes, and the vow of abstinence was taken in the churches; but the government, seeing that if it succeeded its revenue would be seriously diminished, prohibited teetotalism by imperial ukase.

A LETTER received in Paris from St. Petersburg, dated the 13th instant, gives some details respecting the reforms introduced by the Czar into the administration of justice. Trial by jury is to be established as it exists in France. The administration of justice is to be completely independent of the government. Magistrates have been appointed for the examination of criminal matters. All judicial proceedings are to be public. The judges hold their appointments for life, and they cannot be removed from one bench to another without their own consent. This Senate is authorized to form itself into a Court of Cassation, and it is to be divided into several sections, of which each is to have its particular attributes.

The present rates of exchange will prove very injurious to the cause of foreign missions, unless its friends make corresponding increase in the amount of their contributions. It now takes about one third more money to buy bills on London than it did a few months ago; and as, at the prevailing price of gold, there is no cheaper mode of making remittances to the missions than by such bills of exchange, every donation should be made with the recollection that the same sum that was given last year will now only go two-thirds as far as then.

DURING the past week the will of William P. Ford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and William Van Voorhees, of New Lots, were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings county. By the will of Mr. Van Voorhees, the following charitable bequests are made: \$1,000 to the American Bible Society, \$1,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, \$1,000 to the Home Missionary Society, and \$1,000 to the American Tract Society in the city of New York.

LARGE number of slaves have been run off to Cuba and sold there; and increasing numbers of planters in the Gulf States and Arkansas are following or preparing to follow the example. And we hear intimations from Cuba that these new comers are already making trouble by singing insubordinate songs, and by more less covert proclamations of liberty. It has long been a custom to sell out in subordinate slaves to the far South; and thus a superior, energetic, and influential class of negroes will naturally be placed among the Cuba field-hands.

A CALL, signed by about two hundred persons, has been issued for a National Convention, to meet at Pittsburgh, on the 25th of the present month. The purpose is stated as follows:

"Said Convention shall express the determined and fixed purpose of the loyal masses to overthrow and wipe out the present rebellion, by progressive and energetic action on the part of the country's rulers, civil and military; to punish the authors and actors in this great outrage upon human rights, and re-establish, upon permanent foundations, the free and enlightened institutions of the fathers of the Republic.

WAR NEWS.

The past week has been one of hope to those who are anxious to see the rebellion speedily crushed. In face of Northern secession, and in defiance of the remonstrances of pro-slavery officers, McClellan is removed, and the heroic Burnside takes his place. There is no mistaking the meaning of this. It means war. As clearly as the removal of Fremont spoke leniency and indecision, so clearly does this speak earnest, effective, uncompromising war. The nation starts upon its feet. A new fire flushes the cheek; new vigor throbs in every vein, and patriots feel that they yet have a country to fight and die for. Disloyalty drops its head as if smitten by a thunderbolt.

From a statement of Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, which has been published, we learn that after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was ordered to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy. He delayed. On the 6th of October, Gen. Halleck gave him a peremptory order to move forward, and either attack the enemy or drive him farther South, while the roads were good, and before the autumn rains should render it impossible. For three weeks the order was disobeyed, and no excuse offered except the want of clothing, tents, etc. After thorough examination, it is proved that all the supplies, whether of clothing or other articles, have been promptly forwarded, and Gen. McClellan is obliged to confess that Gen. Meigs has "promptly met his requisitions" in regard to clothing. The military commission on the Harper's Ferry surrender censure Gen. McClellan for not reinforcing that post, as he might have done. He marched only six miles per day, on the average, after receiving orders to repel the rebel invaders from Maryland. He has now allowed that army to slip from his grasp and place themselves on the west side of the Blue Ridge, whence they can retreat at their convenience.

In addition to the orders given to General McClellan to move forward, the President went the length of paying him a visit at Antietam, where he gave him distinctly to understand the views of the Cabinet as well as his own, and pressed on him the necessity of changing his most unilitary course. This unusual condescension on the part of the President seems to have been taken advantage of by Gen. McClellan, as if it released him from all subordination and responsibility to any authority less than the President in person, and from that day he has discontinued his communications to the Secretary of War, addressing his telegrams and reports to the President alone.

We have the news from England that a fleet of iron-clads are being prepared under the auspices of the rebel envoy Mason, and that by the opening of the new year the city of New York may have a visit from them. The prospect of an attack of by Confederate war vessels simultaneously with an attack upon Fort Lafayette by the Catalines in our midst, is certainly not a very pleasing one for loyal citizens to contemplate.

Our iron-clad navy is approaching a state of readiness for action, though distressingly behind contract time. And there are grounds for hoping that the whole Union forces are rapidly being drawn up by a concerted plan for one vast advance upon the foe, in eight strong armies and four others, viz: "Of the frontier," Gen. Schofield's, in Arkansas; for an expedition down the Mississippi, under McClernand; "of the Southwest," under Curtis in Southern Missouri; "of West Tennessee," now moving southward into Mississippi under Grant; Granger's army, now advancing southward through Kentucky from before Cincinnati; the main western "Army of the Ohio," now moving toward Nashville under Rosecrans; the army of Western Virginia, now in the Kanawha Valley, under Morgan and Cox; the Army of the Potomac, under Burnside; and four smaller hosts, viz: Banks' expedition, now organizing; the army of North Carolina; the army at Hilton Head; and Butler's force at New Orleans. These, together with our navy, will array not much less than eight hundred thousand men by land and sea against the enemy. And if there be such a plan, and only ordinary honesty and energy be used in carrying it out, the country is safe yet, and the rebellion will be quenched before the spring.

The guerrillas appear just now to be rather quiet. We have only obscure news from Tennessee, but it would seem that the gangs which have been infesting the country about Nashville have disappeared with Breckinridge's army. A report from Col. Barnes to Gen. Curtis, from Jackson county, (on the Kansas and Missouri line, next south of the river), asserts that Quantrell's band, having been chased during nearly a week, has retreated south after losing several men and more than 100 horses and mules.

It is reported that on October 29, twelve thousand men left Newbern in a fleet of steamers and schooners, under Gen. Foster, for some point on Albemarle Sound. It is hoped that a serious attack may be intended on Weldon; but nothing has been heard from the expedition, except a story by the unreliable channel of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that 3,000 rebels were captured at Plymouth.

A detachment of about 250 from the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, sent to clear out guerrillas in Bates county, in Southern Missouri, discovered some 500 or 600 mounted guerrillas near them and hastily fortified on the premises of one Toothman. Here the bold colored men were beset for two days, when reinforcements came up, and the guerrillas fled, acknowledging fifteen killed. The colored soldiers fought like heroes.

The court martial on Gen. Martindale, accused by the suspected Fitz John Porter, has acquitted him with honor; and his accuser, against whom the gravest charges are

brought, is ordered to Washington for trial. The rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallapoche river. It was thought that the rebels might make a show of resistance at Holly Springs, but they would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

The latest news from Memphis says that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallapoche river. It was thought that the rebels might make a show of resistance at Holly Springs, but they would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

The expedition which left Helena a few days ago for Cotton Plant, numbering about 1200, found 5,000 rebels at that place—a force too large to be attacked by the Federals with any look of success. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing 13 rebels, wounding a large number, and capturing 24. Our loss was 30-wounded, and 100 horses killed. The people in the country through which our forces passed are represented as actually suffering for the necessities of life.

The N. Y. Herald has a letter dated about the gunboat Hunchback, Hamilton, N. C., 4th, which says: "We have just arrived at this place, taking it with a grand cavalry charge and combined gunboat movement. Our land forces left Williamston yesterday afternoon, and encamped for the night six miles from the town, and moved forward this morning at daylight. The enemy is in strong force, and has precipitately retreated to Tarboro. We will seek the earliest opportunity to afford him a fight. The people are greatly alarmed at our approach, and flee from their homes and property. The gunboats have successfully co-operated with us—that is, the Hunchback, Hetzel, Seymour, Valley City, and the Perry. The gunboats had a few moments' engagement with the enemy, as they came up the Roanoke River. Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement Sunday night with 3,000 rebel infantry at a breastwork supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded 60 of the enemy. Our loss was 10. The forces immediately engaged were the 24th and 34th Mass. Marine Artillery, Belger's Battery, and the 3d New York Cavalry. The Marine artillery made a gallant and bold dash across a creek and lost four men. One of the 24th was killed."

A dispatch dated Baltimore, November 14, says: "A special correspondent of the American at Harper's Ferry writes to-day that it is believed there that Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester and our scouts all report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. Hill followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the enemy has been resumed during the last three or four days, and three of the 1st Maryland cavalry have been captured. Gen. Slocum, who commands at Harper's Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force. The rebel cavalry scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few sutlers' wagons, have accomplished nothing."

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Royal Mail steamer Europa we have the following items:

The papers have not much to say on American affairs.

The Times draws attention to the immense increase of the American Navy, and says nobody can refuse to the Federal Government the credit of resolution and constancy in spite of defeats and discouragements in fighting out a game which every one must see is a losing one. It then proceeds to dissect the naval efforts which have been made, and says: "Upon the whole, the new Federal Navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object, that it is hardly safe to draw any general lesson from such an example. The Northerners wanted a fleet, not to encounter the fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of an uncontented sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of rivers, and flotillas to co-operate with the enemy. These necessities of their position they not only discovered, but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done their service. Measured, however, by the European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other navies have expended upon their navies a large amount of superfluous pains. We may do in twelve months not only what the Allies have done in five by pressing every species of building craft into the service and setting every building yard to work without stint or scruple. We could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of ships in commission, but the quality would remain such as at present."

The Great Exhibition would close the day the Europa left Liverpool. There would be no formal ceremony, but a great chorus of the Harmonic Society would sing the national anthem. The attendance on the last of the shilling days fell short of 70,000, but the total number of visitors slightly exceeds that of 1851, being over 6,000,000. It is reported that the guarantors will have to defray a very trifling deficiency.

The Russian Government has discovered a Central Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw, under the Presidency of General Mieroslowski. The principal aim of the Committee was to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

In Greece the elections are fixed for the 10th of November. La France says that an understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance in Europe. It is believed that each power wishes to respect the treaty of 1856. La Presse says the departure of the French fleet to Greece is delayed by reason of an understating come to by the three powers, who are to apply the principle of non-intervention. The Provisional Government of Greece is formed under the Presidency of Senator Bulgars. The members of it gave assurance to the representatives of

the great powers, to be confined to Greece. The British Ministry reported the part of the exportation of thrifts until they were obtained to tained. A gunboat which seized all the and custom house of the tea detained. Russel approved. In Pekin everything Mr. Burlingame late Government to establish the American claim to similar prior England. He was he had come to Pekin from that of those not have a site grant should have every building suitable tion.

Additional advice contain the announcement Lopez, President Francisco Lopez, vacancy.

THE ALABAMA.

The community days since, by the Alabama had been miles of our shores vessels she could. Casting arrived in the crews of several burned. The Gulf off, it is stated, on When, while, and passed over to the Alabama has captured it appears since Lamplighter of New Haven), the Kirk and Tonawanda their treatment by a vulgar ruffian. Irons, and supplied description. Some told by the crew the burnt twenty vessels Alabama captured weeks ago, she had now she has nearly New York Herald presumed that she vessels by appointing of only about 50 that she hopes to can be turned into a supplied with men ocean. This capturing to be a serious the most earnest at. Now, or rather piratical cruiser, Boston harbor, but of a thousand miles West Indies. Would catch this vessel and somebody get out a property of this sort. The steamer Vandy American vessels, is man-of-war at the will soon be ready to pursuit of the Alabama.

It is stated that lions of the property Alabama, was owned notwithstanding, and manned in England commerce!

The Political Evening Post, in a prospective support the Administration.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland and California, eight men next year. Only West Virginia hers.

Of the members elections sixty-seven is probable that six not yet heard from number—namely, Michigan, and two.

The opposition is—less than the fifty-five are counted though several of them their promise are "war democrats Winfield, Nelson, Ganson of New York, Van, Hutchins of and Sweet of Maine. Besides these, five elected by republicans of New York and Dumont and there are three elected on democratic Sleeper of Massachusetts of Pennsylvania.

Five districts of from are not counted probable that in districts emancipation. The actual as follows: For Administration Opposition to Administration. Of ten others, are probably reserved republicans chosen by republicans at least can be Administration. This would make tion to sixty-eight soured districts.

Danvers, Mass. following account ship's crew in twenty minutes wrapped in flame. The captain seiger managed aboard but four gallons of oil without seeing in a driving rain. This period of second mate were rescued. Of the crew, ninety-nine were saved.

The barque (Chile) to Swains at 11 P. M. on 300 hundred miles per twenty minutes wrapped in flame. The captain seiger managed aboard but four gallons of oil without seeing in a driving rain. This period of second mate were rescued. Of the crew, ninety-nine were saved.

the great powers that the revolution would be confined to Greece.

The British Minister to China has formally reported the particulars of the stoppage of the exportation of tea by the Chinese authorities until the increased transit duties were obtained to release the tea so detained.

In Pekin everything is quiet. The Hon. Mr. Burlingame lately applied to the Chinese Government for a site whereon to establish the American Consulate, urging his claim to similar privileges with France and England.

Additional advices by the Brazil mail contain the announcement of the death of Senor Lopez, President of Paraguay. His son, Francisco Lopez, provisionally fills the vacancy.

THE ALABAMA AGAIN.

The community was startled again a few days since, by the report that the pirate Alabama had been cruising within 200 miles of our shores and destroying all the vessels she could find.

The Alabama captured the whalers several weeks ago, she had a crew of but 72, but now she has nearly 140, and as files of the New York Herald were found on board, it is presumed that she must have met friendly vessels by appointment.

It is stated that no less than three millions of the property destroyed by the pirate Alabama, was owned by British subjects, notwithstanding she was built, fitted out, and manned in England to prey on American commerce!

The Political Aspect.—The New York Evening Post, in running up the present and prospective support and opposition of the Administration, furnishes the following:

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and California, eight States, elect Congressmen next year. These States, including only West Virginia, send thirty-seven members.

Of the members chosen in the recent fall elections sixty-seven are Republicans, and it is probable that six more, from the districts not yet heard from, will be added to this number—namely, two in Minnesota, two in Michigan, and two in Missouri.

The opposition elected sixty-six members—one less than the Republicans. Of these, fifty-five are counted pro-slavery Democrats, though several of them may turn out better than their prominent allies.

Besides these, four Union Democrats were elected by republican votes, namely: Marvin of New York, Bailey of Pennsylvania, and Dumont and Orth of Indiana. Also, there are three "conservative republicans" elected on democratic nominations, namely, Sleeper of Massachusetts, Tracey and Hale of Pennsylvania.

Five districts of Missouri, not yet heard from, are not counted above. It is not probable that in two or three of these districts emancipationists are chosen.

The actual ascertained result, at present, is therefore as follows:

Of ten others, six are yet in doubt, but are probably republican, three are "conservative republicans," and one a democrat chosen by republican help.

This would make seventy-eight Administration to sixty-eight opposition, with five Missouri districts still to be heard from.

DREAFFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—The San Francisco Alta California, of Oct. 21, has the following account of the sufferings of a ship's crew in consequence of the destruction of their vessel by fire:

The barge Cubana, bound from Cordero (Chile) to Swansea (Wales) was discovered, at 11 P. M., on June 11, to be on fire, three hundred miles south-east of Cape Horn.

(a species of shell-fish) and penguins. Their sufferings were intolerable. They were compelled to drink urine and sea water. Finally, the first mate and carpenter, who only of all the survivors could perform any labor, managed to launch the boat.

DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.—The latest intelligence from abroad announces the death, on the 21st of October, of the distinguished English surgeon, Benjamin Collins Brodie, almost the last of that galaxy which embraced the names of Astley Cooper and Abernethy, and has shed such a lustre on the medical and surgical annals of Great Britain.

In 1850 he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford, and at various times was made honorary member of different medical societies in Europe and America. His Baronetcy, bestowed upon him by William IV., dates from 1834.

He was married in 1818, and leaves a widow and two sons—Benjamin Collins Brodie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, and Rev. William Brodie, a clergyman of the established Church.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A dispatch from San Francisco, under date of November 12, says: Business is generally dull. The recent discovery of silver mines in Mariposa county causes much local excitement.

LOYALTY IN TEXAS.—By the admissions of the rebels themselves, there is a strong Union sentiment in Texas. The Richmond Whig of November 1st, says:

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says that the immense naval armament now ready at Marseilles, is designed to be the commentary on the French diplomatic request regarding matters in New Orleans.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Files of Charleston papers from the 31st ult. to the 4th inst., inclusive, have been received. Howell Cobb, with his brigade, has been ordered to report at Charleston.

A STRANGER ON A STRANGE BUSINESS.—On Wednesday a fine looking gentleman with a turban upon his head was passing on State street. Upon inquiry we learned that he was an Arab, a native of Morocco, and a follower of the "Great Prophet."

GARIBALDI'S REVELATIONS.—It is understood that Garibaldi has commissioned his friend, the staff officer Cairoli, who is confined in Fenestrella as a prisoner, to write a detailed history of the recent events in Italy.

CURIOUS MISHAP.—In the last British mail received at the Lowell Post-office, there was an English newspaper in which was found a letter for Bradford, in Yorkshire, and after reaching the latter place, during the process of delivery it chanced to slip inside the wrapper of a newspaper which had been deposited at Bradford for Lowell, U. S., and hidden there came safely to this city, whence it was started back again for the dominions of John Bull, with a full history of its travels written on its face.

THE PAPER MARKET.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "There is quite an excitement in the rag and paper market here. Prices of both articles have materially advanced, and are still upward. Even old newspapers and other refuse paper will command four or five cents per pound.

A DISPATCH from the agent of the Associated Press in Washington gives the following statement, which, coming from Mr. Seward himself, shows that the reports concerning consultations between that gentleman and Mr. Buchanan had no foundation in fact:

AN ASSASSIN DISARMED.—Geffard, the President of Hayti, is known for his clemency. But this clemency is not the careless act of a man with whom everything has gone well. On the contrary, Geffard's heart has been wrung by the keenest woes that can try a man, all in direct connection with the exercise of his power.

THE FLAMBEAU AFFAIR.—It appears that the English steamer which ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., did not escape injury from the Flambeau, after all. A letter from the blockading fleet off that place, dated Nov. 4, has the following passage:

A DISPATCH from Trenton, N. J., November 14, says: Lieut. Col. Colburne and Duane, of Gen. McClellan's staff, were sent to Washington this morning under arrest.

THE WILL OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN has been admitted to probate at Hudson. It is dated January 18, 1860, and commences as follows: "I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, county of Columbia, and State of New York, heretofore Governor of the United States, but for the last and happiest year of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament, &c."

THE STORY about an alleged iron-clad which ran the blockade off Charleston harbor is traceable to an event that occurred more than a month ago. The rebel steamer ran by the Flambeau during the night. Much of what is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron-clad vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department.

THE EXPLOITS of petroleum oil have become so much of importance that at Liverpool an immense fire-proof building is being erected at one of the docks, for the exclusive purpose of storing the petroleum as it arrives.

GEN. BUTLER has one entire colored regiment in New Orleans and another nearly full. The field and staff officers are white—the line officers colored. The material is said to be good for soldiers. The city is quiet, and said to be better governed than ever before.

M. DE BOURBON, ex-Minister Plenipotentiary of France to China, who has just been succeeded by M. de Botherny, has arrived in Paris. M. de Bourbon has traversed, by land, across Siberia, the immense distance which separates China from Western Europe.

AN ARTICLE in the Richmond Examiner of the 5th anticipates very bad results from our attacks on rebel ports, and still more awful ones from the enforcement of the emancipation proclamation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the National Intelligencer states that General Burnside was born at Liberty, Indiana, of Scottish parents, his father being somewhat of the Davie Deans school, but wanting its moroseness and sectarian bitterness.

A MASS OF COPPER, weighing twenty-three tons 1,928 pounds, has been unearthed at the Mesnard mines, Lake Superior. Traces of Indian workings were discovered about it.

THE OFFICIAL canvass of Dakota Territory gives Wm. Jayne for Congress a majority of 16 over J. B. S. Todd, present delegate. Gov. Jayne is the brother-in-law of Senator Trumbull, and is a staunch administration man, and Mr. Todd was not.

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A large number of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Pittsburg propose that a national convention of the loyal men of the country shall be held at Pittsburg on the 25th instant, to strengthen the Government by expressing the fixed purpose of patriots to crush out the rebellion and to sustain the proclamation of emancipation.

Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission at Lower Sioux Agency, as participants in the late terrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die, rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

Bragg's army was not so fortunate in carrying large supplies out of Kentucky. The Vicksburg Whig says they started with 3,000 fine beef cattle, about 500 of which were used on the march. They had 80,000 yards of jeans, but burned up about half of it. They brought some other articles, but not in large quantities.

A Lynchburg (Rebel) paper says, that the number of desertions daily from the Rebel army is startling, and that they are often the best class of soldiers. It adds that the Confederate Government is fully alive to the magnitude of the evil, and is enforcing the death penalty in the case of every deserter.

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Superfine State and Western; 6 @ 6 1/2 for extra State; 6 @ 6 3/4 for Fancy do.; 6 @ 6 1/2 for 4's for the low grades of Western. Extra; 5 @ 5 1/2 for shipping Ohio; 7 @ 7 1/2 for trade brands do.; and 6 @ 6 1/2 for St. Louis extra. Canadian Flour is in demand. Canada West report is at 15 @ 16 1/2. Oats are in brisk demand, and are decidedly better; sales of Canadian at 64 @ 67c, and Western and State at 66 @ 68c. Rye is in light supply and is firm and in moderate request at 90c. Corn opened dull and lower, but is more active in the market at 47 1/2 for No. 2, and as to quality, and 70 @ 71 1/2 for shipping mixed.

Grain.—The wheat market opened dull and heavy, but with a decline in gold and exchange, holders were obliged to make a concession of 2 @ 3c. bush on old Western, which induced exporters to purchase with more alacrity. White wheat are steady, with a fair demand for milling; Chicago Spring at 1 19 @ 20; Milwaukee Club at 1 24 @ 25; Amber do. at 1 34 @ 1 36; Red Western at 1 39 @ 45. Amber do. at 1 43 @ 1 48—the latter for very handsome. White Michigan at 1 50 @ 57. Barley is scarce and better, and in demand. Canada West report is at 1 58 @ 1 60. Oats are in brisk demand, and are decidedly better; sales of Canadian at 64 @ 67c, and Western and State at 66 @ 68c. Rye is in light supply and is firm and in moderate request at 90c. Corn opened dull and lower, but is more active in the market at 47 1/2 for No. 2, and as to quality, and 70 @ 71 1/2 for shipping mixed.

Provisions.—The Pork market is a shade better, but closes quiet; the arrivals are more liberal, but the demand for the Government use gives holders the advantage; sales at 13 @ 13 1/2 for Mess, and 11 3/4 @ 11 7/8 for Prime. Beef is quiet and steady. Pork holders are in brisk demand, and are decidedly better; sales of Canadian at 64 @ 67c, and Western and State at 66 @ 68c. Rye is in light supply and is firm and in moderate request at 90c. Corn opened dull and lower, but is more active in the market at 47 1/2 for No. 2, and as to quality, and 70 @ 71 1/2 for shipping mixed.

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ALBION ACADEMY. Board and furnished rooms can be had at \$1.50 per week, by students applying previous to the opening of each term. Students and Teachers to enter an extent board in the same hall, where board is furnished at \$1.00 per week to those who provide themselves with room. Tuition, from _____ \$4.00 to \$5.00. The location of Albion Academy makes it a desirable place for all lovers of good habits. Ten Teachers are constantly employed. The winter term opens December 9. For particulars address Rev. A. R. CORNWALL, A. M., Albion, Dane co., Wis. 42-60.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen of Purm, see page the same according to the system, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Elegant Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE SAME PENS, IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the A. Way's Ready Pen; for \$1.25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1.50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridium Points, the average wear of every one of which will far exceed that of the largest Mammoth Gold Pen. The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and made only of first quality. The engravings are facsimiles of the sizes and styles. GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES. For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1.25, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1.50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality. For \$2.25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For \$1.50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1.75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2.25, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2.50, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality. For \$3, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. GOLD PENS, ALL 1st QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS. For \$2, a No. 4 Pen; for \$2.25, a No. 5 Pen; for \$2.75, a No. 6 Pen; for \$3, a No. 7 Pen. For \$4, a No. 8 Pen; for \$5, a No. 9 Pen; and for \$6, a No. 10 Pen. The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridium Points, carefully selected; and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect. The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860. The "3d Quality" are of the best quality, in respect to Durability, Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations), any Gold Pen made elsewhere. In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to opening his New and Patent Machines, he would have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price had the Gold been furnished gratuitously. Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind of Pens they prefer—whether of Iridium, or of fine. All remittances by mail in Registered Letters are at my risk. Address, A. MORTON, No. 25 Malden Lane, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female Physician, prosecutes to the attention of mothers, her SURETY FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, that we have never been able to say of any other medicine, as we have failed,

Miscellaneous.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Beneath a dark November sky, With the cold rain falling drearily, And the bleak wind moaning and shrieking by...

In curling mist, and frosty air, And weeping skies, it lies there; Or buried in the snow, or bare...

It grows in spite of cloud and blast, And sullen rain descending fast, And snow-wreaths thickly o'er it cast...

Then sunny months, in swift career, Bring up the last-timed ear; And the golden harvest time draws near...

Sown in the cold, dark, desolate days, Reaped in the sunshine'sellow blaze; Thus in the dim and wondrous way...

Must test the heart's aspiring claim; But every just and noble aim, Shall pass the ordeal clear of blame...

Sow, though in days of gloom, the seeds Of manful toil and generous deeds, Of stern self-sacrifice, that heads...

In the winds of scorn, the storms of Hate, In the darkness of hope deferred full late, Through days when the world seems desolate...

That which was sown in the wintry air, Shall blossom and ripen when the skies are fair, Though things should be as an anxious care...

THE COMING CONTEST IN BRAZIL. The Revue des deux Mondes has recently contained some papers on the state of Brazil...

The first visible appearance of the disease was almost simultaneous in both countries. The influence of Great Britain having destroyed the main sources of the traffic in human flesh and blood...

There are all the signs that the battle of slavery must be fought one day quite the same in monarchical Brazil as it is now in Republican North America...

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tutional activity of the Brazilian emperor is by no means confined within narrow limits. According to the charter of 1831 the government of the empire is vested in two powers, the legislative and the executive...

The present political situation of the great South American empire is of a very extraordinary kind. The country, over all its vast extent of territory, has only some eight million inhabitants...

English cruisers, the African traffic is at this moment all but suppressed, and the coffee-planter on the Amazon, like the cotton-planter on the Mississippi, has to look for his supply of hands to home-grown material...

Thus slavery is concentrating itself in the northern regions of the empire, while a continual stream of free labor is flowing in at the south. It is true, the migration into Brazil of German, Swiss, Dutch, and Danish laborers, though highly encouraged by the imperial government...

But as compared with the human tide which continued rushing into the northern republic up to the last year or two; but it has been more effective, nevertheless, among a more limited population, and has produced already some of the results visible in the United States...

Consider first their number. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnaeus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000...

Well, let me ask you, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower?

There are two properties of air which combine in producing wind—its capability of expansion by heat, and its elasticity. Air is not heated at the top by the rays of the sun; they pass through it with very little effect...

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employed, it is singularly valuable, as it is not only capable of being moulded into any required form, but possesses a hardness equal to iron. Its insulating properties are very great, and it is said to be quite indestructible by damp. The inventor of this "big thing" has not yet completed his experiments on its uses, but it seems difficult to put a limit to them, especially when it is remembered that Parkesine can be made for a few cents a pound.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

THE MARVELS OF A SEED. Have you ever considered how wonderful a thing the seed of a plant is? It is a miracle. God said: "Let there be plants yielding seed," and it is further added, "each one after his kind."

The great naturalist Cuvier, thought that the germs of all past, present, and future generations of seed were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what signify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the wonder remains the same, and we must look upon the reproduction of the seed as a continued miracle.

Is there upon earth a machine, is there a place, is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one little, brown apple seed, one small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps, by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a poppy, or a blue-bell, or even one of the seeds that are so small that they float about the air invisible to our eyes? Ah! there is a world of marvel and brilliant beauties hidden in each of these tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds, their power of life and resurrection, and their wonderful truthfulness.

Consider first their number. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnaeus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred years after him, M. de Condolle of Geneva, described 40,000 kinds of plants, and supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000.

Well, let me ask you, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of a sycamore in its beak to feed its nestlings, and on the way may drop it on the ground. The tiny seed may spring up and grow where it fell, unnoticed, and sixty years after it may become a magnificent tree, under which the flocks of the valley and their shepherds may rest in the shade.

Consider next the wonderful power of life and resurrection bestowed on the seeds of plants, so that they may be preserved from year to year, and even from century to century. Let a child put a few seeds in a drawer and shut them up, and six years afterwards, when his hair is white and his steps tottering, let him take one of these seeds and sow it in the ground, and soon after he will see it spring up into new life, and become a young, fresh and beautiful plant.

M. Jouanet relates that in the year 1835 several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac. Under the head of each of the dead bodies there was found a small, square stone or brick, with a hole in each, containing a few seeds, which had been placed there beside the dead by the heathen friends, who had buried them perhaps 1,500 or 1700 years before. These seeds were carefully sowed by those who found them. What was seen to spring from the dust of the dead! Beautiful sunflowers, blue corn, flowers, and c'over bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as those which are woven into wreaths by the merry children now playing in our fields.

Some years ago, a vase, hermetically sealed, was found in a mummy-pit in Egypt by the English traveler, Wilkinson, who sent it to the British Museum. The librarian there having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or two peas, old, wrinkled, and as hard as a stone. The peas were planted carefully under glass on the 4th of June, 1844, and at the end of thirty days these seeds were seen to spring up into new life. They had been buried probably about 3,000 years ago, perhaps in the time of Moses, and had slept all that long time, apparently dead, yet still living in the dust of the tomb.—Lecture by Prof. Gaussens of Switzerland.

KILLING TIGERS. An ingenious method of destroying tigers is used in Persia and Hindoostan. This device consists of a large hemispherical cage, made of strong bamboos, or other efficient materials, woven together, but leaving intervals throughout of three or four inches broad. Under this cover, which is fastened to the ground by means of pickets, in some places where tigers abound, a man provided with two or three short, strong spears, takes post at night. Being accompanied by a dog which gives the alarm, or by a goat, which by its agitation answers the same purpose, the adventurer wraps himself up in a quilt and very composedly goes to sleep, in full confidence of his safety. When a tiger comes, and, perhaps, after smelling all round, begins to rear against the cage, anxious for a closer acquaintance with the man or the goat, the man then stabs him with one of the spears through the interstices of the wicker-work, and without injury to himself or his fellow prisoner in the cage, the man rarely fails of destroying the tiger, which is ordinarily found dead in the morning from the wounds of the spear inflicted upon the most unprotected part of the animal's body. Thus the tiger's strength, swiftness, and ferocity are outmatched by the ingenuity of man.

NATURAL WONDERS OF KENTUCKY.—The geological formation of the country is singular. Ponds with no visible inlet or outlet are very frequent. Holes in the ground, called "sink holes," are very common; and some of these lead to the great caves which abound in this region. Boys pick up lead-stone from the ground at most any point. Surveyors are often troubled from this cause. "Sink holes" extend in the earth from ten to three hundred feet, with sometimes a spring or small stream at the bottom. Two of these, near Mumfordsville, excite a good deal of curiosity. One, on an eminence called the Frenchman's Knob, has been descended two hundred and seventy-five feet without discovering any indications of a bottom. Another, near the town, is some seventy-five feet in diameter at the top and inclines like a funnel to the depth of thirty feet. At this point is an aperture twelve feet in diameter, leading to unknown depths below. A stone or rock cast in returns no sound indicative of having found bottom. Near the same place is a spring that rises some twelve inches at noon every day with as great regularity as the sun passes the zenith.

THE FIRST SHOES. Wife, keep those shoes with the shape of his feet in them, Restless, small feet that we'd never have still, Through all your years to come, visions how sweet in them. Dreamings, how priceless, your fancy will fill; Treat-ure them; some dreams are more than all pleasures.

Wife, keep those shoes with the shape of his feet in them, Restless, small feet that we'd never have still, Through all your years to come, visions how sweet in them. Dreamings, how priceless, your fancy will fill; Treat-ure them; some dreams are more than all pleasures.

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and to wait from shore to shore the ships laden with the riches of the earth. These general laws are nevertheless subject to many modifying influences, such as screening clouds, and the difference of seasons, which decrease the heating power of the sun on the earth, and vary the relative warmth of the currents in different places. The unequal and irregular distribution of land and water also exerts a disturbing influence; for the surface of the earth becomes much more rapidly heated than that of the sea, and cools more quickly. Thus the presence of large continents or oceans affects the direction of the wind.

To this last influence is due the refreshing sea-breeze, so ardently longed for by those condemned to remain in London during the dog days. On a hot day, the air over the sea is much cooler than that on land, and so there blows a delicious breeze from sea to shore; but as land cools more quickly than water, after sunset the land-breeze blows from shore to sea. This may be easily understood and illustrated by placing a saucer of warm water, to represent land, in a dish of cold, to represent sea. The flame or smoke of a candle will be blown from every side toward the saucer by a mimic sea-breeze. If you fill the dish with warm, and the saucer with cold water, an exactly opposite effect will be produced, corresponding to the land-breeze.—Chambers's Journal.

A deposit of gypsum, one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia article, has been discovered within six rods of Tawns bay, Saginaw county, Michigan. It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or twenty feet without going through. It can be mined for fifty cents per ton. This discovery is of great importance, as the deposit is in close proximity to the route which all westward-bound vessels take.

A quicksilver mine has been discovered within two miles of San Francisco, which "prospects" richly, and which appears to be extensive. The discovery of the "lode" was accidental, and was made by some workmen who were making preparations to lay down some pipe for the Spring Valley Water Company.

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THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY, Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special prominence is given to New England news, and especially to such as Rhode Islanders, resident at home or abroad, would be likely to feel an interest in. As an advertising medium, it is admitted to be the best in Southern Rhode Island. Terms, \$1 50 per year, in advance.

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THE SABBATH RECORDER. Several files of the Sabbath Recorder, from its commencement, seventeen years ago, are on hand, and will be sold, entire or in parts, at one dollar per volume.

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