

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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THE EXAMINER:

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TERMS.

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P. M. SEYMOUR,

EDITOR.

The Returned Missionary.

The recent return from India, of one of the earliest of that band from this country who first devoted their lives to the great work of spreading the light of Christianity and civilization over the darkest portions of Asia, is an event worthy of more than ordinary announcement. It is of itself a circumstance of importance, as suggestive of the deep and strong feelings of philanthropy which must possess the heart of so many years to leave his kindred, and brave all the dangers, submit to all the trials, and perform all the labors required of him among a heathen and barbarous people.

It is but a few weeks since the Rev. Daniel Poor, D. D., after an absence of thirty-three years, set his foot on the shores of his native country. He arrived with the remains of his wife, by the pressing importunity of some of his old friends, who found him on his arrival. He then hastened to Fairhaven, in this State, to meet his children, who, many years since, had been sent to this country for their education, and in the pulpit of his only son, who is there settled in the ministry, he preached his first sermon after his arrival in America.

He intended to hasten to his ancient home, but it happened that a large party of missionaries were to be set apart for their work, and he was detained in America. He was appointed to give a farewell address, which he very aptly turned to a joyful occasion, by conducting them in imagination to the several stations where they were destined to be joyfully received as messengers of glad tidings.

Having again addressed the departing missionaries on their embarkation, he proceeded to Danvers, to the spot always dear to him as the place of his nativity, where he had spent the days of his childhood and youth, and where dwelt most of his kindred and friends. It was his home, and the place which, for many long years, he had almost daily revisited in thought and imagination. Various and conflicting indeed must have been his feelings, as he approached that venerable mansion. He had left it almost a youth, and now he was returning to it nearly on the verge of old age.

The widow mother who had guided his youthful steps, and devoted him with a self-sacrificing spirit to the missionary cause, had long since passed to her reward. Of eight brothers and sisters, four and nearly the last, who had been far away on his distant journey, two only, a brother and sister, both well stricken in years, remain to welcome him home. Of the many friends and associates of his earlier days, after whom he makes enquiry, most of them are no more. Although affection claims for these the "natural seat," yet constitutionally of a disposition happy and cheerful, he is not disposed to dwell too intently on the darker side of the picture, and he hears with interest, of new names connected with the expanding family circle. More than two hundred branches extend from the family tree, of which his paternal father and mother constitute the trunk.

He now arrives in the centre of his native village. He looks around, and finds no place he can recognize, to assure him that it is the place he has left. The lapse of time has obliterated all the old landmarks. If the objects themselves have not changed, everything around them has. Even the physical features have altered. The felling of forests, and the growth of new vegetation have given a changed aspect to strongly marked natural scenery.

He goes to the paternal mansion, which is the least changed of all. It would not become to us to describe too minutely, the circumstances of the joyous meeting there of friends, so long separated. Suffice it to say that the fraternal embrace and kiss of affectionate recognition were largely indulged with all the intensity of deep emotion. Friends quickly gathered around him and his companion who he had brought, and who had for many years shared in his labors abroad. They were affectionately received, and he recounted to them in a concise and familiar manner, the story of his sojourn in a strange land, his labors, and his many narrow escapes from imminent dangers. Among the latter it may be mentioned, that it was only apparently by a very trivial cause, that he was deterred from taking a passage home in the ill-fated *Ocean Monarch*, and thus sharing in the tragic scenes of that awful disaster. For these and untold other mercies, and for his safe return to his friends, he poured forth his thanksgivings with a fervor of feeling and eloquence of expression, only to be expected under circumstances so extraordinary.

It is not easy for us who have witnessed in detail, the changes that have taken place in a course of years, to have an adequate idea of the impression they would make upon one, on whose memory was engraven the exact state of things as they were thirty-three years ago. More than half of Dr. Poor's life-time, has been spent abroad in a tropical climate. Almost all the time he has been actively engaged with true mission-ary zeal in labors of philanthropy, among a barbarous race, and has paid comparatively little attention to the changes which have taken place in the civilized world. He has all this time spoken another language, been identified with the people of another clime, and considered himself as self-estranged forever from his native country. It was only on account of the fear of his friends in India, that he was sacrificing his health, that they permitted, and even urged him to seek its restoration, by a visit to his friends in America.

He came by the way of England, where he stopped awhile to visit the friends of his father, who is a native of that country, and the sister of an English missionary. On their arrival in England, they were astonished beyond measure, at the changes which everywhere met their eyes. He described it as like landing on another planet. As to

all the improvements and discoveries which have so strongly marked the age, he had been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep. He not only found a people of different color and language from those with whom he had been accustomed to associate, but all the new discoveries in science and art for the last third of a century, burst at once on his attention and produced a whirl of excitement not easily described. The changes produced by the steam engine, steam navigation, railroads and magnetic telegraph, as well as the minor improvements, were entirely new to him, and struck him with astonishment and wonder.

In this country, he was lost in the new aspect of things in the literary, political and logical world. He knew nothing of the deep differences of opinion between old and new schools of theology, or the shades of political excitement which now agitate the public mind, neither is it his desire on those topics to be better informed. In meeting his personal friends, the illusion of expecting to find them appearing much as they were when he bade them farewell, was only dissipated by observing their surprise at not finding him just as they had pictured him in their own minds. Thus were they looking glasses to each other, reflecting upon both the changes that time had made on their personal appearance.

On Sunday last, he preached his first sermon to his townsmen since his return. It was in the same place where thirty-three years ago he stood up and preached to a congregation, almost all of whom have passed away, but some of the youth and middle aged of that assembly, constituted the aged of this. Although it was in the same place, it was not in the same house that he stood before this new congregation. That ancient structure had been taken down and a new one erected. This, too, had been removed to make room for a larger house. The third house had been destroyed by fire, and a fourth, and the pulpit of which he now occupied, had been erected in its place. As it became generally known that Dr. Poor was to officiate, a congregation larger than usual assembled and listened throughout to the exercises, with marked attention and interest. After the invocation, he read a part of the 107th Psalm. This was followed by singing with fine effect, that beautiful hymn by Addison.

"When all thy mercies, O my God," &c. He now requested the congregation to join him in his thank-offering for his preservation and happy return to his native land, and then offered up a prayer of great fervency, and replete with true devotion. Many an eye unused to weep was moistened, as the venerable speaker in broken tones and moving accents, poured out the humble acknowledgments of a grateful heart. His sermon was extemporaneous, and exceedingly well adapted to the occasion which called it forth. His text was taken from Romans 15, 22, and the following verses:

"For which cause also I have been much hindered from coming unto you, but now having no more places in those parts, and having a great desire these many years to come unto you," &c.

These words he applied with great aptness of illustration to his own past and present situation, giving a brief narrative of his residence abroad, and the objects he hoped to accomplish by his return. We have not room to say more of the discourse, only that it was listened to with the most undivided attention, by a large audience. In the evening he again addressed a crowded house, taking for his text, "The churches in Asia salute you." As the messenger of the Asiatic churches, he eloquently presented their salutations and also their claims to the support of their sister churches in America. He described graphically, the difficulties of introducing Christianity into India, and the manner in which they were to be overcome, and closed with a powerful appeal in behalf of the missionary cause.

The manner of Dr. Poor is earnest and almost enthusiastic, his voice sometimes breaking with the intensity of his emotion, when highly excited by his subject. He unites the zeal of an apostle with the energy of a reformer. Without using notes, he is fluent in speaking, which surprises many, as he has been so many years accustomed to speak in another language. We do not doubt that his return will awaken the religious community to new effort in the cause of Asiatic missions.—*Salem Gazette.*

The American Lake. Prof. Drake, of Cincinnati, has been making some observations upon these inland seas, and gives the results to the public. The chain of lakes extends over nearly eight and a half degrees of longitude in length. The extent of their surface is estimated at 93,000 square miles, and the area of country drained by them is computed at 400,000 square miles. Their relative sizes are as follows:—Ontario, 5,300 square miles; Erie, 2,600; St. Clair, 360; Huron, 30,400; Superior, 22,000. The average depth of water in the different lakes is a question upon which there is no certain information. Authorities differ. Dr. Drake gives it as follows:—St. Clair, 20 feet; Erie, 84; Ontario, 500; Superior, 900; Huron and Michigan, 1,000. In standard works, Lake Erie is usually stated to have a depth of 120 feet. The deepest soundings have been made in Lake Huron. Off Saginaw Bay, 1,800 feet of line have been sent down without finding the bottom. The altitude of these lakes varies step by step from Ontario to Superior. Lake Ontario is 232 feet above the tide-water of the St. Lawrence. Erie is 333 feet above Ontario, and 565 feet above the tide water at Albany. St. Clair is 6 feet higher than Erie; Huron and Michigan are 13 feet above them. This shows the curious fact that while the surface of Huron is 584 feet above the level of the ocean, its bottom, at Saginaw Bay, is more than 1,100 below the same level. The waters of these lakes, with the exception of Erie and St. Clair, are remarkable for their transparency and delicious flavor. Of Lake Huron, Prof. Drake ascertained that the water at the surface, and 200 feet below the same place, indicated precisely the same temperature,—viz: 50 degrees. His explanation of this fact is: the water is so pure that the rays of the sun meet with no solid matter in suspension to arrest and retain the heat.

Gov. Shunk's Last Message to the People of Pennsylvania.

We have seldom, if ever, been more impressed with the Message of a Chief Magistrate to his people, than with the dying one of the late Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania. It contains but few words, but these are words which

"Alure to brighter worlds."

We hope the people of other States besides Pennsylvania will read the Message, and that all our Chief Magistrates may declare their confidence in the same Rock.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness from which I am admonished by my physicians, and my own increasing debility, I may in all human probability never rise; I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the constitution, to choose a successor at the next general election.

I therefore hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me.—My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence, and religion may pervade all your borders, and that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors, may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity; that the same kind Providence which has already blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness; and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Beautiful Remembrance of the First Congress of Philadelphia. [From the pen of the venerable John Adams.] When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay of New York, and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said, "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche (Ducheyne) pronounced it deserved that character, and, therefore, he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress to-morrow morning." The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. D. and received for answer, that if his health would permit, he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning, he appeared with his clerk, and his pontifical, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the psalter for the seventh day of September, which was the 35th psalm. You must remember this was the next morning after we had heard of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning.

After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to everybody, struck out into extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess that I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalians as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime for America, for Congress, for the province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially for the town of Boston. It had an excellent effect upon everybody there. I must beg you to read the psalm. If there is any faith in the stories of the Bible, or of Homer, or especially the story of the Bible, it would have been thought providential.

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, a building which still survives, that the devoted individuals met to whom this service was read. Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Jay, and by their side stood, bowed in reverence, the Patriotic patriots of New England; who at that moment had reason to believe, that an armed soldiery were wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston; and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to heaven for divine interposition and aid? "It was enough," says Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."

Memorial of George Washington. Our fellow-citizen, Edward Mascoed, Esq., during a recent visit to England and the town of his nativity, accidentally stumbled upon the ancient residence of the ancestors of Washington, located in Sulgrave, Northamptonshire. He describes it as a substantial and handsome feudal residence, of about the time of Edward IV., which, in its time must have been capable of standing a stout siege and maintaining good defence. Mr. Mascoed took the following very interesting extracts from "Baker's History of Northamptonshire":

In 30 Hen. 8 (1538-9) the Manor of Sulgrave, parcel of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, with all the lands in Sulgrave and Woodford, and certain land in Sotesbury and Colton, near Northampton, late belonging to the said priory, and all lands in Sulgrave, late belonging to the dissolved priory of Canons Ashby and Catesby, were granted to Lawrence Washington, of Northampton, gentleman, who died seized in 26 Eliz. (1583-4), leaving Robt. Wash. his son and heir, aged forty years, who, jointly with his eldest son, Lawrence Washington, sold the Manor of Sulgrave in 8 Jac. (1610) to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace, of the Inner Temple, London, gent.

Lawrence Washington, after the sale of this estate, retired to Bungay, where he died. His second son, John Washington, emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was great-grandfather of the American patriot, Geo. Washington.

Accompanying these extracts, neatly drawn out upon a large sheet of thick paper is the pedigree of the Washington family, obtained from personal visitations, title deeds, monumental inscriptions, and other authentic sources. This is a document of great interest to every American, clearly tracing the descent of the immortal patriot from the Washingtons of Sulgrave, Eng.

In addition to these, Mr. Mascoed brought with him two well drawn and skillfully painted views of the old Washington Mansion—one representing the exterior of the building, as it appears at present, and the adjacent grounds, and the other giving a fine interior view. These are done in oil, by an artist of much talent, and are handsomely framed. Mr. M., at much cost of time and labor, procured also plaster casts and views from the monuments of deceased members of the family, now to be seen in the beautiful rural church, where they attended on divine service, hundreds of years ago, and where their remains now repose. He also procured a piece of the oak of which the Washington family pew, in the same church, was made; some repairs that were being made at the time enabling him to possess himself of so interesting a relic.

These memorials would be valuable additions to the rooms of our Young Men's Association, the State Library, or some other public institution. We learn that Mr. Mascoed is willing to dispose of them, for public purposes, at a rate that will simply remunerate him for the cost and labor of obtaining them. The paintings we have alluded to were done at his order, and at considerable cost; but the whole collection of memorials may be had at a price infinitely below their actual value, and we hope they may be secured by the Association or the State.

In a voluminous and interesting History of Banbury, Mr. Mascoed's native town, we find the following paragraph:

"It is a curious circumstance, with reference to Lord North's being Prime Minister of Great Britain during the American War, (the Revolution), that his Lordship held Chipping Warden, six miles from Banbury, by descent, in the female line, from the Saltonstalls of Chipping Warden; and that the direct male ancestry of Gen. Washington, resided at Sulgrave, almost immediately contiguous to Chipping Warden."—*Albany Express.*

Effects of Slavery. A correspondent of the American Messenger, makes the following statements, which show conclusively, the barbarous influence of slavery in those districts where it prevails. The writer, referring to the colporteurs of the American Tract Society, says:

The wide field traversed by these brethren, embracing some 50 or 60 counties, stretched from the Blue ridge to the Ohio river, a mean distance of more than two hundred miles in width, and from the Pennsylvania to the Tennessee line. The territory is about equal to that embraced in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. But while the population of these States will average something like sixty to the square mile, that of the district under consideration will not exceed ten, and many counties have not more than two or five inhabitants to a square mile. West of the Alleghenies, the country is an almost uninterrupted succession of mountains, suited alone for grazing, or, if the immense water-power were turned to account, for manufacturing. The people chiefly reside in log-cabins, along the little valleys, ravines, or hill-sides, with almost no reference to neighborhood, school, or church privileges, in their location. There are not half a dozen villages in Virginia, west of the Alleghenies, that contain three hundred inhabitants each, and in one county, 70 miles by 35, larger than the State of Rhode Island, the largest village contains but five dwellings.

"The means of education are very restricted and inadequate. The schoolmaster needs to be on horseback to find his pupils. Probably one fifth of the adult population cannot read at all, and a much larger proportion are but poor readers. Nearly one half of the population are so situated as to prevent the enjoyment of the means of instruction with any degree of regularity, if they were provided, and in many counties there were not more than one or two common schools in operation. Sabbath schools were few in number, and imperfectly supplied with teachers or libraries, and few children attend them.

Benefits of Machinery.

The New York American in an article on this subject, states that fifty years ago wages were no better, in fact, less than at the present day, and the comforts and luxuries of life far more difficult to obtain. Articles needed by the poor man, cost in those days of comparative freedom from machinery, from twice to three times what they do now, and often more—and you will find that the greatest reductions are in those articles to which machinery has been most successfully applied. There is no article of luxury or comfort to which machinery has been extensively and successfully applied, of which the poor man cannot now get more for a day's labor than he could before such application of machinery.—Salt is now less than one-third, iron less than one-half, shirtings and calicoes, and cloths generally, from one-half to one-fourth. Pins, needles, shoes, hats, everything in similar proportions.

Forty years ago such articles of use and ornament as locks were scarcely known, and could be afforded by the rich only.—Farmers' waggon wheels were chiefly staves and houghs, their chairs stools and benches, bureau pins drove in the wall or poles hung across, and their windows often of old sheet or blanket. Nails and glass cost money in those days, and labor commanded little!

Since machinery has been applied—better roads, turnpikes, railroads, all of which are a species of machinery, have been constructed. Steam has been made to propel the boat and the great ship, and to give power to the mill, to the jenny and the loom. Production in many articles has

been more than trebled, and everything the laborer needs has fallen, while his wages have risen or remain stationary. The clock which the farmer had not and could not afford, now adorns the mantel of his poorer tenant, and summons him to his meals.

There have been less improvements in agricultural implements than in machinery for manufacturing purposes—but this is the age of improvement. Let machinery be applied to husbandry also. Let bread and meat be as cheap as clothing, and if the distribution is not as equal as it might be, let us rejoice, that if the rich man has more, so also the poor man has much more.

The cottage has now, by the aid of machinery, here, what great kings have not in Africa, and what the kings of England had not before the introduction of machinery. The great Alfred sat upon a three-legged stool, while many an English or American tenant reclines on a gilded sofa. If the poor of England and America are not so well off as they should be, machinery is not at fault. It is machinery that has saved them from much greater misery, and the reforms which they need are chiefly governmental and social.

Horror of the Slave-Trade.

Few people have a realizing sense of the horrors of the Slave Trade as at present conducted. We hear of them at a distance, and at once dismiss the subject from our mind, without following, in fancy, the picture in all its disgusting details. But suppose the subject was brought home to us by the arrival of a slave with its cargo of human flesh in our waters—such a one, for instance, as has been carried into Sierra Leone. She had five hundred slaves, of whom ten had died after her capture. The deck was literally covered with men, women and children, some lying down, some sitting, some standing. Many of them were quite small boys and girls—many of them were mothers, and all quite naked. Below were crowded two or three hundred between floors not exceeding 2 1/2 feet apart. Men sitting flat on the floor cannot sit up straight, and there they are crowded as close as they can be jammed; the first row sitting on the floor with their backs against the side or end of the vessel, then another row sitting in the same way crowded close in between their legs, and so on, as many as they can crowd in. There they sit, week after week, in all their filth and stench, and sickness and death. Think of one hundred thousand human beings transported this way annually—one half of whom die on the passage!

Temperance Statistics.

The New York Herald is indebted to Charles H. Delavan, Esq., for the following interesting statistics on temperance: There are at present in England, Ireland, and Scotland, eight hundred and fifty temperance societies, with one million six hundred and forty thousand members. In the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, there are nine hundred and fifty temperance societies, with three hundred and fifty thousand members. In South America there are seventeen thousand persons who have signed the pledge of total abstinence. In Germany there are fifteen hundred temperance societies, with one million three hundred members. In Sweden and Norway there are five hundred and ten temperance societies, with one hundred and twenty thousand members. In the Sandwich Islands there are five thousand persons who have signed the pledge of total abstinence. At the Cape of Good Hope there are nine hundred pledged members. It is ascertained that upwards of seven thousand persons perish annually in Great Britain through accidents, while drunk; and the loss to the working classes alone through drinking, appears to be annually five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The enormous sum of four hundred and ninety millions of dollars was expended in Great Britain last year for intoxicating beverages, and five hundred and twenty millions of gallons of malt liquors were brewed last year in Great Britain. In the United States there are three thousand seven hundred and ten temperance societies, with two millions six hundred and fifteen thousand members, which includes the Sons of Temperance. In Russia all temperance societies are strictly forbidden by the Emperor. In Prussia, Austria, and Italy, there are no temperance societies.—In France, the temperance cause, though yet in its infancy, is greatly on the increase. The first temperance society in the world, so far as its discovery is known, was formed in Germany on Christmas day, in the year 1600.

A Friend Indeed.

Somebody—by whom we mean a sort of nobody—has advertised his possession of a secret, the knowledge of which will supersede the necessity of shaving, and do away with all occasion for the use of the razor. This must indeed be a secret worth knowing, for we ourselves invariably get into a bad scrape every morning with our beard, and we often wish that razors could be manufactured out of "man's ingratitude," which is, according to Shakespeare, the sharpest thing that has yet been discovered. We never look at our own shaving implements without thinking of those "wise saws" that the Bard of Avon alludes to, and of which our toilet table presents a set of "modern instances."—*Punch.*

Plunkettism.

Old Gent.—"Thomas, I have always placed the greatest confidence in you. Now tell me, Thomas, how is it that my Butcher's Bills are so large, and that I always have such bad dinners?"

Thomas.—"Really, sir, I don't know, for I am sure we never have anything nice in the kitchen, that we don't always have some of it up into the parlor!"—*Punch.*

Human Life Estimated by Pulsation.

An ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform. Thus, allowing 70 years for the common age of man, and sixty pulsations in a minute for the common measure of pulsations in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give 75 pulsations in a minute, the number of pulsations would be completed in 50 years, consequently his life would be reduced 14 years.

Partnerships.

Capital is rendered more productive by the formation of partnerships. It would be very convenient if a merchant could be in two places at the same time. But this cannot be done. If, however, there are two or three partners in a firm, these partners may be in distant places, and thus the interests of the whole may be properly attended to. By dividing their business into distinct branches, and each partner superintending a branch, the business may flourish as much as if the establishment belonged to one individual, who had the convenient attribute of ubiquity. One party may superintend the town department—the other the country; one the manufacturing—the other the selling branch; one the books—the other the warehouse; and by this division of labor, each branch of the business will have the advantage of being constantly under the superintendence of a principal of the firm. Another advantage is that by mutual discussion upon their affairs, the concern will be conducted with more discretion. The ignorance of one may be supplied by the knowledge of the other; the carelessness of one may be counteracted by the prudence of the other. But the great advantage arising from partnerships is, that capital accumulates faster; there can be a greater division of labor in a large establishment; there will be less proportionate expense the firm will be able to gain a greater amount of credit; and more confidence will be placed in their honor and integrity. It is very rare that a dishonest failure is made by a firm.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

West Prussian Universities.

The principal professors having rejected Government interference, have proceeded to discuss the reform of the scholastic system, and determined that all plans of public instruction, from the lowest charity school to the principal university, must form an organic whole; that this general system must emanate from the highest authority, but that the selection of tutors, &c., as well as the payment of their stipends, must be left to the option of the parish or district in which the school is situated. That in order that the children of indigent persons may not be excluded from the higher seminaries, the payment shall not, as heretofore, be stated, but shall vary according to the resources of the parents. That a university education shall no longer be deemed indispensable to the admission into the higher offices of either church or state, but that every competent person, whether educated by a private tutor, in a private school, or otherwise, shall be eligible. These various propositions the heads of town have resolved to incorporate in an address, which is to be submitted to the German Parliament.

The Chinese Language.

This language is found by Philologists to present some of the most remarkable phenomena in the whole field of Philology. It is not an old language in a state of decay, but an infant language, stunted or arrested in the first stage of development. It was probably written at an earlier period of its existence than any other. Prof. Andrews says, we must go to it to see what a language is in its infancy. It is the Lilliput of languages, the early invention of writing having acted upon it as the Chinese bandaging does upon the feet of the Chinese fencible. This remarkable language, as spoken, has no more than 450 words, which, by slight variations of tone, are increased to 2,303. Yet the Chinese converse with each other freely and upon all subjects, and in writing they use no less than 30,000 characters, that is to say, each spoken word has from 20 to 200 methods of representation, according to the various meanings which it has, precisely as the English words red, right, write, bright, are written differently and mean differently, while, as a spoken word, they are all one.

Converts from Romanism.

On the 8th instant, two ladies, residents of Liverpool, openly denounced the errors of Popery, in Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead; and on Friday last, during divine service at the same church, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chamberlain to "His Holiness the Pope," read his recantation, and was admitted into the communion of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church" happily established in this land. About seven years ago, the Rev. J. Baylee, incumbent of Trinity Church, engaged in controversy with Dr. Butler, on the errors of Romanism; the doctor has since been to Rome, and lately to Ireland, on his return from which, he called upon Mr. Baylee, and voluntarily expressed his intention of becoming a member of the Church of England. His conversion has made a great sensation, as he was accounted one of the most able disputants in the Romish Church.—*Mail.*

The Evil of Want of Understanding between Husband and Wife.

During the sale at Store, a beautiful statue of Venus rising from the sea, which stood in an alcove built on purpose for its reception, was hotly bid for by two rival aspirants until it was knocked down at a considerably higher price than its value. The report is, that the agents represented the Queen and Prince Albert, who each wanted it to present to the other. Prince Albert was the purchaser.—*Builder.*

Good News for Hazel-eyed Girls.

Major Noah says that a hazel eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands, and emerges into love as securely founded as the Rock of Gibraltar. A woman with a hazel eye never slopes from her husband, never chafes, never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own, never finds fault, never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable, and lovely creature. We never knew but one uninteresting and unamiable woman with a hazel eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, "like the little end of nothing whittled down to a point."

The Governor of Ohio has appointed the 23d of November a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

So many ducks are bred in Buckinghamshire, for the London markets, that a sum of £15,000 is annually paid at Aylesbury for young ducklings; and it is said that the wives of the duck-breeders are in the habit of driving their children away from the hearth in order that the ducklings may enjoy the full warmth of the fire.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DECLINE OF HEATHENISM.—It is a remarkable fact, that an impression is prevalent all over most of the uncivilized portions of the world, that the systems of religion are gradually superseding. Their priests have far less authority than formerly; their temples are neglected, and their idols treated with very little reverence. Rev. Dr. Scudder, who, after laboring in India a quarter of a century, has just returned to his country to repair his health, and again returned to Madras, says: "It is a pleasing circumstance that the abominable rite of the burning of widows which has been in different parts of this extensive country. The governor general of India has lately published a proclamation by the Governor of Madras, prohibiting the burning of widows within the territories of the king of Scinde. The political government of the king of Scinde, has also issued orders, priests, made inquiries of them respecting native, and they said the custom was antiquated, and that this custom was prohibited in the Governor's government. If a native takes place in any village, and the Zamindar does not give information to the Sirkar, such Zamindar shall be imprisoned for twelve years; and any Amil having received information of a suttee about to take place, who does not prevent it, shall be deprived of his situation." Female infanticide is also forbidden in Mysore.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. KING.—A letter from this long-tried Missionary to Greece, has just been received by Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Dedham, dated Athens, August 31st, in which he says:

"A few days since I called on the King's Attorney, whose business it is to conduct the prosecution against me on the charge of proselytism, brought against me last year in the 'Orpheus' of London, and who said to me that he intended to have my trial brought on in due time. The day of trial will be one of great interest to me, both as it respects myself personally, and as it respects the cause in which I am engaged."

From the same letter it appears, that, through the generosity of American friends, he has recently put in extensive circulation some important religious documents.

MISSIONARIES FROM NEW YORK.—Rev. Wm. M. Jones and wife sailed from New York on Saturday, 27th inst., in the large Hays, Captain Cuts, for the mission at Hays, under the auspices of the Baptist Free Mission Society, Miss Elizabeth Howard of Ohio, accompanied them, her destination being Port-au-Prince.—Rev. Mr. Cashman and wife sailed on the Hays, for Hays, as missionaries of the Evangelical Society.

FIRST FRUITS OF MISSIONS.—For the last seven years, the amount of contributions raised at the several mission stations of the London Foreign Missionary Society, towards their own support, as appears from the Society's annual reports, has exceeded \$75,000 annually—being nearly one-fifth of the Society's income.

THE JEWS.—The Emperor of Russia has recently issued a ukase creating a Council of Rabbins, the members of which will be chosen by the Government from a list of candidates elected by the grand Jewish communities of the empire. It will be the duty of this Council to decide all questions relative to the laws and customs of the Jewish worship, the functions of the Rabbins, and the appeals which may be made from sentences of divorce pronounced by the synagogues. It will sit at St. Petersburg, and will hold a yearly session of two months.—Intolerance is still rampant in Norway. The Storting has rejected a proposal by its own Commission to grant liberty of worship to all Christians, and permission to Jews to establish themselves in the kingdom.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURE FROM THE OCEAN.—PRICE OF LARD.—We were forcibly struck, while spending a few days, last season, in the pleasant neighborhood of New Haven, Conn., with the uniformly magnificent views of Indian corn, that everywhere met the eye. From the constantly varying surface of hill and dale, rocky eminences, and marshy plains, and the number of small, landed proprietors, occupying the land, the crops, though numerous were not extensive. But, as the land is the most luxuriant growth, and would yield from 60 to 80, and perhaps 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

This luxuriant growth is exclusively the result of the application of fish and sea-weed. The latter is thrown upon the shore by storms, or, what is more usual, is gathered from the rocks, far below the surface of the water, by those who make it a business to dig up the seaweed, for the purpose of selling it to the farmers. The fish are principally the mackerels, that come upon the whole eastern coast in countless shoals during the summer months. But with these a great variety of other fish are brought to shore in the capacious nets that are used. We saw young sharks, of considerable size and number, among vast multitudes of others that were taken in a single haul, and we thought them much more appropriately employed in feeding crows to feed children, than feeding on men.

The practice above noted, has raised the price of land from \$15 or \$20 per acre, to \$75 and \$100. It shows, conclusively, the advantage to be derived by an intelligent husbandry, whose attention is awake to every object that can be enlisted for the promotion of its interests.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO MEND CROCKERY WARE.—Take care that the fractured edges of the vessel are not snipped, nor suffered to contract dirt; for if a dirty dish, or cup, be broken, it is almost, but not quite, a hopeless case; wash it gently, and thoroughly with soap and water, and with soft water, and let it dry without wiping. The pieces should then be fitted together as soon as possible, and kept in their places by winding firmly over the bowl, or stem, a strong thread, or piece of twine, put the broken article into a boiler,