

Sr. CLAIREVILLE, October 18th, 1853.  
MILLER PENNINGTON, Esq.  
Dear Sir—  
As a committee appointed for that purpose we take this method of signifying to you the satisfaction of the Agricultural Society for your appropriate and interesting address delivered upon the occasion of your late Fair. We are authorized to tender you our united thanks and gratitude, and to solicit from you, at their instance, a copy for publication.

Very truly yours,  
NICHOLAS COOPER,  
ELI V. CLEAVER,  
CLIFFORD ARICK, Com.

Sr. CLAIREVILLE, Oct. 18th, 1853.  
GENTLEMEN—

Your polite note soliciting a copy of my agricultural address for publication is received.

Having prepared it during the hurry of a busy court, I am not vain enough to believe that it has sufficient merit to appear in public print, but I am not at liberty to decline your flattering request, and herewith furnish you the manuscript address.

Yours respectfully,  
MILLER PENNINGTON.

Nicholas Cooper,  
Eli V. Cleaver,  
Clifford Arick, } Committee.

ADDRESS  
Of Miller Pennington, delivered before the Belmont County Agricultural Society at its 5th Annual Fair, October 6th, 1853.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—

The occasion which has brought us together is one of great interest, practical importance, social utility, and we have reason to believe, of lasting benefit. When we compare the advantages and privileges enjoyed by us with that veteran race of pioneers who with matted and axle leveled the huge, dense forest, braved dangers, cleared the ground and put upon the face of nature the marks of civilization; we should do as "Sthenelus is made to do in Homer, return thanks to God that we are better off than our fathers."

Better off in physical comforts, social enjoyments and the means of education; but in many virtues, in great integrity, in firm resolves and moral courage, we will do well to follow in the light of the good example of the first settlers of our country. They nobly fulfilled the destiny which awaited them—performed with heroic courage the work which was allotted unto them to do, and if we perform our part of the great duties of life as well, posterity will rejoice and return thanks.

This is a world of uses and effects, and we should witness with pleasure every new development in science, every new discovery of truth, every progress that is made for the better condition and advancement of mankind. We should remember that we are all born for some useful purpose, to some useful end; that for man was made this rich and beautiful earth, all things in the universe for instruction, and may the influence we are exerting, the examples we are setting, the ideas we are promulgating like the grains of wheat in the hands of the Egyptian mummy, bless posterity through centuries after. Fear not to cultivate your soil, plant your fruit trees, improve your farms and decorate your grounds with choice shrubbery, if you do not live to enjoy it, there are those coming after you who will wear your forms and your features that will. The light of a long experience is before us and we cannot escape responsibility if we would. Galileo was imprisoned for proclaiming that the sun was the centre of our planetary system, Newton ridiculed for his doctrine of the laws of gravitation, Paine denounced as worse than visionary for his construction of the Steamboat which now "walks the waters as a thing of life."

So it has been in all the important discoveries in science—in the invention of the best labor-saving machines, and in the promulgation of the great principles of civil and religious liberty; have met in the beginning the most determined opposition. We may boast of all the glory and learning of antiquity, we may bring it all in fash review before us, from the earliest dawn, down to the landing of the Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock and New England shores in 1620.

Yet there has been accomplished upon this American continent within the last two hundred years, more of great intellectual achievements—more of sublime moral heroisms—more of useful inventions and scientific discoveries—more of progress in the great business of agriculture and social development. More for the reign of peace and good will to men than in all the sixteen hundred years that preceded. The application of steam to navigation, and its other endless variety of uses—the discovery of the "Spinning Jenny" by Arkwright the peppy barber of Manchester—the improvement in printing presses, the construction of railroads and telegraphs, to say nothing of the other long list of useful inventions and scientific discoveries; all the fruits of nearly the last fifty years, have done more for the spread of knowledge, the progress of science, and the development of the world's wealth, and adapting it to the uses of man; than any other four fold period in the world's history.

That this Anglo-Saxon race upon this American continent are born to a great destiny is every day verified by the wonder and power of their achievements; whether in the pursuits of peace, or in the bloody strife upon the battle field, the glory and greatness of their deeds far exceeds all Grecian all Roman fame. Our age is one of searching inquiry, when nothing is taken upon trust, but every thing tested by the touch stone of reason, and theories and practices must agree.

Our city of refuge, that which dignifies our country and makes her liberties secure, is our Common School System. "Other nations may boast of their magnificent gems and monster diamonds, this our Kohinoor—this our mountain of light, not matched indeed as a prize for a barbarous foe—not designed only to deck a royal brow, or to irradiate a Crystal Palace; but whose pure and penetrating rays illumines every brow, enlightens every mind, and cheers every heart and heartens every step upon the neck of every son and daughter in the land." There is no avocation in life where knowledge from a well cultivated brain can be so usefully and advantageously applied as in the business of agriculture. The Farmer should not only know the value, quality and capacity of the soil he cultivates, but the anatomy and adaptation to climate and circumstance of every animal intended for his use. There is more force in his head than in his hands, and it is the proper application of both that yields him permanent prosperity and a just reward for his labor.

To a proper division of labor, to the elevation of the laborer, to the recognizing of all pursuits in the line of an honest calling for livelihood, and to the protection and advancement of the Mechanic arts and Science of agriculture—to witness the skill and enjoy the labor of the people; have we assembled at this our fifth annual fair to testify our admiration and regard. In 1797 the Marquis d'Avex under the direction of the Emperor Napoleon collected together his tapestries, porcelains and other articles of French manufacture and erected the "Temple of Industry" for their exhibition. After which time with the exception of England, fairs were held in all parts of Europe, in Asia and Africa. But were all insignificant compared with the beginning of that new era, and the awakening of that new interest in the opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in May, 1851.

Battles lost and victories gained have often changed the whole destiny of nations and made new starting points in their progress; but the assembling together of Representatives from all Nations and every kindred, with samples of their skill, and the fruits of their industry upon that memorable occasion, when in the presence of twenty-five thousand people, the Sovereign Head of the English Government proclaimed the "Exhibition opened," has I believe given the world a new start in the direction of universal peace and turned the public mind to the necessity of greater encouragement and advancement of the arts and business of agriculture. Nothing can be productive of greater good than the frequent assembling together not only different nations, but people of the same country and interchanging opinions upon all questions that interest mankind. For the spirit of Freedom like the breath of life breathed into our nostrils by Almighty God is animating the nations of the earth and elevating their minds and affections to a higher and better destiny than the arbitrary will of a Despot or the combined council of monarchs. To be free and speak the language of a freeman and enjoy the protection of this inalienable birth-right is the inestimable privilege of an American citizen—whether a citizen by adoption or by birth-right, whether upon the high seas or in the land of Tyrants, if he asks for protection, in the glorious words of Capt. Ingraham, "he shall have it." And these annual Fairs which gladden our hearts, and make us form new resolves for greater improvement, are the sure precursors of that good time coming when the banners of Peace, Agriculture and Prosperity shall "float upon our stars and stripes upon every sea and in every land under the whole Heavens."

Why, Mr. President, it but a few years since you and others labored with a zeal commendable out of doors and through the public press, for the establishment of a permanent Agricultural Society in Belmont County, and the necessity and economy in the introduction of better stock. Now, sir, I know that you rejoice, and what person present does not rejoice to have the opportunity to witness this exhibition which does honor to our county and reflects great credit upon the taste and industry of the Managers, who without compensation, have devoted much of their time to the preparation of what we now behold. Seventy-five county fairs are held this year in the State of Ohio, far exceeding in number those of any other State. And at this very time in the great city of New York is opened the World's Fair, where you may gaze and examine with admiration and great benefit, samples of skill and industry from all the diversified fields and work-shops of human labor. It is worthy of remark that the master-workman in Marble Statuary, to whom the premium is pre-eminently due is Powers, a native of our own State. And in inventive genius, in all that is useful in the Mechanic Arts—in all that pertains to agriculture, our own Country like our own great Washington is without an equal in the world. Those that have means cannot better employ it than to take even one look upon the Crystal Palace and all the work of genius and skill and art that it contains. Let us learn to practice the great truth that without labor, nothing useful nothing good can be done, and that proper education consists in a full development of the Physical, intellectual and moral man—that the mechanic in resting from the toil of the day, may enjoy the consolation that the stary Heavens were spread out before him for his use and instruction—that the Farmer may know that in proportion as he applies his intellect with his labor his harvests will be unto him. The application of science to agriculture has produced and is daily producing a wonderful change, both in the ease of cultivating, and in the field products of the soil. How long since the old bar-bear and wooden mould board plough went out of fashion! how long since that nothing but the sickle was used in the harvest field, and almost as much grain lost as saved, with the familiar remark that what did not go into the barn would go into the smoke-hole! And the time is just upon us that the scythe and the cradle are giving way to the Reaping and Mowing Machines with a greater economy of time and money. New inventions and labor saving machines are but adding new blessings to the world—giving new directions to labor, & enlarging the sphere or rather pointing to the true sphere of his finite and immortal destiny. When the iron horse began snorting upon his track the cry of alarm was heard by the owner of every leading for his stock—but when horses were in greater demand or commanded a higher price. Every new improvement begets new obligations and new wants, and thus we may go on advancing until the people of the next century will wonder at the stupid progress of this.

Let the significant fact be proclaimed that in nearly all this Republic, education is not confined, to either sex or class, and that the future, destiny, of America; will be guided, and controlled by well educated men, and well educated women. No wonder Tyrants despots, feel uneasy, and art Tyrants that marshal their forces, to combat the principles of free government which are finding their way with lightning speed to the remotest corners of the earth, and giving courage & strength to the oppressed, every where to wake up, and like the Patriots of our own glorious revolution, take for their motto, "Liberty or Death."

All we feel the new impulse and are guided by the genius of the destiny which awaits us. One class moves too slow, or rather, too fast. And generally the truth, and the right lies between; so after all it is a wise arrangement as in Philosophy, so in society, there is the centrifugal and centrifugal force. Our progress is astonishing, look what has been accomplished, within the memory of living men—the first child born of American parents West of the Allegheny mountains until within the last year lived in the Miami valley as

among a population of nearly two millions, who witnessed growing up, under his own eye a City of one hundred and thirty five thousand People. And there are those living in our own country who met here the tomahawk and savage yell, and now they behold the wilderers converted into one of the most lovely countries, that the eye of man can look upon. BELMONT COUNTY assumed its name, and civil distinction, as early as Sept. 7, 1802. We now have 36000 of a population, 5823 dwellings, 2552 cultivated farms, about 25000 farmers, 334,404 acres of real estate valued in 1853 for taxation at \$7,903,554. We have over 400,000 bushels of wheat for annual exportation, and the whole amount of our taxable property is \$13,000,000; the increase in value of our real estate in the last six years has been over thirty one per cent. One of the greatest blessings of our country is that our lands are divided up into small farms, and we have here no large land-holders and land monopolies to crush the enterprising spirit of those who are seeking by honest toil a just reward for their labor.

To own the land we live on, to improve the soil and plant with our own hands the fruit trees, to behold as the reward of our industry the green meadow and the ripening harvest, with the right and fee-simple of it all vesting safely in one's own blood, and one's own bone, "is a consolation that gives vigor and energy to life, and brings peace and plenty around the fire-side of the domestic hearth. The debtor is to a great extent the slave of the creditor, and the poor tenant of the large land-holder. In Europe it is the most accursed of all tyrannies, it not only takes the bread out of the children's mouths, but denies the millions the cultivation of their intellects, because it robs them of the means. Think of it, men with strong muscles, and willing hands and hearts, struggling with famine, and their immortal minds unable to spell the name of their Creator. Attribute all this to the scarcity of food! No, no! Break down the land monopoly of Europe, give her people the means of education, and they will rise up with the strength of a new manhood, and health and prosperity will brighten up their emaciated countenances.

The prospect of Land reform is one of the cheering evidences of the upward progress of the times; and here in OLD BELMONT where land is divided into quarter and half-quarter sections, with a warranty deed or a patent from the government in the pocket of him who lives upon it, within the sound of the church bell, and the height of the school-house, with an inexhaustible soil that grows every variety of grain and every variety of fruit; with a climate free from the visitation of contagious epidemics, and with a population as yet living nearly all in the country, should be itself a matter of annual rejoicing.

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802, with her soil ever dedicated to Freedom under the ever-blessed Ordinance of 1787. She is now the third State and in the next census will be the 2d. She has nearly two millions of population, 39,964 sq. miles, 10,000,000 of acres of land in cultivation, at a cash value of \$1,500,000,000; in the number of bushels of wheat and corn, sheep and horses she is the premium State in the Union. The whole amount of revenue derived from exports in the United States is \$26,000,000; while that of Ohio is annually over \$40,000,000—\$16,000,000 of which is from the sale of wheat and flour alone.

I shall not attempt to portray our future destiny, bright and glorious it will be just in proportion as we obey that Divine Maxim, "that righteousness alone exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any People." It always has been so, it always will be so, that national sins and transgressions will meet the day of retributive Justice, it is as necessary and as certain in its coming as Death. Thus, Jefferson said that if God had a chosen people it was the tillers of the soil; yet there has been no interest so shamefully neglected by the Government as this. About eighty per cent of the entire revenue is spent to keep up the Army and Navy Departments; and with the exception of a few hundred dollars in the shape of Patent Office Reports, nothing for Agriculture.

Millions have been spent in exploring unknown seas; and fishing from barbarous and savage tribes some useless relic unto us, but precious unto them; while the great interest of mankind could not get from our rulers one favorable notice.

These UNITED STATES, whose territory is now encompassed with the waters of both oceans—with the best form of Government ever tried upon earth—the asylum for the oppressed of every land—with Bennington, Yorktown and Bunker Hill, watered with the blood of Patriots falling in defence of Heaven's truths; has a great mission and duty to perform.

To establish Justice, provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare was put in the very Preamble of the Constitution as the main inducements for the formation of the Union. How is the Government to be sustained? how are the People to live, and be made happy and prosperous, except through the instrumentality of agriculture?—it is our life blood, and the fountain that supplies all the necessities as well as blessings of life. Premiums are sometimes offered for the best essay on rains, the motion or direction of some planet, or some other speculative question, which must forever remain inscrutable to finite minds; but when did the Government ever offer a premium for the best essay on the science of Agriculture!

What we want, and what it is the duty of the Government to grant without further delay is an AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Where the interest of all this great business in its different ramifications could be cared for. While the Secretary of War, the Navy, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, were making their annual reports to Congress; there should be one made upon this—one that would raise a voice upon the floor of Congress that would be heard, and so that henceforth it would be said that the force engaged in the business of agriculture, constituted the right arm proper of the nation, its sure defence at home and abroad, for it deals with weapons more potent than bayonets and cannon balls, and has in it the light which all hearts are seeking in.

I would go farther and demand that out of the National treasury money be appropriated for the purchase of suitable quantities of lands in proper locations, to be under the control of the Agricultural Department, for experimental purposes, to be used in the preparation and cultivation of the soil, the raising of fruit, stock, or the adaptation of any machinery connected therewith. Let it be as it were a great Normal School where young men could be educated, and every invention tested by actual experiment before it

Independent of our towns we can well support in Belmont County in all the comforts of civilized life, our hundred thousand of a population.

This is no fancy sketch, there are those living who will witness the reality. Let, therefore, the ambition of every Farmer be to double the quantity of bushels upon the soil he cultivates rather than double his acres, and there is nothing easier to do, I invite you at least to try the experiment. In the days of wooden mould boards and bar-shares there was some excuse for the furrow only being six inches deep—but now that we have the sub-soil and other valuable improved ploughs, the farmer is without justification if he does not turn up the virgin clay, and convert it into healthy productive soil.

We have agricultural and commercial advantages of the very highest character; and we have but to reach out our hands and means, and our energies, and our hills and valleys will unlock the coffers of their wealth.

Sir, did the eye of man ever rest upon a sceptor (save the Universe) which filled his heart with so many sublime emotions, as upon the face of a County covered with neat farm houses, well arranged and highly cultivated fields, fine stock and fruit in abundance! Cities are necessary as places of Merchandise and Commercial dealing, but he who does not seek the country for his own habitation and for the education and training of his children, denies himself of one half of the true blessings of life and takes the imminent hazard of bequeathing to posterity the vice and influence of a bad example.

I have spoken of the agricultural interests of the country, but am not to be understood as overlooking other branches of mechanical industry, or in the least underrating their equal importance. For whether a man be a tiller of the soil, a digger in the mine, a merchant at the counter, or a mechanic or laborer in any branch of useful industry; he is entitled to equal respect and equal protection.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

If the ladies were not present and I were capable, it would be my duty as well as pleasure to speak praises unto them for the important part they have taken to make this occasion so interesting; and we should open our eyes with congratulation that they are seeking a wider range and larger influence, that the prejudice, engendered against her equality in feudal times is like the mist from the mountain top fast passing away. To the women of Belmont County do we, therefore, earnestly appeal for the prosperity and perpetual continuance of our Fair, their presence and patronage will place it beyond the possibility of a failure. Without wishing to trespass long upon your time, let us look beyond the limits of our own County to that of our State.

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should be patented by the Government. This would save us from many a burning patent should not be excepted. We have our Colleges and Seminars of learning for the education of the young men and young women and they are well; but how often is it the case that the result of their teaching leads their pupils to put a false estimate upon manual labor; how often is it that many of those who join the learned professions; for the want of professional engagements, set upon store boxes whittle and talk politics rather than betake themselves for a livelihood to physical toil! While we would not underrate the value and necessity of these institutions of learning, we would say that the noblest edifice you could rear on this American Continent, that which would be the most lasting in its benefits and most enduring in its fame; would be one in which Lectures should be delivered and knowledge imparted, to the youth of our land of both sexes, in all the Departments of this Heaven blessed field of human labor. When the anatomy and quality of every domestic animal could be known without a trip to Europe.

I had almost said that it was a disgrace to our country that we had not in the whole land even one agricultural museum! And if it were not for the treatise of Dr. Youatt, an Englishman, we could not even read about the diseases and anatomy of the horse the most valuable of all domestic animals. It is time we had taken a step in this matter and no longer suffer this stigma to rest upon our country.

On the Banks of the picturesque Hudson, not far from the City of New York, you may behold a light-house, musket and cannon ball, and all the "pomp and circumstance of war," on inquiry what does all this mean, you will be told, that is "West Point," where young men are educated at the expense of the Government for the battle field! And if you will stand on the Banks of the Potomac amidst that grand scenery at Harper's Ferry; you will see in a narrow valley between the river and the mountain, a long row of costly stone buildings; you will hear the noise of many hammers and the whiz of busy machinery, your curiosity is excited and you go in for you may; and what do you see—all the implements of war ready for use—all made there, you would think enough to supply all the armies of the world. Who pays for all this? Uncle Sam—it is all under his tender care. While we give no opinion upon this occasion as to the propriety of these work-shops of human destruction in this age of christian civilization; it is not demanding enough to say that an equal amount of the revenues of this government should be expended in the promotion of the interests of agriculture—give it the dignity and influence of Governmental patronage, and young men who have "West Point" appetites, and thirst for military glory, will learn that the road to usefulness is through the instrumentality of this "right arm" of the nation.

If you, Gentlemen, Managers of the Agricultural Society, accomplish the noble and you have in view—if you can enlist the thirty-five hundred farmers in Belmont County in favor of the enterprise—in favor of bringing to light the treasure and prosperity that now lies unconscious in our hills and valleys; you will make our County not only the first in the State, but the home of every comfort and every virtue.

Take a comprehensive view of this whole subject, encourage and protect the glorious work of cultivating the earth and glorifying and adapting it to the uses of man. Let the star of Agriculture be in the ascendant. Liberty and good government every where prevail; and Peace and plenty will bless the nations of the Earth.

From the Panamé Star.  
GOLD IN THE AMAZON.

In the last summary of Peruvian news, we gave some information relative to the extraordinary discovery of gold in the bed of the river Amazon. Since then we published, in the Spanish part of our paper, a letter giving further particulars relative thereto, which being of considerable interest, we translate to-day, although we in no way vouch for the correctness of the statements contained therein. The letter is dated at Chachapoyas, Aug. 17, 1853, and reads as follows:

"Don Mariano Aguilar left this on the 10th inst., to commence the opening of the road to the river Amazon, with the \$2,050 granted by the State for that purpose.

"The important day which shall enrich the North is near, and within two months we shall be on the shores of the river Santiago de Borja traveling over its golden sands, and in the midst of the rich and fertile plains of the majestic Amazon.

A person traveling by the River Ucayali, for Paruru, has discovered, a short distance from the shore of said river, a chalk hill, which at first appeared to him to be of little importance, but as a pastime, he took several pieces for examination, when, what was his surprise and finding a gold ring on his finger apparently converted into silver.

At once struck him that this earth must contain quick-silver, and he continued to inspect further into the hill, until his surprise was further increased by coming at length to a lake of fine quicksilver, of some twenty yards in circumference, and on more minute examination, he found in various parts of the hill, drops of quicksilver filtering through a kind of yellow earth, partly concealed among the herbs.

Within five days Dr. Renia will be en route with a sufficient force to commence the work at the rich copper mine of Chachapoyas. It is expected in this Province that these mines will, within two months, prove a second Copiapo, in respect to these same copper veins, which contain an alloy of 1,800 marks.

Fifty years ago a man excavated the vein to the depth of fourteen yards, and the result was that the layer of copper disappeared, changing to pure silver. From this silver, the ornaments of the church of this city, still in existence, were made. The discoverer worked alone, and after his death no one was able to discover the mouth of the mine. In this way it is expected that Dr. Renia will, without doubt, having worked through the copper layer, meet with a compact bed of silver.

In conclusion it is said that within sixty days the gold washings of Santiago de Borja will be discovered, & the hill of Chachapoyas will be reduced to solid silver, and afterward the quicksilver mines of Ucayali.

A SCHEME FOR AN ASSOCIATION OF ENGLISH AUTHORS.—In France there is an association of people of letters, but in England, as yet, there is none. It is high time, however, that authors should associate themselves together, to attend in common to the management of their common interests. Their committee would decide upon manuscripts, and would undertake their being subscribed

for. Instead of having a great number of book-shops which ruin each other, there would be vast entrepots, and the expenses, including rent, salaries to clerks, and gas, would be saved equally to authors and to the public. The establishment of fitting relations with the colonies in a literary field of view would render them a valuable field of action; writings of importance would be the consequence, and light would be diffused among the people with much more ease and certainty than at present. We should have reviews differently composed and directed, compared with what is the case at present, without intending to pass a censure on the spirit which presides over the editing of periodical publications. The booksellers had better not throw the first stone. Perhaps they might all find a lucrative business in the association; but risk would be no longer suspended over their heads, and they would no longer have occasion to waste their intellect upon niggardly resources.

This, Sir, is the sketch of an idea which, under the shield of your journal, may one day be developed, and I should wish to see it worked out. Aristocratic authors who have a name ready made, and who would grasp the monopoly of publication, would refuse us their adhesion, but they would be obliged to yield to the altered course of things.

London Advertiser.

REFUSAL OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST TO BE SWORN ON THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—A good deal of surprise was excited yesterday in the Revision Court, by the conduct of a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who refused to be sworn on the authorized version of the Scriptures. The Rev. impugner came forward to sustain his right to vote as an elector for the City of Dublin, claiming a qualification by right of occupation of a portion of the dwelling house attached to the Chapel of Lower Exchange at. On being handed the Testament in use in the Court, the Rev. gentleman produced a copy of the Douay Bible, on which he desired to be sworn, alleging that the oath taken on the Protestant version would not be binding on his conscience, inasmuch as it was not a true and correct one. The case was allowed to stand over for the present—the Assistant or Revising Barrister, however, expressing his opinion that no one had a right to urge such an objection. A case occurred recently, he said, in the House of Commons, in which the Speaker insisted on a party, who professed a creed of his own, being sworn on the authorized version of the Scriptures. This case has excited great attention in England, as the same has happened in Limerick.

ITALY.

It may be recalled that the celebrated violinist Paganini died of Nice, about fourteen years ago, and that the Bishop refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground because he had died without receiving the sacrament. Paganini's executors had the body removed to a private place, and commenced legal proceedings to obtain right of sepulture. The Court of Nice having decided against them, they appealed to the Archiepiscopal Court of Genoa which reversed the sentence of the lower Court, and ordered the body to be buried in the cemetery. On this the Court of Nice appealed to the Court at Turin, which, however, has confirmed the burial. As a last resource, the Court of Nice has appealed to a tribunal of judges to be nominated by the Pope.

Heiskell & Co. of Wheeling. Extensive Dry Goods House.

THE FROSTY MORNINGS AND EVENINGS have come; the cold days are coming, and the cool ones have come. So have Heiskell & Co's goods; and the cry is still they come! They have been coming for several days—coming thick and fast as the Autumn leaves that flutter in the breeze—reminding us that the rich warm fabrics to be found in a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods are essential to our comfort. The people who crowd up that way wonder fast at the immense piles of goods, and then that such valuable and dainty articles should be entrusted to the mercies of Railroads and Express. But so it is, Heiskell stops short of nothing necessary to rival the best Houses East or West. Even the ladies who go there with the most enormous expectations, come away in ecstasies. There are even lovely new styles of linen bonnets, such elegant La Perle ribbons, such gorgeous bonnet and sleeve flouncings—but, bless us, we don't know the names of half of those queer delectable fashions, and if we did we wouldn't have room to mention them. Call and see for yourselves.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Breadstiff Gate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A correspondent of the St. Johns (N. B.) News, writing from Shediac, Sept. 30, gives the following account of the late terrible gale in the Gulf:

"Through the columns of your paper, it may not be uninteresting to give you a brief history of the dark North, as you have termed it. On the 28th inst., that beautiful sheet of water, viz: Shediac harbor, had the appearance of a calm and untroubled surface, apparently in a state of immovable composure, with several vessels riding at anchor, unconscious of what was at hand. The large barque Evergreen of Whitley, Carling master; the barques Enterprise, Mary, and Recovery—the three latter with railroad material on board, and the Evergreen taking in deal; also the brigantine James Murphy, and several smaller vessels were lying at anchor, and all apparently in a state of safety, but before twelve o'clock the same night, this beautiful sheet of water was aroused from its slumber and commenced its warfare with a powerful northeast wind and heavy rain, notifying the bold sailor to prepare for a battle. However, the good ships one and all stood in bold array, until the following day at ten o'clock A. M., when a retreat took place, the breeze freshened up into a terrific gale of wind and driving rain. The schooner Slaughter, Galang, master, drove on shore near St. John's Mill; the schooner Wasp, belonging to W. W. Lord, Esq., Charlottetown, drove on shore near St. John's long wharf; the Prince Edward's Island packet Rival, Welch, master, drove ashore on Mine's Point; the barque Evergreen dragged both anchors and grounded on the flats off Mine's Point, lower hold full of deals—will have to be discharged by chain and lost one anchor, let go another; the mouth of the Shediac river channel, surrounded on soft bottom; has a full cargo of railroad iron on board, and will be easily got off when the cargo is taken out.

Many fences were blown down; also, a large frame house gear seventy feet long, and two

stories high, in the course of erection by the Railroad Company, blew down with a tremendous crash, about 11 o'clock A. M., making a great havoc of the timber.

At Cocagne, James Long, Esq., and Mr. Seely had taken a beautiful new brig, called the Annabel Davis, crossing the bridge, the day previous, which was lying at anchor when the storm came on, and drove the brig against the bridge, which drove in the bulwarks, and did others injuries to the vessel, and the pressure of the brig against the bridge moved the top over some four or five feet.

At Buctouche a schooner from below Bowser's; also Capt. Dixon's schooner was drove on shore near Little Bridge. The schr. Neptune, of Shediac, Capt. Hashly, lying at anchor mid-bay, with loss of boat, stowrs flying at half mast high, at 10 A. M. 30th; wind blowing so hard no boat is able to go off to her. A brig is ashore on the outside of Buctouche beach, close reefed main top sail, and guns firing. A schooner is ashore not far from the brig, with sails set. The inhabitants on shore think all hands are lost, in consequence of sails standing. Smith's pilot boat is gone off, wind blowing hard and raining. A very great freshet—every river and brook apparently doing its utmost to assail in filling up the mighty ocean.

Wm. Hannington's mill dam broke on Howard's brook; Welling's mill dam broke on Shediac river, doing serious injury to the mill and wharves, and carried away a quantity of lumber; several rafts, logs and lumber broke up and drove on shore, belonging to Scovils and others.

A French lad, about twenty years of age, by the name of Galang, fell off a log in Welling's mill pond on the 26th ult., and was drowned. A pole was handed him by a comrade, but he did not take hold of it, and made no effort to save himself.

A despatch to the News Room furnishes the following additional particulars: "The schooner Happy Return, Rodgers, master, from Bedouque, with a cargo of oats, bound for Miramichi, is ashore and stranded on the end of Buctouche beach. A brig, belonging to Exeter and bound to Miramichi, is ashore on the sands beyond ordinary tides about half way between Buctouche bar and Chockfast river."

America & foreign Reaping Machines.

Although the British reaping machine of the Rev. P. Bell, as noticed by us, in its trial this year before the Royal Agricultural Society in England, in competition with our countrymen; McCormick and Hussey's, bore off the prize, we are of opinion that in many respects it is not equal to the American Reaping Machines. There is also no resemblance between them, and those who have said the Americans borrowed; because Bell's was some years older, have been entirely mistaken.

Bell's reaper cuts with a clipping shear motion, the American machines cut with a sawing action. Bell's machine is driven by the horses (which push it) the American machine is drawn by the horses. The Scotch reaper uses a reel and carries the cut grain away by an endless apron, but McCormick's machine lays down the cut grain in gravelled one side. In the late trial before the Royal Agricultural Society, the judges were pleased with Bell's reaper because the horses did not tread down the grain, and really because it cut better than any machine on the ground; but we are inclined to believe that this was greatly owing to the superior construction of a single machine, for in a trial before the Highland Agricultural Society, in Scotland, on the 6th of last month, although Bell's again took the first prize, the second was awarded to McCormick's who had only a single machine, while there were three of Bell's, two of which were surpassed by the American one. There can be no doubt but Mr. Bell deserves great credit for his invention; we would not pluck a single chaplet from his brow as a most deserving inventor, and we do not when we say "the American reaping machine is superior to his in many respects;" we only do justice to the latter. For example: it is very difficult to set and keep Bell's knives in order; his machine is also heavier and more complicated, and certainly all our reapers are heavy and clumsy enough. The American machine therefore is less expensive at first, and is easier kept in repair, and these are very important considerations for all agriculturists.

The judges of the Highland Agricultural Society speak of McCormick's machine in the most flattering terms, and do not seem to be tainted with the least prejudice as to its American birth. With respect to all the reaping machines we have yet seen; it is our opinion that there is great room for improvement on the very best of them.

By English and Scotch papers recently received by us, we perceive that Mr. McCormick has arrived in Scotland, and challenged Bell's reaper to another trial. The challenge is not in the form of a bet, but couched in the respectful language of a lover of fair play, and one who has confidence in his own invention.

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