

be encountered by those who do not ascend the celestial heights, and overcome all things.

V.—Why, how is that?

Eld. F.—Because the difficulties that are not overcome always continue to be in the way, until they are overcome. There is only one way to overcome these difficulties, and for ever put them under our feet. Abraham's family order furnishes us the true pattern, fully attested and approved by Jesus Christ the Father. No permanent and peaceful civil government can spring from any other order. If there are difficulties to be encountered in establishing the family order of Abraham, those difficulties are fewer, and more easily overcome than they could be in any other order.

V.—Is there, then, no hope of those who do not overcome and enter into this order, that they will never enjoy permanent peace and unalloyed prosperity?

Eld. F.—There is only one true and living way to unsullied bliss. Jesus Christ is that way, and Abraham saw it and was glad; and walked in it, and commanded his household to do the same.

V.—If I understand the Scriptures, Mr. Freeman, even Abraham's family did not all harmonize in one common happy order?

Eld. F.—Very true, Hagar and her child were cast out. Hagar could not bear with becoming humility the privilege of becoming the mother of a portion of Abraham's offspring; hence, wisdom dictated a separation for a season. Let those of low degree rejoice wherein they are exalted, but let them not despise their superiors for that unfruitfulness which it is out of their power to help. But Hagar and her Ishmaelitic race had the blessings which they deserved. All who do not enter into the family order of Abraham, which is an order of endless lives, will, however, enjoy all the blessings they deserve. But God will never suffer the misconduct of some to prevent the progress and happiness of others. But if Abraham, by obedience to the commandments of God, can take the greatest share of his wives and concubines with their children to a celestial order of purity, wealth, dominion, and bliss, who is harmed by it? No one, surely.

[To be continued.]

Pestilence and Plague.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—AVRUL.—The march, on this occasion, has been from Persia direct; and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence it came to us the most melancholy reports: As many as thirty thousand of the inhabitants are said to have fled from the city.

On Sunday, one hundred and seventy coffins were lying in the brooding sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous!

At Now Orleans, for the four weeks ending Aug. 22, the total number of deaths was 4,164; of which 3,669 were of yellow fever; and mortality fearfully on the increase. Two hundred and ninety five were buried in one day.

Natchez, Aug. 20. Up to the present time there has been over two hundred deaths; which is an enormous mortality, considering that the population is only 5,000. Great panic among the people.

Two thirds of our compositors are either down with the fever, or their families are afflicted with the same terrible disease. This accounts for the meagre aspect of our columns; and as for obtaining assistance, that is entirely out of the question. There is not a printer to be had in town, either for love or money.—[N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 19.]

Thus shall this earth be made waste and empty, and mourn under the loss of its inhabitants. O ye people of the world! and ye nations!—why is this desolation?—and, "where will it end?" ye well may ask yourselves: for ye have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant; and ye have turned a deaf ear to the warning voices; rejected the gospel, and smitten and afflicted God's people; and slain His apostles and prophets—whose blood cries for vengeance, and will be required at your hands.

Therefore mock, and laugh; for the cup of your iniquity is nearly full, and your desolation is at hand.

O ye wise and prudent men! Where is your wisdom? Are your eyes closed, and your ears deaf, and your hearts hardened, that you cannot see, nor hear, nor understand the times, and the signs thereof? Will you not listen, nor give heed at all, until destruction inevitable overtakes you?

God hath a recompense with all nations; and the priest and the people, the king and his subject, the bond and the free, the master and his mistress, the mobber, the murderer, and all that do wickedly, and rebel against God, and disregard the voice of His servants sent unto them,—shall feel His wrath, and be rewarded ten fold for all the wrongs, and oppressions they have done. And in the day of their calamity, God will laugh, and mock when their fear cometh.

[?]—"We wish," says the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, "that Mr. Dickens could be persuaded for once, if only for the sake of variety and truth to nature, to become acquainted with one decent minister of any denomination, and give us his portrait as an offset to the disgusting hypocrites he delights to paint. Is there no such thing as an honest man in England preaching the Gospel?"

Mr. Dickens, no doubt, speaks of men and things, as far as his knowledge extends, as they are—not as they seem to be. He would find no trouble in hunting up "decent" ministers enough, as to outside show; but he looks within the fine black coat and priestly robe, as every honest man should. "Hypocrites" among "decent" ministers, are by no means a rare commodity.

REMARKS.

By James Ferguson, on the subject of the National Railroad, in the Tabernacle, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1854.

(REPORTED BY WALTER THOMSON.)

Mr. President:—

I do not know whether the ladies and gentlemen present can imagine my feelings at this time. Surrounded as I am, by men who have from their childhood made steam communication their study, and railroad plans their daily business: surrounded by statesmen and officers of all grades and classes, I feel very incompetent myself to speak on a subject so important as that of a National Railroad. Moreover, I have travelled but little by steam, and have done my legs the honor of using them the most of my lifetime. Hence I am much at a loss; and, knowing but little of the intricacies of the subject, must confine myself to the general principles as I have imbibed them in inhaling the spirit of the age.

The remarks of the Honorable Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Babbitt, were most applicable, and covered much of the general ground. Although applying more particularly to the circumstances of this people and their prospects, they bear a most important applicability to the interests and prospects of all.

I do not presume there can be but one sentiment in this assembly in regard to the necessity of a National Railway. I presume the nation at large breathes but one feeling on the subject. I cannot think there is a man in the nation, unless a rank and most unworthy alien, that could raise a hand or breathe a whisper against it. The intention of the establishment of such a railway is not confined to the petty speculations of limited traffic. It opens, like every other lofty attempt of this great republic, to extend

benefits to all mankind; to draw out the resources of the hidden caverns and unexplored valleys, to apply their land possessions, justly and honorably acquired, to the use assigned them by the Almighty; to wrest the wilderness and the rich valley from the trifling hand of the idle barbarian, and let the vegetable and the corn stalk supplant the weed and the thistle.

No one can be asleep to the spirit that broods over mankind. The age we live in, is an age of revolutions. The spirit and genius of American independence have breathed their influence throughout the broad expanse of the universe, and the enlightened of every nation have inhaled it. The chains that for ages have bound men down, and formed a bulwark around tyrants, are being devoured by their own rust, and men are at last learning that a free agent ought to govern himself. While the laws of nations call for a non interference in the disputes of the governed and the governing of other powers, the laws of hospitality and humanity demand that a door should be opened to receive the long bound captive that has furtively enough to break open his own prison doors. Such as it was when first the bright spirit of the daring adventurer burst from the narrow confines of his Castilian domicile, and opened to one astonished world the hidden treasures of an unexpected order. Such is the spirit of this age, when every expansive heart seeks a world where it can breathe freely and untrammelled.

In the midst of all this, shall this great Republic, reveling in the glories of their own achievements, stand aloof and see kindred spirits sink in the mire in which they are struggling, or reach forth a helping hand and pluck them out? To this end, then, Mr. President, we are about to enter upon this great work. We are about to prepare a means to convey starving millions from lands, that fainting and exhausted from an excess of continued stimulation, refuse longer to yield support to the cultivator, and convey them to the rich valleys of the west that have rested for ages, and are now prepared to answer the call of the industrious husbandman. Already do the multiplied immigrants both on our western and eastern borders cry for room wherein to dwell; already does the enterprising man call for new fields wherein to expand himself. The miner seeks new ground for his excavation; the woodsman new forests for his axe.

Here I come, appropriately, Mr. President, to that portion of the subject which is now the most debated—the location of the route. When I look to the north, I find multiplied white Sierras that forbid the passage there, and echo from the dying groan of hundreds who have perished through its fruitless wilderness against its approach. On the south, the awful stillness of the untrampled, almost untrodden wilderness, invites no travel. The people themselves have paved the way. The tide of emigration to the great plains, has ploughed out its own road, and calls loudly to follow on. And not least of all, Mr. President, this people who have opened up the west to the nation sources of wealth unlimited, point out the most direct route to the treasures they have discovered. The line pointed out by the wisdom of the Legislature traces itself through the richest lands and best mineral prospects of the western possessions. The wood and the coal, the water and provisions are embraced; the fruitful soil whereon to plant colonies to grow up and adorn, and magnify, and support the nation. The laurels, the only true and lasting evergreens that spring from the industry of the laboring population are to be germinated there.

The penetrating eye of the departed engineer, after encompassing every anticipated route, centered at last upon the one here referred to; and could his disembodied spirit breathe a whisper in our midst to-day, it would be in its favor. The most powerful of the western aborigines congregate upon it, to exchange their barbarity for civilization, or partake of the bounty of their generous Father and his people.

The honorable Secretary has hinted that two lines will be established. He could only refer to the one as to something he wished, with me, might be erected. The lessons of the past must teach those who hold the fate of this matter in their hands, that nothing but union of effort can accomplish so vast an undertaking. What union will speedily accomplish, rivalry will destroy by degrees. If the sustenance of the Union is necessary to the welfare of the nation, everything connected with the interests of the nation requires united efforts. The interests of the north must connect themselves with the interests of the south, that the desired object may be speedily accomplished. The interests of our north-western possessions should as well be guarded against the encroachments of the crouching lion, as the interests of the south-west from the fangs of the coiling serpent in the dead eagle's beak. This, Mr. President, can only be done by striking a central line, which, like the human heart, when once invigorated, will send its veins from the centre to every extremity.

Thus, while all beat in unison, will the wealth of every hamlet of our Pacific possess, as exchange itself for the industrial productions of every portion of the Atlantic and the intermediate parts of the confederacy. To be complete, and the undisputed claim of the nation, it must be done under the sole patronage of the nation's government. I cannot consent for a moment that it should become a matter of mercantile traffic. That would be the seed of its own dissolution. Let the overflowing coffers of the nation be dealt out, and let all strike at once, and strike with vigor.

It is an idea too ridiculous to occupy the attention of this assembly, that there could be a question on the constitutionality of the subject. If the framers of the Constitution did not foresee the approach of so great an undertaking, and make positive and expressed provisions accordingly, they have at least made none against it, but on the contrary, have provided that "Congress shall have power to provide, for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," and that, it must be allowed in the broad sense of the language. The powers delegated by that instrument to Congress are only those that could be used to oppress and bring evil on the people. If the Constitution can be construed at all on the subject, it must be construed to deny the right of private speculation, and to require the nation to accomplish a work in which the nation must all be interested. It is constitutional in a State or Territorial Legislature to do anything for the good of their constituents that the Congress have not reserved to themselves the right to do, while they do not infringe on the rights of neighbors. It is constitutional for Congress to pass any act and adopt any resolution that the honest interests of the people call for.

Let Congress, then, answer the calls of the people without cavilling about quibbles; let party strife be drowned in the common interest. Let them remember that the trust reposed in them on this subject is not a trifling one. Let them remember that the same Almighty hand that de-thrones kings and crowns others, holds the destinies of congresses and presidents at its control, and will break up and tread down their power; if party strife is allowed to supplant the true interests of the commonwealth, or corruption cankerously devours honest legislation. The Railroad will be established where the Almighty wants it, and whether north, south, or central, will alike subserve the interests of Israel.

Pacific Railroad.

The following extract from a Report presented to the Convention by Thomas C. Hamby, Esq., will exhibit the estimate of constructing the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, with the exception of the cost of "graduation, masonry, bridging, &c."—

EACH MILE OF ROAD WILL REQUIRE AS FOLLOWS:

176 tons of rails, 70 lbs. ton,	\$12,320 00
Placing along the line, 300 lbs. ton,	5,280 00
Laying track,	3,500 00
5000 lbs. spikes, at 6c,	300 00
Say 2000 ties, at 15c,	3,000 00

660 chairs, at 16 lbs. each, 10,560 lbs., at 6c., 633 60
Graduation, bridging, masonry, &c., unknown.

\$24,033 60

The route by Walker's Pass to Independence, is about 1650 miles; and this multiplied by 24,033 60, gives an approximate cost of superstructure, \$39,555,140. A double track will add \$3,555,140—

\$79,110,280

Ten per cent. for sidings, 3,955,200
Cars and locomotives at 250,000 \$ 4,000,000
100 miles, 480,000
160 depots at 30,000; one for each 100 miles, 800,000
160 way stations for wood and water, at 5000 \$, 800,000
A machine shop to each 100 miles, at 50,000 \$, 80,000
16 engine houses, at 5000 \$ each, 80,000
160 turn tables, at 5000 \$, 800,000
5,000 \$ for houses for workmen each 100 miles, 80,000

Total superstructure and furniture, \$90,315,480

The expense of constructing a double track from the Western line of Missouri to the Eastern line of California, and furnishing the road, with the above exception, is put at \$9,315,480.

The largest estimate heretofore made does not exceed 100,000,000, and it is admitted by those who have surveyed the routes, that the obstacles presented, are not equal to many that existed on the lines of several of the roads in Pennsylvania, New York, and the Eastern States. No doubt can be entertained, therefore, as to the feasibility of the enterprise.

JAPAN.

The following is from an Artist who accompanied the Japan Expedition.

URUGA, Japan, July 14th, 1853.

Messrs. Beach:—

Gentlemen.—We arrived here on the 8th inst., in the afternoon, direct from Napa-Hiang, in Loo Choo. We left our anchorage at that place on the morning of the 2nd inst., and had a delightful weather on our trip to this port, with the exception of strong winds on the second day out. Our fleet consists of the Susquehanna and Mississippi steamers, and the Saratoga and Plymouth, sloops of war. We went at once upon the bay, and came to anchor near the shore by two miles than any foreign vessel has ever before done—of course occasioning much surprise. We were immediately ordered off, but, instead of complying with the notification, Commander Perry ordered off all the boats surrounding the vessels, and insisted upon it with such right good demonstrations of enforcing the order, that we finally left without the guard of honor which usually attends upon foreign vessels while in harbor. We felt much elated upon this point being conceded, being one of importance and never before yielded by the Japanese.

After considerable negotiation back and forth between our commander and the authorities on shore, they finally agreed to accept the letter of the American President, which was to be delivered to a special envoy of high rank on shore.

I should give you full particulars of this, and all other occurrences in the harbor, but there are so many detailed descriptions of the affair being prepared on each of the ships composing the expedition, some of which I know will be at your service, that I have thought it best to devote my attention to other subjects. Suffice it to say that we have to-day delivered our letter, with considerable display, to the officers authorized to receive it, and shall in a few days take our departure, to return for the answer some months hence.

I have made the best possible use of my time both in taking sketches myself, and in procuring sketches from other reliable sources. I send herewith a great variety, from which you can select those considered most interesting. I shall neglect no future opportunities of securing and forwarding to you any reliable sketches which may prove of interest.

Among my sketches will be found one taken on the road in Jeddo, as also one of the Imperial City itself. The view of Jeddo is not the one usually given, but it is taken from a different point—showing part of the Palace of the Kobo, which is built in the middle of the city, and which consists of five smaller palaces or castles, and has large gardens and enclosures around and behind it, and to ten miles in circumference. Jeddo, altogether, is almost forty miles in circumference, and the largest and most populous city in the empire.

In populousness, activity, and bustle, it is said much to resemble the great commercial cities of the civilized nations, though, I presume, the Japanese consider themselves occupying the very first rank in regard to civilization. A large river runs through the town and encloses the imperial palace, over which there are a number of bridges. Nipponus is the principal bridge—it is also called the Bridge of Japan.

The houses are chiefly constructed of timber and bamboo, in consequence of which, the city is frequently visited with terrible conflagrations. In consequence of all the noblemen of the empire being required to live at Jeddo during the entire year, the city contains many fine palaces and gardens. These in connection with the long ranges of trees, planted along the canals which traverse the city, make Jeddo by far the handsomest city of the empire, as well as the largest, although its houses are not of such regular construction as some of the other cities in different provinces.

Although the horses which we saw were inferior to European or American horses, both in size and apparent spirit, they were of much better breed than those of China. I learned that farther in the interior considerable attention was paid to the growth of fine horses and cattle, and that the vicinity of Wonong-Take, a mountainous region in the northern part of Nippon, the chief occupation of the inhabitants was that of cattle-growing, for which that province offered many unsurpassed facilities in its extensive and luxuriant grazing grounds.

It appears that on the great yearly festival, called "Sangatz Sanutz," provincial horse-races and other pastimes are common. It does not seem that speed is particularly sought among the horses, but endurance. Fifteen or twenty competitors enter the field, and the horses dash off at full speed. That horse which performs the greatest number of circuits, and is left, at a time fixed for the termination of the race, in the best condition, is the winner. One horse may be crowded through a greater number of circuits than another, but, if he is thoroughly blown by so doing, he does not secure the prize. Hence the riders study to be acquainted with the bottom of their nags, as well as their speed. Racing one horse with another, neck and neck, for the supremacy, rarely occurs, and then it is when the horses themselves become excited by each other's motions. The riders bend down their heads in order to obstruct the horses as little as possible by catching the wind, but do not pay the same attention to the divestment of robes. By the color and figures of the loose robes worn are known the names of the different horses and riders. It is supposed that the flowing of the robes in the wind excites the horses sufficiently in point of speed. The winner of one race is afterwards excluded from competition, in order that new horses may be constantly brought forward. The prize awarded, frequently consists of the winning horse in the race, the value of which is fixed upon entering, and payment afterwards contributed by the unsuccessful competitors.

But, however sturdy the Japanese peasantry may be in the management of their horses, and in this respect they seem far inferior to other nations, this hardness does not seem to extend to the nobility or gentry of the land at the present time. Formerly, hunting and hawk-mongering were a common amusement, but, according to the best accounts, this custom has fallen into disuse. Many of the grandees keep

a large, and very frequently a good collection of horses, but do not particularly study any improvement of the breed. Indeed, it seems mostly for display that such a quantity are kept, but few of the horses being habitually used by the owners themselves. The stables are kept excessively neat and clean.

The carriages used, with which great display is also made, were introduced into Japan by the Dutch, from which copies have been constructed by Japanese artisans. Of course, they are quite clumsy and ill-appointed, compared to the vehicles of the present day. The grandees are also carried in chairs. When they ride on horseback, it is considered out of taste for the owner himself to hold the reins. In processions, the high dignitaries frequently ride while the horse is led by ribbons attached to the bit, the tail being done up in a silk bag of gaudy colors, and otherwise bedizened off. If the horse jumps, starts, or trots, it is not considered unmanly for the rider to hold on by the saddle, or by anything which offers support.

Tilting matches appear also a favorite diversion of the Japanese provincials. They provide themselves with short and long rods, with which they go through movements similar to fencing. In some feats, three, four, and even five persons participate. The more difficult diversions of this kind seem to be with the long rod, surmounted by a ball, with which each player seeks to strike his opponent without receiving any blow in return.

But the most important of all feats of strength among the Japanese appears to be that of wrestling. Among those who train themselves for this conflict, great muscular power and suppleness of limb is required, and they resort to every possible means for its attainment. It is especially for those who desire to become very expert in the art of wrestling, that they endeavor to bend back their limbs in constrained attitudes, and thus leave the wrestler for hours and hours together, and, indeed, in some instances, even to dislocate and reset a particular limb, in order to procure the greatest laxity and suppleness at the conflict.

At ordinary wrestling matches, bundles of manilla, tied up in lengths of about two feet each, are laid around upon the ground in the form of a ring. If the wrestler is crowded out of the ring, thrown within the ring, or falls upon any portion of it, or disturbs any portions of it with his foot, he is considered vanquished, and another step forward to take his place.

The judge, who decides points of disputes in wrestling matches, previous to the encounter steps into the ring. The wrestlers stand back to back, and the judge fastens the cord to the elbow of one and the knee of the other. Sundry evolutions are then ordered by the judge, calculated to bring the greatest strain upon the limbs of the wrestlers. If either of the wrestlers falter under this exercise, frequently painful, he is excluded from the ring, the other declared victor, and a new contestant ordered forward.

But the best contested wrestling matches are those which take place before the high officials and court grandees. These are usually contests between the best wrestlers of the empire, and are conducted in a tent in the gardens of the palace of the Kobo, in a retired manner. The prizes are munificent, and the attainment of one confers a rank upon the winner much envied by the lower classes, besides a pension from government during his natural life. There is in this instance an outer enclosure besides the inner ring, and disgrace does not finally attach until the one defeated is ejected from the outer enclosure. But, when thrown out from the inner ring, the victor has the privilege, if he can do so quickly enough, to lift the fallen wrestler bodily and eject him. When fallen within the inner ring, this privilege is denied.

Upon one side of the ring, the outer enclosure is omitted. This is the side towards the raised seats of the dignitaries, and upon this side neither disputants are allowed to step over without forfeiture to both of the right to continue the contest. Upon each post of the enclosure surrounding the ring is tied a blanket, for the purpose of sliding the wrestlers if pitched with force against them. A species of vinegar, mixed with water, is kept in two pails, close by the ring, with which the nostrils and mouths of the disputants are occasionally washed.

Here, wrestling almost assumes the nature of a mortal combat, by its intensity and fierceness. Every muscle is strung to the highest pitch—every muscle strained to its utmost tension—the eyes protrude—the breath grows short—and the whole anatomy of the figure appears marked on the outside of the body, so distinct do the swelling muscles develop themselves to the spectator. Almost frantic efforts are made by each wrestler to lift his opponent by the girdle bodily, in which position he can be easily carried from the ring. In mere strength alone this can easily be accomplished, but the wary antagonist is always careful to prevent it. But a fixed period is allowed for each contest, therefore the wrestlers must proceed with some dispatch, but must proceed cautiously as well.

These trials of strength are said to be intensely exciting, and a source of as much bantering and betting among the Japanese as cock-fighting in Cuba, bull-baiting in Spain, or horse racing in America.

I must here close my letter, and have it ready to be forwarded. You will hear from me on my arrival at Hong Kong. Truly yours,

M. T.

From the London Times.

The Last Hope Gone!

Commander McClure can send us no news of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The opinion of the most distinguished and and polar worthies now is that Sir John Franklin, after leaving the winter quarters where his traces were found, proceeded to carry out the Admiralty instructions, steering first westerly for the Melville Island, and then shaping a course—as far as the configuration of the scene of action permitted—southerly and westerly for Behring's Straits. It is supposed that, endeavoring to carry this purpose into effect, the Erebus and Terror were hopelessly frozen up or destroyed years ago in some of the multitudinous channels which are known or supposed to exist there.

This we find to be the opinion of the principal Arctic navigators, and it comes before us recommended by its extreme probability. Certainly, Sir John Franklin was not an officer to leave unattempted any duty which he had been ordered to perform, and therefore it is probable that he would not have deviated from the letter of his instructions without excellent cause. Had he so deviated, it is all but certain that he would have left behind him at Beechy Island, or elsewhere, some record of his changed intention.

If, then, Commander McClure has been unable to find any trace of the last expedition between Behring's Straits and the point from which he wrote his dispatches, it would appear that our best chance has been exhausted. The public have a right to expect that we have now seen the last of Arctic expectations. Even Sir John Barrow, had he yet been alive, would now have entreated the Admiralty to hold their hands.

PERSEVERANCE.—It is astonishing how much may be done by economizing time, and by using up the spare minutes—the odds and ends of our leisure hours. There are many men who have laid the foundation of their career, and been enabled to build up a distinguished reputation, simply by making a diligent use of their leisure minutes.

Prof. Lee acquired Hebrew and several other languages during his spare time in the evening, while working as a journeyman carpenter. Ferguson learned astronomy from the heavens while herding sheep on the Highland hills. Stone learned mathematics while a journeyman gardener. Hugh Miller studied geology while working as a day laborer in a quarry. By using up the odds and ends of their time—the spare bits which so many others would have allowed to run to waste until time, formerly, hunting and hawk-mongering were a common amusement, but, according to the best accounts, this custom has fallen into disuse. Many of the grandees keep

From the Plough, Loom, and the Anvil.

The Value of Straw.

Not until quite recently have I learned that straw possesses so much value as a food for cattle and horses. Barley straw seems to be nearly, if not quite, as valuable for feeding young cattle as clover hay. In fact, many are of opinion that it is even of more worth than clover hay. From a recent trial in using barley straw, I am well convinced that it is of much real value; and that farmers—particularly those who raise much barley—should be careful to preserve all their straw, since hay and grain have become so high in our home and city markets. To prove its value, you want to take particular pains in cutting your barley at the right period of its growth. This season, we cut ours when many of the stems or stalks were in a green state. The weather was fair, and no rain, of any amount, was allowed to dampen the cocks and winrows. We cut the barley low, and in order to do this, we rolled our ground thoroughly, with a large roller, immediately after sowing.

This process produced a smooth surface, and hence we were enabled to get all of the barley without running the risk of raking up stones, &c., in the winrows.

As soon as it became dry, the barley was immediately drawn into the barn, and not "stacked," as is often the case when barn room is not plenty. On threshing it, we had a scaffold so arranged that the straw could be taken from the end of the separator and cast into a large bay, reserved for the preservation of the fodder.

Thus managed, straw can be fed out at pleasure, just as you would feed out hay to your cows and sheep. I never did like the operation of stacking straw when it was possible to put it up in bays or other suitable places. Most usually, when it is stacked out, the top of the stack becomes deeply frozen, and is, therefore, hard to be got at. Though straw can be stacked in such a way that it will save very well, yet after all, much of it inevitably wastes by reason of the constant access of the cattle to the stack.

The practice of economy in the feeding of straw is just as essential as the performance of it in anything else: therefore it is well to have suitable racks in your yards in which to place the straw. Probably cheap and simple ones would answer just as valuable a purpose as more costly structures.

So far this winter, we have simply used a long board structure, around which the cattle can assemble, and commence grazing up the straw immediately on its deposition in the rack. Frequently, the straw should be salted moderately, for, as almost everybody knows, animals are very fond of saline matter.

We have not fed our young cattle on anything except barley, oat, and wheat straw for the past two or three months, and I can assure the readers of The Plough that they look no finer and sleek as those that have taken plentifully of hay and stalks.

Then, farmers, don't burn up your straw on the fields from which it was taken, as many have done and continue to do, but on the contrary, save it all; feed it out as you would your timothy hay, and my word for it, you will be more than doubly paid for your labor and trial.

W. TAPPAN.

Baldwinsville, N. Y. Feb. 1853.

Buffum's Perfected Gold Separator.

But we are now authorized to announce that Arnold Buffum has made discoveries of scientific principles in the action of fluids in whirlpools, different from the theory of all professional scientific writers on the subject, by which, with a very simple mechanical arrangement in one cistern, he gives to golden sand a thorough washing, and then passes it in contact with quicksilver over such a distance as insures an amalgam and saving of all the gold, while the heaviest sulphurates and pyrites and all sands are washed clean away.

This arrangement consists of a cistern, with an irregular spiral passage-way on the bottom plate, commencing at the periphery and ending at the centre; with a discharge aperture surrounded by a conical ring at the centre of the cistern bottom. Suspended in the cistern immediately above the spiral passage-way, is a horizontally revolving table, making a division between the upper and lower part of the cistern, excepting a small space around the periphery of the table.

In practical operation, the bottom of the cistern is covered with quicksilver; a stream of water and golden sand are poured in at the top of the cistern; the horizontally revolving table gives to the water a rapid whirlpool motion; the agitation of the whirlpool above the table commingles the ore with the water, and washes away all impurities from the surface of the gold before it reaches a contact with the quicksilver; the circular motion of the whirlpool below the table keeps the sand in a floating position, and circulates it in the channels which form the passage-way; the centrifugal motion of the water which rests upon the discharge aperture at the centre of the cistern bottom, where it passes away, leaving the gold all absorbed by the sickening counter-motion of the whirlpool in the quicksilver.

The cisterns vary from ten to twenty-four inches in diameter, being altogether very light, compact and portable, and adapted to gold mining in every description in all places.

They are exhibited in operation, washing gold every day, at the Gold Mining Depot, No. 8, Battery Place, New York.

The patent bears date the 21st day of October, 1851.

The practical results of the machine have won for it the appellation of "Buffum's Perfected Gold Separator."

Murder on the Plains.

Information has been received in this city that a young man by the name of Selby, who formerly lived in Columbia Bottom, in this county, was murdered last spring on the plains, on his way to California.

It appears from all we can learn, and the information comes from a gentleman from this county who has just returned from California, that in the spring of '49 Selby emigrated to that country, and was quite successful in business, where he accumulated some property and money. In 1852 a man by the name of Jack Wilson, who is a brother-in-law of Selby, and married his sister, went out and took with him at the time, Selby's mother and sisters. They both returned last fall for the purpose of buying stock to take out with them on a speculation.

They spent a portion of last fall and spring in this object, and obtained about four hundred head of cattle, which were purchased principally in Illinois.

A brother of Jack Wilson, by the name of Ben, both of whom are residents of this county and well known here, embarked with them in the enterprise, and all three this last spring started with the drove.

While out on the plains, Selby was murdered by the two Wilsons, at what point we are unable to give any information, but some emigrants overtaken them, learned the fact; an investigation was made, and the body of the murdered man was found. A trial was had on the plains, and the two Wilsons were hung.

A gentleman recently returned from California, and a well known citizen of this county, gives these particulars, and they are also corroborated by other testimony in the way of letters recently received from those persons who know all the parties.—[St. Louis Rep.

GERMAN PERIODICALS.—According to a survey in the "Index of the West," there are eighty-nine German periodicals in the United States, of which sixty-five are Democratic, and seven Whig papers. There are, in addition, five Catholic religious papers, four belonging to other Christian sects, six Rationalistic, and two neutral. Of these eighty-nine periodicals, twenty-three appear in Pennsylvania, sixteen in New York, fifteen in Ohio, seven in Missouri, six in Maryland, four in Louisiana, four in Wisconsin, three in Illinois, two in Kentucky, and one each in South Carolina, District of Columbia, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Vermont. Again, there are among them twenty-three daily papers, almost every one of which publishes also a weekly edition, fifty-seven weeklies, four monthlies, and, moreover, one four times a week, two tri-weeklies, and a semi-monthly.—[Cin. Great West.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.—A Staffordshire manufacturer, England, has made some improvements in the manufacture of glass, which he has patented. These consist in the application of anthracite coal in the manufacture. The fuel hitherto used has been for the most part bituminous coal, but this evolves so much smoke as to produce an injurious effect on the color of the glass manufactured; and it is with a view to prevent or obviate such injurious consequences that the present improvements have been devised. The furnaces for burning this description of fuel require to be very little altered from the construction at present in use. The fuel will be supplied by feed apertures, and suitable pipes must be added for introducing a blast of air, which blast may be created by fan or other blowers. The air may be heated by interposing heaters between the blower and the furnace, but the heating is not considered necessary. The beds of the furnaces should be closed, which may be done by "blowing" over the grate bars, or by introducing a movable plate beneath them; and the ash pit should be made deep enough to contain a considerable quantity of ashes. The pots are of the usual construction, and they should be placed on sieges elevated above the orifices of the blowing pipe to an extent that will admit of the flame being directed against the lower as well as the upper parts of the same.

"Marriage—what is it?"—[Miss Lucy Stone.

"Wouldn't you like to know?"

OBITUARY.

To the Editor of the Deseret News.

DEAR SIR:—

It has become our painful duty to inform you of the death of Bishop Isaac Clark, and in so doing, we feel to say that Ogden city feels deeply the loss of so valuable a man.

He was born in Green county, State of Kentucky, the 7th day of May, 1806. Died on the 24th inst., after an illness of eleven days, of quick consumption. Having filled nearly nineteen years an honorable standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, leaving a vacancy of office as Probate Judge of Weber county, Bishop of Ogden city, Postmaster, and City Treasurer.

Ogden City, January 26th, 1854.

LORIN FARR.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the range at Holladay's settlement last June, a small 5 yr. old brindle steer, some white spots on him, branded O on the left hip, which can hardly be seen when the hair is long, small horns, one of them lops a little. Running west of Jordan, one red cow, 7 years old, some white on her back, branded BROWER on the left horn, and horns stand straight up; also, one red ox, 7 years old, left horn broken off, and branded on the right BROWER and E. SMITH. \$10 will be paid for the brindle steer, and \$3 a piece for the rest, to be paid when delivered, on the Tithing or printing office.

Feb 9-6-11 A. C. BROWER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands on the subscriber, are requested to call for a settlement before the 20th of March, as I wish at that time to be clear of all indebtedness, and those that are indebted to me will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Feb 9-6-11 L. JACKMAN, 16 ward

STRAYED.

FROM Mackintire's herd the last month, a brown cow about 5 years old, a little white on her back and on her tail, black face, the right ear split and the under part cut off, she has either calved or is near calving, quite a fat and handsome cow. Any one who finds or gives information of her shall be handsomely rewarded.

Feb 9-6-1