

full house; I felt the influence of the Spirit of God upon me, so that I spoke with ease.

—28.—Preached under the shed again, disturbed by talking; visited Mrs. Thorpe, and answered fourteen questions.

Sept. 3.—Preached in the eve.

—10.—Preached at sister Brown's; no one present but the members of the church, and in the evening at bro. Gaunt's.

—12.—Saw bro. Goodson on the stage at a quarter past one in the morning, on his way towards Manchester. I feel that it is not the will of God that he should go home at present. Evening, met with the members of the church at sister Braddock's, and gave some instructions on Enoch's Prophecy.

I have reason to thank the Lord for potatoes and salt the past week; and this one, a loaf of bread and slice of meat from sister Smith.

—13.—Preached at Kempson.

—14.—Kept this as a day of fasting, felt much strengthened and refreshed. Laid hands on Jane Braddock at noon, and by night she was well; also laid hands on sisters Lavender and Brown; preached at bro. Smith's.

—15.—Visited Mr. Thorpe. Preached in the evening at sister Braddock's; laid hands on bro. Smith.

—17.—Preached in the morning at bro. Smith's; administered the sacrament in the afternoon; held meeting at 6 p.m.; we had four or five new hearers this day, and I felt somewhat encouraged.

—18.—Kept this as a day of fasting and prayer, that God would restore me to perfect health, give me humility, meekness, wisdom and the spirit of prophecy, and wholly prepare me for his will and service; and that he would make known to me his mind and will, about the people of Bedford.

4 p.m., much refreshed by the Spirit. The Lord's name be praised for ever. Preached at bro. Smith's.

—19.—Church came together at sister Braddock's; I read them the account of the angel's appearance to Joseph.

—20.—Visited bro. Gaunt's; preached at bro. Smith's.

—21.—Kept this as a fast day; read Nehemiah and part of Ezekiel, with much interest. I praise the Lord for much of his Spirit this p.m.

—24 (Sunday).—Preached morning and evening at bro. Smith's.

—25.—Fasted.

—26.—Baptized William Smith at Bedford. Attended meeting at sister Braddock's in the evening.

—28.—Church fasted. A time of love and union, much of the Spirit of God felt by all; the Saints were truly encouraged.

—29.—Baptized Ellen Smith; meeting in the evening at sister Braddock's.

Oct. 1 (Sabbath).—Meeting in the morning at bro. Smith's.

Having been moved by the Spirit for a week to attack Satan in his stronghold, I this day preached repentance and baptism to the congregation at St. Paul's Church, as they came out of the door at 1 o'clock.

Evening: Met at bro. Smith's. Retired to rest with the assurance that God had accepted my labors.

—2.—Preached at bro. Smith's.

—3.—Fasted, much to the joy of my soul. Meeting at sister Braddock's; baptized James Lee.

—5.—Fasted and prayed that I might be humble, get wisdom, and receive the gifts of prophecy and discerning of spirits, and know the mind of God concerning this people and myself.

Glory to God that he has given me so much of the influence of his Spirit; I have prayed to him that he will tell my counsellors Heber and Orson what his mind is concerning me and this people.

Evening, attended meeting.

14.—I received a letter from bros. Kimball and Hyde, giving me counsel and direction, in answer to my prayers. Bro. Kimball advised me to go out into the country without purse or scrip, and preach to the surrounding villages. I immediately visited the regions round about, and preached the word, conversing with the people incessantly.

Nov. 8.—I baptized William Pierce, William Emmons, Mrs. Elizabeth Emmons, Charlotte Cowne, Sarah Christmas, and Mrs. Mary Charter, at Bassingbourn.

—9.—Met at Mr. Ingra's, and confirmed those baptized. During the night my lodgings were surrounded by hundreds of persons, yelling and howling.

I preached in Codicot, Kempson, Wilmut Green, New Mile End, and several other places.

Dec. 14.—I baptized John Field and confirmed Mrs. Rebecca Cooper and Sophia Dunham at New Mile End.

—22.—Baptized two in Bedford.

—25.—The church fasted, and I baptized James Lavender.

[To be continued.]

Position and Influence of the Jews.

The existence of the Jews is the living miracle of the world. They are scattered and down trodden, and yet, according to the most accurate statistics, are as numerous as they were when they left the land of Egypt, the returns made to Bonaparte giving about three millions. Extirpated, they become citizens of the world; and wherever tolerated they commence traffic and become thrifty. Everywhere they are at home. They may be banished, but cannot be expelled; be trodden down, yet cannot be crushed. Only in the United States, France, Holland and Prussia, are they fully citizens; but in spite of British statutes, the Russian ukase and Turkish curse, they prosper still. The great nations of antiquity, the Egyptians and Assyrians, the Romans and Sarcens, as well as the modern Turks and Christians, have attempted to destroy them, but in vain; while penal laws and cruel tortures have only served to increase their number and reinforce their obstinacy.

But the Jews exist not only as a monument and a miracle; Jewish mind has exerted a powerful influence on the world. Favored by Napoleon, the Hebrew race at once developed power that had never been suspected. Soult, Ney and Massena, who thus altered his name from Mannassah, to escape the odium of being an Israelite, were all Marshals of France under the eye of the greatest warrior of his age. In politics the Jews have Metternich in Austria; D'Israeli in England; a convert to the Christian faith, while the Autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for his confidential counselor, and Spain a Prime Minister of the same race, and Russia her Minister of Finance. In the United States, Jews begin to figure in our national councils; Mr. Yulee, U. S. Senator for Florida, and Mr. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, being of the Hebrew Stock. Mr. Croix, one of the most eminent lawyers of France, was what we should call Attorney General, upon the flight of Louis Philippe.

In money power the Jews hold in their hands the destiny of kingdoms and empires, whose government become bankrupt, and their sovereigns turn beggars at a Hebrew's nod. Half a dozen Jews can do more to preserve the peace of Europe by sitting behind their desk, and persistently saying No! to the royal applicants for money, than all the Peace Congresses and Conventions in Christendom. The Rothschilds, the Barings, and Sir John Montefiore, are all Jews, and with their banking establishments scattered over Europe and Asia, wield a scepter more powerful than monarchs hold.

Coming to the literary profession, and inquiring into the lineage of many of the most distinguished scholars and men of science, we find the Jews prominent here as well as in active life. The most renowned in astronomy have been the Jews, as the Herschels in England and Arago in France, the astronomer royal under Louis Philippe, and who has filled the world with his fame. Those German works which are deluging the world are for the most part the production of Christianized Jews, as those of Heidenberg, Tholuck, Schleiermacher, Gresenius, Neander, Neibuhr, and others, whose learned treatises, Biblical criticisms, didactic theology and general sacred literature are found in the library of every Theological Seminary, and in the hands of every theological student. Spinoza, the famous infidel, was a Jew, and so are the Rouge and Czerski, who took the lead of a new religious reformation in Germany in our day.

Such has been and are the Jews. Mysterious nation! Inexplicable enigma! A living, perpetually omnipresent miracle! A race so indomitable, so imperishable, must have been raised up and preserved for some grand purpose.—*Congregational Journal*.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees of Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half the time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk in spring is supposed to be the best for drinking, hence it would be the best for calves; in summer it is best suited for cheese, and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer—the cows less frequently milked, give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The morning's is richer than the evening's. The last drawn of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is poorest.—*Western Agriculturist*.

A Nicaraguan Marriage.

Mr. Helps in his "Spanish Conquest of America" describes a national custom of Nicaragua in regard to marriage, which he remarks, "among all the strange things that have been done in the way of matrimony is perhaps unique in the annals of the world."

A young Nicaraguan beauty would have many favored lovers; but, after a time, bethinking her that it would be well to marry and settle, she would ask her father to give her a portion of land near to where he lived. When he had appointed what land she should have, she would call her lovers together, and tell them that she wished to marry, and to take one of them as her husband; that she did not possess a house; but that she desired that they would build her one on the land which her father had given her. The prudent damsel did not hesitate to enter into details as to the kind of a house she wished to have built, and would add that, if they loved her well, the house would be built by such a day, giving them a month or six weeks to complete it in. To one she would give the charge of furnishing the wood-work; to another, to find the canes which were to form the walls; to another, to provide the cordage; to another, to gather the straw for the roof; to another, to procure the dried fish to stock the house; to another, to get deer and pigs for her; to another to collect maize. This work was usually put in hand with the utmost promptitude, nor was the least thing dispensed with that she had asked for. On the contrary, anxious to show their zeal to the lady of their affections, they sometimes brought double of what had been demanded. Their friends and relations aided them, for it was always thought a great honor to be the successful competitor, and that it would reflect honor upon his kindred.

We may easily imagine what efforts were made by the contending parties to promote their several suits, how her relatives were honored and flattered, how her companions were waylaid, and what tales were conveyed to her ears of the dangers and labors that were undertaken for her sake. The pomp of courtship could never have been brought so distinctly before the eyes of the world as in the pleasant province of Nicaragua.

At last the house was ready. The provisions and the furniture were put in it, and the hearts of the over-worked competitors beat rapidly as the fortunate or fatal moment approached.

A solemn feast was held in the new house. When supper was concluded the damsel rose, and made a short but gracious speech. She first thanked them all heartily for the labor they had undergone on her behalf. She then said that she wished it was in her power to make so many women that she could provide a wife for each of her suitors. In times past they had seen what a loving mistress she had been to each of them; but now she was going to be married, and to belong to one alone, and this is the one, she said, whereupon she took the chosen suitor by the hand, and retired from the apartment. Her choice having been declared, the disappointed suitors and their respective factions went away amicably, and concluded the feast by dancing and drinking until the senses of most of them were overcome.

As to the bride she was henceforward utterly cold to all her former lovers, and showed herself to be a true wife. The disappointed suitors, for the most part, bore their disappointments meekly, but sometimes it happened that on the morning after the marriage one or two of them were found hanging from a tree, and there the bodies remained, a ghastly spectacle of honor, to show the world how the fair Nicaraguan had been loved and lost.

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.—The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B. C., when Papius Cursor erected a sundial in the temple of Quirinus, at Rome. Previously to the invention of water clocks, (158 B. C.) the time was called at Rome by public criers. Water clocks were the first instruments used to measure time independently of the sun. They were probably vessels of water with a hole at the bottom, so contrived that the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour, after which the vessel was again filled, to be emptied as before. This was a tedious process, no doubt; but it was an improvement upon the sundial, the perpendicular gnomon of which gave hours of different seasons of the year. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do. In England the measurement of time was in early days alike uncertain and difficult; one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning twenty-four hours. These candles were invented by Alfred the Great, A. D. 886, a period at which clocks and hour glasses were not known in England.

PRISMATIC MIRRORS.—A foreign firm has just completed the manufacture of a set of eight colossal mirrors, of elegant design and unique fabrication, which are intended to form a part of the decorative furniture of the new palace recently erected by the Sultan on the banks of the Bosphorus. Each of these mirrors is composed of 1,000 glass prisms, ingeniously fitted and dovetailed upon a half-circular copper frame. The prisms are all lapidary cut by English workmen, whose manipulation has ensured the highest possible degree of brilliancy, and the form of each produces an infinite variety of tints, which are preserved in a remarkable manner by the ingenious adaptation of quicksilver at the back. The weight of each mirror is about two tons, and the dimensions 15 feet high by 8 feet wide.

Power of a Boa Constrictor.

His mode of attack gave me an insight into the method by which this species of snake destroys animals. The teeth of the boa constrictors being long, bent, and turned back, something in a fish-hook shape, the snakes dart out and seize hold of their prey. Then drawing their heads back again, they pulled the animal to the ground at once, and coiling round it, commence the crushing process. This power of squeezing must be enormous. On attempting to skin this animal, the muscles inside had the appearance of strings of rope extending from the head to the tail; these he seemed to have the power of contracting or extending, so that a part that might be three feet long as he coiled himself round your body, could be instantly reduced to about a foot, by this means giving any one in his embrace a very tolerable squeeze. I have before remarked, that these snakes are not considered dangerous to man, as they are not poisonous; and if those attacked had a sharp knife and managed to keep their arms free, Mr. Snake would get the worst of it. If one happened, however, to be asleep, and a boa constrictor then became familiar, he might so have wound himself round arms and body as to prevent a knife being used. I have no doubt that they have power sufficient to crush any man to death in a very few seconds, did they once get themselves comfortably settled round his ribs; but I never heard of such a case during my residence in Natal, although I made every inquiry from the Kaffirs. Formerly there was a great deal of superstition among the Kaffirs with regard to this snake, and a person who killed one had to go through a quarantine of purifying; now, however, the Kaffirs do not seem to care so much about them. I saw an old fellow near the Umbilo River, pinning a large boa constrictor to the ground with several assegais to prevent its wriggling; he had about a dozen different bones stuck in his body, and seemed to think a few more would do him no harm. He told me that the snake was a great rascal, and had killed a calf of his some time before; that he had long watched for an opportunity of catching it out of his hole; and at last found it so, when a smart race of some yards ended in the Kaffir assaying the veal-eater.—*Drayson's Sporting scenes in Africa*.

One Good Turn deserves Another.

A tinker was traveling in a country town, and, having traversed many weary miles without finding anything to do, he stopped, weary and hungry, at a tavern. Here he got into conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and, telling him he should have a job before long, advised him to go in to his dinner and eat heartily. The tinker took his advice, ate his fill, and, when he returned to the bar, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services, to mend a lot of tin pans and kettles which had suddenly sprung a leak. The tinker at once fell to work, accomplished the task, was liberally rewarded, and started on his way rejoicing. Upon reaching the outside of the house he found the glazier who said:

"Well; you see, I told the truth. I procured you a job of work, and how do you think I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I cannot tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you," rejoined the glazier; "you told me you were weary, hungry and penniless. I knew the landlord was well off, and doing a good business, so I started a leak in every tin utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker, with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey; but he had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, when a brilliant idea struck him. The glazier had befriended him, he would befriend the glazier. The church, he thought, could afford to bear a slight loss in a good cause, so, taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones, and then highly elated with his exploit, he retraced his steps to notify the glazier he would speedily have a very important job. He met the glazier at the door of the tavern.

"Sir," said he, "I am happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier, pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker, "and you will, of course, be employed to put them in again."

The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said, in a tremulous tone:

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," returned the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

"Yes," answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair, "but you scoundrel, you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year."

STRANGE EVENT NEAR ROME.—A singular incident is mentioned as having occurred about twenty-five miles from Rome, at a country place called Sabina, near the Fiano district. Some laborers were at work in a basin-shaped hollow, when they suddenly felt a shaking of the earth like an earthquake, which caused them to run off to a distance. They then saw the earth open in the place they had left, and a black smoke rise; the surrounding ground seemed to fall in, and the place filled with water, forming a lake of about one thousand metres, which has been increasing daily in size ever since. The water is salt, and the general idea seems to be that the hollow just filled is the site of an extinct volcano.