E. O. GOCORICH, EDITOR

Agricultural.

cum as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt,

&c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and

Williament, nacked in casks with the shank end down.

il the pickle will thus strike in better. When the

pickle, prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, peur

t over the liams. They may he in pickle from

two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces,

ethe state of the weather, more time tiening requi-

red ju cold, than in warm weather. Beef or mul-

lon hams, intended for smoking and drying, may

the cured according to this mode, and will be found

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT TOWARDA, BRADFURD COUNTY BY E O'HEAR A HOODRICH COUNTY BY E O'HEAR A HOODRICH COUNTY BY

present the Sacremento, nver and so tributaires as On the tach inst; it will be seen by a reference

TOWANDA:

Wednesdan Morning, December 20, 1848

(For the Bradford Reporter.) SHALL MAN LIVE AGAIN.

Is this short life the lot of man To live and dream and perish then De have we not arssurance given That man shall live again in heaven?

Though sceptics may God's word reject And call the same of no effect, To me this word was nobler given For there I see a God in Heaven.

Tis there I hear the shepherds say Our Saviour in a manger lay; And there a will to Angels given Aloud proclaim good news from heaven.

What a glorious song they sing. How sweet the news that Angels bring! Glad tidings of great joy is given.
To all on earth, and all in heaven.

Our Saviour vielded up his breath And burst the bars of hell and death, And thus we have assurance given. That man shall live again in beaven. MONBOR, Pa. 4

The Gold Mines In California.

We make the following copious extract from Col. Mason Monterey, August 17th, 1818, describing the beginning the beginning the control of the cont

We reached San Francisco on the 20th, and found that all, or nearly all, its male inhabitants had gone to the mines. The town, which a few months before was so busy and thriving, was then almost deserted. On the evening of the 24th, the horses of the escort were crossed to Sonsoleto in a launch, and on the following day we resumed the journey. by way of Bodega and Sonoma, to Sutter's fort where we arrived on the morning of the 3d of July. Along the whole route, mills were lying idle, firlds of wheat were open to cattle and horses, houses vacant, and farms going to waste. At Sutter's there was more life and business. Launches were discharging their cargoes at the river, and carts were hauling goods to the fort, where already were established several stores, a hotel, &c. Captain Sutter had only two mechanics in his employ, (a wagonmaker and a blacksmith) whom he was then paying ten dollars a day. Merchants pay him a monthly rent of \$100 per room; and whilst I was there, a two-story house in the fort was rented as a hotel for \$500 a month.

At the urgent solicitation of many gentlemen, I delayed there to participate in the first public celebration of our national anniversary at that fort, but on the 5th resumed the journey, and proceeded twenty-five miles up the American fork to a point on it now known as the Lower Mines or Mormon anvass tents and bush arbors; a store was erected, and several boarding shanties in operation. The day was intensely hot, yet about two hundred men for gold-some with tin pans, some with close worounded, with small cleets nailed across. Four the ground in the bank close by the stream; ano-

The sand and gold mixed together are then drawn off through auger holes into a pan below, are dried in the sun, and afterwards separated by blowing off the saud. A party of four men thus employed at the lower mines averaged \$100 a day. The Inlow baskets, gradually wash out the earth, and separate the gravel by hand, leaving nothing but the gold mixed with sand, which is separated in the manner before described. The gold in the lower mines is in fine bright scales, of which I send several specimens.

As we ascended the south branch of the American fork, the country became more broken and the lower wasings, or 50 miles from Sutter's, the hills rise to about a thousand feet above the level of the Sacramento plain. Here a species of pine occurs, which le I to the discovery of the gold. Capt. Sutter feeling the great want of lumber, contracted in September last, with Mr. Marshall to build a saw mill at that place. It was erected in the course of the past winter and spring-a dam and race constructed: but when the water was let on the wheel, the tail-race was found to be too narrow to permit the water to escape with sufficient rapidity. Mr. Marshall, to save labor, let the water directly into the race with a strong current, so as to wash it wider and deeper. He effected his purpose, and a large bed of mud and gravel was carried to the foot of the race.

One day Mr. Marshall, as he was walking down the race to this de neite of mud. observed some glittering particles at its upper edge; he gathered a few, examined them, and became satisfied of their value. He then went to the fort, told Capt. Sutter of his discovery, and they agreed to keep it secret until a certain grist-mill of Sutter's was finished .-It, however, got out and spread like magic. Reexplorers, and in a few weeks hundreds of men

or live ounces in weight.

will preceive that some of the specimens section wenty firest pounds of gold .- (186 clinic, Conbuse | men now an avoid with winds avoid buch about panying this hold mechanically pieces of quartz that the surface is rough, and evidently moulded in the crevices of a rock. This gold cannot have hibited in Montetoy? I see in little manufaction this me, went to the mines engaged in drawing sand been carried far by water, but must have remained near where it was first deposited from the rock that ones bound it. * On the 7th of Phiny returned here a few days the from the mines, July I left the mill, and crossed to a small stream emplying into the American fork, three or don't miles below the saw-mill. I stuck this stream (81,500? During these twenty days he was travel-(now known as Weber's creek) at the washings of ling ten or eleven pays, leaving but a week, in Sunol & Co. They had about thirty ludians em which he made a sum of money greater than he ployed, whom they pay in merchandise. They were getting gold of a character similar to that foun I

people and Indians-some engaged in the bedrof the stream, and others in the small valleys that put this fraternity. Nearly all the Mormons are learning thes childrens and and a said into it These latter are exceedingly rich, and two California to go to the Salte lake; and this they ounces were considered an ordinary yield for a surely would not do, unless they were were of find day's work. A small gutter, not more than a hundred yards long by four feet wide, and two orthree do on the Sacramento. feet deep, was pointed out to me as the one where two men-William Daly and Perry McGoon, Ind. Cant. Weber informed me that he knew that these of from the Sierra Nevada, (see Fremont's map.) was shown me, from which had been taken up-deposits. The placer? gold is now substituted wards of \$12,000 worth of gold. Handreds of si- as the currency of this country. milar ravines, to all appearances, are as yet on-

From this point we proceeded up the stream

borhood, and showed me in bags and bottles over onen must be bound by high wages; and even man of education and worthy of every credit, said whole plan may be frustrated by their going to the he had been entrared with four others, with a ma- mines as soon as they arrive in California. share was at the rate of \$50 a day.

The country on either side of Weber's creek is contain more or less geld. Those that have been consider that a serious impression has been made gle to the horizon. Mexican miners are employed upon the whole. Every day was developing new and richer deposits; and the only impression seemed to be, that the metal would be found in such abundance as seriously to depreciate in value.

On the 8th of July 1 returned to the lower mines. Diggings. The hill sales were thickly strewn with and on the following day to Su ter's, where on the the mine down to a valley well supplied with wood is it to be wondered at then that they desert. I 10th I was making preparations for a visit to the and water, in which the furnaces are situated .- doubt if there will be, by the time this letter reach-Feather, Yubah, and Bear rivers, when I received The furnaces are of the ri-nolest construction a letter from Commodore A. R. Long, United States acity like a common bake oven, in the crown of California. They will be in the mines; and if you were at work in the full glare of the sun washing navy, who had just arrived at San Francisco from which is inserted a whaler's trying kettle; another Mazatlan, with a crew for the sloop-of-war Warren. ven Indian baskets, but the greater part had a rude with orders to take that vessel to the squadron at lid a small brick channel feads to an apartment, or machine, known as the cradle. This is on rock- La Paz. Capt Long wrote to me that the Mexican chamber, in the bottom, which is insected a small ers, six or eight feet long, open at the foot, and at Congress had adjourned without ratifying the treaits head has a coarse grate or sieve; the bottom is ty of peace; that he had letters for me from Commodore Jones, and that his orders were to sail with with the mineral (broken in small pieces) mixed men are required to work this machine; one digs, the Warren on or before the 20th of July. In consequence of these, I determined to return to Monther carries it to the cradle and empties it on the terey, and accordingly arrived here on the 17th of grate; a third gives a violent rocking motion to the July. Before leaving Sutter's, I safisfied myself machine; whilst a fourth dashes on water from the that gold existed in the bed of the Feather river, in the Yubah and Bear, and in many of the small The sieve keeps the coarse stones from enterings streams that he between the latter and the Amerithe cradle, the current of water washes off the ear- can fork; also, that it had been found in the Cothy matter, and the gravel is gradually carried out summes to the south of the American fork. In each at the foot of the machine, leaving the gold mixed of these streams the gold is found in small scales. with a heavy fine black sand above the first cleets; whereas in the intervening mountains it occurs in

coarser intone. Mr. Sinclair, whose rancho is three miles above Sutter's on the north side of the American, employs about 50 Indians on the north fork, not far from its junction with the main stream. He had been endians, and those who have nothing but pans or will gaged about five weeks when I saw him, and no to that time his Indians had used simply closely waven willow baskets. His nett proceeds (which I saw) were about \$16,000 worth of gold. He showed me the proceeds of his last week's work -fourteen pounds avoirdupois of clean washed

The principal store at Sutter's Fort, that of Brannan & Co., had received in payment for goods mountainous, and at the saw mill, 25 miles above \$36,000 (worth of this gold) from the 1st of May to the 10th of July. Other merchants had also made extensive sales. Large quantities of goods were daily sent forward to the mines, as, the Indians, heretofore so poor and degraded, have suddenly become consumers of the luxuries of tife.

The most moderate estimate I could obtain from men acquainted with the subject, was, that upwards of 4000 men were working in the gold district, of whom more than one half were Indians; and that from \$30,000 to \$50,000 worth of gold, it no more. was daily obtained. The entire gold district, with very few exceptions of grants made some years ago by the Mexican authorities, is on land belong ing to the United States.

The discovery, of these vast deposites of cold has entirely changed the character of Copier California. Its people, before engaged in cultivating their small patches of ground, and guarding their head whitattle and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade Live left their work benches, and tradesmen their shops. Sailors desert their ships as fast us they arrive on the coast, and several versels have your to set with hardly enough hands to spread a sail. Two of markable success attended the labors of the first three are now at anchor in San Francisco with no crew on board. Many desentions, too, have daken were drawn thither * * * The gold place from the gardsons, within) the influence of is in scales a little coarser than those of the lower these mines in well yet well lies have their the little mines. From the mill Mr. Marshall guided me up from the post of Sononta-twenty-logic from that of

etasses and not exculentees in expansion being spring and dispenses the guilding and continues seven foundly which he brought with him and exoff Levels prisms against no mischinist and girly in made by trading wild working during that time receives in nay, clother, and rations during a whole antigrant of fluorance of about the income to

Gold is also believed to exist on the casternshine of the Sierro Nevada and where at the mines I about eight miles, where we found a great many two informed by an intelligent Mornton that it little been found near the Great Sult Lake by some of ing gold there in the same abundance as they now

The gold & Bacer near the wission of San Fernando has born been known, but thus been diffle a short time before, obtained \$17,000 worth of gold. Aveought for want of water. This is in a shor pats two men had employed four white men and about the same in which the present mines occur. There a hundred Indians, and that, at the end of one is therefore, every reason to believe, that in the veck's work they paid off their party; and had left intervening spaces of tive frundred miles (entirely \$10,000 worth of this gold. Another small ravine unexplored) there must be many hidden and rich

I would recommend that a mint be established at some eligible point of the bay of San Francisco Mr. Neligh, an agent of Commodore Stockton, sand that machinery, and alt the necessary appara had been at work about three weeks in the neigh- tos and workmen be sent out by sea: These work-\$2,000 worth of gold; and Mr. Lyman, a gentle-bonds to secure their faithful services, else the chine, on the American fork, just below Sutter's Before leaving the subject of mines I will mention. mill; that they worked eight days, and that his that on my return from the Sacramento I touched at New Almoder, the quick-silver mine of Mr. Al-

exander Forbes, consul of her Britannic Majesty at much broken up by hills, and is intersected in eye. Topic. This mine is in a spur of mountains 1000 ry i irection by small streams or ravines, which leet above the level of the Bay ob San Francisca and is distant in a southern direction from the Pueworked are barely scratched; and although thou. blo de San Jose about 12 miles. The ore (cinnasands of ounces have been carried away, I do not bar) occurs in a large vein dipping at autrong anin working it, and driving shafts and galleries about 7 leef the 7, following the vein: " '"

The fragments of rocks and ore are removed on the back of Indians, in raw hide sacks. The ore is then hauled in an ox wagon, from the mouth of what he would make in eight years soldiering it. inverted kettle forms the lid." From a hole in the will themselves go to digging gold. iron kettle. This chamber has a chimney.

In the morning of each day the kettles are filled with lime; fire is then applied and kept up all day. The mercury is volatilized, passes, into the chamchamber, and flows into the pot prepared for it.-We water is used to condense the mercury

During a visit I made last spring four such ovens were in operation, and yielded in the two day's I was there, 656 pounds of nucksilver, worth at Maz-atlan \$1 80 per lb. Mr. Walkinshaw, the gentleman now in charge of this mine, tells me that the vein is improving, and that he can afford to keep his people employed even in these extraordinary times. This mine is very valuable of itself, and becomes the more so as mercury, is extensively used in obtaining gold. It is not at present used in California for that purpose, but it will be at some future time. When I was at this mine last spring, other parties were engaged in searching for veins; but none have been discovered that are worth following up, although the earth in that whole range of hills are highly discolored, indicating the presence of this ore. I send several beautiful specimens, properly labelled. The amount of quickeilver in Mr. Forbe's vats on the 15th of July was about 2,500 pounds. orrection lonce of the North American and U. S. Guzetted

MONTEREY, ALTA GALIFORNIA,

Franc August 29, 1848. Messes, Epirons :- New and important discoemes are made every day in the gold region. instead of being confined to one stream, as was at irst supposed, it has rearly been tound on the banks of five, and in many diff ravines, where the water flows only during the rainy season." These treams take their rise in the chain of mountains which runs North and South through California, and are tributaries of the Sacramento. The discoveries extend already two hundred miles North and South, and some seventy East and West. The strong probability is, that the entire chain this least five handred miles of it is righly impremiled with gold. The ore has been found in the deepest mendow streams and on mountain cliffs, where oilly the chale has been accustomed to pay his visits. It is mexhaustible. As an evidence of this one fact will be sufficient. Seven men, with their talking working on Feather river, took from a space measuring two highlest yards by twenty, two hundred and seventy-five pounds of gold.

It is difficult to ascertain with mach precision what the gold hunters uveralge a day per man. But Fein state this fact. "I have met a great many of them and not with one I whose thirty wers to thus as low as twenty dollars; and sonic, sitis well

billed 19009, Herbelle me Manual configuration and finder had finder had been with the beginning of the true of true of true of the true of the true of the true of tr the villes and a segment were with the segment of t specimens were shown me, some as lieavy as four wattan Average of filter hidians; whalters would plocked as richer special all the shock team that desiring products want we handred and see guilier on the subject; Tomas believe that the white

A man who hardone considerable idam white the mines who edoce northow his two. threepoor sorothers from a dry spot to the stream, where the Tour patinds of bold; "A lendler of the artillety com. I gold might be brained out the feesived sixteen dollars the ided, and drive live totale a they out it. and went to working on his own thocks and more than doubled his samingspode known little boy who is twelve years of ago, who has been at the mines for the last two months; and who has made his twenty dollars a day during chiat time, with no other machinery than a little wooden bowl. Liknow a woman, who took her tea-tray, went to the mines someted down on one of the unations and id six days worked dut her two hundred dollars of rold. She said she should have worked out more; but she aments o much of her time in whiching about

Thought diggers generally work in small comtinnies of six or eight. They have a tent, provisions, cattle and horses. Each rates lies turn in cooking and keeping camp? Four or five are engaged in getting out gold, and one or two in what they call prospecting—that is hunting for some richer vein or deposit. They are a merry set of fellows, full of excitement and fin. They undergreat fatigue and make sport of their hardships. They throw an air of levity about the acquisition of gold, which makes a burlesque of the arraious faces which you sometimes meet on 'Change. You would little think from the careless guiety of their demeanor that they were getting out of the earth that element which shakes the commercial world.

They lose their earnings at the gaming table with as little concern as you would an old garment with a new one to take its place. There is more where that came from, is their expression, and the next day they prove it true. The whole economy of society is changed. The ditcher, hand hopper, and butt-ender are flie most independent men in the community, -each has his bag of gold and can till it ten times as fast as his wants can empty it.

It is impossible to procure labor at any price.-The offer of terr dollars a day would not detain any one from the mines. The consequence is, our fields are without firmers, our shorts without mechanics, our forts without soldiers, our ships without sailors. The pay of a soldier, exclusive of his provisions and clothes, is about eight dollars a month. One of them got a furlough for twenty days from Colonel Mason, went to the mines spent s'x days in going and as many in returning, leaving eight for work there, and brought back with him eight hundred dollars, just about send the few that remain to bring them back, they

Not does the Navy lare a whit better. man-of-war anchor in our harbor to-morrow, and in three weeks she would hardly have men enough to get her to sea. Seamen who have been on this station five years, and who have four or five hundred dollars due them, forfeit the whole and escape to the mines. The only way a merchant vessel her, is condensed on the sides and bottom of the gets to sea is to give the men a strong interest in the voyage. There is no discipline, except what they choose to establish among themselves; each for the time being is cock of the walk. The Isaac Walton, a Naval store-ship, has just arrived here from New York, and it is calculated that it will cost as much to discharge her as the whole price of her freight around Cane Horn. Indeed she can not discharge without the aid of our national ships and the result will be the loss of some hundred sailors. It is in vain to talk about sentries, the sentries will run. The only remedy is to cut off all connection with the shore; and in that case a man-of-war might as well be in the midst of the

Parific as on the coast. But enough of this. There are now about three thousand persons at work in the mines. They average, at the very lowest computation, an ounce per day each man. This makes an aggregate of more than a million : month, and this quantity will be doubled in three month. This gold now goes to Mazatlan, Pern, and Chill; where it is coined, and becomes a part of the currency of those countries, will is lost to us as the metallic basis of our circulating medium.-It can be accured to us only by a mint, and one should be sent out here, forthwith, I There is: at present very little, coin in California, and the conequence is this grain gold is sold here! for ten dollars the onness. It has been awayed by a competent person, and proved to be twenty three and a hall carats good. It must therefore be worth at our mint nearly double what it is sold for here. This monstrops socrifice is made by Americans, by poor emigrants; and can be saved from it only by a mint, and the gold, can be saved to us as a nation and incorporated with our metallic currency only by a mini. Therefore send us a mint, and the sooner the better. Take one of your mints that is standing nearly life, and a good assayer, and an honest treasurer, and send them to Charges, over veilers and on the frighest hills and the bottom of the Ishmus to Panama, and then to Monterey, an we will coin sield enough for you to pay the Mexi edn warningenten ei nanne mittang a im W: C: realist kont by manufactor income compressing, and

WINTER un Commo-The piereing December winds and low state of the Thermonatter, give exidence that rade winter-will sport habenen and il is a winter of as great plenty in all the comforts of this world as the people of our country have ever wintersed, but still there are those amongst us as there every will be, who are destanted of the necesseries of life. A miss from the alimidance of the great mass of the community-will canalize also community the mountain on the opposite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey and known, have avelaged; for a week of fill the print bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey and known, have a week of fill that it is now in the san francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the San Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the san Francisco, and twenty-four from the composite or north bank of the

The straight and communication and is the Time to be with sun long mother.

The straight and str Oh mother declaration on higher the local of the work of the state of

I'll be an angel too!
And then before God's golden throne,

Lean closer down—your car, mother, be a work My voice is growing weak and be a care weeping you. Lettus tears the self-

Just fall upon my cheels.

My ciet growdim, and, th. I hear, a street where the sky:

It is for me—I'm going now

edote of the Duke of Wellington exhibits in it strong light the indetaligable perseventace, and fore-ight of the doke, and especially exonerates his grace from the charge made against him by many writers of allowing himself at a ball at Brussels at the time referred to ... At a dinner a short time since the duke was asked, "Has your grace seen the pamphlet published in America, by General Grouchy, in answer to General Foy's attack on him respecting the manœuvres on the day previous to Waterloo ?" " have," answered the duke, and Gropehy has the best of it. He could not move without orders, and orders be did not receive. As to his mantevres, I knew all about them, I was a witness to them. " "You!" exclaimed one of the party, "every one thought your grace was at Brussels." "I know they did; but they were wrong, for on the evening in question I and Gordon (who was killed at Waterloo) left Brussels, took a squadron of horses, no one knowing us and joined the Prussian head quarters. I passed the whole night in conference with Blucher, Bolow, D'York and Klest. In the morning I observed to Barlow 4 If I had an Euglish army in the position in which yours now id Labould expect to be recent confoundedly threshed." The attack of Grouchy soon after commenced, and the Prusians were defeated. waited hing-enough to:see that event; and then thought it time to be off aund on the 17th. Bonsparte made that monstrous movement on my flank which was the commencement of the battle of

A Fact.—The ready wit of a true born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A lew days since says an exchange paper, we observed a case in point A sudden rust of wind took a parisol form the hand of its wner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be his eliquelte to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parasol in the midst of its Elisler gyations, and presented it to the loser, with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith. madam," said he, as he did so, "if you were strong as you are handsome, it would not have not got away from you." Which shall I thank you for first, the service of the compliment ?" asked the lady, smilingly. "Troth, madam," said Par, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both."-Liverpol Mercury.

mar 6 2 50 50 50 20 100 100 A. CALCULATION,-If strong drink has had its 580, 000,000 of victims, how many more must it have before the moderate drinker will lay, his shoulder to the pledge of reform? Suppose only thirty-days of intense agony and misery to be the lot of each drunkard's family of five persons each, what is the amount in the aggregate? Suppose it required even no more than fifty bushels of grain distilled to make a man a drunkard, how long would it last famishing Europe; nay, even the whole universal world? It would amount to fifty-eight millions of barrels of

HOUSE ALL PLE SHARE WE AS A SECRET OF THE SECRET SEC. Suppose again-that the drunkard wastes or loses ten years of his life, at three shillings perday, how many solid globes of gold of the size of our warth would it: (3654,000;000,000;) purchase? Make von: own-calculations, not only on these supposed cases, but any others of which the subjects succeptible, and the result will astonish you, and perhaps lead to a somewhat different course in life: 'These estimates are many of them; below the reality.-Merchant's Ledger.

KINDNESS. - Would it not please you to pick up string of pearly, drops of gold, diamonds, and pre cious stones as you pass along the street? It would make you leel happy for a month to come Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask! By dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost of which none can deprive you.

THE GRAVE .- It buries givery error - covers every lefegt ... extinguishes every resentment? From its bus zabrys Book tod shoughfus mosed lulapase ipples recollections will have look down unon the gravelofien enemy and pot feet a compane tions the dust he should oblive swared with the page handful of earth: that lies amouldering before time the authority will be specially ground and and

Parlower Sales of the Property of the Company by Mrs. Trollope a window's cap! Not a bad life's. south fork, where, in the bed of small streams or Mr. Dye, a gentleman residing in Monterey, and a mindfull things without engine, in the bed of small streams or Mr. Dye, a gentleman residing in Monterey, and a mindfull things without engine, in the bed of small streams or Mr. Dye, a gentleman residing in Monterey, and a mindfull things without engine, where the streams of the s

Towards Wednesday Decem 10 1sts Custing Provisions - As this is the season of the Ashen france sie custici in character and consider in the part in

rience. The following mode of preparing being, we have produced by several years and can with confidence recommend it to other.

She'll know me, when I come, mother.

And take me by the hand.

Andwo'll calways be together there, trine I also onnuence recommend in to others.

For every one hundred points of mest, take five pinlar of good molastes (or live possids brown su-gar,) five ounces taltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—and three gallons of male, and boil the ingre-dients over a grante five, shirming of the frost or And mother, I shall wear bright wings

Filikacehand pray for you Thise to feel your hand, mother, to a set of the service of the se Your Bells trending and Thee of the conference

excellent. enem. Mich of the goodness of havis decends on rink king, "They should be hair at such a distance Mother-good bye-good bye! from the fire, as not to be heated. They should also be hung up with the strank end downward. 43 THE DEER OF WELLINGTON .- The following anthis will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping. Small liams, wanted for immediate use, will

> four weeks or more. Different articles are used for smoking. Perhans sa a dust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently had, is on the whole to be 'preferred. Corn cobs are first rate, and are said by some to make the "sweetest" smoke of anything. Chips of maple and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of those kirds of wood, do well.

answer with two weeks' smoking, but larger onex.

and those wanted for keeping, should be smoked

Hams are sometimes cared by adding pyroligneons acid to the pickle, but having had no experience with this mode, we cannot speak of its advantages. Abother mode, which we have reen practiced, is to smoke the barrels or easks in which the hams are to be kept, and let them remain in pickle till wanted, only taking them out a sufficiently long time before using, to allow them to drain properly. The barrels are smoked by being placed over small lires of chips, cobs, &c. for several hours. The essence of smoke which is thus imbibed by the barrel, is imparted to the pickle, and thence to the meat.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.—The following compound will give to any common ham the taste so much appreciated in that sold as Westphalia. and is recmmended to them who prefer that flavor. In one hundred parts of water dissolve four parts of sait, two mans of brown sugar, one part Barbadoes tar, and one part spirits of wine. After it has been well mited and spood for several days, three th fol may be mixed with the salt necessary to cure an onlinery ham.

BEEF.—The best pieces for coming are the plates, ribs and briskets. Pack the pieces in casks. giving a very slight sprinkling of salt between each piece. Then cover the meat with a pickle made by boiling together, in 4 gallons of water, 8 the sait, 3 lbs. brown sogar, 3 oz. saltpetre, I oz. pearlash for 100 the mest. Keen a heavy flat stone on the meat that it may be well immersed in the pickle. Beet packed in this manner will keep a year, and will rather improve than grow worse.

- Another mode recommended by a gentleman of long experience in the packing of beel and pork, is the following: For 100 lbs. take 4 lbs. brown sugar, 4 oz salt-petre, and 4 quarts fine Liverpool salt. mix all intimately together, and in packing, sprinkle at evenly over the meat. Add no pickle, the dissolving of the salt &c. with the joices of the meat, will be sufficient. Keep the meat closely pressed together by a good weight. We are assured that this is the best mode of packing beef that is intended for keeping-over the summer, and that the quality of the meat is unexceptionably fine.

CLEAR PORK .- For this we prefer clear salt and water. After having divided the hor, take off the shoulders and hams, and all the ican meet, cut the skles crosswise into strips; four or five inches wide, and after covering the bottom of the eask with salt. pack the strips in layers set edgmise as classly as possible rounds the cask, with pleasy of salt between each laver. When the teach is full and has settled for a day or two, put in cold water enough to fairly cover the pork. There is no danger of using too much solt for clear nork-no more will be taken up by the meat than is needed, and the remainder is safely left, and may be used in packing a new parcel.

Consequence of Not Taking THE Papers. Some years ago a lady noticing a neighbor of hers was not in her seat at church on the Sabbath, called on her return home, to enquire what would detain so punctual an attendant;-On entering the house she found the family busy at work. She was surprised when lier triend addressed her-

"Why, la! where have you been to-day dressd up in your Sabbath-day clothes!" To meeting ?"

Why, what day is it?

Salboth-day Well I did not know, for my husband, has got so plagny singy he went take the papers new and we know nothing. Well who preached?

The What did he preach about 19 and soint wife 24 On the death of our Saviour,

Why is he dead well, well, all creation thight be dead, and we know nothing about it !-Il won' do, we must have the newspapers, for evdything goes wrong without the paper. Bill has almost for his realing, and Polly has got mopied again, breather else has got to prefly stories to read Well, if we have to lake a cartload of potances and owiens to marker, I am resolved to have a news. ^F-paper.''