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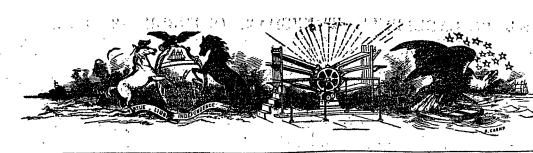
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858. The Author of "John Halifax." Miss Mulock, the novelist, will find it ver ifficult to surpass her last work of fiction John Halifax, Gentleman." As we state resterday, she has a new story in the press. Gentle reader, permit us to inform you who

DINAH MARIA MULOCK, born at Stoke-upon Frent, in the Staffordshire Potteries, on March 26th, 1826, is the only daughter of Mr. Tao MAN MULOCK, called "a mad Irishman" in touas Moore's Diary. Mulcox, a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was a college-chum of the celebrated GEORGE CANNING, and much 1770, would make Murcox about eighty-eight years eld. At an early age he was seized with a saccethes scribendi, and has spoiled much good paper and expended much good money in the publication of theological and political pamphlets. After the peace of 1815, he at tempted to set up as a lecturer on English life rature, at Paris, and failed. He retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to fruitless efforts to teach politics to CANNING and religion to Lord Bynon. There are several no tices of him in Byron's Ravenna Letters, or 1820. Byzon said that his name always reminded him of MULEY MOLOOK, of Morocon and speaks of "something of wild talent him, mixed with a due leaven of absurdity-as there must be in all talent let loose in the

world without a martingale." During the last thirty years, Mr. MULOU has been chiefly occupied in editing provincial newspapers, in the United Kingdom, and his last: and what thou seest write in a book, and send two children. DINAH MARIA and BENJAMIE. were born unto him while he was thus enfployed in Staffordshire. The popular belief that he is non compos mentis.

His daughter, very much neglected by him was chiefly self-educated. In 1843, at the age of seventeen, she chipped the shell of authorship, as a writer of short stories in Chambers Edinburgh Journal, to which she was introduced by Mrs. S. C. HALL, who pitied her forlorn condition, (Mulloux père had deserted her, and she was motherless,) and encouraged her talents. Before she was twenty, she had written two capital juvenile books, "Rhoda's Lessons." and "Cola Monti; the Story of Genius." Subsequent productions of the sam class, were "A Hero," "The Little Lycketts," and "Bread upon the Waters."

In 1849, she wrote a three-volume novel The Ogilvies," for CHAPMAN & HALL, the London publishers. It appeared anonymous ly, and exhibited considerable power. It was greatly assisted to popularity by some straightlaced subscribers to "The Portico" library at Manchester, who formally denounced it tone as indelicate and its leading incident (the seduction of a married woman) as immoral It was solomnly voted out of "The Portico," seriously voted in again, a second time expelled again admitted. The controversy floated the book into a large circulation. "Olive," wholly unexceptionable, "The Head of the Family," a fairy tale called "Alice Learmouth," "Agatha's Husband," " Avillon, and other Tales," and "John Halifax," have subsequently appeared. All her works of fiction have been republished, by the HARPERS of New York, and we hannen to know that she is well satisfied with her pecuniary transactions with those

publishers. Miss. Murbox has also contributed to the leading periodicals. Some of these, collected as "A Woman's Thoughts about Women. were made into a volume a few months ago They have rather a "strong-minded" flavor, and her hereditary eccentricity peeps ou now and then, very strongly. This volume was republished in New York, but has not caused much sensation on either side of the water. Though her character and conduct are tinged with oddity, Miss Mulcock's personal reputation is unsullied. From the moment she began to receive money for writing, she has charged herself with the exclusive cost of educating her only brother, Benjamin Mu-LOOK, who graduated at London University and, as a clever engineer, is profitably em ployed in Australia. She lives in a modest and unexpensive manner at Camden Town near London, unfrequently mingling with

society. One of Miss Mulook's oddities is, rarely to answer an invitation to a dinner party or a soirce. She receives the invitation, and if she goes she goes. If not, her inviter must take it for granted that she has gone elsewhere that she did not feel disposed to go out; that whether disposed or not, she was too much occupied with thought or writing to leave her nest; or that she had one of her painful head aches. To a few very particular friends she sometimes pays very unexpected voluntee

visits. In her conversation she is lively and origi nal-"full of fun," as the saying is-and usually in good spirits. Her blues she keeps at home. Her figure is slight, but graceful. Her features are commonplace enough, with large gray eyes, very prominently set. She wear rich apparel, badly made and worse put on She delights in dancing, and cannot be said to be quite averse to a little admiration, delicately expressed. Praise of her writings she seems to shrink from; insinuated eulogy of her looks or dress is far from displeasing.

Amid many excellent traits of character Miss Mulock has one amusing failing. She fancies herself rather misplaced in life-tha nature intended her to be a great public dra matic vocalist. She plays on the piano-forte with ordinary skill (which she considers per fection), and sings, to her own great satisfac tion, with a passable voice in a passable man ner. Once upon a time, an evening party (at the Rosary, Brompton, in the suburbs o London) was given by Mrs. S. C. Hall to JENNY LIND, her next-door neighbor, just before the Swedish Nightingale had made any public appearance on the operatic stage in England. There, in the presence of the late Madame Dulcken, the great plano-forte player, Miss Look placed herself at the plano and sang a number of Moone's Irish meledies not to the music arrangements which he has published, but to non-descript variations Published This Day,
Published This Day,
Published This Day,
PIRST PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

By Benjamin Silliman, Jr. M. A. M. D., Professor of Office of Other Colleges. It is printed in a compact and elegant manner, with two kinds of Type, for the convenience of those who wish a more condensed summers. By omitting the fine Type, about half the matter will remain in the large text, embracing the laws and more important principles, but leaving out the illustrations, &c.

It is believed that no other book prepared for this which, (she insisted,) were the original Irish pain of body, and JENNY LIND, whose astor ishment had gradually settled down into amusement, wore a most impassable lookonly now and then showing her utter inability wholly to restrain her smiles. Miss Mulook's voluntary exhibition lasted over an hour, and at its close, her audience had increased to sixty or seventy persons, who knew not what to make of it. JENNY LIND, as we subse Publish this day:
OHALLEN'S NEW JUVENILE LIBRARY, 24 SeOHALLEN'S NEW JUVENILE LIBRARY, 24 SeMiss Mulcock's was given as a fair specime
Miss Mulcock's was given as a fair specime mently learned, believed, for some time, that of English playing and singing, especially presented for her own particular delight. Her LIBRARY Series No. 1. Illustrated.
These books have been endersed by Sunday Schools of every denomination. 10 vols. \$2.50.
"THE OLTY OF THE GREAT KING." "The most accurate and reliable account of modern Jerusalem yet given in the English language"—Bib. Secra.
HADJI IN STRIA. Cloth, 76 cents; hiwe and gold ted to the company's amusement, as indeed she had-but not exactly as she had intended. This was eleven years ago—early in 1847-

> simply believed that she played and sang inimitably, and kindly got up the exhibition for the especial delectation of JENNY LIND, and lear, rotund, smiling, and wondrously-gifted little Madame Duloken. Though her father, on the numerous chances and changes of his mortal life, has repeatedly preached, as an amateur dissenting day morning. The military say it is "quite cool" minister, Miss MyLook has never been any in their tents,

and perhaps the now celebrated authoress

knows more of the world than to make any

hunder of the same character again. She

thing but a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England. Across the water, e it noted, to have been received into the church, by baptism and subsequent profession of faith, constitutes positive membership, nor, except in cases of known bad character or notorious enmity with another member, can any Church of England clergyman refuse to administer the Holy Sacrament to any professing Christian who kneels at the altar to receive it. Whether he be a worthy recipient

or not, rests not between the individual and

the clergyman, but between kimself and his God. Miss Mulock has decided religious belief, and religious impressions—but she sees no harm in attending the performance of a play, assisting in the representation of an opera, or oining in a polka or cotillion in a private party. She is an amiable, kind-hearted, charitable middle-aged young woman, very likely to remain a perpetual member of the Most Noble about his age. This, as Canning was born in Order of Old Maids—a portion of society whom we, and other people of the pen, are too fond of ridiculing. For there never yet was mortal woman, who, before she had achieved her twenty-second year, has not had at least three offers of marriage. Miss Mulcou is not a "Saint" by profession, and has probably never visited Exeter Hall, to listen to the outpourings of "My Lord Phylactery," and other high Pharisees. But she is a good, charitable, odd young lady, and (her later writings especially) devetes her pon to inculcate good precepts to live or die by.

Semner floreat Dinah!

formance of the duty which permanes of the duty which whas heard, distinguished often by elevated some and undoubted learning, near all have been based on topics with which, in the ordinary affairs of our farms, we have no immediate concorn.

Dignified and elevated as is the calling of a husbandams, considered in reference to pursuits husbandams, considered in reference to pursuits.

For The Press.] PATMOS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE TWO POUNTAINS." I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day, and hear hind me a great voice, as of a tempest, "Baying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the unto the seven churches which are in Asia.'

> I stand upon Icaria's shore : The dashing of the Lydian wave Has ceased, and the husbed winds no more Swell music through each hollow cave.
> 'Tis eve, and purple clouds aloft,
> Float o'er the sky all wildly free, Through which the fading sun-light soft Settles upon the Ægean sea.

Now stars shine out in beauty fair, And light that bare and desert strand, Where stern Miletus, high in air, Frowns on that false and failen land: Land where the sainted Patriarchs knelt, In by-gone years, in solemn prayer-Land where the holy Prophets dwelt, And drank in Inspiration there.

And as from Memory's page I glean Memorials of the glowing Past, What cherished objects growd the scene! membrances how rich and vast! And when, as on some magic scroll, The picture of that wondrous tim I see displayed, my burning soul Is ravished by the view sublime! There, 'mid those clustered Isles, where yet

The ling'ring light of evening lies, As though the dawn and darkness met Beneath the rich Sporadean skies,
Is the famed Parmos of that one
Of the blest brotherhood of old
Who his Great Master's love had won— A prize surpassing gems and gold-Ahove all others : He who, on

That sac ed breast could leav his head, And feel that God's incarnate Son On him His precious favor shed; Who, listening to his Master's voice, While yet He trod life's rugged path, Could in that Master's love rejoice, Through stripes and bonds, to blood and des PATMOS! Thou sacred spot! The same,

Unchanged by lapse of time and years. 'As when the Apostle bent his trame,

'And gave to Heaven his pravers and tears The broken rock, the fractured shell, Yet lie that slient home around— And in that solitary cell The Prophet heaten-sent visions found!

till round that rough and crappy The sea in waves of music flows,
As erat when Roman legions bore
Their captive to his calm repose. Where are those legions now? That power Which neither pity knew, nor fear? Like pageants of a little hour, They passed-but Parmos yet is here Salome's son! O. would that I Had power of inspiration given,

To sketch thee, as in years gone by, Blooming in youth—beloved of heaven-Blooming in youth—beloved of heaven Toy Saviour's friend, thou, at his side Walked by Galilean sea, or stood On Jordan's bank, while he, thy Guide Or, when at Cana's marriage feast.

Where water, charmed, blushed ruby bright At His great word—that sacred guest Who came to bless the nuptual rite : There would I seek thy form to trace Thy smile which cheered the festal board-Sweet reflex of each gentle grace, Beloved companion of thy Lord! Or, when upon the mountain wild,

Where the tall palm trees, branches wave. Thy Master spoke, in accents mild, The words that could from ruin save A wretched world—to mark thine eye Watching his loveliness, who stood Beneath the arch of His own sky,
And blessed the poor, the meek, the good: But all is vain No art of mine

nes so exulted and divine, So sinless, and so free from stain Yet Genius hath its mission high. To paint the darkest, brightest hour, And RAPHAR 's pencil from t.e sk Hath drawn its strange, mysterious power. So, too, DE Vinci-he, whose fame Chose for its thome that ruh resign Where with H s chosen Jeers came,
To sanct fy the bread and w no...
There, with a scalful master-hand,

I e lineaments of grace has given To thee—the youngest of that band— The .oved D sciple, blessed of Heaven And, as in dreary exile, where Thy kindling eye pierced worlds unknown, And sought within those realms so fair, The loved on earth, no more thine own-There hath Domenicatino traces That matchless gem, unmarred by time,

Where glows thy image richly graced,
Thy features marked by thoughts sublime. Thy desert home! Through clouds, that threw O'er thee their folds of light and shade, The Messenger of Mercy few,
Nor tarried on his course, nor stayed:
Winging his flight, he held his way

Through boundless space, to reach thy cell, And o'er thee, on God's sacred day, Heaven's own high inspiration fell. Then thou " wert in the spirit." Death Lay prostrate 'neath thy Master's might— No danger awed-no mortal breath Could quench that ray of living light. Thy prayer had cessed, thy hymn was done And, o'er the sea, his beams of gold

Were cast by the refulgent sun, As angel bands their wonders told. Like the shrill trumpet's lofty swell, Echoing thy prison walls around, There came a voice, whose accen's fell Upon thy ear with startling sound.

O! then, what bliss, what transport thine, As on thy sight the vision came, While Friendship, breathed from lips Divine, In kindness spoke thy cherished name!

Here I must pause-por dare pursue Through unseen realms, my feeble flight, Realms dazzlingly beyond the view Of earthly orbs encased in night. Let but the privi'ege be mine
To mark th' Apocalyptic "seroll,"
Where thy inspired dreams divine Glow on each page and charm each soul.

Favored of mortals ! All is dark In the far clime that gave thee birth-There Pagan arms have quenched the spark That once illumed thy parent earth : PATMOS, thy prison, yet rem: The white-winged sea-bird's safe abodeit silence, deep and awful, reigns Where once angelic footsteps trod! Long years have lansed since thou did'st stand

Beside thy dying Saviour's cross— Departed all that little band, Who saw His fate, and mourned His loss : And the dry earth did drink their blood-His messengers of mercyfree—
They passed through trials home to God Yet PATMOS stands beside the sea! And Enhance still claims thy dust. 'Twas there they laid thy blighted form To share corruption's blackened rust,

A banquet for the sullen worm.

But, sale in realms celestial, bright, Where thy Great Master reigns to bless,
Thy spirit, bathed in cloudless light,
Lives in eternal Righteousness! Cool .- Ice formed on the deck of the ferry boat at Staten Island, New York, and the thermoDelivered at the Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Penus; Ivania State Agricultural Society, at Pittsburgh, on Friday, October 1, 1858, by GEN. WILLIAM A. STOKES, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY,

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Many an anxious moment was passed this morning n this ground. It seemed that the weeping heavens were placing a damper on your hopes. I was not afraid, for I saw the sun set last night, glowing ind brilliant. I recollected what Shakspeare said: "The weary sun hath made a golden set, And, by the bright track of his flery car.

Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow. And is this not a goodly day, when the farmers f the State are assembled to consider how best they can strengthen and exalt our good old mother-the Commonwealth? God forever bless her! With unfeigned reluctance and distrust I accepted the invitation of the managers of the State Agricultural Society to appear in this position—a position originally assigned to another and a very different man—to Stephen A. Douglas, whose very name, as I now pronounce it, thrills on the heart of all the women, and all the honest men who

hear me.

No one more deeply regrets that he is not here
to address you—no one more deeply regrets that
the misfortune of his absence is so inadequately the materians of the answers is a someonated.

But I console myself by considering that the plain path is always that of duty, and I proceed, therefore, without further comment, to the performance of the duty which perilous partiality

husbandman, considered in reference to pursuits which bring him into perpetual intercourse with nature, innocent and lovely, or results which feed and clothe the world, originate commerce, extend, the boundaries of civilization, and secure sil the riches that sustain science and art, refinement, and lotters, freedom and prosperity, it is nevertheless a calling of plain, practical detail, in which grand effects are dependent on an infinite series of minute opures.

which grand effects are dependent on an infinite series of minute obuses.

All economies consist of making and saving it these are the essential elements of accumulation and the sole sources of wealth—either being absent, want and destruction inevitably follow. Modern farming looks perhaps too exclusively to the former—seeks too sedulously the single object of increasing the aggregate products of the soil. Our fathers of the lough gave to the latter an undue weight, and limited their crops by an excessive caution which restrained expenditure within limits too confined.

within limits too confined.

Exaggerated types of these respective classes are to be found, on the one hand, in the fancy farmer, who, with foolish boldness of extravagance, by expensive chemical manures and costly mechanical contrivances, deepens and strengthens his land, fills his stables and pens with improved stock, beautiful, but delicate, regardless of climate and the many causes by which artificial races of animels are affected, grasps with instant engerness at every new theory or practice which is recommended by men as inexperienced as himself, and ends either in absolute ruin or in a moderate momedification of this extreme rashness, under which wise but costly experience he profits himself and confers on his neighbors the double benefit of being to them at once a warning and a model.

fortable clothing-provision for old age—the decent breeding of our oblideren—time for intellectual and moral purposes—in short, civilized mandemands a superfluity, and this can be attained. only by aiding human by brute labor, and both by mechanical adjuncts. For this—the purchase of stock and implements—money is necessary, and it medianical solutions. Sor this—the purchase of stock and implements—money is necessary, and it is also necessary for support until the results of toil are realised. Thus, capital is as essential in the business of agriculture as in any other.

One of the first great and invariable rules, therefore, for all farmers is not to extend their.

operations beyond their capital. He who does must either go in debt—and systematic debt is certain ruin—or he must neglect the just demands of his farm for cultivation.

meter marked 30 degrees at suprise, on last Tues-

TWO CENTS.

of the land amounts to. So, too, this irregularity involves unnecessary and increased cost for fencing. There is, perhaps, not a farm in this county where the most oppressive of all taxes, that of fencing, might not be greatly diminished by having the fields of the same size, and of a square, or, at least, rectangular shape. We have too many fences, and they are made too expensively. No farm should have, for a fair course of crops, more than six fields, and all beyend is a waste of wood, of time, of temper, of land, encouragement of the growth of weeds, and breachiness of stock. For all the consequences of this excessive and unmanageable quantity of land, what is the remedy?

Sell half of it and spend the proceeds on the remainder, and thus make what you have yield a liberal income. Got rid thus of your anxiety, your toil, of your ever-recurring disappointment. This may appear to those who have followed in the footsteps of their forefathers, of adding field to field, as the height of folly, but I am confident it is the only salvation for many of our people.

Depend upon it, there is no course so suicidal as that of attempting to outlivate two hundred acrea when your means are hardly adequate to do justice to half the quantity.

bat of attempting to oultivate two hundred acores when your means are hardly adequate to do justice to half the quantity.

Take the man who has fifty acres of naturally good land, and but a certain amount of capital, lime, manure, &c., to use in its cultivation, which is not snough to keep it in a condition to pay that attention of rorps which it requires: is it not evident that the land and the owner must suffer? Would not all sensible persons condemn such a course in others? Yet how many such instances are to be seen all around us? I believe it would be for the interest of such persons condemn such a course in others? Yet how many such instances are to be seen all around us? I believe it would be for the interest of such persons condemn such a course in others? Yet how many aportion of their land, rather than have to much be in the seen all around us? I believe it would be for the interest of such persons condemn such a course of the interest of such persons on the such properly use, for he would go in time to devect to the remainder, money to purphase all that it requires, his crops would yield in double ratio, his land increase in value as it invivases in fertility, and thus he would be in every way. Benefitted.

We have all seen acres of the best land overran with daises, burdocks, thistles, mulleins, and other noxious plants, that root out the grass and eat up, the very life of the soil, without affording nouriels when to man or beast, which might, by a little attention, yield a rich harvest. But these farmers, who have too much land and the land becomes worse than uscless, for it is evident that land must either increase in fertility or decrease in value. There is no middle way—it who have to much land and the land becomes worse than uscless, for it is evident that land must either increase in fertility or decrease in value. There is no middle way—it who have too much land and the land becomes worse than uscless, for it is evident that land must either increase in fertility or decrease in value. There is

olighted.

Tress soils are really the best we have. But
they require draining, that the superfluous mois
titre may be safely and quietly carried off. To de
this—to reclaim these lands and make them most productive, requires generally but a small outlay of money and time. Commonly, the owners have notither to spare for these important purposes, be-cause they have already too much land demanding such imperfect attention as they are alone able Many a young man goes to California in search of gold, when, on his father's farm, there are mines of wealth like these, easily worked and cartein to saturn changes of the contract of the cartein changes of

mines of wealth like these, easily worked and certain to return abundant gains.
Our farms, generally too large for our capital, should bear a just proportion to our power to evolve their resources. At present we skim the surface, and incur for half crops much of the toil which ought to produce such returns as we find in England, where fifty bushels to the acre is not unusual. usual.

It is true that the subdivision of land may b

which wise but costly experience he profits himself and confers on his neighbors the double benefit of being to them at once a warning and a model.

On the other hand, we sometimes see a man who obstinately adheres to an antiquated course of scourging grope, rude implements, skinning outit, vation, dilapidated buildings, raw-boned stock, and grudging a dollar of outlay, however, judicious, becomes every year poorer by this faise economy. Both these men are wrong. But the former, though injuring bimself, may be useful to other—the latter is an unmixed evil. The human family must be fed and clothed by the produce of the soll. Owners of land are, therefore, trustees for the public—they hold in their hands the lives of the public—they hold in their hands the lives of the people—they are bound faithfully to administer their trusts, not only to cause the earth to yield its fruits, but to preserve it in condition for continuous service.

Praotically, all this is done or neglected by initiation of them. Let us see, then, how each manistry abuse of his power, for Nature uniformly soft by invariable laws, and punishes every viocation of them. Let us see, then, how each manistry and the structs of the soll in the structs of the soll in the structs of the soll in the struct of the middle of man. In the struct of the middle of man. In the struct of the soll in the struct of the middle of man, Manual labor is bardy osupetent, under favorable circumstances, to extort from the earth a precarious sustenance for the laborer. We require more than this—permanent habitation—comfortable clothing—provision for old age—the decent breeding of eur children—time for intellectual and moral purposes—in what, circumstances is experient and moral purposes—in what, circumstances, to experient of the soll of

inpracticable and inexpedient in this country.
Our people are more generally intelligent, more flexible, adaptable, and available, and have the happy faculty of turning their hand to almost anything; and I venture to say that the whole world does not present a class of men equal in all respects to the rural population of Pennsylvania With all their faults, they have fewer faults than any people whom I have any knowledge of.
Having your farm of a size adapted to your means, the next point is, how is it to be cultivated? Various in many other respects, this one general rule may be safely followed—that the soil should be cultivated to the greatest practicable, available depth. I say practicable, meaning attainable by ordinary means, and when I speak of available depth, I mean such a dopth as will stir up a soil canable of contributing to vegetable life.

product; where thriving fruit trees might be expected, bending beneath the weight of delicious fruit, our cycs are pained by the sight of gnarled, stunted, and half-dead trees, scarcely able to sustin the vitality of a few diseased leaves that come forth as if all trees, reapreached by their comes in the real content of the speak, how bitterly would they complain of their treatment. It is not because Nature is so miserly that sho will not reward man for his labor, but because man will not let her yield her bounty to his labor.

The fault is with ourselves—all this sterility, all complaints of hard living and inadequate rewards which we continually make, although we have whave not sowed. We struggle agninest agreat and universal law. We attempt to reap where we have not sowed. We struggle agninest agreat and universal law. We attempt, in short, to out tivate too much land.

Our farmers have from fifty to five hundred acres under what they call cultivation. Still they are in debt, and in many cases the more they possess the worse they are off. Their land is scattered far and near—ten acres here, and twenty there, instead of being compact and altogether. In this way more time is often lost in going from one lot to another, in building the fonces of other people, and geoping cut their eatile, than the whole income

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in aind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the of the writer. In order to insure correct

written arehy, but one side of the sheet should be We shall be granted to gentlemen in Pennsylrent news of the day in their protions giving the our-

population, or any information that will be seem of

GENERAL NEWS.

sources of the surrounding cou

Mr. Morrhy is to have another opponent Mr. Morphy is to have another opponent, worthy of his powers. Herr Anderson, the well-known victor in the tournament of 1851, is on his way to Paris to contend against the young champion. Until his arrival Mr. Morphy is having his daily jousts at the Café de la Régence against all comers. In a letter to Mr. Staunton, renewing his challenge, Mr. Morphy says: "I am not a professional player—that I never wished to make any skill I possess the means of pecuniary advancement—and that my earnest desire is never to play for any stake but honor. My friends in New Orleans, however, subscribed a certain sum, without any countonance from me, and that sum has been any countenance from me, and that sum has been ready for you to meet a considerable time past." TELEGRAPH UP THE MISSOURI RIVER .- Mr. Drake, agent of the Associated Press, strived here last evening, says the Kansas City Journal, of Cotober 21st, by the Eastern State, and informs us October 21st, by the Eastern State, and informs us that the telegraph poles are already up for about two miles this side of Lexington, at once. By the last of this month, or the first week in November, we may expect to see the wire in this city, when, by means of "electrical manifestations" and the "dot and line" alphabet, we shall be in delly communication with the "rest of mankind." This we regard as the best news that we have received for each of the control of th

THE "SPORTING CHURGH?" is the way an English paper as nonness the factof six clergymen of the Church of England taking out should gliceness this year. The gua-hearing clerical brigade are handsomely noticed by the press, and it would appear that "shouling parsons" will be no more tolerated than are now the clerical port-punishing fox-hunters whose red coats and top-boots were seen at every "meet" in the good old times of the Georges. The lasty recters are told to mind their pastoral flocks and leave the feathered ones alone.

Mr. Wysyn in one of his late letters to pastoral flocks and leave the feathered ones alone.

Mr. Walsin, in one of his late letters to the Journal of Commerce, says: "We may suppose the Moslem pilgrimages to Mesca and Medina to be a predigious physical as well as moral nuisance. Of the two hundred thousand devotees of the present year a third at least have periabed by maladies, not epidemic, but simply incident to their observances and modes of living during their sojourn in the holy cities. The appearance of such of the survivors as returned by Egyptis described in letters from Alexandria as wretched in the extreme."

Another North Pole Expedition .- At a ANOTHER NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.—At a late meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, a lotter was read from Dr. Issae Hayes to the president, announcing his intention of making another attempt to reach the north pole of the earth, and asking for the influence of the Society in behalf of the object. The letter was accompanied by the report of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the same subject. The matter was referred to a committee.

THE ST. LOUIS HERALD says that at a fire in that city last week "a fire-proof safe, of imposing appearance and high proportions, standing outside the building, and apparently out of danger, caught fire and was entirely censumed. An examination showed it to be made of common sheet iron, thisner even than that used for stove pipes, and filled in with pine. With a mallet and a common sheath kuife a man could have cut the whole thing to pieces in fifteen minutes." Iowa.-Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, has issued a

proclamation declaring that, in accordance with the decision of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of locating the capital of the State of Iowa, the Constitution and laws establish the capital at Des Moines and the State university at Iowa city. The offices of that State will be forthwith removed to Des Moines, and the next Legislature will assemble there.

semble there.

IMMENSE TAXES.—Some idea of the immense, wealth of Wm. B Astor, says the correspondent of the Charleston Courier, may be ascertained from the fact that he pays this year the sum of \$85,000 taxes.—But this, even; is not half of Mr. Astor's colossal fortune. His personal property is in the stocks of corporations, which are taxed upon those corporations, and not upon the individuals who make it up. BAD AND GOOD .- One sporting man of New York lost \$5,000, and another won \$3,000, on the late gladiatorial conflict between Morrissey and

The Loss of the Austria. CARD FROM THE SURVIVING OFFICERS IN ENGLAND. [To the Editor of the London Times.]

To the Editor of the London Times.]

Sin: We, the undersigned, first, second, and third officers, and six of the crew belonging to the Austria, and having arrived in England, on board the Ireland. Captain Jackson, from Fayal, have read the different statements of passengers about the loss of our vessel, and beg to add our etatement, showing what has been done on our part. We leave it to every one to judge whether we have done our duty or not. The full protest having to be made up before the competent authorities at Hamburg, we here only give account of what we personally experienced.

The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deak whom the first only of fire broke out One of the first ground in the common properties between the compared to the common properties between the common properties between the compared to the common properties between the compared to the common properties between the compared to the common properties between the common properties between the compared to the common properties between t

relaties, improved modes of opening the ground of fructifying influences, of supplying the chemical elements absorbed by successive crops, of sowing, planting, reaping and preserving the products of our farmor—all these are perpetually developing in infinite variety, and almost unlimited extent, the hidden treasures o. the land.

Let us not, witnessing what man has done in these regards, forget that supreme above all—only sure reliance—is the Divine declaration, "I will give you the rain of your land in due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest estain they corn, and thy wine, and thin oil. And I will send grass in thy fields for thy oattle, that thou mayest eat and be full."

Let it not be supposed, because the remarks which I have submitted are so practical and homely, that I am insensible to the true dignity of a farmer's life and labor. My distinguished prodetence which was builtine calling on which rests the world's existence. Without following them I agree with them. Yes, follow-farmers—In another times the sacred plongh emp oyed. The kings and awful fathers of mankind, And some, compared with whom your insent tribes. Are but the beings of a summer day, Have held their scale of empire, ruled the tide of mighty. The kings and awful fathers of mankind, And some, compared with whom your insent tribes. Then, with unwearled hand, disdaining little delicacles, Beised the plough, and greatly independent lived.