

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Nine Plausible Reasons for Subscribing for the Cultivator.

MISSISS. GAYLORD & TUCKER.—My duty is to labor to cultivate the soil—to obtain my bread by the sweat of my brow.—Editor Adam Smith, an inveterate avocation. My hand is callous by the habitual and daily use of the implements of the farm, and more accustomed to wield the plow than the pen, which may account for all deficiencies in my communications.

But, notwithstanding all this, permit me to adduce a few reasons, which have been conceived while following the plow, or other ways engaged, why farmers should subscribe for the Cultivator.

1. Every farmer should subscribe for the Cultivator, and read it, because a vast deal of manual labor is unnecessarily expended, and completely lost; and a great extent of soil remains in an uncultivated condition, year after year; and benefits no one a farthing; merely for the want of the information, which an agricultural journal so abundantly imparts.

2. Men in most occupations through necessity, require reading adapted to their various pursuits.

The moralist must have his Advocate—the divine his religious periodicals, in order to keep up with the spirit of the times; and to learn the condition and changes in community; and the progress of the moral and religious world.

The politician, the lawyer, and physician, must read extensively; and devote much time to matters relating to their occupations, or they make little or no proficiency in their professions.

And shall not the cultivator of the soil, to whom the votaries of pleasure, and the whole professional class look for support, avail himself of the information adapted to his pursuit, which he so greatly needs?

Now the Cultivator will furnish him with abundance of the necessary information, both theoretical and practical; and the result of experience clearly demonstrates that if he would be the most successful cultivator of the soil, and a connoisseur in agriculture, he should combine his experimental knowledge with what he reads;—and theory and practice should go hand in hand.

3. The stock of most farmers is improvable; and as it should be the aim of every one, to improve his stock of all kinds, and at the least possible expense to make it the most profitable, he can find in the Cultivator portraits of various animals, which in competition stand unrivaled; and all the requisite knowledge to guide him in matters relative to the treatment of cattle; and particularly to sheep husbandry.

4. He will find, also, in the veterinary department, prescriptions for the treatment and removal of most of the diseases, to which animals are subject.

4. There may be (as has been the case,) information in the Cultivator which may be the means of improving the condition of the farms of many—of improving their stock—of saving the lives of many neat cattle, and thereby enriching the pockets of the owners many hundreds of dollars.

To corroborate this assertion, I would refer to the testimony of Mr. Woodward, Cultivator, p. 58, who, speaking of agricultural journals, says, "could I have had the Cultivator, with the present light on the subject of farming, when I first commenced (eighteen years since,) I think it would have been more than \$1,000 benefit to me."

Also, to the testimony of that enthusiastic and devoted friend to agriculture, COMMENTATOR, who, speaking of the value of your paper, says, "your two statistical tables alone, would be bought at \$2.00, could they not have been obtained elsewhere."

Also, a writer in a back volume, says, "your last number saved me ten dollars."—And another, "consider each number worth a fat cow."

Need we more than this? Does any one question such testimony? The opinion of such gentlemen as I have quoted, with me ranks exceedingly high—I can rest assured that they speak the unvarnished truth.

5. The proper value of the various manures of the farm are not duly appreciated by the majority of farmers, because a correct application is not understood, and thus much of the good effect, which it should produce, is lost in toto.

Now, much light is reflected through the medium of the Cultivator on the great subject of manures—much may be learned in regard to the manufacture of compost, &c. which is in a great measure, the grand means of keeping the soil in its greatest state of productivity.

6. From the earliest history of agriculture, until the present time, the implements most to be relied upon in tillage, because of its efficiency and almost universal application is the common plow, and in the Cultivator may be seen cuts and descriptions of this, and other implements of great utility, such as the harrow, drill-barrow, cultivator, &c. of which all are in need, and in the greatest degree of perfection.

7. The Cultivator, wherever it circulates, is an agricultural lecturer, and by whomsoever it is perused, it scarcely fails to exert, in some degree, a beneficial influence on them; and where its precepts are practiced, and strenuously adhered to, the most unsatisfactory soil would quickly remark the decided change that has been produced.

8. Each volume of the Cultivator, is worth the annual subscription to it, and to place in an agricultural library, as a volume to which reference may be made in relation to the various sorts of husbandry; and in fact, to every thing appertaining to the affairs of the farm.

It embodies a grand mass of facts, which in most cases, are the result of long experience—it contains the improvements, which have been, and are now being made, in the cultivation of the soil; and, also, many in the mechanical department. It embodies the experience of many of the most scientific agriculturists of America—which alone, could not fail to render it valuable, useful, and instructive to most classes of community. It is a practical and dignified pretension, merely; but, one of unvaried certainty.

of extraordinary intrinsic merit, which furnishes a rich supply of food, alike to the illiterate and to the man of science.

The plain and unadorned style of expression, in which the subjects are handled so meritously in the editorial department, in that both old and young readily comprehend the idea, which the author would convey.

9. Modern agriculturists are annually making new improvements in the living science of agriculture; and men of science are continually extending in this noble work; and are bringing along with them boundless stores of useful knowledge; and by the light of science, are putting to flight those spurious and traditional principles of antiquity, to which our ancestors adhered with such death-like grasp; and which were such insurmountable barriers to the improvements in agriculture; and they are evincing to the world, on principles strictly scientific, how barren and slow, and those, which, by an intelligent system of management have become completely impoverished, may be reconstituted and restored to their native fertility; and they are publishing the result of their research and investigation, to the world, through the medium of agricultural journals. And now, if the farmer neglects to avail himself of the information, which his imperious necessities demand—if he will not awake from his slumber and arouse to a sense of his condition, from this chilling apathy of indifference and unampleness of the changes, which are transpiring around him; and engage heart and hand in promoting the great cause of agriculture, as the march is rapidly onward, he must content himself to sit down in ignominious ease and live unknown and unremembered—to be a "cat's paw" of artful speculators—a "chewer of wood and drawer of water."

These, Messrs. Editors, are a few general reasons why every farmer should subscribe for the Cultivator; and I might easily double this number. But trust, these only will be sufficient to convince any reflecting person of the great advantage there is to be derived from, and the gratified there is in the farmer's subscribing for the Cultivator, or some other agricultural work.

They will, also, deter any one from continuing their subscription, if it is dropped, at the end of the current volume; and be an inducement for those, who are about subscribers to transmit their names without delay. And in conclusion, let me request every subscriber to use his influence, when it is possible, to obtain one new subscriber, for by so doing, he will contribute very materially, towards promoting the great business of cultivating the soil, and through agricultural journals, will be a great measure this noble work is to be accomplished. Truly yours, S. E. TOON, Lansing, Tomkins Co. N. Y.

Private and Confidential, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—My advice to the Whigs of Massachusetts (which I fear they are not likely to have great respect for) would be, by no means to commit the State, at this moment to any body. Events of magnitude are constantly unfolding. Next year at this time will be quite in season, and nothing appears to me to be necessary now but to make a strong rally for the State Government.

Such is Mr. Clay's present position that no man can fail to see the awkwardness of pushing him at the present moment. Such a proceeding can do him no good, and I fear would be sure to give the State to the Locos. It is not to be disguised that these premature nominations have not helped the Whig cause in the States in which elections have been held, such as North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, &c. My own opinion is, that equally bad effects would follow the same policy, if adopted in Massachusetts. I write this in confidence, but you may show it to one or two of the Committee. I never had a stronger opinion on any political question.

I pray you keep this letter, as I keep no other. DANIEL WEBSTER.

JOHN P. HEALY, Esq.

The Bankrupt Law will be Repealed. Of this your readers need not entertain the slightest doubt. The movement has been made, and it is a great measure, the grand means of keeping the soil in its greatest state of productivity.

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General Cases.

Our late Minister to Paris arrived in the city of New York on Sunday last, and visited during the day by members of the Legislature. On Monday, the City Hall having been tendered for his use by the city authorities, and excepted, it was thronged with visitors to him. Already, as will be seen by the annexed correspondence, he has been required to "define his position," and has done so.—Val. Int.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: You must have observed since your arrival at Boston, that you have been recommended in many of the public papers in different parts of the United States as a candidate for the chief Executive office of the Republic—and particularly that you were nominated to that office at a large Democratic meeting at Harrisburgh on the 21st ultimo.

The manner in which your nomination is mentioned by some of the Whig papers is such as to excite a suspicion, among those who do not know you, that you favor Whig principles, and some have said that you are a National Bank man identical with those of the Whigs.

I know that there is no ground for such suspicions, and that you are an entirely worthy man, whose views upon the subjects to be known to all parties. From the long and friendly relations which have existed between us, before as well as during the time we were fellow members of the Cabinet of President Adams, I have known you, I take the liberty of asking from you such explanation of your views upon the subjects as shall be entirely satisfactory to your political friends.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am your friend and humble servant, MAHLON DICKERSON.

To Gen. LEWIS CASE.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter this day, and have no difficulty in giving you a prompt and unequivocal answer to the questions you present to me.

I am a member of the Democratic party, and have been so from my youth. I was first called into public life by Mr. Jefferson, thirty-six years ago, and am a firm believer in the principles laid down by him.

From the faiths taught and received in his day, I have never swerved a single instant.

With respect to a national Bank, I think the feelings and experience of the country have decided against it, and that no such institution should be chartered by the General Government.

I will add, that my residence in France and a careful observation of the state of that nation, has convinced me that, while a degree of credit is highly useful in the business concerns of a country, a sound specie basis is essential to its permanent prosperity.

With great regard, I am dear Sir, truly yours, LEW. CASE.

Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON.

From the National Intelligencer.

A correspondent, writing to us from the city of New York, says that there is much surprise at the movements to repeal the Bankrupt Law; and expresses his hope that Congress will not consent to destroy the very best law which the Representatives of the People ever enacted.

Creditors, he says, now begin to see its good effects.

It prevents undue credit, and this should please the hard money men, if they are sincere.

It prevents assignments of preferred creditors, on a fraudulent basis.

It does away with the conflicting bankrupt laws of the States, and puts all on a footing of equality.

It ensures a fair division of the effects of the failing debtor.

It allows the creditor to compel a failing debtor to go into liquidation.

It is the exercise of the most benign power in the Constitution, the only one which has been unexercised by our Representatives.

It extends the protection of the laws to the vast class of our citizens, who are entitled to some consideration under the Constitution as well as the more opulent.

The laws should not be all made for the rich.

These are our correspondent's arguments, and, if the question were still open to argument, we should say they are entitled to great weight. But we are induced to believe, by the indication afforded by yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the measure will be passed, and that the fate of the Bankrupt Law may be regarded as sealed. The Representatives of some of the States, in both branches of Congress, who voted for the law, believe that respect for the will of their constituents requires its repeal, and will vote accordingly, in sufficient number to effect that purpose.

The repeal of the law will of course not be suffered to effect proceedings that have been already instituted under it.

Our Relations with Mexico.

Whatever conjectures may be made as to the terms upon which the difficulties arising between this country and the Republic of Mexico have been for the present adjusted, there is no reason to doubt of the fact. In addition to the information to be found on the subject in the President's Message to Congress, we are enabled by his desire to readers the following translation of an article, evidently sent-official, from a Mexican paper of late date, which fully confirms the information derived from other sources of the efficiency and value of the services of our present Minister to Mexico.—Nat. Int.

Translated for the National Intelligencer from "El Censo de Vera Cruz," of Nov. 10. The United States and Mexico.

With the greatest satisfaction we announce to our readers that all the difficulties which have been pending between the two nations have been happily arranged.

It is certainly due to the influence of Mr. Thompson, Minister of the United States, who, from the moment of his arrival at the capital, has manifested the most lively sentiments of friendship and harmony with Mexico, and has given the best proof in favor of our Government by acceding on his part to every thing that could promote the interests of the two people.

M. Thompson, moreover, and not now for the first time, being persuaded of the merit of Sr. Alvarez, our Minister in that Republic, recommended him personally and effectively; hence it has been that he is spoken of there in the most flattering manner with respect to our relations, and the conduct of our Government is much praised for having nominated General ALMONTE as Minister, since the best opinion is formed of his capacity to conclude at all times any difficulty that may arise between the two countries, and preserve at all times the best and closest harmony.

Indeed, we shall never believe that General ALMONTE will do anything in the slightest degree to compromise or disturb the relations of the two countries; but rather we are certain that, willingly setting aside his own opinions and judgment in what regards the true interests of his country, he will maintain the honor of that, while at the same time he needs all that justice can require.

We again offer our congratulations on this appointment, as well as on that of Mr. Thompson, who, previous to his appointment, has been a man of great merit, and will give him that standing which he merits, by doing away the unjust opinions which some persons had formed, and of which we trust they will now be convinced, and that they will unite with us in felicitating him upon the happy conclusion of our ancient differences.

Treaty with the Chippewas.

A treaty has lately been negotiated at La Pointe, Lake Superior, by ROBERT STURGEON, commissioner on the part of the United States Government, and the chiefs and braves of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, by which the lands embracing the mineral region of Lake Superior, in Michigan, have been purchased for the United States.

The price stipulated to be paid for them, in annuities, agricultural implements, the support of schools, &c. approximates the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars. The Indians have the privilege of living on the land until they are granted by the Government, and they reserve to themselves a tract called the Fond du Lac and Sandy Lake country. The Government had before purchased the mines, and the right of working them, but by the ratification of this treaty it will also acquire a right to the soil.

Western Navigation.

The following facts for the consideration of Congress are furnished in a report, made by a committee at a public meeting in St. Louis, in the figure of a memorial to Congress: The number of steamboats sunk in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, in the year 1839, was forty; in 1840, forty-one; in 1841, twenty-nine, and in the present year twenty-eight. The aggregate value of these boats and their cargoes was \$4,510,000, and in addition to this, the loss of goods by sinkings, where the loss has not been ascertained, has averaged \$3,000,000 per year. Between the 11th of September and 13th of October, (less than five weeks,) eight boats, with their cargoes, were sunk between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio. The aggregate of the loss by the sinking of those eight boats was \$234,000.

B. W. GREEN.—Upon an application from the gentleman to the General Court of Virginia, sitting at Richmond, that body decided, on Saturday, to discharge him from his recognizance to appear on the charge of growing out of the memorable embankment of the Virginia Bank case. Three terms of the criminal court had transpired without a trial of his case—no owing to any agency on his part to prevent a trial—and he was therefore, under the law, freed from further prosecution. So our friends, as far as Green is concerned, He has had some two years of imprisonment.—Compiler.

DEATH OF A PRINTER PORT.—Samuel Woodworth, the author of that celebrated piece, "The Old Oaken Bucket" and several other popular pieces, died at his residence in New York on the 8th inst, aged 58 years. He was by profession a printer, and a very amiable man.

U. S. OFFICER ASSASSINATED.—John Smith Patterson, Passed Adjudgment of the U. S. Navy, acting master of the frigate Congress, was assassinated at Port Mahon on the 28th inst. The murder is said to have been committed without any provocation whatever. At the last accounts no trace of the murderers had been found.

The Western Mail.

The Wheeling Gazette of last Saturday says: We are informed that our Post Master has made arrangements by which the Great mail for the West will leave here at 7 A. M. instead of 10 A. M. heretofore. This will be a great accommodation to our western friends.—It.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot, WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1842.

IN SENATE.

In the Senate there were the usual number of petitions presented, though altogether private, and relating to claims for indemnity, pensions, &c.

Among the numerous bills introduced there were several of a public character, viz: "A bill to indemnify Major General Andrew Jackson, for damages sustained in the discharge of his official duty."

A bill to refund the balance due Mexico, for the balance due her during the late war with Great Britain.

A bill to allow a drawback on foreign merchandise when exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in New Mexico.

Mr. WOODBURY was of the opinion that this bill should be made general in its provisions, so as to extend to the north-eastern frontier.

Mr. KING was opposed, on the ground that it might lead to fraud on the revenue.

Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. FULTON argued that the bill was particularly called for by the interests of the persons engaged in that trade, and expressed the hope that it might not be encountered by any extraneous matter. This bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill introduced by Mr. GLAHAM relating to a new joint rule, which claims that have been reported against, and that report is carried in by either branch of Congress, cannot again be taken up unless an affidavit of new testimony was adopted.

THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

This bill, introduced by Mr. BENTON, came up in its order, when quite a spirited little debate ensued.

Mr. BERRIEN was desirous that it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in order that the legislative action should be deliberate, and so subject them to the reproach of inactivity.

Mr. BENTON considered a reference to the Committee on the Judiciary as fatal to the bill—and denounced the act as nothing but a device to delay the bill.

Mr. BENTON, however, consented to withdraw the bill he had made for the year and a half, on the question of reference, if any member would say that he would vote for it without feeling himself committed to vote against the repeal.

Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. MERRICK said they should vote for the repeal of the bill, although they should vote to refer the matter to the Judiciary.

Mr. BENTON withdrew the bill, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 17 to 13.

The Senate went into executive session on some messages in waiting sent by the President, but were not engaged very long there.

House of Representatives, December 16, 1842.

THE CASE OF JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Mr. TOLAND offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any charges had been preferred to that Department against Jonathan Roberts, late collector of the port of Philadelphia, in regard to his performance of the duties of his office or otherwise, and whether any orders had been given to Mr. Roberts in relation to the removal of any embargo on officers in the Philadelphia custom-house, and also to communicate the nature of such charges, and the names of the officers who were connected with the removal of the embargo.

Objections having been made, Mr. TOLAND moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to present the resolution; and the yeas and nays having been ordered.

Mr. WISE suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to make the resolution the President, and not the Secretary of the Treasury, as the documents might not be in his possession.

Mr. TOLAND declined this, on the ground that the Secretary was the proper person to apply to, for the information he required.

The question was decided: yeas 96, nays 81—and not being two-thirds the rules were suspended.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

A resolution was submitted and adopted, calling on the Postmaster General for information as to whether any arrangements had been made for expediting the transportation of mail between Augusta, Georgia, and Washington City.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. FILLMORE, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. BARNES of Massachusetts, in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the first half of the current year.

Milton J. Alexander.

The trial of this individual, charged with the murder of Noah Lougee, the brother of Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The jury came into Court, at 4 o'clock, with a verdict of "not guilty of the felony of murder, but guilty of manslaughter." The United States Gazette says:—

The prisoner, who had been standing, as in the form, no sooner heard the last words than he fell backwards in his chair in an excess of grief, his sobs were long and loud, but were far exceeded by those which burst from his aged and agonized parent, and his elder brother. The spectacle was a most affecting one: from the moment of the reading of the verdict until he left the Court room (at nearly 5 o'clock the father had taken his hands from the body of his son, which he clasped as convulsively as if he was then to part from him forever.

The Rev. Dr. Lucraft was busy in preparing consolation into the father's ear; but up to the moment in which we left with little apparent effect. The brother, too, remained in the same state. Milton, however, had partially regained his composure at this time.

Look Out.

This city is just now infested by a gang of counterfeiters, who commenced their operations last Saturday morning, on a systematic and extended scale, in various parts of the city, so as to get a large issue into circulation, before they were detected. The bill counterfeited are 10's and 20's of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and are so good that they have succeeded in passing off a large number of them. There are doubtless several concerned in the business, and we hope our Police will shortly give a good account of them.—Cin. Gaz.

The Horrors of shipwreck.

The brig Shrewsbury, Captain KIMBALL, from Boston to Rio Janeiro, on the 11th inst. fell in with the wreck of the brig from New England, late master, of the brig Halifax for Demerara, which sailed September 14, and on the 22d was captured in a heavy squall, keel up. She rged next day full of water, with the loss of all her cargo, except the fire-mast. Capt. Kimball took from the foretop WILLIAM FOSDICK, of New York, seaman, the only survivor; two men were drowned in the fore-cabin when she capsized, and six had died of hunger and thirst, and FOSDICK was the only one who remained alive, and apparently had survived but a short time.

It appears from FOSDICK's statement that he remained forty-nine days on the wreck, with little or no food. A little flour was washed up from the hull, which he collected, wet with salt water, on 1 dried in the sun and ate. It was known that there was a canister of salmon, preserved in oil, in the cabin. FOSDICK dove down several times and succeeded in obtaining six, in which they lived for some time. After that nothing remained to support life. Of the seven on the wreck, five died, and one remained, and died last. Every thing was done by FOSDICK to keep up the spirits of his companions, but they failed one after another, and as he hoped, they died, and he died.

When the weather was at all rough, they were obliged to take to the fore-top and lash themselves as there, to remain till it became calm. They had no other articles, except a few pieces of clothing, and a compass, which was in the top one day, but when it began to rain, FOSDICK, who had been where his companion lay, to raise him to a cot in a few drops of water as he felt, but found him dead. In the morning he then remained alone six days before he was taken off by Captain Kimball. He is now in comfortable quarters at the Seaman's Home, Boston.

The Poor.

The chill of winter is upon us, and there are many in our city, who are weary of cold, and hunger, and a home, will suffer from a severity. Shall they be left unprotected, and without, or unheeded for? Let it not be so.

In these times there are many honest men who know not where to find employment; and as numerous a class beside, equally honest, who have lost their all amid the general pressure which has weighed so heavily upon all. They are not beggars: They wait only the opportunity to labor in order to earn their living. It ought not to be, if it could be helped, that such men should be allowed to suffer. Let those, therefore, who have power to do so, devote their efforts to their relief, and cheer up their hearts and the hearts of their families, by giving them employment.

Sweet will be the bread of charity, and blessings, too, will rest upon the heads of those who are the

