MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STING OF DEATH.

In a biographical notice, giving an account of the last days of a good man who was distinguished for his serene and lofty faith, he is reported as saying, "I appear to suffer, but I do not. It seems as if some angel were standing by me, he bearing all the pain, and this poor body of mine only exhibiting the outward signs of it."

A striking instance of the same kind occurred not long since, within our own knowledge. A lady of exalted piety was suffering from protracted and fatal illness, and at certain intervals there came spasms and convulsions, giving externally all the symptoms of intolerable agony. Once when these spasms were evidently coming on, and her friends were bending over with anxious faces, she looked up with a sweet tranquil smile and said "Do not be troubled about me. You think I suffer extremely, but I do not. I know not how it is, but somehow when these convulsions come, there comes with them a sense of Divine presence, an inward power, that takes upon itself the burden of my sufferings; and those spasms are only an appearance."

It is a most beautiful and beneficent law, and when the mind is exalted with great conceptions, or filled with an all absorbing love, the body becomes less sensible to its infirmaties and sufferings, and sometimes forgets them altogether. Even our natural effections and passions have power, though in a limited degree of suspending our bodily sensation. A mother who a little while ago was pale and drooping under the smallest burdens, is by and by seen hanging over the bed of her stricken child, and how changed from what she was! Her countenance that was so pale, now beams with life, and the arm that hung down is nerved with energy. The astronomer in his starry contemplations becomes free of the body; and cold, hunger, and fatigue are alike forgotten. But religious faith, when warm and clear, and its eye open wide on immortality, elevates and changes all our affections, and when it reacts upon the whole frame, it sends the tranquillising influence along all its nerves.—*Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.*

Nelson's Goodness of Heart.—Human nature is very frail. No man ever had a stronger sense of justice than Lord Nelson. He was loth to inflict punishment; and when he was obliged, as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with a hurried step ran into the gangway, made a bow to the officers, and reading the articles of war the culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and, consequently, the sufferer exclaimed: "Forgive me, admiral—forgive me!" On such an occasion, Lord Nelson would look round with wild anxiety, and as all his officers kept silence, he would say: "What! none of you speak for him? Avast! cast him off!" And then he added to the culprit: "Jack, in the day of battle, remember me!" He became a good fellow in future. A poor man was to be flogged—a landsman— and few pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. As he was being tied up, a lovely girl, contrary to all rules, pushed through the officers, and, falling on her knees, clasped Nelson's hand, in which were the articles of war, exclaiming, "Pray, forgive him, your honor, and he shall never offend again!" "Your pretty face," said Nelson, "is a security for his good behaviour. Let him go! the fellow cannot be bad who has such a lovely creature in his care." This man rose to be a lieutenant; his name was William Pye.

Tortoise Shell. — Tortoise shell, or rather scales, is a horny substance that forms the hard strong covering of a bony contexture which covers the Testudo-imbricata, Linn. The lamellæ or plates of this tortoise are 13 in number, and may be readily separated from the bony parts by placing fire beneath the shell, thereby they start asunder. They vary in thickness from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch, according to the age and size of the animal, and weigh from 5 to 52 pounds. The larger the animal the better is the shell. This substance may be softened by the heat of boiling water; and if compressed in this state by screws in iron or brass moulds, it may be bent into any shape. The moulds being then plunged in cold water, the shell becomes fixed in the form imparted by the monld. If the turnings or filings of tortoise-shell be subjected skillfully to gradually increased compression between moulds immersed in boiling water, compact objects of any desired ornamental figure or device may be porduced. The soldering of two pieces of scale is easily effected by placing their edges together, after they are nicely filed to one bevel, and squeezing them between the long flat jaws of hot iron pinchers, made somewhat like a hair dresser's curling tongs. The pinchers should be strong, thick, and just hot enough to brown paper slightly without burning it. The may be soldered also by the heat of boiling water, applied along with skillfull pressure. But in whatever way this process is attempted, the surfaces to be united should be made very smooth, level, and clean; the least foulness, even the touch of the finger, or breathing upon them, would prevent their coalescence.

It may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a very low price—they get *bored* for nothing.

German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men, between eighteen and twenty-eight years of age, ten originate in the waste of the constitution induced by smoking.

"This must be look'd into," as the spoilt child said when he heard his father's watch tick.

AGRICULTURE.

Diseases of Cattle — Innoculation.—Within the past ten years disastrous losses have been met with in some parts of Europe, by dealers in cattle, from a comparatively modern disease named pleuro-pneumonia; it is most prevalent in the marshy districts of Holland, but is not confined to them. The symptoms of it are like inflammation of the lungs, but remedies ordinarily used for that disease have failed to be of any use in this. How this disease came to be first introduced is difficult to tell, but from what we have read upon the subject we are of the opinion that it was first caused by badly ventilated stables, and feeding a great number of animals in a small space, for fattening, on the refuse grains, &c., obtained from German and Dutch distilleries. The hot-beds of the disease are the distillery and beer districts of those countries. No less than 10 per cent of the cattle bought to be fattened for market, in some parts of Holland and Belgium, die of this disease. We have heard no word of it attacking cattle in our country, still such a disease may not be unprevalent among stall-feed cattle in some districts; it should be looked after with zeal by those whose duties require of them a watchful care for the public health. Inoculation has been resorted to in Holland to try and arrest it. The virus for this purpose is taken from the lungs of a diseased animal, and innoculation is performed on the tails of live animals to prevent them taking it. The operation is said to be somewhat successful, and the practice is about to be introduced into England as a preventive.

GREAT CROP FROM ONE ACRE.

Mr. John T. Andrew, of West Cornwill, Ct., in a letter to the *Country Gentleman*, states tha, last year he raised 2,102 bushels of the common long white turnips on one acre of land, with a profit of $207 20. Farmers are beginning to find out that there are more profitable crops to be raised than fifteen bushels of oats or wheat to the acre. Mr. Andrew's mode of culture seems to have been simple and easy, and as the previous condition of the soil was the same as the present state of thousands of acres, usually considered worthless, we shall give our agricultural readers the benefit of his description, operation, and estimates:—

The physical condition of the soil was such as is produced by neglect and bad culture. Its organic portion had been exhausted, having a subsoil cold, hard, and yellow, well supplied with pebbles, and covered with a surface soil not more than two or three inches thick. It was retentive of moisture, but free from standing water. Its product an annual crop of vile moss, and about half a ton of good hay per acre. Its previous culture was a slight manuring, breaking up, and cultivating with potatoes the previous year. Early in the succeeding spring the preparation for the turnip crop began. First the rocks were broken, and all stones removed from the field. Next the land was well manured, and ploughed not less than twelve inches deep, and thoroughly harrowed. After two weeks it was again manured, and ploughed half as deep as before, and harrowed. With intervals of a few days it was ploughed and harrowed twice more, and a small quantity of manure harrowed into the surface. At this stage of preparation, the soil lay in a soft, uniform bed, at least twelve inches deep. The change effected in its appearance was surprising. The yellow, cold, shallow and hard soil of the preceding year, had become of a rich, dark color, warm, deep and light. Through this bed furrows were drawn fifteen inches apart, into which were drilled a composition of the richest manure from the farm, with ashes, lime and gypsum. The furrows were then turned back over these drills with the plough, leaving the land in ridges, which were slightly raked off and nicely finished with the garden rake. Through the tops of these ridges directly over the manure, a channel was made for the seed, by drawing along them the corner of a hoe with slight pressure. Into this channel the seeds were dropped by hand, half a dozen in a place, with intervals of eight inches. They were then covered by drawing the back of the rake over them, and the planting was done, the seed deposited with regular spaces of fifteen inches one way and eight the other, on rounded and slightly elevated ridges, planted in earth made rich for their germination, and having a bed of rich manure only an inch or two below them, into which the young rootlets, as soon as formed, might plunge and revel. As soon as the plants were large enough, they were thinned out by the removal of all but the best plants from each place, and carefully hoed by hand, at intervals of a week, four times, when they became too large to work among longer without injury to the crop. There was scarcely a vacant space or small plant in the field. They were very uniform in size; the tops covered all the ground, and formed a crop unrivalled for beauty. The variety of turnip was the common long white. To show the facility with which turnips so cultivated may be gathered, I will add that they were all pulled and laid carefully in rows, with the tops all one way, by two persons, at the rate of more than five bushels a minute.

They were planted about the middle of July, and harvested on the 13th of November, and measured by disinterested men, and the result announced in a certificate, verified in the usual manner by reliable witness before the Executive Committee of the Litchfield Agricultural Society, and received the first premium. It is thought to be the largest crop of this variety of turnip ever reported. The following is an approximation to the cost and value of the crop per acre:—

Removing rocks and stones, $2 50; manure 100 loads, $50—half charged to first crop,$25; first ploughing, $2; second do. and harrowing, $2; third do. do., $2 fourth do. do., $2; forming ridges, 50 cents,; raking and planting, $2 50; weeding and thinning, $4. first hoeing, $2; second do., $1 50; Third do., $1 50; fourth do., $1 50; harvesting, $8; rent of land, $30 per acre,$1 80; one pound of seed,75 cents; the whole cost of the crop per acre was $59 55; the income was— a large quantity of tops, $4; 2,102 bushels of roots, at 12½ cents per bushel, $262 75; whole value of the crop, $266 75; cost deducted, $59 55; profits per acr, $207 20. The cost per bushel was a small fraction below three cents.

John T. Andrew,
West Cornwall, Ct., July 2?, 1853.

We assisted in measuring the turnip crop raised by John T. Andrew, and also the land on which they grew, and certify that the crop yielded two thousand one hundred and two bushels and two-thirds per acre, harvesting this day.

Nov. 13th, 1582.
Franklin Beach,
Cyrus W. Gray.

I hereby certify that the signers of the above certificate are men of truth and veracity.

Silas A. Gray, *Justice of the Peace.*

I certify that John T. Andrew, Esq., is one of the magistrates of this town, a successful farmer, a man of liberal education, and of undoubted veracity.

Silas A. Gray,
Justice of the Peace, Sharon, Ct.

We would call the attention of farmers to the great benefit experienced, in this instance, by *deep ploughing*. The common rule, for such soils, is to plough from four to six inches, it being usually considered the height of folly to turn up the yellow dirt. Mr. John T. Andrew's statment is important, as showing how worn-out soils may be, in great part restored.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE LEVIATHAN STEAMSHIP.

The following highly interesting notice appears in a late number of the State of Maine Newspaper.

Betts, the great Railway contractor, who has just left Portland for Montreal, is a Director in the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, who are constructing the Leviathan Steamship, for the purpose of facilitating ocean navigation. The other head of this Company is the Earl of Yarborough, and the names of Mr. Peto and others of equal note are also associated with M. Betts in the direction.

This Company has laid the keel of a monster Steamer, whose dimensions are given as follows:

Length, ...	673 feet.
Breadth, . . .	80 "
Out to out of wheel-houses,.	120 "
Depth of hold from combings of main deck, . . .	60 "
Power of engines, .	6000 horse,

Her deck presents an area of over 1½ acres of surface.

This ship is being built by Scott Russel, Esq., the greatest naval architect of England, and is constructed in separate compartments, made water-tight, so that in case of her bow or her stern breaking off, she would still be able to float in separate pieces.

We have seen notices of this ship before, but have not been able to ascertain her precise dimensions till now.

All experience has tended to show that speed and steadiness have been attained in proportion to the increase of the size of a ship. The better opinion now is, that 30 feet is the extreme depth of the highest ocean wave, and that a vessel drawing 32 feet of water, of a length of 600 feet or over, can ride the waves without being moved from a level. We have this opinion enforced upon our attention by several of the captains in the Cunard and the Collins lines.

It is doubtful if such a steamer could enter our harbour, and Halifax is therefore regarded as the most suitable port for this new move in ocean navigation. This steamer is to sail from Milford Haven, where she is now building, or from Holyhead harbour, which promises eventually to become the great steamship terminus of the British isles.—*Portland Adv.*

HISTORY OF THE HOLY SHRINES.

In a foreign paper we find a history of the Holy Shrines, the possession of which is said to be the chief cause of dispute between Russia and Turkey. From this account we learn that sanctuaries or churches built on the site of the great miracles of the Redemption were founded by St. Helena and her son, Constantine the Great. They were destroyed by the Sovereign, of Persia in 614, re-established by the Emperor Heraclius and some years afterwards were taken possession of by the Kalif Omar, who permitted the faithful to have access to them. They were subsequently destroyed by Amurath, and re-established by his mother Mary, a Christian, in 1006. About the middle of the 14th century, Robert, King of Sicily, purchased from the Soldan of Egypt the Sanctuaries, and placed them under the guardanship of the Franciscan monks. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the Holy Land was conquered by Selim, and the treaty between his successor and Francis I. placed under the protection of the crown of France the Holy places, as well as the monks who guarded them.

In 1757 a serious collision took place between the Greeks and Latins, in consequence of some Greek pilgrims having pillaged the Latin convent of Jaffa. Complaints were made to the Divan, and after some patient hearing of the matter, the Latins were expelled from the Church of the Virgin, and that of Bethelem and the Holy Sepulchre and other sanctuaries were placed under the guardianship of the Greek monks. From this time the Latins gradually lost the prerogatives they had previously possessed.

A new cause of dissension arose in 1803. The Holy Sepulchre was partly consumed by fire. The Greeks claimed and obtained from the Porte the right to rebuild the cupola of the church, and having done so, they claimed additional prerogatives; but their architect was accused of having intentionally destroyed the tombs of the kings of Jerusalem that had been preserved in the same church, and of having used the materials in the construction of the new cupola. Since then disputes have been frequent between the Latins and the Greeks, and even the Armenians profited by their dissensions and the cupidity of the Massulamars, and purchased from the Porte the enjoyment of privileges that interfered with both. To put an end to these troubles an understanding was come to by Louis XVIII, who acted on the ground of his being the "hereditary protector of the Catholics of the East," and the Emperor Alexander, who acted as "the sovereign of the greater number of the followers of the Greek church," to endeavour to obtain some arrangement from the Porte which, under the combined guarantee of the three Powers, might put an end to the constant disputes between the Greeks and Latins, might define the prerogatives, and established a common enjoyment. Negotiations were opened and the two agents, one in behalf of the French Government and the other in behalf of the Russian Government were sent to Jerusalem to collect information on the subject. They returned with information which led to the hope of attaining a satisfactory conclusion, when the negociations were interrupted by the Greek revolution which broke out in 1821. The struggle for independence which followed, and the agitation which survived even the battle of Navarino prevented the Governments from resuming these negotiations.

Lightening.—We publish the following, as appropriate to the present season: "Mr. E. Merriam, of New York, a distinguished scientific writer and practical philosopher, says that persons struck by lightening should not be given up as dead for at least three hours. During the first two hours, the body should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt, and continue the drenching for another hour."

Fees Abolished at Turks' Islands—All fees on vessels arriving and departing for Turks' Islands, payable into the Secretary's office, have been *abolished*—and there is no charge now except a light duty of 6 cents per ton, a small pilotage fee and half a cent per bushel export duty on salt.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

(From the News of the World)

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Everything relating to the progress of the Christian arms in China must necessarily possess a deep interest for the English reader. It is now manifest that the struggle which is shaking that Empire to its centre is not more a contention for supremacy between one race of mankind and another, than a resolute endeavour to substitute the light and truth of Christianity for the dark and degrading gloom of an ancient, but hideous, paganism. We are happy to say that the progress of the good cause continues to be as successful and wonderful as ever. By the last mail from China we learn that a detatchement of the "patriot army" had suddenly made itself master of the great trading port of Amoy, and that the inhabitants had received them rather as deliverers than captors. "The capture of Amoy," says a correspondent, "situated, as it is, 700 miles to the rearward of the nearest of the two grand armies of the insurgents, together with the conduct of the inhabitants and local authorities on the occasion, has manifested the extended organization of the rebel power and the hopelessness of the Tartar cause; and the orderly behaviour of the captors of Amoy immediately after the storming of the town, and the civility of the rebels to the Europeans, both, on that occasion and also at Nankin, have justified the expectations now generally entertained, that the establishment of the Ming dynasty will terminate the vexatious restrictions to foreign trade and intercourse that have hitherto prevailed." It appears, indeed, that the people of Amoy, including the wharf Coolies, and other classes employed at the port, hailed the insurgents as deliverers, and immediately rose on the Tartar authorities, and destroyed the Custom-house and other public buidings, taking special precautions not to endanger the houses and property of the English and other foreigners. Both by water and by land the Mandarins made a weak pretence of opposition, firing from the war-junks at such a distance that they could do no possible harm, and defending the citadel with so little zeal that ten men killed or hurt by accidental explosions were all the casualties of the day. In return for their forbearance the Imperialists were allowed to escape, and, unless they are of the proscribed race, are probably by this time in the ranks of the "patriot army." The very day after the capture of Amoy the shops were opened, business was resumed, foreigners were unmolested, and, indeed, more at liberty than before. It was plain that the inhabitants had been fully prepared for their visitors, and only waited their arrival to throw off a painful yoke.

By this assault and capture of Amoy, it becomes apparent that while one detachment of the patriot army is in possession of Nankin, from that point threatening the north, and endangering the imperial city of Pekin, another detachment is advancing southward along the seaboard, towards the Quangsi district, with the view of ultimately taking Canton. If this movement be successfully accomplished, as there is every reason for believing it will be, it will follow that the whole of the southern and south-western provinces of the Empire will have fallen under the sway of the restored Ming dynasty in the person of Tien-Teth, and that the religion of the whole of that immense and most populous region will be the pure and holy one of Protestant Christianity.

A correspondent, speaking of the rapidity with which the true faith has spread under the influence of the insurgent movement, says—"I am told on the best authority that the leaders of the rebellion, as they at first passed through the less commercial districts, through a people of simple habits accustomed to follow the teaching of their superiors, obtained immense accession to their numbers by promising the overthrow of the Buddhist temples, and the benefits to be derived from Christianity." He then adds—"It will strike you, as it does me, that this promise conveyed the idea of the destruction of something useless, and the unknown benefits of a novelty wanted; but having obtained influence by the power of this promise, it will be their policy to uphold the thing promised, and to ascribe the benefits that accidents, a more expansive commerce, and a better rule will certainly produce, to the change of religion, and hold them up as a fulfilment of their prophetic pledges. Thus you see, *per fas et nefas*, Christianianity is planted in China, children will grow up under its teaching, and eventually, when it fails to be the religion of strong conviction or emotion, it will be, as with us, the religion of habit; and the moral law which regulates everyday life must be in conformity with it."

This perhaps is not taking the most elevated view of the character of the great movement or of its results. But even if the Christianity of China should ultimately subside to the moderate level which is here indicated, the blessings which it will have conferred upon the land will nevertheless be infinite and indescribable. Our correspondent himself—"See, then, say what a mighty work has been effected in China! Nothing less than the adoption of the religion of the Western world, in its Protestant form! Depend upon it that under the influence of this salutary and wonderful change, you will see the anciently exclusive Chinese race freely blending with the rest of mankind; and this beautiful and fertile country, shut up for thousands of years, will be open to the curiosity, the enterprise, and the delight of the whole world."

Into the political considerations which must necessarily grow out of the great changes now taking place in the government, and destiny of the Chinese empire, we shall not at present enter. We are content to know those changes cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the Chinese themselves, and we are perfectly satisfied that it can only be by our own gross mismanagement that they should ever become otherwise than greatly advantageous to ourselves.

PEACE WITH BURMAH.

The war in Burmah has ceased. The blockade of the Irrawaddy, and the stoppage of all the supplies of rice and of other food ordinarily derived by the Burmese from the fertile province of Pegu, has at length produced its effect. Hunger and famine have accomplished what fire and sword could not; and the quondam Lord of the white Elephant and Emperor of the Golden Foot consents to eat humble pie rather than starve. Finding the condition of his kingdom becoming desperate under the effect of the rigid blockade established by the British, his Majesty felt compelled, towards the close of the month of June, to make overtures of peace to the British authorities in Pegu; and, as a pledge for his sincerity, he at the same time released all the prisoners who had fallen into his hands in the course of the war. These overtures were favourably received by the British officials acting in Pegu; and in the course of a few days an arrangement was entered into by which it was agreed that each party should stand fast in its present position, and neither molest the other for the future—that is to say, that the British should retain the province of Pegu, with the neighbouring territories of Meeaday and Toungboo—that the Burmese troops should be withdrawn from the frontier of the provinces so retained—that the blockade of the Irrawaddy should then be raised—and that for the future the merchants and people of both countries (India and Burmah) should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading. To these terms the Governor-General of India has assented, and a proclamation has in consequence been issued raising the blockade of the Irrawaddy, renewing the former intercourse with Ava, and announcing the restoration of peace.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The letters which have been delivered from Australia during the week, brought by the Indian mail, give the most satisfactory assurances of the continued productiveness of gold at the mines.

The accounts from Switzerland state that the relations with Austria continue unsatisfactory. The Federal Council have resolved to make no more concessions, and will not assume the initiative in renewing negotiations.

It is satisfactory to state that peace has been concluded with the King of Ava. Sir Charles Wood has announced the fact in Parliament, and the London Globe announces that the Burmese Envoys, having broken off the negotiations after we had consented to withdraw our frontier from Meaday and place it immediately to the northward of Prome and Toungboo, subsequently opened communications direct to the Governor of India.—The King expressed a desire for the cessation of war, gave up his prisoners, and issued orders to his Governors not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories of Meaday and Toungboo, where he had placed garrisons; and the King had expressed a wish that the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading.

Thus ends the second Burmese war. It is clear that the obstinacy of the King has led him into such an extremity that he has been compelled to yield to worse terms than was offered to his Envoys. He might have retained Meaday; now he has lost it. Lord Dalhousie has evidently tried to maintain peace throughout.

Lord J. Russell's admission, that the assent of the Porte to the note adopted by the Conference at Vienna has not yet been received, has, taken in conjunction with certain other facts, tending to shake a little the confident belief that the Oriental question had been virtually settled. For this return of misgivings there appears, however, to be no valid reason. The *Morning Herald* and other journals have assailed the Ministry as though it had purcahsed peace by a dishonorable sacrifice of Turkey, and they assert that the note agreed to by the Four Powers is very little, if at all different from the note of Prince Menschikoff. The *Morning Post* of yesterday, however, asserts that the two notes are antipodean. Prince Menschikoff demanded an engagement of the Porte to Russia, whilst the note of the Four Powers is no engagement whatever.

A shocking accident took place at the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Monday afternoon. The scaffolding or platform used in the fixing of the beams of the roof broke, and fell from a height of 150 feet, killing on the spot ten men, and so shockingly mutilating seven others that two of them died soon afterwards. The amount of material damage caused by the accident is computed to exceed £6000.

A disastrous fire took place at Dover on Sunday evening, and the flames were not wholly extinguished on the evening of the next day. The intense heat so swelled the chalk of the neighbouring cliffs that a mass of from 1500 to 2000 tons suddenly fell, and it is feared that some persons have been buried beneath it.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Aug. 23.—A terrible riot occurred at Coxsackie on Monday night, between some rowdies that accompanied the Worth Guards and the citizens. Some 300 of the citizens have been engaged in the riot, and several are reported as being badly injured.

A contemplated insurrection of the slaves in Nottaway county, Virginia, has been discovered and suppressed. Their intention was to murder all the white inhabitants.

A fatal fever has made its appearance in Gilmore and Gordon counties, Ga., and already 100 deaths have occurred; whole families have been swept off by it.

Fire.—New York, Aug. 23. 10½ p m.—A large fire is raging in the Pearl Street House; the whole of the upper story is in flames, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the whole building. In the lower part is a large oil store, and if that catches, the surrounding property will be in imminent danger. The building is closely surrounded with wholesale stores, but as it is very high the flames are at present above the roofs of the adjoining premises. The firemen with their engines are on the spot in great numbers.

Japan Expedition.—A Washington Telegraph Despatch of the 21st says:

"The despatches receive at the Navy Department from Commodore Perry, at Shanghai, are dated May 16. He expected to sail immediately for Japan, leaving one vessel of his squadron behind, for the use of the United States Minister. This fact is evidence that the Commodore considers that the revolution in China is approaching a crisis, as he has heretofore deemed it important to take every vessel of his squadron on the Japan Expedition. He has heard from Japan, that the Japanese are preparing to receive him through the Dutch officials in a friendly manner, although they are increasing and strengthening their fortifications on the coast. Perry's crew are all well.—*N. Y Tribune.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, September 3, 1853.

There is in the *Advertizer* another account of the "knife and fork Breakfast," as the writer terms it, given to Commodore Shubrick and the Officers of the Princeton and Fulton, U.S. Steam Ships. Is not the term "floating the bunting" new to either nautical or newspaper phraseology? We were given to understand that the *Weekly Advertizer* favored, or rather, as the proprietor lately stated, was the only paper that openly advocated, the cause of Temperance. Whence then exultant language such as this? "Hark! did ye not hear? Yes, the Champaigne corks flew pop, pop, pop; and the knives and forks clattered on the well served plates. Joy sounded her silvery tocsin"—the pop of the Champaigne cork and the clatter of knives and forks, any thing but silvery—"And pleasure was Generalissimo of the party;" aided, it should have said, and amply sustained by that all conquering General Champaigne and his Lieut. Generals Port, Madeira, and Sherry—The above may be proper language for the Edi-