From the Albany Argus.

ON THE CULTURE OF PEAS.

The pea is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is found growing spontaneously in the western parts of our own continent. The family is a large one, containing several species; but of these the FIELD PEA alone comes within the scope of our present purpose. Of this, there are two varieties, denominated from their colour, the grey and the green; both productive, and (when separated from the skin, that surrounds them) a food of excellent quality for man; wholesome, nutritive and pleasant: and for cattle, whether in a dry or green state, much to be recommended. Sheep, cows and horses are particularly fond of them; and hogs are more promptly and economically fattened on a mixture of pea and barley meal, in a state of acetus fermentation, than by any other food.

The structure of the roots would indicate, that peas are an exhausting crop; and it is on this evidence, that in Europe they are admitted only in long, or six years rotations; but if we examine the leaves, in regard to both number and form, we will probably find reason to modify this opinion, and allow that by stifling weeds, by checking evaporation, and eventually by their own fall, they meliorate the soil and render it more favourable to subsequent crops.

Following turnips, the preparatory labour for a pea crop, is not great. One, or at most two ploughings, will be sufficient. Sowing, as a general rule, ought to follow ploughing, without loss of time; and care should be taken, that the seed be not laid too deeply. The two methods, row and broad cast sowing, may be indifferently pursued. By the former, the seed is economised, the product increased, and the soil better tilled: but not, as some have supposed with such decided advantage as to outweigh the saving, in time and labour, of the latter.

The length and feebleness of the stems of peas and the little tendrils they throw out for support, indicate the advantage of mixing with them other plants of more erect growth, which may prevent the peas from falling and lodging. For this purpose, rye, oats and beans have been selected, and with great advantage.

This crop is employed either in a dry or in a green state; between which every farmer will select, according to circumstances. If the market for peas be brisk and high, he will in harvest, thresh and sell the grain; if, on the other hand, peas are low and pork high, the moment the pods fill, he will turn in his hogs upon them, and with the following advantages: 1st, the hogs feed and fatten themselves, without any additional interposition of his labour; 2d, no particle of their manure is lost; 3d, the debris of the crop, refused by the hogs, is given back to the soil; and 4th, the rooting of these animals, which in other cases is an injury, is in this a benefit.

PEA CULTURE.

Extract of a letter dated Scotland Neck, N. C. 3d April, 1823.

"I saw in the Farmer a few week's past, that a gentleman was about to send you from this state, some Georgia or Tory peas—should you receive them by the 20th April—if your land is kind for peas, I want you to plant a few in ground that was tended last year, and not cultivate them at all—I have for the last two years planted a considerable quantity in the following manner. About the last of April or first of May, I lay off rows by the side of the old corn hill; the pea droppers follow and drop from 8 to 10 against the hill, and cover them with their feet. I do nothing more to them, and have had as luxuriant a growth as I ever have seen grown in fields cultivated in the fall. I turn my hogs in on them, in their green state, which fattens them very fast, and will not injure them. On land that really suits, I think them far preferable to clover for us, as we have the vine, leaf and hulls—and nearly or quite as many weeds, as if nothing were planted in the ground."

[Am. Farmer.

BUDDING.

Midsummer is the time generally allotted for this operation, but (says Mr. Landrum) 'budding may be performed from the first of May till the last of September, and even later.' In budding late, care should be taken to select such buds as are abundant in sap, and peel freely, and there is no danger. For early budding, select a scion of the year before's growth; but for midsummer budding, a shoot of the same year's growth is the best: it should be well grown, and have prominent buds, and be somewhat larger than that recommended for grafting. Cut out a billet of wood, about an inch long, with the bud in the middle, and, placing it on the stock intended to receive it, mark off the bark of the tree with your knife thus][, for the more prerise fitting of the strip of bark to be introduced; then, without injuring the wood, cut through the bark, and before the air can have any effect upon the wood, insert the bark containing the bud. As soon as the bud is thus inserted, the interstices should be filled with grafting wax—this done, the stalk is to be closely wrapped above and below the bud, with a woollen cord which had been previously smeared with wax, without compressing the bud itself.—Budding, as well as grafting should be performed on an evening or a moist day.

As soon as you are satisfied that your bud will live, which may be determined in about a week, if your stalk be small, and you wish to cultivate only the bud, head down the stalk;—if the main stalk be large, amputate the large branches, and the latent and inoculated buds will immediately burst forth and grow finely. As the ingrafted branches multiply, diminish the original ones, and in a short time, nothing will remain but the new tree.

ANIMAL SYMPATHY.

On the day of the great thaw, a spaniel was observed opposite to Thionville floating down the Moselle on a small piece of ice. It is not known how the poor dog got into that situation; but he set up piteous cries. Having passed one of the dogs belonging to the decoys on the left of the Moselle, that intrepid animal dashed into the river, soon reached the unfortunate spaniel, and seizing him by the neck swam on shore with him amidst the acclamations of the spectators. French paper.

THE SCULLCAP AND RABIES.

NEW YORK MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL.

From the fifth number of this valuable and interesting work, now before us, we extract the following highly important communication from Dr. Davis, of Elizabethtown, which is deserving the attentive perusal of every medical man among us, as well as of all others. [N. Y. Ev. Post.

Art. VIII. An account of several cases of Hydrophobia, which occurred at Elizabethtown, N. Jersey, in a letter to Dr. John B. Beck. By Charles Davis, M. D. of Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown, March 4th, 1823.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request, I subjoin a statement of all the material facts, relating to the cases of rabies which occurred in this borough during the last fall and winter. What I shall state has in fact fallen under my own observation, and in part has been derived from the information of others.

On the 20th Sept. last, a hound bitch, having whelps six weeks old, the property of Mr. R——, who lives a mile from this town, appeared sickly and indisposed to eat. On the 21st, in the morning, she was observed to be gaunt, uneasy, wandering about, seemed to have some obstruction in the throat, and ate nothing. It is not known that any rabid animal had appeared in this neighbourhood for some years previous to this date, and there was at that time no suspicion that this dog was rabid.—Primus, a black man, was bitten about 12 o'clock at noon, in the middle and external part of his thigh, and the teeth of the dog were inserted to a considerable depth. She was irritated by his swinging a basket towards her as they passed each other. At three o'clock the bitch was in town, & was seen to bite a hog of Mr. Woodruff, and another of Mr. R. Price. At 4 o'clock she bit W. M. Inman, a boy of eleven years; and at the same hour she is supposed to have bitten a horse of Mr. Hind, which was in town at this time, and near the place where Inman was when bitten. The bitch was seen in company with other dogs in the course of the afternoon, but is not known to have bitten any one, though she snapped at several. She was seen returning to Mr R——'s between five and six o'clock, and went peacably in company part of the way with a dog which followed his master. Having returned, she attacked an ox of Mr R——, and wounded him in the neck and nose. At sunset she was again in town and was seen leaving the barn yard of Mr. E. Price; she here killed two pigs, a few days old, wounded one other pig, and is supposed to have bitten at the same time, or in the evening, two hogs and a cow of Mr. Price, although no wounds were discovered on these last, nor were they suspected of having been bitten before the disease was developed. Soon after this she bit a boy, by the name of Smith, in the arm, abraded the skin, but drew no blood. Between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, she wounded Jack, a black boy, deeply in the middle and external part of the thigh, and slightly on his hand, in several places. At eleven o'clock she made an attack on the swine of Mr. Wm. D. Craig, which were lying in the yard, but no wounds were discovered on them. In the course of the night the bitch is supposed to have bitten a hog of Mr Freeman, in town; a calf of E. Magee, one mile from town; also, one hog of Jas. Meeker, one of Mr. B. Meeker, and two of Mr J. Mulford, two miles from town. She was seen on the following morning to bite, in the neighbourhood of Mr J. Mulford, two other hogs, one the property of Mr. B. Mulford, the other of Mr. Stookey, and was driven from the stye of Thos. Mulford, but his hogs are supposed not to have been bitten. She was now pursued; her appearance and actions giving unequivocal evidence of her being mad; and having been wounded with a pitchfork, died in the forenoon. It was not until the bitch was killed, that people were aware that she was rabid; and having been at large all night, it is impossible to ascertain what other animals may have been bitten. Of the twenty-one mentioned above, ten only were certainly known to have been bitten before the hydrophobous symptoms appeared.

I was called to treat the case of Inman forty eight hours after the wound was inflicted. I found the principal wound a lacerated one on the internal and fleshy part of the thumb of the left hand, about an inch and a half in length, and not deeper than the skin; it had bled freely. A tooth of the dog had also been inserted in the back of his hand, between the metacarpal bones of the middle and index fingers.—There was little inflammation, and I conceived it to be both prudent and practicable to excise the wounded parts. I accordingly did so; making the incision about three lines from the edge of the wound, around it, and into the cellular substance underneath, exeising completely the wounded parts of the thumb. The wound between the metacarpal bones was deep, and the excision not so complete. I then cauterised the wound, and applied digestives; these were continued three or four weeks, producing a free discharge of serum and pus. On the same day, the boy commenced taking Scutellaria, which was alternated with sulphur every third day, as recommended in the prescription for its use. At least 24 grains of a strong infusion were taken in a day; an anxious mother urging him to an abundant use of the prophylactic. This course of digestives, scullcap and sulphur, with a proper regimen, was continued between forty and fifty days, and no symptoms of disease have as yet been exhibited in this lad. With the other persons bitten, viz. Primus, Jack and Smith, there was not so fair an opportunity for excision, and that operation was accordingly not resorted to. Salted pork was applied to their wounds, and continued for fifteen or twenty days, till a very considerable destruction of the soft parts was effected. They commenced two days after being bitten, with the Scullcap and sulphur, following the prescription for their use in avoiding the wet, abstaining from animal food, spirituous liquors, &c. The health of these persons continues unimpaired.

On the 4th October, 15 days after being bitten, Mr Price's pig, the ear of which had been much torn, was affected with spasms, at times very violent. It was very irritable, and the convulsive motions were excited by the slightest touch. It died on the following day. On the same day a large hog of Mr. J. Mulford, not known before to have been bitten, became rabid to a very violent degree. There was not a moment's intermission to the spasms. The animal jumped against the sides of the enclosure, gnawed the boards, and bit whatever was presented. It died in four or five hours after the affection was noticed.

On the 9th one hog, and on the 20th another, belonging to Mr E. Price, evinced signs of unusual affection. Water in these cases produced no peculiar excitement or dread, but they ate and drank nothing. The diseased action appeared confined pretty much to the muscles of the neck, producing constant motion of the head. Almost any thing would excite; a fly lodging on the ear, a straw or a drop of water falling on the back; and occasionally without any evident cause, they would rear on their hind feet, and be thrown with violence on the ground. These animals were entirely passive, and showed no disposition to bite. They were killed, one on the third, and the other the fourth day of the disease.

On the 14th, a hog belonging to Mr. Freeman, supposed to have been bitten late in the evening of the 21st September, was affected with madness. Its mouth was examined, but no diseased appearance observed. This hog was very irritable; its head constantly in motion, frothed at the mouth, gnawed the fence, and with avidity laid hold of sticks thrust into its pen. It died on the 15th.

On the 14th, another hog belonging to Mr. J. Mulford was affected with madness. It showed no disposition to bite; ate a few apples on the 15th, but drank nothing. It was supposed to have had a peculiar dread of water, from the impossibility of making it approach a small pond in the yard. This case was not very strongly marked, and the spasms returned at considerable intervals. The hog was shot on the 16th.

On the 20th a cow belonging to Elihu Price, not known to have been bitten by the rabid dog, was supposed to exhibit symptoms of rabies. She was first observed to thrust her nose into a pail of blood and water; drank no fluids whatever; ate a little solid food, as corn and potatoes, in this day. She never had before shown any antipathy to a dog; but now she made violent efforts to attack every one she saw.—Her nose was dry, mouth frothy, and she continued to wander about till the 22d, when she died, seemingly from exhaustion. This case was by some considered equivocal.

About the 25th two other hogs, one the property of James Meeker, the other Mr. B. Meeker, and a calf of Mr Magie, died, after showing unequivocal evidences of rabies. Neither of these animals were known to have been bitten, but the dog was killed in the neighbourhood, and the disease was strongly in them all.

November 1st. The hog of Mr B. Mulford, which was seen to be bitten by the dog, was killed, after the disease had been developed. The wound was a very large one in the hog's back. Nothing was done by way of prevention, and the characteristics of the disease were exhibited in a moderate degree.

November 6th. A hog of Mr. I. W. Craig being mad, and on the 7th died. In this case the convulsive actions were not very violent.

About this time the hog of Mr. R. Price maddened, being the second hog bitten.—This case was strongly marked; the convulsions were violent; the hog burrowed up the ground to a considerable depth. Water poured near him aggravated the spasms; he gnawed the fence; and by his loud squealing and other noise during the night, kept the people in the neighbourhood awake.—He died on the night of the second day.

November 15th. Mr. B. Woodhuff's hog maddened, being the first known to have been bitten. The wound was a slight one on the ear. The hog was very irritable; spasms frequent, but not so violent as in some of the preceding. It died on the 16th.

January 1st, 1823. A horse of Mr. Hinde maddened, and died on the 3d. This horse was in town on the 21st of September, and was tied to a post near the place where Inman was bitten. The horse was supposed to be affected on the first day with some disease peculiar to horses, and medicine was given accordingly; but on the second and third day, the symptoms of hydrophobia were unequivocal.

The foregoing are all the cases in which I have heard that the disease has occurred, and the animals were affected in various degrees, without any reference to the time or order of their being bitten, or to the size or situations of their wounds. Of the 15 animals affected with rabies, four only were certainly known to have been bitten before the disease was observed. The four persons bitten, with whom the prophylactic treatment was adopted as detailed above, have as yet escaped the affection. The ox bitten in the nose and neck has continued unaffected, though nothing was done in the way of prevention. The hog of Stookey was wounded in the knee joint of the fore leg, and the wound bled to such a degree as to endanger the life of the animal. The discharge of blood and synovial fluid continued for some days, and with it the canine poison lodged on the part was probably removed.

I have now, Sir, gone through with the detail of all the circumstances relating to the rabid dog, and the animals bitten by it. I leave it to yourself to draw such conclusions from the facts stated, as you may think rational.

I remain, very respectfully, your friend,

CHARLES DAVIS.

Dr. J. B. Beck.

Remarks by the Editor of the New York Evening Post.

It is with real pleasure we perceive that the above communication, from a respectable physician, has obtained a place in a regular and legitimate work of so high a professional rank as the Medical and Physical Journal, which, by the act of admission, indirectly lends it a sanction. The statement of the case is drawn up with clearness, and the result propounded with great modesty. Its perusal must convince every impartial and unprejudiced mind of the virtues of the scullcap to prevent hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog, in spite of all theoretic reasoning founded on its supposed inert qualities to the contrary. Facts, when sufficiently established, are always entitled to be implicitly received, however they may seem to be irreconcileable to human reason. It might, perhaps, be alleged that there is uncertainty hanging over the case of Inman, because the bitten parts were cut out; but as to the other three cases, equally unequivocal as to the bite, and as to the remedy resorted to, viz. the scullcap decoction, they were treated with that alone, alternated with sulphur, and the result was the same.

The corner stone of the Branch bank of the United States, was laid at New York on the 17th ult.

Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 1, 1823.

SCULLCAP.

In preceding columns is inserted a very interesting article detailing several cases of rabies, which proceeded from the bite of a mad dog, and the virtues of the scullcap, combined with sulphur, in *preventing* the disease in several instances where persons had been bitten by the same dog. The piece is from the pen of a respectable practising physician in New Jersey, and originally appeared in the Medical Companion. It is calculated to shake the doubts of those who have heretofore questioned the medicinal influence of the scullcap, and affords new encouragement to those who have been active in recommending it as a *preventive* to that dreaded and fatal disease, hydrophobia.

NEW-YORK & THE PRESIDENCY.

A meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature of the state of New-York, was held in the assembly room at Albany on the 22d ultimo, relative to the approaching presidential election. Resolutions were adopted by it urging the impropriety of "nominations for the office of president by individual states," and choosing, as the least objectionable mode, to leave the *job* to a Congressional Caucus.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The repeated notice which the representatives of the people of this state have taken of the proposed canal for the last twenty years, and the unqualified approbation which they have as frequently thought proper to manifest towards it, place the question of a large majority of the people of Maryland being decidedly favourable to it, beyond doubt. The first law of our legislature on this important subject was passed at November session 1799. Since that period two other laws having relation to it, have likewise been enacted—One in the year 1812, & another on the 21st February of the present year. As a part of the law of 1812 has been rendered void, by the one last mentioned, we will insert the substance of it, as modified, and give the law of February 1823 entire. The motive in doing so is to shew how far Maryland stands pledged to aid in effecting the very desirable object of uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, by a canal navigation.

The law of 1812, *as amended*, authorises the treasurer of the western shore of this state, to subscribe, in her behalf, for two hundred and fifty shares of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, on the condition that the state of Delaware subscribes for one hundred shares, and that two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in amount, shall be taken by others; and provides that the money necessary to be paid in consequence of such subscription, shall be paid by this state. This law likewise says, that the said treasurer "shall have a right to vote for president and directors of said company, according to such number of shares, in person, or by proxy appointed by him;" and that he "shall receive upon the said stock the proportion of the tolls, which shall from time to time be due to the state for the shares aforesaid." Another clause in this act makes it nugatory and inoperative, unless the legislature of Pennsylvania shall, by law, declare the river Susquehanna, from Columbia to the Maryland line, for ever a highway, and concede to bodies corporate and individuals, the right of removing obstructions from the same.

Two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards the canal by individuals in Pennsylvania. This being the amount required by this state to be taken, previous to her becoming a stockholder, it therefore only remains for the state of Delaware to subscribe twenty thousand dollars, when Maryland, agreeably to her pledge, will take an interest in it of two hundred and fifty shares.

The following is the law passed the 21st February last, altering and amending the act of 1812:

"A further supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a Canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay.

Whereas by an act of the legislature of Maryland, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake bay, the treasurer of the western shore was authorised to subscribe two hundred and fifty shares in the capital stock of said company, on condition, that the United States should subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania three hundred and seventy five shares, and the state of Delaware one hundred shares: And whereas there does not appear to exist a disposition on the part of the United States, and the state of Pennsylvania, to subscribe their respective quotas in said capital stock; and unless the aforesaid condition be dispensed with, it will prevent the execution of so important and necessary a work; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the conditional part of the first section of an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake bay, as requires the United States to subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, and the state of Pennsylvania three hundred and seventy five shares, before the treasurer of the western shore is authorised to subscribe in behalf of this state, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to subscribe in behalf of this state, to the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the number of shares mentioned in said act, in the same manner as if the United States and the state of Pennsylvania had subscribed their respective quotas; Provided always, that the treasurer of this state shall not be authorised to subscribe as above directed, until subscriptions to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars shall be obtained from other sources in addition to the amount authorised to be subscribed for by the state of Delaware."

POTOMAC CANAL.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Md. to take into consideration the subject of the improvement of the Potomac River, Dr Joseph Kent being called to the chair, and Julius Forrest appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, who was followed by Messrs. Wotton and Bowie, of Prince George's, Mr. S. Duvall, of Frederick, and Mr. F. S. Key, of the District of Columbia.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the Navigation of the Potomac River by means of a Canal from tide water, to the highest practicable point on said river, is a work of the deepest concern and interest to these United States, and particularly to the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That, to promote the success of this object, a committee be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed in the counties of this and the adjoining states.

Resolved, That Joseph Kent, Robert W. Bowie, Benedict J. Semmes, Wm. T. Wootton, John C. Herbert, George Semmes and John Johnson, be the committee for that purpose.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the zeal and ability manifested by the senator and delegates from this county, in the last general assembly, in their efforts to effect the passage of a law relative to the Potomac river.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Annapolis papers and National Intelligencer.

JOS. KENT, Chairman.

JULIUS FORREST, Secretary.

M. MANUEL.

The following notice of this gentleman, who has lately performed a very distinguished part in the French, Chamber of Deputies, is given by the editors of a London paper as coming from the pen of their Paris correspondent:

M. MANUEL.

"This Member of the Chamber of Deputies was born at Barcelonette, in the department of the Hautes Alpes. His father who was a Notary, sent him to Rouergue, to be educated by an uncle, and also for the advantage of a change of air, as all his brothers had died between the age of five and seven. The uncle, who was an ecclesiastic, soon observed that his nephew, along with great boldness of character, displayed even in infancy, great natural talents. He sent him to Nismes to improve his education, and he returned home from his studies at the early age of 15. He was about to embark in the trade which the inhabitants of the Alps carry on with Piedmont, when the revolution broke out, and induced him to alter his plans. In 1792, though then scarcely 17, he entered into the army, and served in the first campaigns in Italy and Germany. He was then remarkable for his good sense, his great facility of expression, and a calm firmness which gave him an ascendancy over all his companions.—He soon rose to the rank of captain of cavalry; but about the time of the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio, when he had served six years, he retired from the army in consequence of ill health. At that epoch French Advocates were not required to undergo preparatory examinations; they were called "official defenders." M. Manuel performed the part of official defender for several of his friends. On these occasions his talent for pleading became manifest, and he determined to devote himself to the Bar. He repaired to Aix, which, under the new government, was the seat of a court of appeal. Here he applied himself to study, and was soon capable of figuring with distinction in his new profession. In 1815 he took an active part against the fanatics and aristocracy of Aix. After the return of Bonaparte, the business of the Courts being in a great measure suspended, M. Manuel visited Paris. He had not been long there, when he learned that two Electoral Arondissements of the Hautes Alps had returned him a Deputy. He wished to decline this honour, but being urged by his friends to accept it, he took his seat, and very soon became a leading man in the Chamber.

On the formation of a committee to draw up the plan of a Constitution, in the name of the Provisional Government, he was chosen one of the members. There were then two parties in the Chamber—one for recalling the Bourbons, under certain conditions; the other for Napoleon II. The debates were extremely violent. M. Manuel prevailed on both parties to abandon their points of contention, to think only what was due to the country, and to proclaim no Sovereign.

After the dissolution of this Assembly, M. Manuel returned to private life. He applied to be admitted to the bar in Paris, but his application was rejected by the Procureur General Ballart. He was several times put in nomination to represent Paris, but ministerial influence carried the elections against him by small majorities. He was at length chosen by La Vendee. It was intended to make a proposition for declaring him unworthy to sit in the Chamber, but the Ultras did not venture on this course, but anxiously waited for some pretext to exclude him, which they at length found in his able reply to the speech of M. Chateaubriand."

LAFITTE, the noted pirate, is said to have been recently killed at sea, in an action with a British sloop of war. His vessel and her crew, 60 in number, were captured. His men cried No quarters! and none were shown!!! They fought under the bloody flag!

JOHN RANDOLPH

Is re-elected a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia.

THE PAST WINTER.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans.

"We have had a winter of intense cold, from the 10th to the 16th of March, the ponds in the suburbs were such, that your "Northern Boys" were giving us at the south, samples of their winter amusements in skating. The Bay of St. John's was locked, that vessels did not move on it. The mercury was at 14 Fareinheit. The orange trees are all killed, those of 50 winters standing are gone with the scions. The figs likewise are gone. The extremes of heat and cold last summer and winter, ought to place this as a remarkable epoch, in thermometrical history. N. Y. Adv.

MR. SUMMERFIELD

The Annual meeting of the Yo[illegible] Missionary Society, Auxiliary [illegible]sionary of the Methodist Episcop[illegible] was held at New-York last week, [illegible] the following address of their Pr[illegible] Revd. JOHN SUMMERFIELD [illegible]

Marseilles, Feb. [illegible]

My Dear Brethren—You ar[illegible] acquainted with the circumstan[illegible] prevent my filling the chair upo[illegible]surable occasion to require tha[illegible] dwell upon them; indeed it woul[illegible] tive to those important objects [illegible] assembled you together; not pr[illegible] pathies but the public good wi[illegible] present theme, on this I reali[illegible] share of joy with you, for altho[illegible] distant land, and that a land of [illegible] my affections point to those "[illegible] in the truth," and with whom I [illegible] in any wise associated in carryi[illegible] cause of our common Lord!

Upon the occasion of an anniv[illegible] yours, exhortation to renewed [illegible] be deemed impertinent; the puls[illegible] heart beats too high on such an [illegible] anticipate any decay in your fa[illegible]tions. This is rather a season of [illegible]lation and rejoicing, and in co[illegible] another year of labour and rew[illegible]vently implore for you a continua[illegible] grace, which has enabled you [illegible] "steadfast, immoveable, always [illegible] in the work of the Lord!"

In common with all who love [illegible]ests of the redeemer's Kingdom [illegible] at witnessing the increase of [illegible] zeal, and Missionary means, whi[illegible] year lays open not only in your [illegible] and its parent Society, but am[illegible] denominations of the Christian [illegible] this "you also joy and rejoice, [illegible] for "whether Paul or Apollos o[illegible] all are ours!"—so that in whate[illegible] the vineyard the work is wrough[illegible] it, nor as the work of man, b[illegible] in truth the work of God;" for [illegible] he that planteth any thing, neit[illegible] watereth, it is God that giveth the [illegible] We may collect from different [illegible] we bring to the same Exchequer [illegible] no greater joy than in the accun[illegible] the Revenue of that relative gl[illegible] Divine character, which redoun[illegible] salvation of men, "through Ch[illegible] unto the glory and praise of Go[illegible]er!"

But abstracting from general [illegible] mighty work of missions, I r[illegible] branch to which you are attache[illegible] euliar pleasure on this occa[illegible] know that from the beginning o[illegible]tence in the religious world, [illegible] has always been a "history of [illegible] its venerable founder, consider[illegible] was the first character of [illegible] Church, and believing it wou[illegible] even at that day, when "many sh[illegible] and fro, and knowledge be i[illegible] wisely instituted a ministry whi[illegible] be a standing monument of what [illegible] do by this means. "And what [illegible] wrought?" Some there are, [illegible] frost of many winters has not [illegible] death, to whom our Father's [illegible] still be spoken,

"Saw ye not the cloud arise
"Little as a human hand!

Its present state we ourselves [illegible] to see;

"Now it spreads along the sk[illegible]
"Hangs o'er all the thirsty [illegible]
"When He first the work be[illegible]
"Small and feeble was His d[illegible]
"Now the word doth swiftly [illegible]
"Now it wins its widening w[illegible]
"More and more it spreads a[illegible]
"Ever mighty to prevail,
"Sin's strong holds it now o[illegible]
"Shakes the trembling gate[illegible]

Indeed, there are seasons w[illegible] overwhelming influence of these [illegible] so rests upon the mind, that [illegible] heard the warning voice "what [illegible] here Elijah?" we should stand a[illegible] of this mighty structure and wh[illegible] our time for pought, in admiring [illegible]metry and proportion of all its [illegible] holding "what manner of stones [illegible]ings are here!" But thus warne[illegible] "arise and build!" Thus, "inst[illegible] fathers are the children, and the [illegible] children shall yet add thereto, t[illegible] stone be raised, shouting grace, g[illegible] to it!"

My dear brethren, there is [illegible] within the universe of God, cal[illegible] us our minds to heaven; if there [illegible] calculated to bring down the hea[illegible] to earth, it is that which pourtr[illegible]ticipation the final triumph of th[illegible] of the grace of God;" yes, the G[illegible] ultimately and universally triump[illegible] may we exclaim, what an object [illegible] is the fairest scene that the pencil [illegible] dipt in the colours of its own rai[illegible] delineate; and even the great voi[illegible] from the eternal throne, can utte[illegible] more exhilirating and sublime [illegible] consummation of this event, "B[illegible] tabernacle of God is with men! [illegible] brethren,

"Jesus shall reign where'er t[illegible]
"Does his successive courses [illegible]

"The glow which pervaded the [illegible] mighty mind, did not cause hi[illegible] aberrate; the spirit of inspiration [illegible] him when he declared that Je[illegible] reign till he had put all enemies [illegible] feet!" That day will come! Do [illegible] to swell the number who shall [illegible] triumph? Do we burn with se[illegible]dour to be among his train, "whe[illegible] be revealed from heaven with p[illegible] great glory?" Then "gird up th[illegible] your, mind, be sober, and hope t[illegible] for grace, that is to be brought [illegible] at the revelation of Jesus Christ!" [illegible] fore comfort one another with the[illegible] for truly 'tis with this same comfo[illegible] with I am comforted of God!

You, my dear brethren of this [illegible] who are the managers of its co[illegible] hall! I am also one of you. "I [illegible] to you young men, because ye ar[illegible] and the word of God abideth in y[illegible]ly separated from the world, and [illegible] employed in seeking the inter[illegible]ter country, that is a heavenly, G[illegible] ashamed to be called your God, [illegible] prepared for you a city. "Walk [illegible] by the same rule, mind the sam[illegible] Love not the world, neither the th[illegible] are in the world. "Set your affe[illegible] things above, and not on things [illegible] earth!" Soon you shall hear it [illegible] "because thou hast been faithful o[illegible] things, I will make thee ruler ov[illegible] things—enter thou into the jo[illegible] Lord!"

The friends and subscribers of [illegible]liary are entitled to your than[illegible] have merited them well—by mea[illegible]