some loss. But as the difference between the same power produced by coals and steam, and the expenses of locality and other incidents, are great, the little loss can be easily borne. It must be clear that the original amount of power may be kept whole, or divided either into a few or many branches; and each taken to its separate engine; so that the aggregate, allowing for friction, does not exceed the primary amount of power obtained from the torrent, river, wind, or fire. John Hague, the engineer of Cable-Street, Wellclose-Square, has earned the immortal honour of bringing to perfection that pneumatic transfer of power, and thus enrolled his name as a benefactor to his country.

"Like all great and useful applications of the laws of nature, it has had for several years to struggle against prejudice and ignorance, and the assumption of knowledge under the mask of caution. Foster of Stourbridge, was we believe, the first who used Hague's engine, and never permitted it to rest from the hour it was put into motion. The mint work at Utrecht, was made by Hague, and is worked by it. The mint work at Rio Janerio was also made by him on the same principle, the drawings made by Mr. Bell, now in charge of the Pasha of Egypt's steam vessels, are still in Cable-Street, and of great beauty. The Sultan's machinery for making gunpowder was constructed by Hague, and worked by his pneumatic engine This primary power from which it is transferred is about three quarters of a mile from the works. The conviction of its importance has at last penetrated into Lancashire, and Messrs. Wrigby, Lowside Colliery, near Oldham, have adopted it. The Tregollan Mining Company, are using it, and are in treaty for seven more. In Cheshire, there is one three miles from the primary power! Several are used in sugar houses in London; and lastly, a company has taken a wild moor in Lancashire, on which are streams and falls of water, for the purpose of transferring the power, and letting it out to manufacture to the surrounding district.

"This pneumatic power has been lately adapted to clearing mines of water, and must prove a great auxiliary to that expensive and difficult part of mining operations. The application is so contrived, that it can be used perpendicularly, carried along levels, slopes, round curves, by sharp angles, or all in succession. There is a full-sized apparatus which can be seen at Mr. Hague's, and we believe that two are already at work. We are not of opinion that the same quantity of water can be raised the same height by the pneumatic apparatus with a less expenditure of power, than by the present method, though such has been the opinion of some practical men; it is the convenience of being able to use the apparatus under so many different circumstances that we admire, and which the practical miners so justly extol. The apparatus may be thus briefly described. Suppose a series of iron boxes, each containing a ton of water, and twenty feet from each other. Exhausting pumps extract the air from these boxes, the water rushes into the lower box to fill the vacuum; as soon as it is full the valve closes, and the communication to the box above opens, and the water goes to the next above, and so on, until it is poured out either to flow away, or used to work an overshot wheel; as soon as the first box has delivered its water to the next box above it, the water rushes into it again, the vacuum being kept up, and the action continues. The machinery is very strong and simple, and not by any means liable to get out of order. It is evident that the cumbrous assemblage of beams, rods, buckets, always wearing out, and leather, are all done away with, and instead of forcing a monstrous column of water, it is made philosophically, to follow and to flow away. The experiments tried some years since, for the South American Mines, failed from the imperfection of the machinery, and the fact of science not being then so far advanced as to lead to such results as Hague has produced. A pneumatic engine may be made to work a pneumatic water-rising apparatus, the primary power of affecting which may be any number of miles distant! Such facts throw into shadow the expectations which were entertained by the most vivid imaginations only a few years since, and open a field for fresh exertions and new successes."

MINISTERIAL.

PLAIN WORDS IN THE PULPIT.

The power possessed by one intelligent human being to communicate the thoughts which arise in his own mind would appear to us more wonderful, if it were not one of the commonest occurrences in nature. When the communication is not made from one single individual to another, but when several hundreds, perhaps thousands, hang on the lips of one,—all receiving into their minds, ideas, sentiments, and variously diversified-feelings, as the result of what he utters,—a still nobler effect is produced. But when the speaker is the messenger of God,—a Minister of his Gospel,—and the hearers listen to the truths which deeply concern them as immortal beings, the moral sublimity of the scene is such as cannot well be surpassed on earth. That the revealed will of God should be announced from the pulpit, in reference to topics, language, and manner, in the way most adapted to impress and affect all who hear it, is a point too plain to need any proof. How this may be most effectually accomplished, is a question so large, and of such importance, that it might well demand the best exertion of the highest powers. It is not intended, at present, to enter into so wide a field. To treat this matter fully, it would be requisite that we should consider the class of truths most proper to be selected; the order and method in which they should be brought forward; the spirit that should animate, and the manner which should distinguish the speaker; as well as the style and character of the language which he should employ. Leaving the higher matters included in this enumeration to those who may be competent to treat them, it is to one particular under the last-mentioned topic, of the choice of language, that the reader's attention is now to be directed.

The Preachers of this country have great advantage in the vehicle of thought which they use in their ministrations; the English language being capable of great force; and moreover, being distinguished for its copiousness of terms. This latter quality is in great measure the result of the peculiar composition of the English tongue, which, like a river, whose abundant volume of waters is made up of two distinct streams, flows partly from a Saxon and partly from a Norman source. The basis of the language is Saxon; as appears from the fact that all the most commonly-occurring words bear their antique stamp. But, in consequence of the Norman French having been once very prevalent in the island, innumerable words occur which are either entirely of French origin, or are common both to that language and the Latin. A very moderate acquaintance with these two last-mentioned languages will enable a speaker easily to distinguish between the two classes of terms into which, with the exception of some few other foreign words, the language may be divided. Now it is the object of this paper to suggest, that, for the pulpit especially, a style in which a preponderance of Saxon terms occurs, has many advantages. There is, at the present day, it must be confessed, a leaning to the other side. Writers ambitious of a fine style, and young writers especially, suppose that they increase the splendour of their diction, by introducing a large number of Latinized and French terms. While the truth is, that, neither in point of intelligibility, nor force, nor even beauty, can they compare