

came also, as in the first age of Christianity, Missionary Stations, from which the truth spread forth, to the great mortification and embarrassment of the Pope and his adherents. *Barbes*, or Missionary Pastors, every where followed, to encourage the zeal and quicken the piety of the people. It would be difficult to compute the number of persons then professing openly or secretly, the faith of the Gospel, especially as the Waldenses, whose doctrines were heretical—but it must have amounted to many hundred thousands. The true Missionary spirit in a church is both a proof of spiritual life, and a means for its preservation and increase. We judge, therefore, in this instance of the tree by its fruits.

The period now under consideration was that also of a strict and godly discipline, comprehending alike both Pastor and people. We have every reason to believe that it was in general both punctually applied and cheerfully consented to; and herein we have another evidence, to a certain degree at least, of a spiritual life in the church.—*Correspondent of Watchman.*

Rome and Piedmont.

The controversy between Rome and Piedmont remains unsettled; the question now is, who holds the power of appointment to the See of Turin. The Government of Piedmont has removed the Archbishop (as all moderately free countries agree in believing with perfect justice for interference with the execution of the laws of the land.) and declares the See to be vacant. Rome denies that the See is vacant, and has refused to hold negotiations with Piedmont on the great question of difference lying back of this, until the Archbishop be restored. It does not appear that the Court of Turin has yet decided to fill the vacancy by its own authority, although rumors to that effect have been some time afloat. It is wholly improbable, moreover, that any Roman prelate would accept the appointment in opposition to the Pope. The post must be filled however, and the Government has either to yield to the Pope and take back Monsignor Frosinone, or break with Rome as England did under Henry the Eighth. Rome never retracts her decisions upon questions of her own rights. She has judicially approved of the conduct of Monsignor Frosinone in resisting the civil authorities at Piedmont. The Cabinet of Piedmont seems as little capable of yielding on this point: as that would be not only to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of the land, but to dishonor the revolution to which the Cabinet and the Constitution owe their existence. Now as conditions of society once modified can never return; as there can never be another crusade, another inquisition, another Robespierian revolution, or another Puritan Colony, so neither can there be another successful intervention of Rome to crush the Supreme Court of an independent nation. To predict changes in Piedmont, exactly like the Lutheran Reformation in Germany, or that of the English Pope Henry the Eighth, would be contrary to the principle just announced—some great change, however, unquestionably awaits the religious condition of Piedmont, if indeed, that change has not already come, and its first fruits been already shown in a resistance of the authority of Rome.—*Roman Cor. N. Y. Ecologist.*

Educational Institutions of M. E. Church.

I think the Methodist Episcopal Church can no longer be reproached with indifference on the subject of education and literary institutions. She has forty-six universities, colleges, seminaries, etc., under her control in the United States, located in the different States, as follows: in Ohio eight, in Pennsylvania five, in New York six, in Vermont four, in Massachusetts one, Long Island two, in Rhode Island one, New Jersey three, in Maine one, in Delaware one, in Virginia two, in New Hampshire one, Indiana two, in Illinois four, Michigan one, Iowa one, Wisconsin one, and in Connecticut two. The above constitute quite a brilliant constellation, from which might emanate light and learning enough to bless many generations. The Lord sanctify them all to his service and glory.—*Western Advocate.*

An agent of the American Bible Society, writing from California, Sept. 20, says: "The demand for the Scriptures in Spanish has continued during the past month. Our sales have amounted to twelve Spanish Bibles, thirty-five Testaments, and twenty Gospels. They are taken by individuals for their own private reading, and sometimes by merchants, to sell again. The Spaniards, as a race, are a serious, devout people. They look on sacred things with respect, and take up the Bible with interest and inquiry."

At a recent meeting of the London Tract Society, it was stated that there are no fewer than ten stamped newspapers of an infidel tendency, the circulation of which, throughout the country, is not less than 11,700,000. There are six unstamped newspapers, of which the circulation is 6,250,000. Of miscellaneous publications

of evil tendency, there is a circulation not less than 10,400,000. Of the worst class of all, the circulation amounts to 5,250,000. In the United States there are, doubtless, as many as in Great Britain, when the population is taken into account.

Mrs. Judson.

Mrs. Judson, widow of the late Dr. Judson, the missionary, writes home to one of her friends, under date of Sept. 1850, that it was the wish of her late husband that she should return to America, collect his scattered family, and assume the guardianship of his children; but she conceives that she might remain at Madras a few years longer without disregarding his wishes, if God should preserve her health so that she might be useful.

The Dead of 1850.

The year 1850 has been remarkable for the deaths of notable persons. A London paper gives a list of them. Among them we may notice those of the President of the United States, and the ex-King of France, the Emperor of China, the President of St. Domingo, the Duke of Cambridge; Sir Robert Peel, one of the most distinguished Prime Ministers England ever had; John C. Calhoun, one of the oldest Senators in the United States; Sir Francis Jeffrey, the masterly critic; Wordsworth the Poet Laureate; Neander, the able defender of Christianity; Rev. Dr. Judson, the venerable American Baptist Missionary; Margaret S. Fuller, the vigorous American Essayist; Jacob Hays, High Sheriff of New York, and a "terror to evil doers," for over half a century; and a host of others of less mark.

A Good Example.

The Canada Guardian says a late Philadelphia gentleman has bequeathed to the Wesleyan Missions eleven thousand five hundred dollars.—The gentleman who made this noble offering to the Missionary Society was a Scotchman, and had a high regard for the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, as his handsome legacy abundantly shows.

A New Wonder in Machinery.

The Albany Knickerbocker thus describes a new steam engine recently patented by a Mr. Black of this State: "Mr. Black's machine, we believe, is perfectly original, the power being applied directly to the driving wheel, without the interruption of any cylinders, piston rods, walking beams, steam chests, condenser or other apparatus. By this means an immense amount of friction, room, and money is saved. This wheel, of which we speak, is a submerged one, and is so contrived that an immense hydraulic power is also obtained without any cost whatever. Several of these engines are already in operation—one near Williamsburg, where it is employed in sawing lumber and getting out floor plank. This one operates most successfully. Much more, in fact, has been effected, than even its most sanguine friends have dared to hope. It drives the machinery with a degree of speed and force beyond any previous calculation. A two horse power was produced by two jets of steam, from two tubes of one-eighth of an inch in diameter, with the consumption of only one bushel of coal in the space of ten hours, and was kept during the whole time in active use, sawing timber and boards; the expense of the fuel required being about 25 or 30 cents in this market. What will render this application of steam and water of general adoption, is the fact, that it needs no ingenious artisan or machinist to construct it. A common mechanic or mill-wright, can build a machine of this description, and keep it in repair. It dispenses entirely with the steam engine, so costly and expensive, and is much safer, requiring for any given power a much less pressure, or weight of steam to the square inch.

Curious Surgical Operation.

A few weeks ago, one of the grizzled bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, was operated on by Surgeon Cooper, for a cataract; and the operation bids fair to be successful. The operation was performed whilst the patient was under the influence of the chloroform, to apply which was a difficult job, and required the efforts of four strong men for a quarter of an hour, before they could master the bear, such was his great strength. He was floored at last, however, and the sponge containing the chloroform made fast to his muzzle, and he was soon entirely helpless. Whilst in this state, the cataract was removed; and Brain having recovered his senses and sobriety, made a hearty meal. If his sight should be restored, another bear who is going blind, is to be operated on. Why do these bears go blind? This is a question that we can ask, but cannot answer.—*Washington Globe.*

Within a short time past, no less than 200,000 adults in Lower Canada have pledged themselves to total abstinence.

Hardening Objects in Plaster of Paris.

Take 2 parts of stearine, 2 parts of Venetian soap, 1 part pearl ash, and 24 to 30 parts of solution of caustic potash. The stearine and the soap are cut into slices, mixed with the cold lye and boiled for about half an hour, constantly stirring. Whenever the mass rises, a little cold lye is added. The pearl ash, previously moistened with a little rain water, is then added, and the whole boiled for a few minutes. The mass is then stirred until cold, when it is mixed with so much cold lye that it becomes perfectly liquid, and runs off the spoon without coagulating and contracting. Before using this composition, it should be kept for several days well covered. It may be preserved for years. Before applying it to the objects, they should be well dusted, the stains scraped away, and then coated by means of a thick brush, with the wash, as long as the Plaster of Paris absorbs it, and left to dry. The coating is then dusted with leather or a soft brush. If the surface has not become shining the operation must be repeated.—*London Chemical Gazette.*

The Wandering Tribes of Tartary.

To the northeast of Persia extend the widely spread plains of Tartary, which from the earliest ages were inhabited by wandering tribes, who retain even to this day, the habits of a pastoral and nomadic race. The first remarkable notice of these warlike shepherds occurs in the thirteenth century of the Christian era. The first chieftain who possessed sufficient influence to cement together the various conflicting hordes, was Chengis, or Gengis Khan. Before this time, the Tartars lived in subjection to the monarchs of Cathay, or China, and are spoken of by Bar Hebraeus as a race whose savage and uncivilized habits provoked the disgust of their contemporaries. Their clothing was composed of the skins of wolves and of dogs, and they fed greedily on the carrion of dead animals. Their leader was distinguished by an iron stirrup borne before him, which served as a standard in their numerous predatory expeditions.

The religion of this wild people seems to have resembled the rude and baseless superstitions of the early Turcomans. They professed to believe in a God, but they paid him neither honour nor worship, while they received with avidity the predictions and advice of certain kams, or soothsayers, whose credit was however destroyed by the contrivance of Gengis Khan. Having understood that the Chinese possessed magnificent idols and priests of uncommon wisdom, he sent an embassy to request that some of the latter might be sent to him, promising to treat them with great honour. When they arrived, he ordered the kams to hold a public disputation with the new comers on the subject of religion, but the ignorant soothsayers were soon silenced by their more able antagonists, who reinforced their arguments by reading copious extracts from a ritual which they entitled Num. With the illiterate, the affectation of learning is frequently sufficient to convince or to persuade, and the kams retreated from the arena pursued by the sneers and ridicule of their late admirers. In this manner the doctrines of Buddha appear, for the first time, to have been introduced among the Tartars.

Alleged Burying Alive.

In the midst of exaggeration and invention, there is one undoubted circumstance which formerly excited the worst apprehensions—the fact that bodies were often found turned in their coffins, and the grave clothes disarranged. But what was ascribed with seeming reason, to the throes of vitality, is now known to be due to the agency of corruption. A gas is developed in the decayed bodies which mingles by its mechanical force, many of the movements of life. So powerful is this gas in corpses that have been long in the water, that Mr. Devergie, the physician to the Morgue at Paris, and the author of a text-book on legal medicine, says, that, unless secured to the table, they are often heaved up, and thrown to the ground. Frequently, strangers, seeing the motion of the limbs, run to the keeper of the Morgue, and announce with horror that a person is alive. All bodies sooner or later generate gas in the grave; and it constantly twists about the corpse, blows out the skin, till it tends with distention, and sometimes bursts the coffin itself. When the gas explodes with a noise, imagination has converted it into an outcry or groan; the grave has been re-opened; the position of the body confirmed the suspicion, and the laceration taken for evidence that the wretch had gnawed his flesh in the frenzy of despair.—*Quarterly Review.*

Among many specimens of artistic skill shown at the late exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society, was some hand-spun flax, to the length of nearly one hundred and thirty-one miles, spun from one pound's weight, by Miss Wilson. "When we consider," says the Dublin Advocate, "the patience, and perseverance, and delicacy of touch, which can prevent knots or inequalities in the cobweb-like thread, we see no reason to expect that the canopies of France will longer stand

pre-eminent in the markets of the world, and that those of Belfast will suffer in comparison with them."

More than eleven thousand conversions are reported from Methodist Sunday Schools the past year, in the United States.

THE FORCE OF MIND UPON MATTER.—It is reported in the scientific world, that a very beautiful, and, if we consider it, a very wonderful experiment has been tried, or discovery made in Europe, and verified by the *savans* of Berlin and Paris. It is this: The needle of a galvanometer, or machinery to measure galvanism, has been moved many degrees by the mere action of the human will! For example, the operator, standing near the instrument, wills the needle to move one way or the other, and it obeys, moving a greater or less number of degrees, according to the strength of his will.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Wise, the Aeronaut, has petitioned the American Congress for the sum of \$20,000, to enable him to fit out a monster balloon for a voyage around the world—said vehicle to possess means of attacking a hostile force—fleet or army—not hitherto thought of by the scientific world.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at New York, afternoon of 15th inst., by the falling of six buildings in 21st Street; thirty to forty men were buried beneath the ruins—fifteen to twenty of whom have been killed.

LOSS OF A FISHING SCHOONER, WITH ALL HER CREW.—Schooner Tiber, of Newburyport, was spoken in the Bay Chaleur on the 7th September, with a full fare of fish, and just leaving for home. She has not since been heard of and was undoubtedly lost in the terrible gale which occurred next day.

HAVANNA is represented as having a vast influx of distinguished visitors of Europe and the United States; the society there, is also said to be the most refined and select of any city in the world.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 24th Nov., state that a struggle with Brazil is inevitable, and letters from Montevideo assert that great preparations are making in Brazil for a war with Buenos Ayres.

The Miramichi *Gleaner* says, that Mr. Joseph Long, at Napan, recently fell down and expired, while talking with Mr. Gray.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY is being subjected to several reforms, not the least important of which is the *disuse of the cat o' nine tails*—substituting solitary confinement and the loss of pay in lieu thereof.

THE LEXINGTON, U. S. STORE SHIP, recently arrived at New York, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, had fifteen distinguished Hungarians as passengers to the United States.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of public schools of the first municipality, N. Orleans, recently cleared out taking with him \$20,000 of the school funds.

ST. DOMINGO.—Provisions are selling at a great sacrifice. Coffee high and scarce, Logwood the same. The place healthy and every thing in the political world quiet.

THE U. S. S. PERLE, 18, recently returned from a four years cruise in the Pacific, during which period she lost the whole of her original crew, 145 in number, except one Commissioned Officer and two forward dito.

The Inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands have petitioned the Queen, praying that they may be detached from Canada, and annexed to Nova Scotia, on the ground that the Government of Canada pays no attention to their interest.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

DENSE FOG.—The whole of London was lately enveloped, from an early hour in the morning, in a smoky fog so dense as to stop the circulation of the public vehicles, or to render their progress through the streets a matter of considerable difficulty. Several serious collisions took place in the crowded thoroughfares, endangering the lives of the passengers, and checking for the time being, the business of the thronged streets. On the river the accidents were more numerous, and threatened more serious results. Vessels ran foul of each other, rigging was carried away, property was destroyed, and several ships ran aground.

George Hackett, who lately effected his escape from the Model Prison, of Pentonville, considerably addressed the Governor of the gaol, through means of the post-office in the following words:—"Monday, Dec. 2, 1850.—George Hackett presents his compliments to the Governor of the Model Prison, Pentonville, and begs to apprise him of his happy escape from the gaol. He was in excellent spirits, and could assure the Governor that it would be useless for his men to pursue him; that he was quite safe, and in a few days intended to proceed to the Continent to recruit his health."