

itude was very great, and their delight as strong as their astonishment. The estimate made by other scientific persons who were present was, that the electric light was equal to twenty of the gas lamps, and consequently, that five of these lights would suffice to light the whole place most brilliantly. As regards the expense of production, nothing positive has transpired, but I think I may safely assume that it would be considerably less than that of the generation of gas, whilst the first outlay for machinery and conductors, would not amount to a twentieth part of that required for gas works. There would also be another great advantage in the electric light. It gives out no bad smell; it emits none of those elements which, in the burning of gas, are injurious to health; and explosion would be impossible. The only danger that would arise would be at the battery itself, but that would be under the control of competent persons; and even in this respect, there would be no danger, even to unskilful persons, with an apparatus of moderate size. Internal lighting would be as practicable as external lighting, for by conductors the fluid would be conveyed to every part of the house. The experiment performed last night was with a voltaic battery of two hundred jars composed as follows:—1st. an outer globe of glass; 2ndly, in this globe a cylinder of charcoal, open at both ends, and plunged into the nitric acid contained in the globe; 3rdly, in the cylinder of charcoal a porous porcelain vase, containing acidulated water, (with sulphuric acid,)—this replaces the cloth in the common battery, 4thly, in the porcelain vase a cylinder of amalgam of zinc plunged in acidulated water. The pile was on the Pavillon de Lille; the two copper conductors from the two poles, and pointed with charcoal, lead to an empty globe from which the air had been exhausted. The two fluids on meeting produce a soft but most intense light. I understand the experiment was considered highly successful by the authorities who were present, and that it is to be repeated on a larger scale. Should the thing work as well in a general way as it did last night, and the cost be less than that of gas, which it must be, there will be a dreadful revolution in the gas works. I have heard it asserted by persons who are acquainted with Mr. Acheureau, the gentleman who performed the experiment last night, that a company for the supply of the electric light would realize a handsome profit on charging only a sixth of what is now paid for gas. The strength of the electric light would not appear to me to exceed that of the hydro oxygen; but it is much more simple in the apparatus required, and much less costly in the expense of the production. The hydro oxygen light requires a double and most expensive apparatus, and is only applicable to a few localities; the electric light may be applied externally and internally in any place.

QUEER THEORY OF THE FORMER DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

THE Atzees, a tribe which inhabited that part of America called Mexico, supposed that four successive revolutions had at different epochs destroyed mankind.—These epochs were called ages, or suns.

The first was called the Age of the Earth, which took place 5206 years after the creation of the first sun, in which the giants who had then dominion over the earth were destroyed by famine, and those who escaped from this scourge were devoured by Tigers.

The second was called the Age of Fire, and happened 4804 years after the preceding age. At this epoch the world was destroyed by fire, and as the birds only could escape the general conflagration, men were changed into birds. A man and woman were, however, saved in a cave.

The third epoch, called the Age of Wind, took place 4010 years after the Age of Fire. In this revolution the world was destroyed by violent hurricanes, and the few men who escaped were changed into apes.

The fourth epoch, called the Age of Water, happened 4008 years after the preceding revolution, a universal deluge occurred, in which all men were turned into fishes, except a man and woman. This privileged pair was saved in the hollow of a tree; the children of this couple were all horn dumb, and were taught to speak by a dove; but every child learnt a different language.

MONK.—This word, it should be known by all, is a Greek word. Donnegan, and other au-

thors of Greek dictionaries, define it, "A bugbear, a hobgoblin, a raw-head and bloody-bones, a hideous spectre, a frightful mask, something to frighten children." It is thus used by the Greek author, Aristophanes, the comic poet. Solomon Spaulding having tried to preach three or four years and failed, then having tried mercantile business four years and failed, being a classic Greek scholar, and out of all business, wrote for his amusement what he called the "Book of Mormon;" (i. e., as he understood it and meant) the *Book of Spectres*. After his death, the ignorant Joe Smith and J. Rigdon coming into the possession of the book, and ignorantly pretending that Mormon was a sacred Jewish name, have used the book for deceptive purposes, as all the world know, and have attempted to clothe the word "Mormon" with a sacred meaning. Above is the true definition and origin of the word, as well as of the book.

MONKONS, then, the Anglicised word, or the derivative, as comprehending the people, may be defined "Devotees to bugbears, hobgoblins, and spectres." Seventeen thousand of such devotees, it is said, are now residents in Nauvoo.—*Utica Baptist Reg.*

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE splendid mail steamship *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, was telegraphed on Sunday afternoon, and arrived at her wharf at a quarter past 4 o'clock.—She brings sixteen days later news.

The *Britannia* had a pretty rough passage. She has 60 passengers.

The torch of the incendiary still blazes in the agricultural districts. Almost every paper which we take up contains an account of the destruction of property by this cowardly and dastardly process. The fact, which is undeniable, may be traced to the ignorance and the destitution that prevail amongst the farmers' labourers. The fires denote a combination of mental and physical destitution, disgraceful to the nation, and a libel on the vaunted civilization of the age.

A letter from Aden, of the 29th ultimo, mentions that the *Memnon* has gone entirely to pieces, with the exception of the larboard paddle-wheel with the boat on the top of it. Some of the machinery and the boilers are above the water.—The ground above the shore was literally one field of letters and papers, the boxes having been opened by the natives in expectation of finding valuables. We recovered about 3,000 letters, but most of them damaged. Bills of exchange were in the market to any amount, it being a common occurrence to pick up £5,000 under a bush, or to see a lac speeding steadily before the wind.

The underwriters at Lloyd's, through the directors of the Great Western Steamship Company, have presented Captain Hosken with the sum of £100, in testimony of their high opinion of his nautical skill in having successfully accomplished 64 passages to and from America.

We learn from Copenhagen, that on the 11th and 12th instant, a violent tempest raged in the district of Veile, in North Jutland. A great many carriages travelling along the roads were blown over. The tide rose in the port of Veile so high that the waters not only flooded the houses and stores, doing damage to the amount of 700,000*l.*, but floated off the stocks a brig that was being built. Besides those disasters, two mills were set on fire by the lightning. Upwards of 200 persons are said to have perished.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Roebuck, M. P., contradicts the rumour that he was about to be appointed to an Indian judgeship.

The Ojibbeway Indians had the honour of performing their war, pipe, and medicine dances before the Queen and prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday se'night.

Desperate Affray with Ribbonmen.—On Monday night last an armed party of about forty ruffians, attacked the dwellings of an industrious set of men of the name of Gibbons, at Fairmount, for the purpose of swearing them to reduce the rent of some conacre, which they had set a few days previously. Having heard some shots, and suspecting that a visit would be paid them, the gallant little band (consisting of seven men) armed themselves with pitchforks and met the murderers, who it appeared had fire arms.

A desperate conflict ensued, and the Gibbonses were obliged to shelter themselves in one of the houses which they barricaded and defended till every one of them was desperately wounded. They then betook themselves to the loft, where they also fought gallantly. The Ribbonmen demolished every article in the house after they obtained an entrance.—Three or four of the leaders of the Ribbonmen were dangerously wounded with pitchforks whilst forcing the door. Upwards of fourteen of them have been arrested and fully identified.

Another murder has been committed near Finnos. James Ardill, a Protestant ploughman to Mr. Faulk-

nor, of Rodeen, near Borrisokane, was slain by a party who inflicted blows on his head with weapons called "scull crackers." His shrieks for help brought out his wife and children, to find him a mangled corpse.—There is no trace of the assassins.

A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, has been returned by the coroner's jury in the case of the unfortunate Ardill.

The great agitator is to dine with the Tipperary repealers on the 4th of January, on his return to take his trial. There is no other news of the slightest importance.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Downes has been employed by the government to make a circuit of Ireland, and inspect all the fortifications, &c.

The penelope steam-frigate has landed in Kingstown harbour, a large number of gun boats.—They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. They are immense boats, with great beam, capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of men.

The *Newry Telegraph* reports of the linen-trade in the North of Ireland, "that every operative to be met with had hands full of work, and that wages had increased full thirty per cent."

The *Dublin Mail* states that the authorities, by some extraordinary and mysterious means, have become possessed of a list of persons marked out for assassination, and have given warning to those intended victims of the Tipperary Things.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By an extra mail directed from Calcutta via Suez, accounts have been received from Calcutta to the 19th Nov.; Madrid 16th Nov.; and Singapore 14th Oct.

Although the news from the Punjab is not much later than that received by the last mail, it is still important, as contradicting the report of Ilceera Singh's murder; Leenah Singh also survived. And both these chiefs, though previously opposed to each other, were reconciled for the moment, and wielded joint-sway over the Sikh Empire, that is over the 10,000 men collected in the vicinity of Lahore. To keep these 10,000 men in obedience would however require the coming in of a revenue from the Provinces and their Chiefs, of which there seemed little prospect. Goolah Singh preserved his hostile attitude. The forces left in guard at Peshawar had deserted it, and the Indian papers argue as if we were bound by the treaty 1838 with Runjeet to maintain the integrity of his empire.

At Gwalior the Rajah has been seized by the troops without bloodshed, and his reign is at an end; it is supposed that this event will render the advance of an army unnecessary.

Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan sent several papers, with his own seal to Cabul, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to the suspension of every effort on the part of the Afghans to occupy Peshawar.

The accounts from Sakker, are more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there, 1,371 are in hospital, and only 163 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 28th October, announces the arrival on the 4th September, of a messenger from Colonel Stoddart, at Hyderabad (in Scinde) who had left Bokhara eight days previously, but whose papers had been taken from him in the Peshawar Valley, by Meer Delkhan. He declares to have left the Colonel alive, although a prisoner in the Citadel of Bokhara; but Capt. Connolly had been put to death, as we have before heard. This messenger's story is corroborated by a letter received by Colonel Sheil, from Abdel Sammand and Popehebahe, at Bokhara, in whose house Connolly and Stoddart had lived, and who claims 3000 illaps which he had lent Connolly, as a voucher for which Stoddart had supplied him with a leaf from out of Connolly's Journal, and which had been safely delivered to Colonel Sheil.

There is a story current, to the effect that the steward of the Duke of Wellington having informed him that he had bought the land of a certain needy agriculturalist cheap, his Grace reprimanded him, had the land valued, and gave the owner the full amount, which was several hundred pounds more than the sum agreed upon.

On the morning of the longest day in the present year, many ponds of water in the eastern part of the kingdom were covered with ice; on the morning of the shortest day, the thermometer stood at 50, or nearly 24 degrees higher; and primroses are now in full blossom in many places.

A few weeks since a cabman, in London, named Jones, (who is called Bob) came into possession of nearly £30,000. The property has been in dispute for nearly 20 years. The party, who is stated to be the oldest cabman in London, is in his 83d year.

The boy Jones, who so often broke into Buckingham Palace, is on board the *Warspite*. Having lately attempted to desert, he was detected, and received a severe flogging.