

given to the cattle in a hot state, and the result was, that if the animals are fed regularly on this kind of food, and turnips, alternately, they remain in a state of extraordinary quiet. They grow exceedingly fond of it. The practice was to give them a meal of the linseed mixture at six in the morning, turnips at ten, another mess of linseed in the afternoon, and turnips in the evening.

Two things were to be observed in regard to this system of feeding; first, that it consisted, in addition to turnips, of a mixture of grain, straw, and linseed, in certain quantities; that it was prepared in a particular way, and given hot; and that the result was double the amount of stock kept upon the same amount of land.—*Agricultural Paper.*

SELECTIONS.

HEATHEN NOTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.—The following is an extract from the journal of a converted African attached to the mission established under the labors of Rev. Wm. Raymond, in the Mendi country. This heathen convert was sent out to prepare the way for a new missionary station. He writes:—"This morning I called on 'Bu-raw,' (a chief) and said to him, 'If you please, I want you to call the people together, that I may preach to them in the Mendi language about Christ.' He said, 'What you say is very well; you do not care for anything but book-palaver, and God-palaver. But I cannot call the people together to hear you talk God-palaver, because I am a war man. I have gunpowder and cutlass in my hand to fight with. If I call the people together to hear God-palaver to-day, and to-morrow begin to fight and kill, they will laugh at me. If you want to talk God-palaver, you can call your two men, and if I like, I will myself sit down to hear you.'" This shows the utter darkness of heathenism. This benighted chief had not learned that war and fighting were consistent with Christianity, and that in Christian countries clergymen not only call people together to hear God-palaver one day and fight the next, but even pray to God to bless them in the work of butchery. Perhaps he will think better of Christianity when he finds that a profession of its principles does not involve the necessity of throwing away his powder and cutlass.—*Tribune.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—In the southern part of Franklin co., Mississippi, there is a platform or floor composed of hewn stone, neatly polished, some three feet under ground. It is about one hundred and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide. It extends due north and south, and its surface is perfectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if not superior, to any work of modern times. The land above it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring from two to three feet in diameter. It is evidently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor is there any tradition among them from which we may form any idea of the object of the work, or of the people who were its builders. There is also a canal and well connected with it, but they have never been explored. A subterranean mansion may throw some light upon its origin.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—The debate in Congress bids fair to do good in more than one way. The utterances of the speakers often afford a glimpse into the real object and cause of the war we are now engaged in, quite worthy of the consideration of the free North. Mr. Dargin, from Alabama, a respectable and deliberate speaker, in his speech on the war bill, expressed the prevalent feeling of the South, as follows: "Say to the South," said he, "that they are only fighting to make free territory—that it is only for this that the brave men of Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, are periling their lives, and they will demand the settlement of this question now, preliminary to any further prosecution of the war." That is, if the territories acquired by this war are to be free, the South will demand the instant suppression of the war. There must be no increase of territory, without a corresponding extension of slavery. With this frank disclosure of the prime object of the war, we can readily judge of its propriety and moral beauty, and ascertain the due measure of our zeal in its behalf. Should not such a war be popular with the North.—*Evangelist.*

UNIQUE ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.—About the year 1843, the King of the Netherlands wrote a friendly letter to the Emperor of Japan, to induce him to depart from the exclusive system pursued for the last three centuries, by extending to all foreign nations the privilege of trading to Nangasaki and the islands of Nippon and Yesso. With immense difficulty the letter was conveyed to the Emperor's own hands; and then two whole years passed without any reply. At length, however, the Emperor has vouchsafed an answer to the King of Holland. He says that he has watched events in China, and noted the gradual breaking through of ancient institutions in that country, which he regards as a consequence of letting the English form establishments on a large scale at Canton. He is willing to leave the Dutch their present privileges; but he will resist to the utmost every extension of foreign intercourse. He winds up by saying—"I have given orders to my officers in consequence, and the future will prove to you that our policy is wiser than that of the Chinese empire."

THE NEW POPE AND THE JEWS.—The inhabitants of the Ghetto

having memorialised the Pope for the enjoyment of equal rights with the other inhabitants of the city, where a father has issue of twelve children from one marriage (in which case he is entitled by an ancient law to special privileges), the liberal-minded Pontiff not only granted the prayer of the petition, but, in a truly humane sense, ordered that relief should be afforded to needy Jews, as to their Christian brethren, from the funds of the *beneficenza*.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

WOMEN IN COAL MINES.—In the course of the investigation into the recent explosion at Chorley, it came out that women disguised in men's attire were in the habit of working in the mines. The coroner remarked on the illegality of the practice, which some of the jury said it was impossible entirely to prevent. One juror said, "The women are fonder of working in the pits than anywhere else, and you cannot keep them out, because there they get good wages."

The Wilderspin tribute fund now amounts to £1300, of which Manchester has contributed upwards of £400. The sum of £2000 has been fixed upon as necessary to accomplish the two-fold object of placing Mr. Wilderspin in circumstances of ease and comfort for the rest of his life, and of ensuring a provision for his family.—*Globe.*

LAMENTABLE STORY.—A letter from Vihiers (Marne-et-Loire) states that a person of that town, named Boucheon, possessing a collection of antiquities, was seized with an apprehension that some one would break in and rob him. He, in consequence, always slept with pistols under his pillow. His daughter, a fine young woman of twenty years of age, happened, a few nights back, before she retired to rest, to enter his room to see if he wanted any thing, and the old man hearing the noise, drew forth one of the pistols and fired. The ball entered his daughter's breast, and killed her on the spot. The father on discovering what he had done, was struck with apoplexy, from the effects of which he died.—*French Paper.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA.—The last ordinary meeting for the year was held on Saturday week, when the chair was taken by Professor Wilson. A communication was read from Lieutenant Newbold, giving an account of his recent visit to the seven Churches of Asia, showing the remarkable coincidence of the present condition of their sites with the prophetic predictions of the Apocalypse. Ephesus, although it gives a Bishop to the Greek Church, all the rest being but suffragans, contains but one hut inhabited by a Christian family. Smyrna, is well known as the most flourishing of all these ancient cities, with a population of 130,700 inhabitants, with three Latin, two Protestant, and five Greek Christian churches, eight Jewish Synagogues, and several Christian schools, although those established by the Protestants have failed. In Pergamus, also, Christianity flourished, there being two Greek and one Christian churches, one of the former being pointed out as the church of the Apocalypse. Thyatira was for a long time unknown, until restored by the Turks at the end of the sixteenth century, though it now contains a Greek and Armenian Church. Saidis is more forlorn than even Ephesus, there being only two poor Greek Christian shopkeepers in the place. Philadelphia, which ranks next in importance to Smyrna, and is the residence of a Greek Bishop, contains twenty-five churches, in twenty of which service is performed, whilst that of the Apocalypse is pointed out. The condition of Laodicea is very melancholy and forlorn, and the site was for a long time unknown, as it has long gone by a different name. From Captain Newbold was also exhibited a fac simile of an Arabian sun dial, with two iron gnomons, one to indicate the hours of the forenoon, and the other of the afternoon; as also a copy of the inscription over the entrance gateway of the Tower of David at Jerusalem. Colonel Sykes exhibited several coins found near Junir, fifty miles north of Poonah, above the Ghaut, bearing the Cave character on one side, and the Greek word for king on the other, which were evidently circulated by Persian Satraps under whose dominion this country was formerly held. Colonel Sykes also gave a description of a figure of Buddha, sixty feet high, cut in the Satpooah range of hills near Malwa. Mr. Norris made a communication, which stated that, quite unknown to each other, Major Rawlinson at Bagdad, and Dr. Hincks in this country, had simultaneously made a discovery in the orthography of the Cuneiform characters, which was likely much to facilitate our comprehension of that until lately undeciphered language.

THE SUB-MARINE EXPLOSIONS IN THE TYNE.—On Tuesday we mentioned some sub-marine operations which were conducted at the mouth of the river Tyne, on Monday, for the purpose of blowing up the wreck of the *Lady Feversham*. On Wednesday the operations were resumed. Four charges of 170 lb. each were deposited under the bows of the vessel, and as soon as the necessary preparations were completed, were fired—on this occasion with success. A tremendous report accompanied the explosion, and the vibration reached both shores. An immense column of water was blown to a great height, accompanied by coals and timber; and in a few minutes the whole surface of the harbour was covered with pieces of wreck, including the bowsprit and one of the masts. Deafening shouts rose from both sides of the river, and innumerable boats put off to profit by the occurrence.

A curious experiment with gun-cotton is reported by the *Morning Post*. Thirty pounds of the explosive substance was mixed with a quantity of dung, placed in a barrel, and buried in the grounds of Messrs. Hall, the powder-manufacturers at Faversham. Several days afterwards, an explosion occurred, tearing up the earth over and around the barrel.