

hither at the expense of English missionar societies, for the purpose of forming a Protestant community.

ALUMINUM.—At M. Deville's last appearance before the Academy, in August, in addition to his specimens of aluminum, he showed one of silicium, which, in its texture and lustre, had all the appearance of a metal. Here, then, we have another metal added to the list; and who shall now say whose discovery will stop? The silicium, as it is understood, is extracted from the aluminum, and exists in it as carbon does in cast-iron. It is supposed to be ordinary silicium what graphite is to coal.

Now, what are we to think of all this? There being no reason to doubt the facts as we have related them, our first impression is, that we are about to witness a revolution which will affect our commerce, our industry, our science, and our domestic economy. It is already known, that some clays contain twenty-five per cent, of aluminum. Who, then, shall set a limit to its production? What a change! The chemist will henceforth have a metal out of which to make his pans, crucibles, and capsules; all indestructible, and all cheap. The platinum pans used in certain manufactures cost five thousand dollars or more. Platinum is exceedingly heavy, aluminum exceedingly light. The latter, therefore, eminently useful as weights for chemists, who for minute quantities require a weight which shall neither be too small nor liable to rust. How accurate analyses will be when made in unalterable vessels, and tests may be pushed to the very refinement of delicacy! Then, in the art of culinary—no more tin or copper saucepans; no more brass skillets; all our cooking utensils will be made of aluminum, from which will ensue a manifest improvement in public health, to say nothing of gratification to our palate. Decidedly, a new era seems to be opening for cooks and confectioners. And where will the "silver fork" be, when the whole nation is using silver forks? Will any one ever wish he had been born with silver slippers?

We might fill whole pages with notions as to the changes to be brought about in the industrial and decorative arts. To have architectural ornaments, household articles, tools and fifty other things, that "won't rust," will be an incalculable benefit; and who knows whether we may not see glittering roofs on our public buildings and temples without having to journey to the East? Then is silver to be superseded as a medium of exchange? And shall we have a coinage of aluminum? The occupation of counterfeiters will be gone. Then, again, is there no danger of feverish excitement? Shall we not have a whole army of experimentalists setting to work on all sorts of carths? Will clay farms rise in the market? What are we to do for bricks? Will very fat churchyards fetch the highest prices? And shall we bequeath the mortal part of us to our poor relations for the sake of the aluminum it may contain?

Seriously, we believe that the most important results will follow M. Deville's discovery; perhaps far beyond what can be predicted at present. It was just as much a problem, perhaps more so, when many of us were boys, to extract soda from sea-water; and now it is produced in thousands of tons. So, who shall say what is impossible in turning clay into metal? We all know that silver "was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomon;" and whether such an argentiferous abundance is again to be realized, remains to be seen.—*National Magazine*.

LORD ASHBURTON ON COMMON THINGS.—Lord Ashburton concludes an address on "Common Things," which he has just issued to the school-masters and schoolmistresses of Hants and Wilts, in the following terms:—"If I had space I would attempt to show you that it is not in the Crimea only, but that in our fields, in our towns, at our very thresholds, that to be found the same fatal results of misdirected intelligence. I would take you on that sea which we claim as our element, and show you the sails of our merchantmen cut against all rules of science to hold the wind rather than to stand flat as a board. I would take you amidst the high-priced stock of our farms, and show you that the medical attendance to which their care is entrusted is as inferior to the instructed veterinary practitioner as was the surgeon barber of Queen Elizabeth's time to Ashley Cooper or Brodie of the present. I would show you our churches built without reference to acoustics—our palaces without regard to ventilation. I would show you our mechanical institutes departing from the wise intention of Dr. Birkbeck, their founder, and wasting noble aspirations after knowledge by diffident lectures upon useless frivolities. All this misdi-

rected industry in manhood is the fruit of the misdirected bias imparted in childhood; you are answerable for that bias—may your efforts be successful!

INSANITY ATTRIBUTED TO QUININE.—The *True Delta* of New Orleans remarks on the fact that although no people are usually less liable to insanity than the Irish, yet now scarcely a day passes, that some Irishman is not sent to the insane Asylum. We quote the rest, "Physicians who are opposed to quinine in yellow fever cases, give it as their opinion, that this new development of a tendency to insanity is the result of a too general use of that subtle and deadly medicine. Public opinion attributes not a few of the yellow fever deaths which have of late swelled our mortuary annals to the unwise use of quinine, if be added the production of deafness and blindness, and swollen limbs, and insanity! how great must be the responsibility of those who have so freely, in fifty grain doses, administered it. But the new outbreak of insanity is not wholly confined to any one class of our population. Every nationality contributes its victims, upon whose brains the 'written troubles of quinine have been traced, for all those who have recently become insane have but a short time since had their names recorded in the Physician's books as among the lucky ones who were cured of yellow fever.'

REMARKABLE INVENTION.—At a late conversation, at Apothecaries Hall, several microscopical inventions and improvements were exhibited. Perhaps the most singular, if not the most important object of attraction, was a curious piece of mechanism recently invented and actually constructed by Mr. Peters, the banker, for making microscopical copies of writing. The pencil written with was attached at the bottom of a vertical compound lever, which could be so adjusted that the upper end moved through by the point of the pencil. The microscopical copy was scratched on glass with a diamond, and it was so minute as to require a powerful microscope to make it visible. The Lord's Prayer was by this means written on a space not larger than a pin-hole, yet the writing was very clear. Many of the visitors were allowed to write their names, and the accuracy of the instrument was thus tested by the exact copies it made of the signatures in little.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A curious circumstance is mentioned in connection with the laying down of the submarine electric telegraph from Varna to Sebastopol. When the *Argus* left Kalacra she had a coil of three hundred and seventy miles of wire stowed away in her hold. As she moved to sea, messages were repeatedly sent down from the old castle on the heights of Kalacra where the end of the wire was secured; but though the wire was in perfect connection and in good order, as was proved by the messages all reaching the *Argus*, it was impossible to transmit an answer back to the shore. As the ship increased her distance from the land, the wire gradually gave faint intimation of its returning powers; and at last, when one hundred miles of it had been laid down, the messages were easily sent backwards and forwards. The scientific gentlemen sent out in charge of the telegraph were utterly unable to account for this phenomenon.

The atheism which is rampant among many of the Germans loses none of its insanity and bitterness by a voyage across the Atlantic. A German Infidel paper published at St. Louis puts forth as full blown blasphemy as was ever cherished by Falser or Voltaire. The belief in a God "is an abominable bugbear, which, according to these illuminati, has been for centuries gnawing upon mankind and keeping them from their destiny."

"Every revolution will be but half accomplished, if the life-nerve of the Prime-Monarch beyond the stars is not cut off; every revolution will be made in vain, if the ministers of the Monarch are not rooted out, as we root out dangerous vermin."

A CANDID ADMISSION.—In last week's *Tablet* was paraded a very imposing list of 'distinguished converts' to the Romish Church. Several correspondents of that journal have since proved that it is imposing in more senses than one, by detecting and exposing its repeated inaccuracies. Mr. Oakley, who with a ridiculous assumption of dignity designates himself "Rector of Islington," questions the policy of publishing such lists. The contemplation of such lists tends, above all, to throw dust into our eyes; and make us forget, what I fear is too certain, that in every large town we lose many more Catholic children annually by neglect and proselytism than we gain adult converts in their place."

Bishop DOANE thus speaks on the subject of 'Woman's Rights'.—"The highest human graces a woman ever won, have but ensnared her soul in vanity and sin, and wrought destruction, through her attractions, for the souls of others. And intellectual powers and intelligent gifts, not chastened and controlled by his renewing grace, are, at this time, unseizing women, and thrusting on the astonished world, a race of monsters, in that Amazonian crew, who clamor, now for 'woman's Rights' such as no metaphysics has ever dreamed of.

PROVIDENCE.—We are too apt to forget our actual dependence on Providence for the circumstances of every instant. The most trivial events may determine our state in the world. Turning up one street instead of another, may bring us in company with a person whom we should not otherwise have met; and this may lead to a train of other events which may determine the happiness or misery of our lives.—*Cecil*.

HUMILITY.—Is a virtue all preach, none practise, and yet everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it is good doctrine for his servant, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy for the laity.—*Selden*.

PRIDE.—If a Pharisee can but get a few baubles of outward duties to feed upon, and muster up a few regiments of self-righteousness to throw over his back, he is presently as proud as Lucifer.

He that hath revenge in his power and does not use it, is the great man.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Right Revd. Lord Bishop of the Diocese, left Weymouth on 7th inst., and proceeded in a boat on a visit to Sandy Cove. Here his Lordship, who was accompanied by Mrs. Binney, was received with every demonstration of respect by Rev. H. J. Clare and the people under his Charge. Mr. Clare has for several months been assiduously laboring in the fatiguing and arduous Mission of Westport and Digby Neck, and on this occasion presented a small number of Candidates for Confirmation, whom he had been long preparing for this sacred Rite. Rev. P. J. Filleul was also present. There was a respectable congregation, and the services were deeply impressive. The Church had been in many respects improved since His Lordship's last visit.

On the 8th his Lordship left for the Church at Rossway, likewise under the charge of Mr. Clare. Since the Bishop was last there this Church has been nearly painted. The weather being exceedingly unfavorable the Service was postponed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the congregation assembled. After a solemn address from the Bishop five persons received the ancient Rite of Confirmation.

In the Evening the Bishop arrived at Digby, and the next day a deputation of the Parishioners waited on his Lordship with an address, which was read by the Rector, welcoming him to the Parish.

On the 10th Rev. H. J. Clare read the Morning Prayers in Trinity Church, and the Bishop the Communion Service, after which, his Lordship confirmed forty-two persons, one of whom had been previously baptised by the Bishop after the reading of the second lesson.

At 3 o'clock Divine Service commenced at Marshalltown, Mr. Clare reading the lessons, and Mr. Filleul the Prayers. After the second lesson, a young person was baptised by the Bishop. His Lordship also confirmed twelve persons. The Church was inconveniently crowded, many finding it impossible to obtain seats.

At half past 7 in the evening there was another service in Trinity Church, Mr. Clare reading the Prayers, and Mr. Filleul the lessons. The Bishop preached. His Lordship on this day delivered three admirable Sermons to large congregations, two addresses to the young persons confirmed, baptised two adults, and took part in other portions of the Service. It is but justice to the Parishioners of Digby to state, that very important improvements have been made in their Church since the last Episcopal visit.

During their stay, the Bishop and Mrs. Binney called upon the friend of the Church, Miss Tolton. Their presence cheered her in her sorrows—and the Bishop's consolatory remarks were a source of great comfort to her.

On 11th the Bishop took his departure in the midst of a heavy storm to fulfil an engagement at Bear River.

Digby, June 13, 1833.