

on. All they wanted was more room and more work.

After the singing of a couple of hymns by the children, with prayer intervening between, the rector made a short address. It was an expansion of the first 14 verses of the 16th chapter of 1st. Pet. which, garnished by the doctor's vivid imagery, and glowing rhetoric, had all the fascination of a legend for his youthful hearers. He assured them that it was all to be found in the Bible, and after concluding with an application of the whole to each individual case, he gave them chapter and verse to study it out for themselves when they reached home.

After the singing of another hymn, the Missionary Offerings of the various classes were handed to the rector in rapid succession. Each was in a basket or bouquet of flowers, or accompanied with some ingenious or beautiful symbol similarly adorned; and each class had some fancy name, with a poetic motto, or text of Scripture illustrating the name thus chosen. The first was a small offering from a class taught in her own house, by a lady who, during the whole year, has been too sick to leave her room. She has had a few children attending in her chamber, whom she has thus taught. This was deservedly placed at the head of the nobly list, under the name of

"The Weymouth Gatherers"	\$ 7 00
Then followed	
— (the name escaped us)	217 00
do. do.	90 00
do. do.	52 00
Bishop Boone's Class	300 00
The Sowers	20 00
The Ant Hill	44 00
The Coral Reef	128 00
Lambs of the Flock	28 00
Handful of Corn	75 00
Springs of Water	100 00
Tribute of Love	51 00
Trees of Righteousness	31 00
Fruits of Love	40 00
Ministering Children	37 75
Mustard Seed	60 00
The Lord's Husbandmen	75 00
The Saviour's Little Ones	14 25
Mite Contributors	14 25
Lilies of the Valley	100 00
First Fruits	24 00
Boys of Sharon	20 00
Honey out of the Rock	52 00
Fountain of Living Waters	21 00
Laborers in the Harvest	19 50
Heber Association	55 85
Rainbow	14 00
Children of Zion	38 00
Cluster of Grapes	130 00
Gleaners	20 00
River of Life	20 00
Raindrops	19 00
Water-courses	15 00
Conies	71 00
Daughters of Tyre	20 00
Desires	14 75
Footsteps of the Flock	20 00
Olive Branch	80 00
Willing Givers	20 00
Boardman Class	13 00
Sunbeams	22 50
Christian Children	15 00
Messengers of Glad Tidings	18 90
The Dove-cote	137 00
Little Workers	36 50
Star of Bethlehem	12 00
Dew for the Thirsty	18 00
Children of Israel	12 82
Epiphany	100 00
The Lord's Armor Bearers	92 00
(No name)	15 00
Fragment Gatherers	17 00
Buds of Promise, (one month old)	10 25
Cheerful Givers	20 00
Arm of the Lord	24 00
Casket of Jewels	35 50
Nail in a sure Place	37 25
"Storm" Society	80 00
"Antioch" Mission	17 07
Immanuel	17 50
The Mission Schools added:	
The Nursery	5 50
The Strangers, (German)	10 00
"Strong" Effort	100 00
Besides which, the General Monthly Collections, &c.	354 00
	5 00

Total \$3,272 74

The whole of this is appropriated to the building of the Church at Monrovia for Mr. Crummell, towards which \$450 have already been given by St. George's. They intend to do the whole of it themselves—building, books, vestments, organ, bell, and every thing complete.

After the singing of another hymn, the rector's presents of books, &c., were distributed, each book having the pupil's name written in it. Another hymn, and the prayer closed the services of the day.

Considered as the schools of one parish, and in con-

nection with the very great amount of their annual offerings, to say nothing of the brilliancy and effect given in so masterly a manner to the whole celebration—the occasion was one without parallel, so far as we know, in the world.—*Ch. Journal.*

Selections.

IRELAND.—The trial of James Murphy, one of the men charged with the murder of Miss Minder, has ended. Witnesses were produced for the prisoner to controvert the evidence of the approver, and to show that he (the approver) had invited them to join him in trying to gain the reward, and that he proposed to swear against two other men instead of those whom he ultimately fixed on. The jury, after a consultation of two hours, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The next Thomas Dunn, a tenant of the murdered lady, was charged with paying the murderers, procuring pistols, and otherwise aiding and directing the perpetration of the crime. The approver, Terence Bannon, whose evidence went to convict Murphy the day before, was again examined, as was also another approver, named James Curry, both of these witnesses having taken a part in the crime, by contributing and collecting money to pay the assassins, and being otherwise engaged in the diabolical conspiracy. One of the Crown witnesses deviated materially from his sworn depositions. On Saturday, the jury, having returned a verdict of guilty, the prisoner, together with Murphy, convicted, of the actual murder of the unfortunate lady, were put forward to receive sentence. They were sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May, the body of Murphy to be buried within the precincts of the goal, and that of Dunn, at the wretched man's own entreaty, to be given up to his friends. Dunn protested his innocence with great firmness, and asserted that the approvers were the real perpetrators of the crime. Real Pat Bannon, the other person engaged with Murphy in the actual commission of the murder, has, it is supposed, escaped to America. Some prisoners charged with a riot having been discharged on bail, the special commission was then declared to be closed.

EGYPT.—The *Times* correspondent relates that the English Consul of Alexandria, backed by our Consul-General, has recently refused to marry a Protestant English girl to a Mahomedan Egyptian, though both are anxious to be united:—

"The plea given is that the Egyptian is not subject to the authority of the British Consul, and therefore by the laws of his own country he might divorce his English wife the day after marriage, or take other wives besides herself, and the Consul would have no power to protect the girl. But independently of this reason, our Consuls are animated with the desire of discountenancing the marriage of Englishwomen with natives of this country, for they lead to misery and disappointment on the part of the wives. The Egyptians who are sent to England for their education are generally taken from the lower classes; and, though liberally provided for while in England, on their return to this country they have to begin life on a very low scale, with a pittance of seldom more than £60 yearly. Some parents in England, seeing the Egyptians abundantly supplied with everything, imagine they must hold high rank in their own country, and do not bestate in giving them their daughters in marriage. But these marriages, though binding on the part of the women, are not binding on the part of the Egyptians, who are subject only to the laws of their own country; and the men, though they may have imbibed some civilised ideas while in England, soon return to their natural propensities, and neglect their English wives, or do not hesitate to make additions to their harem, and the wives bitterly regret the step they have taken."

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

When the world, says the *Baltimore American*, had recovered measurably from the almost overwhelming sensation or wonderment produced by the achievements of the electric telegraph, we may suppose that it was fully prepared to award to that discovery the title of "Ultimate" of all invention. That other inventions, and great ones would follow, in the lapse of time, was more than probable; that any discovery worthy to be compared with this, was deemed impossible. It was reserved to Mr. Morse to reach the culminating point in the world of invention, and win this magnificent trophy to the first half-century. Such speculations are likely to prove premature, or to be accounted as the exaltation of old fogyism. A greater than Morse is at hand. One I. S. Richardson, "by craft or cunning," which at an earlier day would have brought his bones to the rack, proposes to transfer tons of mail matter from the city of Washington to New York, within the period of sixty minutes, or at the rate of five miles a minute. Mr. Richardson has petitioned to Congress for an appropriation to aid him in doing this thing. At the last session a bill was reported in the Senate, which provided the sum of \$75,000 to be appropriated to enable

the postmaster-general to test the practicability and usefulness of Richardson's atmospheric telegraph, not more than two feet in diameter, for the transportation of the United States' mails.

An operative model, says the report, twenty-five feet long, is now being exhibited to members of Congress, and officers of government in the rotunda. This machine transports letters, packages, &c., at a speed of over five hundred miles per hour, with a certainty and safety before unknown whether carried, or on a straight line.

With this great speed, there are stations on the line at which the loads are stopped and changed, in very short time, and then allowed to pass to another station. To produce a partial vacuum is as easy as to apply the power in any other form; and as the load is in progress, the atmospheric resistance is obliterated.

The plunger goes forward without calculable friction, and its touch is not sufficiently great to create objectionable heat.

The engine, tender, and fuel are stationary, and the power is to draw them and their appurtenances is saved.

The actual cost of transportation is not more than one-sixth that of any other method, and more than ten times as fast.

The following short statement of mechanical facts respecting the atmospheric telegraph, is given by the inventor.

1. The area of a two foot plunger is 450 inches.
2. The pressure of one fourth pound on each inch, is 113 pounds, and 113 pounds tractive force draws seven tons.
3. A two foot cylinder 40 miles long contains about 640,000 cubic feet of air.
4. One pump cylinder, twenty feet in diameter, and twenty feet long, contains 6,000 cubic feet. Two of these pumps double acting, will exhaust 24,000 cubic feet at every turn of the shaft; therefore twenty-seven turns of the same will exhaust the number of cubic feet contained in the forty mile cylinder.
5. Let the load of seven tons start from Baltimore, when the pumps are started at Washington, and we cannot see why the load will not arrive at Washington as soon as the shaft has made twenty-seven revolutions—say five minutes—with a pressure on the pumps equal to drawing the load, viz.: less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to the inch.

Those who have examined this wonderful invention, are generally confident in their belief of its practicability, and that grand results must flow from its adoption by our government.

GOD SENT THEM.—An old man bowed down with years and infirmities came to hear a missionary preach. The sermon was upon believing in Christ as the only way of safety for the soul. He listened with deep attention. "I have been seeking the way of salvation these eighty years," said the old man after the service was over, "and now I have heard for the first time what it is. The Americans have not sent these men, but God. To him be thanks."

Eighty years groping in darkness after the light of God's truth! How precious must be its shining on its soul. And in what contrast does it make our condition appear, who bask in its light from our very infancy. It shines upon us in the cradle, the nursery, and all the years up to manhood and womanhood, showing us the path of duty which leads to God and heaven so plainly that we never need mistake or wander.

The *Globe* says:—There are now three petitions, signed by one hundred persons, for a new version of the Bible. Some of the petitioners, who are well acquainted with the original languages, are of opinion that the authorized version of the Scriptures is "not so free from faults as the translation of such a book ought to be." They also point to the far greater number of MSS. now accessible to translators, by which many existing passages are proved to be spurious, and urge that "to require that anything should be regarded as the Word of God which numbers of sound scholars and excellent men have pronounced a forgery, is unworthy of a Defender of the Faith." All these petitions were presented by Mr. Heywood, M. P.

The Patriotic Fund subscriptions now amount to upwards of £1,400,000. The Central Association in aid of the widows and families of soldiers have received £121,700, and disbursed upwards of £90,000; 6562 wives of soldiers, 8984 children, 232 widows whose sons have served in the East have been aided. The subscriptions to the Nightingale Fund are now about £25,100.

Sir Robert M'Clure has been reimbursed in the fees (£104 3s. 2d.) paid by him on receiving the honour of knighthood.

A "Sailors' Home" is to be established at Constantinople: £1048 has been already subscribed; the Queen, as patroness, heads the list with £100.

The fees payable on making the Emperor Napoleon III. a Knight of the Garter amounted to £479 13s. 4d. They were defrayed out of the public funds.

The *Sanford Mercury* says that a child was taken to Lincoln Union to be christened, when the Rev. E. M. Barry, an Irishman, refused to baptize the child "Elisamon," and said that it was not a name. He baptised the child "Charlotte." The fact has been submitted to the Registrar-General.

At a vestry meeting, held last week in the Lincolnshire Boston, the vicar announced the receipt of 2,000 dollars from the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, Massachusetts, presented in the name of the descendants and admirers of the Vicar of Old Boston, in the reign of Charles I., for restoring the south-west chapel of St. Botolph's, and the erection of a monument therein to the memory of the said vicar.

We (*Athenaeum*) understand that Mr. Montgomery Martin is daily occupied at Ansley House, looking over and arranging the late Duke of Wellington's papers, preparatory to writing the memoirs of the Duke.

The *Newcastle Guardian* says that the other Sunday a sermon in rhyme was preached by Mr. A. Andrew, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blyth.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 17th of March, says the Holy Places were crowded with pilgrims from all parts of the world. The religious ceremonies of the Passion Week had passed over without the usual scandalous conflicts between the Latins and Greeks, owing to the conspicuous conduct of the latter.