

and then a prodigal is restored; but they are scattered exception in the general history.— Shall we learn nothing from these things?— Can nothing be done to stay these evils? It seems almost hopeless to attempt a reformation with those grown gray in deceit: for multitudes of the young let our untiring efforts be made. And let parents who now can gather all their household band around the hearth, ere one departs into the wide world to pave his fortune, be sure that his children are imbuing those principles, and forming those habits which will abide the fiery hour of temptation. No truly conscientious, Christian parent will allow one of his children to leave him until he feels he will be safe "in the world's broad field of battle." A most powerful motive is here furnished to seek the early conversion of the young. Then might we hope our business men would be all honest men, of the strictest sort. Let parents, teachers—all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of mankind—encourage the lad—the young man—to expect that honesty of action will meet its reward. Point him to examples of probity; teach him to discard selfish self—all the glare of cheater—all the love of deceit.

So shall he stand in his integrity, just and firm of purpose, Aiding many, fearing none, a spectacle to angels and to men.
Independent.

Before Honor is Humility.

How natural is this! How strictly it accords with all we see in the social circle, and the world at large. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." So important is humility, we are exhorted to be clothed with it. It is a dress so noble that angels are pleased to put it on, and wear it on great occasions in the court above—a dress first worn and afterwards recommended by our Lord Jesus Christ, as the outer robing, serving beautifully to enwrap the common garments of salvation. There is something in humility that adapts itself to the mind, and approves itself intuitively. "I never yet," says Feltham, "found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine—a low plant, that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and gentle dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor in the spreading palm, but in a bush—an humble, slender, abject bush—as if he would, by these selections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility—nothing hate like pride." Such is the language of Feltham; and as it was in his day, it is in ours.—*N. Y. Intell.*

American Temperance Union.

The American Temperance Union held its Thirteenth Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst.; Chancellor Walworth, the President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Badger. After a few remarks by the President, the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John Marsh, read an abstract from the Annual Report:

The Report presented the past year as one of painful apathy amid much increase of drinking, yet there had been some substantial gain. Its fundamental principles are strengthened by time and the blessedness it pours upon mankind. The traffic is gaining in the human consciousness, as among the things that destroy. Legislative protection from its onerous burdens has advanced. The veto of the Boston Board of Aldermen upon the bill of the Mayor on the liquor question; the action of 15,000 citizens of the city of New-York against the Sunday license traffic; the overwhelming No License vote of the State of Vermont; the stringent laws of New Hampshire and Rhode Island; the Sunday laws of New Jersey and Maryland; the new act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and finally, the protective law of Wisconsin, by which the vender is made responsible for the damage done by his trade—are favourable omens. In no case has the rum interest been favoured by legislation. In the opening of California the liquor dealer has rushed as the harpy on his prey; but happily, though he can there sell without license, he will be met by large combinations of mining companies formed here on pledges of total abstinence—one of the most signal works of the due estimate of our cause. The war left us a less drunken nation than was feared, and left us with a chieftain who, among his first Presidential acts added his name—Zachary Taylor—to the Tempe-

rance declaration, signed by six illustrious predecessors.

Temperance among seamen is progressive; but to our disgrace the spirit-ration continues in the navy, after it was all but done away.— Two State Legislative Societies, numerous conventions, extensive temperance organizations, some good efforts among the young, and a new action in the religious community, have kept well the cause before the people. The press has been universally favourable; and Kitchell's prize essay has made a powerful impression. Emigration has been the food on which the monster vice has fed; and foreigners, welcome as they are to our shores, are now our principal dram-sellers; but the coming of Father Mathew is looked to as a hopeful antidote. In Canada there has been an extraordinary movement under Rev. William Chinguy. In three days of April, 19,000 in Montreal took the pledge. In Great Britain the attention of reflecting men, both in Church and State, is more turned to the cause. It speaks through committees of sanitary reform—comes up in inquiries about penal codes and prison discipline—mingles with considerations of domestic economy and social comfort, national education and ecclesiastical discipline. In 1788, with a population of 800,000, London was cursed with 7,780 beer and spirit shops—or one public house to every 103 individuals; in 1840, with a population of 1,872,000, they were reduced to 5,840; and in 1849, with a population of 2,676,000, they number but 5,517—but one to every 450 of the population. The diminution is attributed much to the Temperance effort. The new law closing all the beer and spirit shops at 12 o'clock on Saturday night is working well. The Chief of Police in the city of Bristol reports that in that city alone it will make a difference this year of 1000 prisoners. Ireland remains true to her pledge and passionately devoted to her great Temperance leader. In Holland the Temperance Societies are doing well. From the Prefect of Paris the Committee have had a request for all our documents and statistics, which we have furnished. But the Continent has been too much agitated with political reforms. At Bombay, Madras, New South Wales, the Sandwich Islands, and all our American Missionary stations, the cause is maintained with undiminished interest. At the Sandwich Islands are our greatest triumphs.

The Society has continued its usual operations, but amid straitened circumstances and a diminished patronage to its publications.— It gratefully acknowledges donations to the amount of \$1,350. The cause is God's and must prevail. One of its principal supporters has fallen during the year—Hon. Stephenson Archer, President of the Maryland State Temperance Society. The Report closed with commending the cause to God, and all who love their country and their race.—*N. York Paper.*

Important Discovery for the Extinction of Fire in Coal Mines.

The following successful result of an experiment made to put out a fire in a coal mine is so important, that a statement of the particulars will be interesting to our readers:—On Monday morning, the 2nd ult., a coal mine at Astley was discovered to be on fire, and had spread to such an alarming extent as to prevent all access by the usual shafts. After ineffectual attempts to extinguish the fast spreading conflagration. Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney went down, and, after investigating the conditions, proposed to fill the mine with carbonic acid, azote, or some other extinguishing and incombustible gas. He said nitrogen or azote might be obtained from the winds of heaven, and carbonic acid from the coals lying waste about the pit, assisted by a little charcoal and lime; air would be deprived of its oxygen by being passed through burning charcoal, coak, and small coal, and the azote set free. In short, the product of this combustion would be the choke or black damp known in mines.

We immediately (says Mr. Darlington, the owner of the mine) built a furnace of brick-work four feet square, at a safe distance from the down cast shaft. To the ash-pit, in every other respect made tight, an iron cylinder thirteen inches in diameter was connected and made to terminate at an elbow under water in a close tank partly filled. With the upper part of this tank, above water, another pipe was connected and carried through the stopping of the down-cast pit. A powerful steam jet was made to work between the furnace and the tank, which drew the air down through

the fire, and forced it through the water. A second jet was placed in the cylinder at the top of the down-cast shaft and made to draw the choke damp from the tank and force it into the pit. At the other or upcast shaft we placed a jet in a cylinder through the stopping, and made to exhaust from the shaft beneath, so as to assist the compressing jets and draw the choke damp through the galleries between them. The apparatus thus fitted, as soon as the fire had burnt up, was set in action. In order to test the effect of the choke damp we placed some burning tow moistened with spirits of turpentine, into it. The flame was as instantly extinguished as if placed in water, it was thus tested in the cylinder, as it passed from the ashpit, before coming to the jet; also in the tank and second cylinder with similar results. This was conclusive evidence of the perfect formation of the choke damp. In about two hours after the jets were set in action fire damp disappeared from the shafts, and we observed a slight cloudy appearance in the escapeage from the upcast shaft. It had the sulphurous smell of choke damp, which prevailed the air to a considerable distance.

A safety lamp was brought and placed in the upcast cylinder: it became instantly extinguished as if put in water. For this purpose the draughts were momentarily shut off. A bright burning fire of charcoal, in a chafing dish, was placed in the escapeage at the cylinder, and was also immediately extinguished. These facts satisfied us that the choke damp had passed through the mine. The period of its appearance agreed with our calculations. The quantity of choke damp forced through the mine was about 6,000 cubic feet per minute, and this would fill the galleries in about that time. The choke damp was allowed to remain for several hours, at the termination of which we were convinced that all fire, however intense, must be extinguished in the mine. The connexion with the furnace was now broken, and fresh air driven through by the same jets. In about two hours the choke damp disappeared; this was shown by a safety lamp burning clearly in the escapeage, in the cylinder at the upcast shaft, we regarded the mine now as perfectly safe. With several men I descended the downcast shaft, 390 feet deep, to the funnel leading to the working.— We found all clear. The exhausting jet was kept up, and drawing fresh air through the mine all night. The next day several men went down and passed through the workings, and found all clear and safe. Their report was particularly favourable. In no one part of the mine could they perceive any fire, and the action of the single jet in the upcast is described by them as passing a current with greater speed than the furnace (which is pronounced to be the most effectual one in the country) had ever before done in this or any other of the mines of which I am the proprietor. This result has occasioned the greatest interest in our neighbourhood. Never was an experiment more successful—a gigantic power under such complete controul, fighting with the elements, and, as it were, compelling them to destroy each other. The application of high pressure steam to the ventilation of coal mines may effect a greater protection to life and property; but we regard this application as little inferior to the coal trade, and a triumph of science equal to any of the present day.

Statistics of Manufactures in Lowell.

It appears from recent statistics, compiled with great care from authentic sources, that the whole number of manufacturing corporations in Lowell, including the bleachery and machine shop, is twelve, whose aggregate capital stock amounts to twelve millions, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The whole number of mills is forty-eight, which give employment to 7,644 females and 3,629 males, or total number of hands employed 11,273.— The whole number of yards manufactured per week is 1,732,827, viz:—1,704,996 of cotton, 21,291 of woollen, 6,500 carpets, and 40 rugs. The amount of cotton consumed is 559,000 lbs. per week, and of wool 46,000 lbs. The number of yards printed is 380,000, and of dyed 2,016,000.—The different companies use 25,100 tons of anthracite coal per annum, 36,303 bushels of charcoal 2790 cords, of wood. They also consume 70,510 gallons of sperm oil and 35,000 of lard, 1,000,000 pounds of starch, and 765 barrels of flour. The buildings are warmed by steam and furnace.

Other manufactures are produced in the city than those specified above, of a value of \$8,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and about 1500 hands.

Church Consecration at Jerusalem.

On Sunday, Jan. 21, the house of worship erected by the members of the church of England at Jerusalem, was consecrated by Bishop Alexander, with all the forms of that Church. The Syrian bishop, with some priests and deacons, attended, and expressed himself deeply interested by the service. There were also some Armenian priests present; but the Armenian Patriarch, who had in a manner accepted the Bishop's invitation, did not come, being indisposed. Some Greek Catholic priests were also present, but none of the dignitaries. The bishop used a collect prepared for the occasion, concluding thus:

"Bless all thy servants by whose common care this tabernacle has been reared among the ruins of Jerusalem; prosper their work, and give success to their endeavor to lead the sons and daughters of Abraham to their Redeemer. Bless all those that pray for the peace of Jerusalem; and grant, O Lord, that all those for whose good this pious work is intended may show forth their thankfulness by making a right use thereof, to the glory of thy blessed name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Seamen's Friend.

Work of Grace on Ship-Board.

The *Baptist Miss. Mag.* for May contains a highly interesting letter from Rev. L. Jewett, one of the large company of Missionaries who went out to Madras in the ship Bow ditch, last fall.

To return to our voyage. Our captain is a skilful commander,—extremely careful; but he refused a request to have religious services on deck,—would not allow us to say a word to the sailors about their souls. He said they could not be converted. If they pleased, some of them might attend service half the day on Sunday P. M. in the cabin. Thus things remained for about three months, when he sent a note to br. Day, giving "full permission to him and the other servants of God to visit the forecandle and warn every man to flee from the wrath of God through the intercession of the lord Jesus." We had quietly obeyed the rules of the ship, and felt that our strength was to stand still and pray. Jan. 18th we decided to spend the next day in prayer; within half an hour after this decision, the captain sent us word by br. Dubbs that he thought he could say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." I will not describe the effect upon us all. We were forcibly struck with the promise, "Before they call, I will answer."

Captain P. says he had been told by sea-captains that missionaries go to India to live a life of ease; and he believed it was so.— But as we walked the deck, he saw that we were happy while he was unhappy; this first awakened him. While reading *Pilgrim's Progress*, which was lent him, he used to say to himself; "There go Bunyan's pilgrims,— they are going to heaven; I wish them a prosperous journey; I wish I were going with them." Thus he was led from step to step, till, on his knees on the 18th of January, 1849, he found Christ precious to his soul. From that time all things on board the good ship Bow-ditch wore a new aspect. The sailors were allowed Saturday afternoon to prepare for the holy Sabbath, and on the Sabbath services were held on deck, and the sailors mostly were present. How much wiser is God than man! He reserved his signal blessing till we reached the longitude of heathenism, perhaps to show us that he is not confined to temples made with hands in Christian lands, but that he is equally present in all places where men are who call upon his name; indicating, perhaps, that he will be with us in the land of darkness to which we have come. Soon after the captain's conversion, one of the sailors, a young man the son of a missionary formerly employed by the London Missionary Society in Cape Town, spoke to one of the missionaries as he (the sailor) stood at the wheel, requesting to converse with him after he was released. At 10 o'clock at night they kneeled together by the spars of the ship in prayer. Two days after, he obtained hope in Christ, though he felt unworthy of cherishing that hope because he had been a great sinner and ridiculed religion. Much seriousness has prevailed among the other sailors, which we hope will yet ripen into conversion.