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had dispersed, many still lingered in spite of the police, all the time uttering the loudest execrations. At length the secretary of the Resident came to assure me that I had nothing to be afraid of. But I was sick already of the half and contradictory measures witnessed during the whole of that day. At evening we sat down for the first time to a morsel of bread, but it was too bitter! I read the 7th, 17th and 18th Psalms, and then prayed. Shortly afterwards three friends came secretly to visit us; but we could hear nothing of our brother Kynegos, who, bruised, bleeding, and drenched with sea-water, was lying in the prison-house among malefactors.

**TRUST IN GOD—VISIT TO THE PRISON.**—These two days were days of great tribulation to us, but saving days after all. Never before had my heart been touched with a true sense of the burden of sin, and of the necessity of instant and hourly prayer, and communion with God, as during those two days and ever since. When, after eight days, I heard that brother Kynegos was preparing to leave, I summoned courage enough to visit him in prison. I then for the first time ventured out of my house. As I was passing the long galleries of the prison, attended by the turnkey and jailor, I remembered Paul's imprisonment at Philippi, when he lay bruised and beaten with many stripes. Strange as it may seem, Kynegos met with one in the prison who earnestly asked, "What must I do to be saved?"

**THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ENGLAND.**—Mr. Buel, after alluding to the fact that Kynegos flees for religion's sake from a country ruled by British laws and takes refuge in "free Greece," closes his letter with the following remarks:

I am waiting with some curiosity to learn how these occurrences will be looked upon in England, especially by those statesmen, who, the other day, were ready to hazard the peace of Europe, to obtain redress for an injured British subject, whose house had been plundered by a fanatical mob in the capital of Greece. When Pelecassi visited Kynegos, and they had prayed together in that oven of a cell, Pelecassi remarked, "My brother, that government which protects the Jew Pacifico in Athens, will protect you in Zante." I hope and pray the remark may be verified. If not, a stain will cleave to the British name that will not be easily wiped away. The Protectorate of the Ionian Islands declares the Greek to be the dominant church, and I believe guarantees its integrity; but it does not punish people for leaving that church, nor does it allow the bishops and the mob the right of "stoning them with stones."

**A NOVEL SCENE.**—Rev. H. W. Read, a missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, relates that in a tour of observation through parts of New Mexico, he was invited by a Roman Catholic priest, at Albiquin, to preach in his church on the Sabbath, after mass! He did so, having a congregation of about 200 Mexicans. The sermon was addressed to the American soldiers present, and of course was unintelligible to those who did not speak English. But the people manifested the utmost eagerness to have the sermon interpreted to them, and when he had finished, a number of Americans were busily engaged in preaching it to them at second hand. They listened with great satisfaction. Mr. Read is an army chaplain, a circumstance which may have had some connection with the priest's spontaneous courtesy. But there can be no doubt that a missionary able to speak the Mexican language would find a most inviting field in that territory.—*Macedonian.*

**COST OF IDOLATRY.**—I once visited the rajah of Burdwan, and found him sitting in his treasury. Fifty bags of money, containing one thousand rupees in each, were placed before him. "What said I, are you doing with all this money?" He replied, "It is for my gods." "How do you mean that?" I rejoined. "One part is sent to Benares, where I have two fine temples on the river side, and many priests who pray for me; another part goes to Juggernaut; and a third, to Gaya." Thus one native is spending one hundred and eleven thousand dollars annually, from his princely income, upon idols and Brahmins.—*J. J. Writbrect.*

Dr. E. N. Horsford, formerly of New York city, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Medical College, in the place of Professor J. W. Webster, lately executed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND TO HER MAJESTY.**—The following address, which is understood to be from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman—a fact which gives additional importance to it—will, we understand, be at the various Catholic churches and chapels on Sunday next, and will be otherwise circulated, with the view of obtaining signatures to it, to testify to the loyalty of the Catholics of England to Her Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity.

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**  
"May it please your Majesty, we, the undersigned, subjects of your Majesty, residing in England, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, beg to approach your Majesty's throne, there to express our sentiments of unimpaired and unalterable fidelity to your Majesty's royal person, crown and dignity.

At a moment when attempts are being made to impeach our loyalty, we consider it a duty to give fresh utterance to these our feelings.

"During centuries of exclusion from the privileges of the constitution, and from the rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, the Catholics of England remained true to their allegiance to the crown of this realm, and yielded to none in their readiness at all times to defend its rights and its prerogatives against every foe. And now that under your Majesty's wise rule we enjoy equal participation with others in the benefits of the constitution, we are more than ever animated with the sentiments of fidelity and attachment, and are equally ready to give proof, whenever occasion may present itself, of the sincerity of our loyal profession.

"The dearest of the privileges to which we have thus been admitted, by the wisdom of the British legislature, is that of openly professing and practising the religion of our fathers in communion with the See of Rome. Under its teaching we have ever learnt as a most sacred lesson, to give to Cæsar the things that are of Cæsar, as we give to God the things that are of God. In whatever, therefore, our church has at any time done for establishing its regular system of government amongst its members in this island, we beg most fervently and most sincerely to assure your Majesty, that the organization granted to us is entirely ecclesiastical, and its authority purely spiritual. But it leaves untouched every title of your Majesty's rights, authority, power, jurisdiction, and prerogative, as our Sovereign, and as Sovereign over those realms, and does not in the least wise diminish or impair our profound reverence, our loyalty, fidelity, and attachment to your Majesty: that among your Majesty's subjects there exists no class who more solemnly, more continually, or more fervently pray for the stability of your Majesty's throne, for the preservation of your Majesty's life, and for the prosperity of your Majesty's empire, than the Catholics of England, in whose religion loyalty is a sacred duty, and obedience a Christian virtue."

**STATISTICS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE CHEMIST.**—The following statistics give us an insight into the extent which this branch of industry has attained. In England 6,000,000 tons of coal are annually employed for the manufacture of gas, and from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds sterling expended in its production. In London alone 500,000 tons of coal are annually used, producing 4,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and 500,000 chaldrons of coke; of the latter, 125,000 chaldrons are consumed in manufacturing the gas, and the remainder sold for fuel. Upwards of half a million of houses in London burn gas, and the length of the main arteries for conveying it is 1,600 miles. The capital employed in the metropolis for the production of gas is £4,000,000. The manufacture of coal-gas for the purpose of illumination affords one of the most striking instances of the triumphs of science when enlisted in the divine cause of civilization. Looking at it as a whole, and regarding the ingenuity evinced in the construction of apparatus,—the chemical skill and beauty displayed in the process, and the very valuable purposes to which it is applied,—it forms one of the most beautiful, curious, and useful of our manufactures; and probably there is no subject of a manufacturing character in the present day which more engages public attention, coal-gas having now become not a mere luxury, or even convenience, but an absolute necessity. In the words of my late colleague and friend, Dr. Hofmann, "the extent to which the use of gas has affected the arts and manufactures in this country can only be conceived by those who are aware of its innumerable applications in the double capacity of giving heat and light. To our experimental chemists the benefits afforded by gas cannot be overrated, more especially in England, where the price of spirits of wine is so exorbitant. But for the use of gas, in the laboratory, the progress of chemistry in this country must have been greatly retarded."—*Musprall's Influence of Chemistry in the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdom.*

**IMPROVEMENTS IN MANCHESTER.**—Great progress is making in sanitary ameliorations, and in procuring a supply of fresh water and pure air. Here again Manchester has got the start of us. When the new water works at Manchester are complete, an uninterrupted supply of forty millions of gallons of water per day will be poured into Manchester, instead of the present allowance of three millions of gallons restricted to a few hours. The Manchesterians have also greatly abated the smoke nuisance, through the exertion of the powers procured from Parliament some years ago, and the result is decid-

ed gain, and not loss, to the manufacturers. In Hugh's Manufactory the consumption of the smoke has actually effected a weekly saving of twenty-eight tons of coal, and in Clark's of upwards of forty tons.—*London Letter in N. Y. Albion.*

**THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.**—A Milan correspondent of the New York Spectator says that "some idea of the extent and promiscuous character of the population composing this vast empire may be inferred from the fact that its laws have lately been published in ten different languages and dialects. The uniform of the Austrian army is white, and when its soldiers are drawn up in review on a field-day, they resemble an immense forest of trees covered with snow. The military force of this empire is about 650,000 men; and in emergency, may be increased to 800,000. According to the official Gazette of Milan there are three millions and a half of Protestants living in Hungary. The Emperors of Austria consider themselves the lineal descendants of the Cæsars, and on this account affix the words "Cæsar Augustus" after their names. Besides the titles of Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice, they have forty-eight other titles, which are all enumerated in the promulgation of important laws."

**DR. WISEMAN "AT HOME."**—The following scene took place in the sacristy of the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. George's, Southwark, on Sunday morning, the 17th inst.:—After mass a number of ladies and gentlemen came to pay their respects to the new Archbishop, many of whom being personally known to him; and some of them, from courtesies and services rendered to Dr. Wiseman before his elevation, having particular claims on his gratitude and respect. The pious prelate received his "subjects" standing, and having in the usual manner permitted each one in turn to kiss the Episcopal ring on his finger, this Cardinal Prince threw himself comfortably back into an arm-chair, and, although there were seats in the room, kept the whole party, ladies as well as gentlemen, standing before him for 20 minutes, while he condescended to converse with a few of the party. This style of receiving visitors has hitherto been confined entirely to members of the Royal family, and with them it is usual to depart from the extreme rigour of etiquette when a visit exceeds a few minutes in duration.

**WARLIKE PROSPECTS IN CHINA.**—The *Journal of Missions* publishes an extract of a letter from S. Williams, dated at Canton in July, in which it is intimated that the present emperor is disposed to hostile measures against Great Britain. A British steamer had lately gone up to the mouth of the Pei-ho, to carry a communication to the emperor, but its contents and the reception it met with are unknown. The message was supposed to have reference to some measure for "opening the gates" of China.

A letter from Rev. J. L. Shuck, in the *Southern Baptist Missionary Journal*, throws some light on the matter. He states that the Chinese have violated the treaty of Nankin, and that the English merchants are dissatisfied with two of the consular ports established by the treaty, they being places of no trade. The dispatch brought by the steamer was supposed to have something to do with a proposed exchange of cities. Instead of sending it in the ordinary channel, by the hands of the resident Commissioner, the very unusual course was adopted of sending a steamer to deliver the message at the capital. The officer at Shanghai endeavored to prevent the vessel from proceeding, and it was confidently predicted that it would be fired into. Probably, if the British desire a war, in order to compel the emperor to make new concessions to their trade, (opium included,) this is just what they would wish to see.

**CAVAIGNAC.**—A Paris letter to the New York Courier says:—Gen. Cavaignac has taken no notice of the statements which have been publicly made respecting his opinions on the revision of the Constitution and re-election of Bonaparte. It is remarkable with what interest all parties regard him,—some with fear, some with hope, and some with hate, as the man who possesses, in a greater degree than any other,—far greater than Bonaparte, or Changarnier, or Lamoriciere, or Thiers, or Berryer, or Lamartine,—the power of giving direction to the ball of revolution when it shall once again be set in motion. I watch him on this account myself with more interest than any other man, and I have seen nothing to induce me to modify the opinions which I have hitherto had occasion to express in your columns, as to the importance of the role he is yet to play in French history, of the character of that role, and of the character of the man.

**PAPAL BULLS.**—As the meaning of the word "bull," when used in this sense, may not be generally known, the following explanation of it may be acceptable. In ancient times a seal enclosed in a case was attached to these documents by a string. This case, commonly of lead, was called *bulia*, a Latin word, which originally signified a bubble of water, and afterwards any thing which had the circular shape of a bubble of water, such as amulets made of gold or silver, which were worn by the free-born children of ancient Rome. In process of time, the name of the case was transferred to the document, and Papal ordinances were called *bulia*, namely, "bulls." They are written upon parchment, in the Gothic character. First comes the name of the Pope—Gregorius, for instance, *servus servorum Dei*; then the general exordium, from the first words of which the bull is designated. Thus: *In cæna Domini* the famous ban bull of Urban V., in 1362, against heretics, &c., &c. They have generally a large leaden seal appended to them, on the obverse of which are impressed likenesses of the apostles Peter and Paul, and on the reverse the name of the reigning Pontiff.

**WEST INDIES.**—The journals are complaining of the great depreciation in real estate in the British West Indies, especially in Montserrat. The following are instances of depreciation almost without a parallel:—

Lately sold in this island, by Marshal's sale, the following undermentioned sugar and cotton estates, including stock of every description, with a variety of furniture, silver and plated articles, &c. three houses in the town of Plymouth, with pinatation stores attached and lumber yards to two of them, twenty hogheads of sugar and three puncheons of molasses, the whole of which did not exceed the amount, or realise more than twelve hundred pounds sterling. Six sugar estates, comprising by estimation 1,000 acres of cane, pasture and provision land, with two wind mills, in complete repair; three sets of works, all recently repaired with clarifier and coppers in them, sufficiently capable of boiling off annually 400 heavy hogheads of sugar, with large still condenser, and worm attached to one of them, also a dwelling house, containing large dining and drawing room, five bed chambers, with a gallery round the house, with out officers attached, all recently repaired, and large garden contiguous.

Small pox is represented as raging fearfully in Barbadoes.

**FROM HONDURAS.**—The brig September, Capt. Nickerson, from Truxillo, Nov. 16th, arrived at Boston on Monday of last week.—Capt. N. reports that Honduras and the other States remained quiet. There was still however, a good deal of animosity against Chatfield, the English consul, and the English nation generally. A political handbill had been printed and circulated there, in which the acts of the English consul are spoken of in terms of reproach and indignation.

**RAILROAD IN PERU.**—A letter in the *Star* of this morning says that the rail road between the city of Lima and Callao, eight miles distant, is completed. The President of the Republic, his Cabinet, and a number of the prominent men in the country, assembled at Lima on the 8th of November to make a trial trip on the road. Before the train had proceeded a mile, the locomotive ran off the track, one man was killed, and three others were wounded. This accident is unfortunate, as its tendency would be to prejudice the public mind as to the practicability of the road.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**CANADIAN COLOURED POPULATION.**—A movement is now in progress in Canada to ameliorate the condition of the colored population of the provinces. A tract of land has been purchased in the township of Raleigh, Canada West, containing about 9000 acres, on which a school and a mission have been established, and are now in active operation.

A small planet was discovered on the 2d of November, at Naples, by Mr. Gasparis: being the 13th now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, the 9th discovered within the last five years; and the 3d in 1850, viz:—Purthenope, by Gasparis, last spring at Naples; Victoria, by Mr. Hind, in Sept. at London; and by Mr. Gasparis, Nov. 2d, at Naples. Of the nine discovered within the last five years, there were first seen by Mr. Hind, and three also by Gasparis.

The Cincinnati Gazette notices the arrival there, December 2d, of two hundred and eighteen girls, from 12 to 20 years of age. They came from "Yankeeedom," and are going to the new factory just starting at Carrollton, Ky. The girls were most of them, the Gazette says, good, fresh looking specimens of the great Yankee country.

America is now one of the chief supporters of England. It is stated that the money sent by Irish emigrants to their starving relatives equals the whole of the poor rates. Some two million of the people of England are supported by the American trade.

One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind, is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. Upwards of 800,000,000 pounds of these articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world.