

The following from the London Baptist Magazine, was crowded out of our last paper.

**A Text-Book of Popery:** comprising a Brief History of the Council of Trent, and a complete View of Roman Catholic Theology. By J. M. CRAMP, D.D. Third Edition. London: Houlston and Stoneman. 1851. 8vo. pp. xvi., 568.

It is now exactly twenty years since the first edition of this work left the press. It was the fruit of extensive reading and careful thought; and it not only received praise from Baptist reviewers, but excited attention in some circles which dissenting literature does not often penetrate. Eight years afterwards a second edition appeared, greatly enlarged, and in many respects improved. A chapter had been inserted on Monasticism; an account of the Rise and Progress of the Papal System had been introduced; and an Appendix had been added, containing a chronological list of the popes, a list of the principal Councils which had preceded that of Trent, the decree of the Fourth Council of Lateran for the extermination of heretics, and that of the Council of Constance annulling safe-conducts given by secular princes to heretics or reputed heretics, together with a sketch of the state and prospects of popery. A highly respectable volume of 480 pages was thus constituted, a new edition of which having been called for, it is sent forth again with some valuable accompaniments. These comprise a new chapter, in which Rome in the apostolic age is contrasted with Rome in the sixteenth century; foot notes and illustrations derived from works which have appeared within the last few years, paragraphs interspersed occasionally to bring down to the present time information which an inquirer might naturally desire, and an Ecclesiastical Glossary.

The subject of this volume renders its appearance at the present time peculiarly seasonable. It approximates as nearly to an unimpeachable exposition of the Roman Catholic faith as any thing within the reach of an English reader.

As a writer of ecclesiastical history, Dr. Cramp possesses qualifications of a very high order. His own standing point whence he views all things is that of one familiar from his youth with scriptural Christianity. The New Testament is his rule of faith theoretically and practically. He does not bow with more deference to the traditions of any other elders than to those of the Romish prelates. He does not submit his judgment to an Assembly at Westminster while he maintains his independence of one at Trent. His transparency is perfect. He always knows what he means, and he expresses it clearly. His language is unadorned, but it is remarkably precise. He combines in an extraordinary degree decision and candour. He never loses sight of his own principles, and he never misrepresents those of others. He quotes with care, and his integrity may be relied on implicitly. He would no more garble a sentence or mis-state an opponent's argument, than he would enter into a conspiracy to commit high treason.

#### Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at New York on Friday night last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d November. The steamer *Humboldt*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived on Friday morning. She brought out Kossuth, the great Hungarian General, and also the notorious Lola Montes. Kossuth was received with every demonstration of joy. Salutes were fired, the troops were paraded, and an immense concourse of people assembled to welcome him.

The following items of news were received on Saturday at the News Room:—

The market for Breadstuffs was firm, with large sales. Cotton was also firm.

Trade in Manchester was brisk.

The King of Hanover died on the 18th of Nov. Favorable accounts from Australia continue to arrive. Gold is very abundant, new diggings are daily being discovered.

A flagrant conspiracy against the President of the French Republic had been discovered in the French Assembly.

The Spanish Government had pardoned twenty-three British subjects who had been engaged in the Cuban affair.

The Russians have again been terribly defeated by the Circassians.

#### THREE DAYS LATER.

The American steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York at 4 P. M. on Sunday last, bringing three days later news. We are indebted to the News Room for the following items.

**LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.**—The Corn Exchange was rather thinly attended. There was a better show than of late of prime fresh white Wheat, chiefly American, of the last crop,

which brought full prices, 5s. 9d. a 6s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Foreign red wheat scarcely noticed, and demand dull. Superior qualities of French and American flour sold readily at extreme rates.

**FRANCE.**—The principal topic of discussion in the Assembly, is the Electoral Law. A clause has been adopted making two instead of three years residence the qualification for voting. This is regarded as a departure from the rigor of the former law, and a step towards universal suffrage; it is thus a triumph for Louis Napoleon. A number of Socialist arrests continue to be made. The Bourse was unsettled, and shewed a decline.

**AUSTRIA.**—Hungary is acknowledged by the Government organs to be in a very agitated and unsettled state. The expulsion system continues at Vienna on a grand scale. The correspondent of the London Daily News has been ordered to quit within twenty-four hours.

**PRUSSIA.**—One of the Rothschilds had left Berlin for London, to negotiate the loan of 21 millions of thalers, authorized by the Chambers.

**MOROCCO.**—The Moorish troops sent to rescue British subjects in the hands of the Pirates were unsuccessful.

**TURKEY.**—The Ministerial crisis is over and Ali Pacha resumed the duties of Foreign Minister.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA"

[Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. Heavy weather was experienced during the passage. The *Niagara* brought out 39 passengers, three of whom were for Halifax.

The commercial news by this arrival is very flattering. The cotton market was brisk with large sales. Flour was also in good request, with little change in prices. Trade was good and money more plenty than ever.

The emigration from Ireland continues with unabated vigour.

By the recent failure of Harnden & Co., of New York, the loss amounts to from £60,000 to £80,000, some £12,000 of which is in small drafts.

Lord Cathcart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

The news from France is not satisfactory, and it is evident that Louis Napoleon sees trouble ahead. The most vigorous measures against the Socialists continue to be enforced.

**HANOVER.**—Notwithstanding a declaration made by the new King of Hanover, that he would retain all the civil servants of the Crown, a week did not elapse till the greater part of them were dismissed. And even before the old King was buried, the Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet been formed. The Chambers were convoked for 3rd December, but would likely be prorogued. Affairs in this Kingdom are very unsettled.

The Coalition of European Despots, is exciting some attention in England. Kossuth had asserted in his speeches, that the great powers of the continent were in mutual league against the rights of conscience, and the liberties of Europe; and that Russia and the Pope were at one.

The *Times* laughed at this, and asked what concord could there be between the Pope of Rome and the heretic Autocrat of Russia? It was remarkable enough that the same number of *The Times*, in another column, supplied a conclusive answer to its own gibing question. In a letter from one of its foreign correspondents, it was stated that Russia had prohibited the circulation of certain books in those parts of Germany where her influence extended, and that by a curious coincidence the books which had thus fallen under the ban of Russia were the very books which were entered in *The Index Expurgatorius* of Rome. Surely there is more than accident in all this. But the matter does not rest even here. The evidences of some great combination to crush free institutions thicken and multiply day by day.

A Committee of Parliament on church rates recently had under examination Edwd. Baies, Esq., who had gathered extensive information, as to the relative interest of church and dissent. He states, that nearly or quite one-half of the population of England and Wales, are dissenters—that the number of dissenting chapels, being over fourteen thousand, is somewhat greater than the number of the houses of worship of the Established Church. In the great manufacturing and commercial towns, the

dissenting congregations exceed in attendance the established churches; and in the rural districts, the case is reversed.

A recent case of legal investigation of the charge of bribery in elections for St. Albans constituency in England brought out some startling facts as to the extent of bribery in English elections. One witness testified that the great body of the electors had been at his command for years, and that he had distributed among the voters 2500 pounds of the money of one candidate. Another witness in the same case stated in justification, that the same thing is done in every constituency of the kingdom—and that this thing has been done in that district from time immemorial. The Town clerk was a party to the bribery. The counsel for the defence—who is said to have been the high priest of electoral corruption—stated that the only remedy lay in a resort to a vote by ballot.

The Rev. Alexander King says of Ireland:—"Short as the time is since O'Connell's death, a mighty change has come over the spirit of Ireland since his day; and if suitable efforts be now made for the spread of truth in this poor land, the name of Ireland may soon again be honorable among the nations."

Some alarm has been excited among the clergy of the Established Church by a movement among the landlords to obtain a new average of the price of corn as a valuation for the tithe rent charge. By this means it is expected that a material diminution will be made in the incomes of the clergy. The first attempt in this way has been made by Lord Lucan and others at a quarter sessions court in Mayo.

**FATHER MATTHEW.**—*The Mystery Explained.*—Constant and urgent appeals have been made to the American people to contribute to the necessities of Father Matthew. Although money has been pouring into his pockets by handbills—although he has been allowed to travel over the country, and has usually been kept, free of expense, yet he had such a wonderful faculty of keeping himself poor, that it was long after his arrival here before we heard of his freedom from pecuniary embarrassments. With the first intimation of his freedom from debt, contained in a letter of thanks to the Boston Pilot, to those who had contributed to the "Matthew Liberating Fund," we have also an intimation of an overplus, and the announcement of his purpose as to what he should do with it. Protestant Christians have only been kindly aiding to build a Roman Catholic church in Cork.

He says, writing from Charleston, S. C.:—"With leave of the generous subscribers, I now intend to appropriate the sums already contributed to the completion of my splendid church in Cork."

I feel confident that my other friends will not object to have their contributions devoted to so holy and so meritorious a purpose as the finishing the church of the Most Holy at Cork.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce says:

"After the acknowledgment of receipts that must have exceeded the amount of his debt, (\$30,000,) he passed through the hospitable and generous South, contributions pouring in upon him from every direction. His friend, the Pilot, notices \$750 from a few citizens in New Orleans, (March 3, 1850,) \$100 from a Mr. White, who authorized Father Matthew to draw upon him for any amount he might require while in this country!! (See Pilot.) In fact it would be curious and startling to look over a true list of his receipts in this country. Yet Father Matthew is nevertheless poor, always poor, and from his vows can never be otherwise. On the receipt of a purse of \$270 at Mobile, Father Matthew meekly says: "I candidly acknowledge that it was most timely, my PECUNIARY RESOURCES BEING EXHAUSTED."—(See Boston Pilot, April 13, 1851.)

**FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—The following paragraphs describe the method of operating the fire annihilator, and the elements that enter into its composition. We extract from a communication of Dea. J. Upham, the patentee:

Atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen, 79 parts incombustible, and oxygen, 21 combustible. In burning 201 lbs. of brimstone, it takes up 200 lbs. of oxygen to make 401 lbs. of sulphuric acid gas. One pound of brimstone will neutralize and render incombustible 300 cubic feet of air, by depriving it of its oxygen. That burning brimstone and oxygen—two combustible articles—should become

by their union incombustible, is illustrated by water. Water is composed of 85 per cent. oxygen and 15 hydrogen—two of the most combustible substances known; yet when united in the form of water, almost the only thing used to extinguish fire. Now burning sulphur, united with its component part of oxygen, becomes equally an extinguisher of fire—while it has this advantage over water, viz: being more diffusive and without labor. Two vessels containing 25 lbs. each of sulphur, with its proportion of nitre, lighted and placed in a building about 50 feet long, 33 feet wide and 20 high, without any other labor would as completely extinguish the fire as though the whole building was pumped full of water; and all this would be effected within five or ten minutes after it was introduced into the building. And should the materials be kept on hand, any individual as soon as he found any part of his building on fire, could by throwing a paper of matches on his sulphur, lighted, after it was placed in the burning apartment, and long before he could obtain help from without, extinguish the fire, before it would have the chance of making headway. The doors ought to be closed as soon as possible, to confine the fire to the narrowest limits. Should a room 20 feet square and 10 high be on fire, 13 lbs. of sulphur would be sufficient to extinguish all the fire immediately. A common room fifteen feet square by 8 feet high, would require but 6 lbs. of sulphur.

The Lexington, burnt while coming from New York, might have been saved, with all the souls on board, with less than five dollars of this mixture properly placed in her hold. No vessel ought to venture in future without securing this right. No effort is necessary, after placing it in a room or vessel and igniting it, to make it extend to any or every part that is desired. If placed in a room above stairs, and you wish it to go down cellar, you have only to open the cellar door. If you wish it to extend from the kitchen to the garret, open the doors in that direction and it will immediately fill the garret. And though the gas is heavier than atmospheric air, as 2210 to 1000, yet such is its affinity to oxygen (the sulphur) it will search into every crevice and clink to obtain its oxygen, and thus extinguish the fire, by depriving it of its breath or living principle.

**GREAT HAUL.**—In Portland, last week, the Maine Law, in the persons of the police, seized a \$600 lot of the critter, belonging to one Robinson. The lot consisted of fifty-two demijohns of brandy, gin and whiskey, packed in flour barrels, with straw, and eleven barrels and casks were seized in a shed.

This Robinson and his clerk have carried in each of their coat pockets flat bottles of rum, which they retailed by the small glass to the thirsty. The Watchman says the sale in Portland is carried on in no other way. Robinson is used up now.—*Am. Paper.*

**FIRE IN PORTLAND.**—A destructive fire occurred in Portland (Maine,) on Sunday morning last, commencing on Commercial Wharf and extending on Commercial Street. There were about 30 buildings destroyed, and several vessels partially injured. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, on which there was insurance of \$20,000.

Kossuth has been unanimously elected a Vice-President of the American Bible Society, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tyng, who pronounced upon him a splendid eulogium, as being a friend of the Bible, and a champion of freedom.

#### U. S. CONGRESS.

Congress assembled at Washington on Monday last. The Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the compromise candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot.

The President gives a clear account of the Cuban expedition, and speaks of it as illegal and ill-fated. The prisoners who were executed all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. "Our neutral obligations must be steadily and sternly enforced, if we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth," is the basis of the action of the Cabinet.

The Message expresses the regret of the President at the conduct of an excited mob in New Orleans, in violating the Spanish flag, assailing the office of the Spanish Consul, destroying his property and inducing him to flee for his personal safety. He has directed that the facts should be laid before Congress, that provision may be made for such indemnity to the Consul, as the honor of the nation, and the respect due to a friendly power, may in their judgment require. The correspondence with the Spanish Minister on this subject