

Since the publication of the eleventh edition of this Pamphlet, our friends have passed through another Summer, Autumn and Winter. During most of the period, though comparatively little exposed to the "warring elements" of Nature, they have endured much from the warring passions of man. For a large portion of the time there was no public record of the weather kept, the enemies of progress having destroyed the Press, it being an engine of power against the spread of the doctrines advocated and attempted to be enforced by them. With its resuscitation, late in the Fall, we are again put in possession of some, though as yet meagre, meteorological intelligence.

The last week in December, 1856, the weather was very beautiful, but quite cold. The earth was free from snow, the roads were good. The Kansas river was frozen over so that teams crossed on the ice. Dec. 22d. the Thermometer was at zero. The coldest day the past Winter at Lawrence was Jan. 18, 1857, when the Thermometer indicated 12° below zero at 9 o'clock, A. M.

In the remoter sections of the Territory, more especially at those places where the settlers arrived out

climate, high colored and deceptive, it may be well to state that the winter of 1855-56 was an extremely rigorous one throughout the Union, and in Italy and various other parts of Europe celebrated for a mild climate. In Philadelphia, the coldness of the month of January was eight degrees below the average for the last thirty years. At Meadville, Pa., January 25th. the Thermometer fell to 30° below zero. So cold was it in South Carolina, which has usually been supplied with ice from New England, that some persons cut and stored away their own ice. In Mobile, on Jan 22d. the mercury stood at 25° , and ice on the shady sides of the streets gave no indication of thawing. In New Orleans, ice formed on the canals and in the gutters an inch thick, and in exposed situations much thicker. Water, in cisterns, was frozen in the faucets, so that it could not be drawn, and icicles were hanging around; fires and overcoats, and warm coverings at night, were in great demand.

In Texas, on the upper Brazos, the Thermometer stood at one degree below zero; cattle were dying and several travellers had perished from the severity of the cold. Similar instances might be adduced sufficient to fill many pages, were it necessary. As with the land, so was it with the water: Long Island Sound was closed; the Western rivers blocked with ice; the Mississippi for all purposes of navigation was shut its entire length; even the inhabitants of "the briny deep" were sufferers; the Nantucket Inquirer of January 23d. pronounced that the excessive cold weather had been particularly severe upon the eels on the coast, hundreds of bushels of which were driven ashore and raked up on the beach.