

er is particularly requested for the Paper of Intelligence—For graduates, Notices of Births, Race, and progress of Methodism in various, and remarkable Converts on Articles, temperance, literature, science, and illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scriptures—interesting anecdotes—descriptions of Scenery—Papers on any prominent feature of Soc. &c.

Wallace Circuit.

tor,—Knowing that it will afford
our readers much pleasure to be in-
the head of the Church still contin-
and bless a preached gospel in this
that they will not only praise God
out but be stimulated to greater ac-
zeal in extending the Redeemer's
the earth,—I send you the following

ankful to have it in my power to in-
at a very gracious revival of religion
place on the Wallace River.

On the 7th of April, we commenced religious services, and continued them for about a fortnight. At the close of the services, the penitents were invited to come forward to be prayed for, and thereby manifest their faith for salvation. Some eight or ten persons came forward at every succeeding service, and declared themselves as seekers of mercy. We encouraged their faith, and answered their prayers, in granting them a free and a full pardon for all their sins.

delightful scene, though affecting, to
 men and children together kneeling
 in mercy-seat of God, crying for par-
 don; but much more so, to listen
 to statements, and hear them relate
 what had done for their souls. God's peo-
 ple abundantly refreshed with his presence
 and with life and zeal into the work.
 Families, three, four, five, and six,
 enjoyed the pardoning mercy of God,
 now walking in the comforts of the

21st was a most delightful season. They had never spent so happy a day as this. The morning service was unusually interesting and solemn, owing to the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism to adults and one child. Many had never witnessed any thing so affecting. It was indeed a sight that attracted the attention of angels, and I have no doubt they witnessed with unmingled delight the solemn vows and beautiful emotions whilst bending before, and the water (emblematic of the influence of the Holy Spirit) upon them in accordance with the promise; and I am sure God was in the midst of them, and that they were people to seek their heavenly Father.

Sixty persons have given in their names for membership, being the largest number since the revival. May the King and head of the church look in mercy upon us, and bless us abundantly with the outpouring of His Spirit.

greatly blessed this people. Three
 men I came to this Circuit, three
 ones on the Class Books ; this year
 up all deficiencies, arising from
 this, &c., we return 710 accredi-
 tation, besides 66 on trial for mem-
 bership ! God wrought ! To his name
 be all the glory, and may the whole earth
 praise him. Yours truly

WESLEY C. BEALS.

For the Wesleyan.

the Wesleyan Chapel at Peggy's Cove.

DEAR SIR,—As you were instructing the friends of our cause at the commencement building a place of Worship, we are gratified to learn, that they progressed so far toward completion of Divine Service being held at Abnath last (July 7th). The day was favourable in consequence of a wind, by which many, who expected rain, were disappointed at not being able to attend. Notwithstanding, the assembly was nearly filled,—the congregation including various denominations residing in the place. And while some of the leading members of the community, such as salvation, grace, and the like, were illustrated and enforced, marked attention and apparent interest were manifested by the people. A gracious influence from above, placing, producing, I doubt not, the people, impressions of our character. O that these may not be like the clouds and early dew, soon to be dried up! The season was also excellent for class-teaching immediately

The building presents a very pretty appearance, partly from its neat construction and partly from its romantic position. It stands on an elevated spot,—not of ground,—(for ground is very scarce here,) but on the edge of the immense granite rock on which the whole place is built, which is but a few yards from the southern part of the building and almost incessantly lashed by the surging billow. The neatly constructed and well proportioned tower adds also much to the beauty of its appearance.

The few friends here have certainly done nobly, and deserve commendation. To Mr. Crooks, especially, are we deeply indebted. May the Lord bless him for his zeal and liberality in the matter. The building is not yet finished inside, and as the few friends here have done their utmost, we shall be very thankful for any assistance our neighbours may be disposed to render towards its completion. The collection taken after the sermon delivered on the occasion amounted to £2 6s.

G. Q. II.

Peggy's Cove, July 12, 1850.

General Miscellany.

MIRRORS.

The *plane* or *flat* mirror yields a reflected image whose size may be always known by this rule:—It appears as large to an observer as a real object would which was situated as far behind the mirror as the observer is before it; thus, if the observer be two feet from the mirror, the reflected image appears four feet distant, and so on. A *convex* mirror gives a reflected image which is smaller, for the same distance, than that from a plane mirror; the diminution increasing in proportion to the convexity of the mirror. A *concave* mirror gives an enlarged image of an object, which enlargement is greatest when the observer is at some particular spot. If we suppose the mirror to have been a portion of a hollow globe from which it has been cut, and the eye to be as far from the mirror as is equal to half the diameter of that globe, the entire surface of the mirror will reflect the eye itself, and nothing else; this will give some idea of the magnifying power of such a mirror. The laws which regulate the reflexion of light, and the formation of reflected images, constitute a department of optical science which is too extensive to be entered upon here.—Looking-glasses, such as we have them at the present day, appear to have originated at Murano, in Italy, in the sixteenth century. Thence it was that we have the first certain evidence of mercury, or quicksilver, being employed as a coating for one side of a piece of glass. The fitness of mercury for this purpose arises from three causes its brilliant whiteness, its fluid state, and its property of combining with other metals. Mercury (which is the only metal that we find in a fluid state at ordinary temperatures) will not adhere to glass unless some third body be present. When this third body is tin, in the form of a thin sheet the mercury combines with the tin, and both together adhere to the glass. This is the rational process of coating a glass with mercury; a process which is termed *silvering*, but very erroneously, since no silver whatever is employed in the process.—The process of *silvering* is this. On a perfectly flat stone is laid a sheet of tin, which is spread out smooth; a quantity of mercury sufficient to cover the foil is poured on it. The glass, which must previously be made perfectly clean, is then placed on the mercury, not by being laid directly down on it, but by being slid or pushed on, by which none of the space, inasmuch as mercury is driven off. A number of weights are now placed on the tin foil, which all the mercury, except the thin film, is pressed out from between the foil and the tin. After a certain time the weights are removed, and the glass is raised upon it, so when the foil is raised for two or three days, the mercury is found to have combined with the tin, and both of them have adhered to the glass.

Order and Resolutions

[illegible]

should make a good beginning. He who starts fair, keeps in the right path, and goes steadily forward, will arrive at the mark, and gain the prize; but he who commits an error, either in the commencement or in the progress of his work, completes nothing. Some mar all they do by pushing on too fast, and others by moving too slowly; but let us endeavour to observe the golden medium. There is a proper time for every work, and prudent maxims to be observed in doing it, which, when carefully regarded, enable us to proceed rapidly and successfully; but if we miss the time, or hurry on without caution, everything falls in our hands. While the mind carefully contrives, and the body diligently executes, the various plans of action, prosperity crowns the whole, and our works are admired by men of taste and judgment.

A sloven in one thing is generally a sloven in all things; and he who is neat and orderly in one thing, is generally neat and orderly in all things. This remark should be attended to by parents in the education of their children. Much depends upon early habits. A child who is taught the necessity of order, in what may be deemed little things, will apply it to greater things as he advances in life. Accustomed to regulate his hours of play, to adjust every little matter in his room, and in his person and apparel; when he enters upon business, he will apply these orderly habits to every part of it; but if he be suffered, when a child, to do everything at random, and in a slovenly way, he will do the same afterwards in the great concerns of life.

How soon a want of order ruins a tradesman ! What confidence can be placed in him while his business accounts and payments are all confused and irregular ? The poor mechanic who neglects the rules of order and regularity in the beginning of the week, nearly destroys himself by the violent exertions which he is obliged to make, to reform the time which he has thoughtlessly squandered away. How much more pleasant would it have been to have wrought, at a proper time, the work of each successive day ! Irregularity is one reason why so many fail in literary pursuits. Nor can we free many professors of religion from this charge. To-day they are more tridlers ; to-morrow they seem to outdo the wind. Do we see anything like this in the works of God ? Survey them with care. The sun rises and sets at his appointed time ; the moon and the stars move in their orbits without variation ; and all the seasons return in regular succession. And he who is taught his duty by these observations, is taught of God, who is the great manager and guide of universal nature.

Order, in all our undertakings, greatly forward the despatch of business. When we have a well formed plan, and walk by rule, we find time for everything, and, in the most intricate and complicated affairs of life, proceed on our way with ease; but he who acts without a previous plan, and pursues his way without a rule, is always in hurry and bustle; and, after all, brings nothing to perfection. A man of order and regularity has his proper work for every day in the week, and for every hour in the day. He is calm and deliberative, and his progress, though rapid, is so regular that he scarcely seems to move at all; but, at the conclusion of his day, his work is done, and he re-appears in it. Thus the velocity of the heavenly bodies, though immeasurably great, is so regular, that the most careful observer cannot see them move; but his perceiver, at the appointed time, that they have run their race, and seem to him to be as if they who under them by his hand.

—*The Elements of Self-Government.*

“ Leads.”

"I got a letter from Mr. H. H. Hill, new president of the company, underwritten, who wanted me to sell over the common stock of the company to the members of Illinois, that I accept in the workmanship of all vessels which are on the stock—the figure they resolve in the course of the day—is the nature of the regularity of the—four sailing properties, the company is the agent of the particular to the company."

The accuracy and full character of the research has been made clear by the reports of the American and British governments, which have been published in the public domain. It is also clear that the research was conducted in a manner that was consistent with the highest standards of scientific research.

red letter," down to the lowest insurable class. In due time the Yankee was informed that his insurance would be so good and so, (naming the terms) that although once worthy to stand as "A 1," his vessel had worked into lower classes; that when she ran aground at such a place, she received greater damage than the owners were perhaps aware of; and that the repairs put upon her when she got off were not adequate to the injury she received, &c. &c. The surprise of the Yankee captain, in the language of romance writers, was easier imagined than described. He found they knew more of his vessel than he did himself.

Charcoal Melted.

The possibility of melting charcoal, it is said, has at length been satisfactorily proved by the experiments of M. Despretz. Up to the present time, chemists have considered this an impossibility; M. Despretz, however, not only melts this refractory substance, but souders one piece to another and even volatilizes it. The heat to effect this purpose is generated by a powerful galvanic battery; the light and heat evolved is so great, that even in approaching it only for an instant, there is danger of violent headache and pain in the eyes; and moreover, the face may be burnt as by a powerful coup de soleil. To avoid this, the operator conducts his experiments under the shade of thick blue glass. Platinum clippings, and other metals difficult to fuse, are readily converted into a solid mass. This will prove of great service in the arts.—*Zinc's Herald*.

Power of Lord Rosse's Telescope.

The light of the star Sirius seen through this telescope, a six feet reflector, by the unprotected eye is unreportable, yet when properly viewed, the air appears as an intense, sharp head of light. Difficulties in working in vacuum metal, arise from its being as hard as steel, and yet so brittle, that a slight blow will shiver it, and so sensitive to changes in temperature, that a little warm water poured on the surface will crack it in all directions. A deviation of the one hundredth thousandth part of an inch from the parabolic form, would render a reflector of such a size as Lord Rosse's telescope optically imperfect, and one of a millionth of an inch could be detected.—(5).

Temperance.

Address of the Hon. J. W. Johnston,
 LIVERED AT THE DIVISIONS OF THE SON
 OF TEMPERANCE ON THE EVENING OF TH
 TH INSTANT.

Brethren and Friends—The present is a season from which the Sons of Temperance of good Cry of H. H. C. may find cause of glory, joy and re-joice. We are assembled to-day for the first time in this spacious and commodious hall, appropriately I may say elegantly fitted for the use of our divisions, which we hope to enjoy in our future progress with a sense of permanence and a feeling of proprietorship to which we have hitherto been strangers. And when we remember that this room is part of a noble edifice, consecrated to the cause that unites us, a sentiment full of genuine exultation and the Son of Temperance feels that he is emphatically at home.

How justly may the all-wise Lord Himself be invoked to lead over a Divine in Room of the Order its sacred radiance, and with us his lowered spirit to consecrate the meetings of the Sons; for when, placed in the chair, you now should reign that perfect influence which *radically emanates*—waters of the *tree*—should flourish the golden fruits of *Love*, its *Love*—forbearance, and the natural tears of affliction; and put forth all its strength in the offering as *emblems of Purity* of an *ideal*, directed to an object at once *ideal* and *real*, and *eternal*? Surely the Sons of Temporalism, in wisdom, were awakened to the necessity of the sentiment, by the presence of the *ideal* in the *actual*—the *ideal* in the *actual*, which is the *ideal* can be *actual* only by the *ideal*—which value can be *actual* only by the *ideal*—and is as one who has first the *ideal*—the *ideal* of a *man* would be the *ideal* of a *man*.

— "I'm doing adventures as she works a much less steady job," he says. "I'm a full-time consultant to the company, mostly doing property and environmental studies."

— "We do a lot of things," he said, "and I'm involved in a lot of them, particularly in the environmental policy area."

— "The structure compares with such institutes. We have four departments: a research department, a policy department, a

ry varied form to its close. When the great work was finished over which the sons of the morning shouted for joy, the Almighty Creator blessed the day and consecrated it for an abiding memorial. Almost every remarkable transaction in the eventful history of His ancient people was marked for continued observance and remembrance, until the life of a faithful Israelite was, in his routine of outward ordinances, one unceasing acknowledgment of gratitude and of obligation; and who in this connexion can fail to recall the peculiar character of that prayer in which the wise and prosperous King of Judah and Israel, with burning eloquence and solemn devotion of spirit dedicated the Temple he had erected to Jehovah's service? Nor is the new dispensation wanting in the most solemn and significant evidence of the same fact.

If these examples should be thought too elevated, we may find this truth speaking within and around us. Which of us has not felt the power that lives in the anniversary of a natal day? Whose heart has not beat with a quick impulse on the returning day sacred to an union that thro' life had shed brightness around his hearth and doubled all the pleasures of existence—or whose spirit has not bowed under the influence of the remembrance thus awakened of bereavements, that have at a stroke blasted his cherished joys, or blighted his fondest hopes, and taught lessons that prosperity never could impart?

As yet more immediate to our purpose may be mentioned the anniversaries of events that affect the welfare, progress, or existence of nations, communities, or societies. Last year we were in this manner invited to cast a retrospect through the vista of an hundred years, and in imagination to behold the gallant company commissioned to lay the foundation of the metropolis of Nova Scotia as they stood under the primeval forest that grew where now your dweltling stand; and to see the glitter of the upflung axe, and hear the crashing sound of the first tree that fell in prophetic of the future. 'Tis this that societies delight to renew their age by the recollections of their earliest history; and thus men perpetuate achievements by which their national glory has been advanced, their liberties secured, or the interests of virtue, benevolence, or truth, promoted.

And thus may not the Sons of Temperance, by the solemn dedication of this Hall to the uses of their association, awaken a deeper, a holier sense of the solemn obligations upon which they lie; a livelier emotion in view of the noble and disinterested object which is the polar star of the Order, and an animating yet humble sense of the high privileges and rich reward that attach to the faithful performance of those obligations and the attainments of that object; and may they not thus, with all propriety, indulge the hope, and seek by their present efforts to further its accomplishment—that each returning anniversary of this night may be made instrumental in invigorating and perpetuating the Order, and affecting the feelings of future members.

To render efficient these results we must keep steadfastly in mind the principles and objects for which we are associated, and the benefits we claim as fruits of our united efforts. These are various. The wearied victim of Mechanism's excesses finds here a haven of rest, and reaps a prompt return of individual benefit in his improved health, bettered circumstances, restored character and position. He who has mercifully been preserved from those excesses seeks continuing safety here and sees in the beneficiary system a partial security against the effects on his business and family, of accident or disease. We all acknowledge the remote influences of our union in softening animosities, allaying jealousies, and extending the benignity in society of increased harmony and fellowship, and extended acquaintanceship. These motives, however, although useful and good, yet rise not much above the individual's own benefit.

One principle there is that stands pre-eminent over all the rest. 'Thus it is that given dignity to our end beyond the dignity of earthly distinctions can confer; thus it is that presents an aim to her sons more noble than the pursuits that end in personal gratification whether derived from wealth or pleasure; thus it is that offers to the earnest and faithful member of the order a reward more valuable than Calicutian mine-silver yield to the exhausted miner. The reward is the opportunity of doing good to his poor labourers—a reward that passes out to his poor wings to flee away, for it is in the soul, purifies the affections, and gives to the nature a light which opens it up to the influence of heaven; yet in principle it is the same fellowship with the true nobles of the world—the Hovas, the Clerks, the Warrors, the Priests, the Fathers, the Mathews, who are interested in labours for the benefit of the world will claim and receive the greater reward when their name of nobles is truly and earnestly on their lips.