

Correspondence.

Original Matter is particularly recommended for this Paper such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Sketches of interesting introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism—in Great Britain, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—in connection with education, temperance, literature, science, &c.—religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of notable characters—interesting anecdotes—Sketches of natural scenery—Papers on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c.

For the Wesleyan
Wallace Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—Knowing that it will afford your numerous readers much pleasure to be informed that the head of the Church still continues to own and bless a preached gospel in this Circuit, and that they will not only praise God on this account but be stimulated to greater activity and zeal in extending the Redeemer's Kingdom in the earth,—I send you the following statements.

I am thankful to have it in my power to inform you that a very gracious revival of religion has taken place on the Wallace River.

On Sunday the 7th of April, we commenced a series of religious services, and continued them with intermissions for about a fortnight. At the third service penitents were invited to come forward to be prayed for, and thereby manifest their desire for salvation. Some eight or ten did so, and at every succeeding service persons presented themselves as seekers of mercy, and God honoured their faith, and answered their prayers, in granting them a free and a full pardon of all their sins.

It was a delightful scene, though affecting, to see old men and children together kneeling before the mercy-seat of God, crying for pardon and salvation; but much more so, to listen to their joyous statements, and hear them relate what God had done for their souls. God's people were abundantly refreshed with his presence and entered with life and zeal into the work. In several families, three, four, five, and six, have experienced the pardoning mercy of God, and are now walking in the comforts of the Holy Ghost.

Sunday the 21st was a most delightful season. Many said they had never spent so happy a day in their lives. The morning service was rendered peculiarly interesting and solemn, owing to the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism to sixteen adults and one child. Many said they had never witnessed any thing so solemn, so affecting. It was indeed a sight that might engage the attention of Angels, and I have no doubt but they witnessed with unmingled pleasure and delight the solemn vows the candidates took upon themselves, and beheld them with grateful emotions while standing upon their knees, and the water (emblematic of the purifying influence of the Holy Spirit) was poured upon them in accordance with Scriptural mode; and I am sure God was in the midst of His people to seal their covenant vows. Upwards of sixty persons have given in their names as candidates for membership, being the fruit of this revival. May the King and head of Zion continue to look in mercy upon us, and bless us yet more abundantly with the out-pouring of His Spirit.

God has greatly blessed this people. Three years ago, when I came to this Circuit, there were 261 names on the Class Books; this year after making up all deficiencies, arising from removals, deaths, &c., we return 510 accredited members, besides 60 on trial for membership. What hath God wrought! To His name be glory everlasting, and may the whole earth be filled with His glory. Yours truly,

Opening of the Wesleyan Chapel at Peggy's Cove.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As you were instrumental in prompting the friends of our cause at this place to commence building a place of Worship, you will be gratified to learn, that the building has progressed so far toward completion, that a Unit of Divine Service being held thereon on Sabbath last (July 7th.) The day was not very favourable in consequence of a very high wind, by which many, who expected to come in numbers, were disappointed at not being present at the occasion. Notwithstanding, the chapel was nearly filled,—the congregation consisting of the various denominations residing in the vicinity. And while some of the leading adherents of Christianity saw a salvation, grace, and comfort, that they had never before enjoyed, the most marked illustration and proof of the richness of mind were manifested in the answers to the questions propounded from the pulpit. The place, producing, I doubt not, in the minds of the people, impressions of an awakening character. Of that these may not, as the "morning cloud and early dew," soon pass away! A refreshing season was also experienced in the little class-meeting immediately after service.

The building presents a very pretty appearance, partly from its neat construction and partly from its romantic position. It stands on a 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 stands, which is but a few yards from the south-western part of the building and almost incessantly washed by the surging billow. The neatly constructed and well proportioned tower adds much to the beauty of its appearance.

The few friends here have certainly done a noble, 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 shed their utmost, we shall be very thankful 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 5s.

Beaver's Cove, July 12, 1850.

Mirrors.

The *plane* *flat* mirror yields a reflected in 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 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 enlargements are 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 equal to half the diameter of that globe, the surface of the mirror will reflect the eye itself nothing else; this will give some idea of the enlivening power of such a mirror. The laws which regulate the reflexion of light, and the form of reflected images, constitute a department of natural science which is too extensive to be here upon. — Looking-glasses, such as we have at the present day, appear to have originated with Murano, in Italy, in the sixteenth century. It was then that we have the first certain evidence of mercury, or quicksilver, being employed as a reflecting for one side of a piece of glass. The fit mercury for this purpose arises from three circumstances, its brilliant whiteness, its fluid state, and its easy combining with other metals. Tin (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. This third body is tin, in the form of a thin film; the mercury combines with the tin, and so to speak adheres to the glass. This is the reason of coating a glass with mercury in a process termed *silvering*, but very erroneously, silver whatever is employed in the process of *silvering* is this. On a perfectly flat glass a sheet of tinfoil, which is spread out, contains a quantity of mercury sufficient to cover, if poured on it, The glass, which must first be made perfectly clean, is then placed in mercury, not by being laid directly down but by being held or pushed on, by which of the superficial mercury is displaced. A number of weights are now placed on the glass, which all the mercury, except the thin film, is out from between the glass and the film. It is certain that the weights are removed, the glass is placed upon it, and when after for two or three days, the mercury is to have combined with the tin, and both of them have adhered to the glass.

Order and Packaging:

All our employments should be pursued in order and regularity. Order produces it, but confusion derails its progress. They others I know not; but with regard to personally teaching, I have done this for the purpose without a method. I have not found that teaching in any particular method, out of order, has been the cause of these cases, but the contrary, I think, which is proved by the following facts. This method is the best, and the only one, for the purpose of teaching, and, therefore, may be said to be the best, and the only one, for the purpose of teaching.