

will not be ours unless we be more teaching. When surveying the scene last we could not but ask:—What more do we require, in order the position that appears to be assigned to God? Beside this building, the committee that has conducted our affairs hitherto, and now presents this of laboriousness, and the store of it up in the hearts of our laity, we have a number of daily schools, improving and brightening hopes. There also are persons, a deeper, and ever conviction that the least of Methodism may unless we multiply our efforts to the necessity of the juvenile population the claim of all classes of our children by all parties, we receive a national assistance, not only for the erections, but for the preparation of teachers, incentive to labour, and this premium are given us in the order of Providence, as an opportunity that be relinquished without incurring guilt. After much anxiety, after many the affluent, and much prayerful, the most devoted members of our see at last the framework of an institution in schools for the poor, with a institution nearly finished—colleges for as of the more wealthy, and for that a distinctive education which tends to the distinction of the holy ministry. Besides for the poor, whom none can neglect provoking the Lord to neglect them, a noble array of Sunday Schools, devoted larger sacrifices of strength, intellect, and prayer. Then, occupying a perfectly place, there is a slowly, yet really, set of Catechumen Classes, wherein, children, but the youth of Methodism refreshingly secure which they need when red-hot of active life, and standing in the world. Not a small proportion of them, also, have pastoral classes, as of thus the rudiments, at least, of a vast system, to train up childhood and Christian life and for eternity, fully expects no member is wanting to complete it, but under an almost oppressive sensibility we accompany the reports of the n and Catechumen Committees with an appeal, as Wesleyan journalists, for united united perseverance, liberality, and

The Education Committee.

Special Meeting of this Committee, was, I think, as great a triumph as its most friends could have anticipated or desired. The sanction of the President of the ce, its annual sitting was held, this year, amidst of the New Normal School, now completed.

Under this circumstance had anything to do tone and temper of the meeting, we will upon ourselves to say, but it was certainly favourable.

buildings, so extensive in their scale, impressive in their purpose and character, calculated to convince all who saw them of a strong feeling in the Wesleyan in favour of education, and also to every one with the conviction that, after of such buildings, the education was no longer to be trifled with.

of the friends of Methodism who had from the country, declared that they felt a such a noble establishment was in date, and that they felt themselves as its richer than they had been before, as such an Institution. This kind of feeling was, however, tempered by the more serious sense of responsibility seemed to take possession of all minds—every appropriate expression of Mr. Smith, who felt that the Rubicon had been crossed, and that henceforward the Methodists her advance in this great work, and take in it proportioned to the necessities of the land, must show our status in it as one of our bodies, or be openly and irretrievably before the world. This sense of fility, however, was not suffered to de- to paralyse the hopes and efforts of the friends, but rather served to enlarge and to stimulate their zeal. The Church, then, in order to finish the buildings, with them with the needful apparatus, the al sum of £4,000 would be required, would be exceedingly desirable to raise March next, in order to obtain the grant of the Government of £7,000, which might it if the whole residue of cost was not at that time. Upon this, Mr. Heald, in a that did infinite credit to him, both as a man and a Methodist, urged that the sum should be raised, with the view of putting educational establishments upon a fair footing for the future. He offered £500, condition that the Connection made up by March of next year. Both the and the example were cordially seconded by J. Robinson Kay, Esq., of Bass Lanebury, a well known friend and promoter of the Wesleyan Body, who also offered £500 towards the same object; and the

the committee that has conducted our affairs hitherto, and now presents this of laboriousness, and the store of it up in the hearts of our laity, we have a number of daily schools, improving and brightening hopes. There also are persons, a deeper, and ever conviction that the least of Methodism may unless we multiply our efforts to the necessity of the juvenile population the claim of all classes of our children by all parties, we receive a national assistance, not only for the erections, but for the preparation of teachers, incentive to labour, and this premium are given us in the order of Providence, as an opportunity that be relinquished without incurring guilt. After much anxiety, after many the affluent, and much prayerful, the most devoted members of our see at last the framework of an institution in schools for the poor, with a institution nearly finished—colleges for as of the more wealthy, and for that a distinctive education which tends to the distinction of the holy ministry. Besides for the poor, whom none can neglect provoking the Lord to neglect them, a noble array of Sunday Schools, devoted larger sacrifices of strength, intellect, and prayer. Then, occupying a perfectly place, there is a slowly, yet really, set of Catechumen Classes, wherein, children, but the youth of Methodism refreshingly secure which they need when red-hot of active life, and standing in the world. Not a small proportion of them, also, have pastoral classes, as of thus the rudiments, at least, of a vast system, to train up childhood and Christian life and for eternity, fully expects no member is wanting to complete it, but under an almost oppressive sensibility we accompany the reports of the n and Catechumen Committees with an appeal, as Wesleyan journalists, for united united perseverance, liberality, and

Religion, &c., in California.

A Correspondent of Zion's Herald, under date June 17th, gives the following account of religious, educational, and temperance matters in San Francisco:

We have in San Francisco a very fine Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and two Protestant Episcopal Churches. Our own church is, as it has been since its dedication, in a prosperous state. It is not that the number of conversions has not been numerous as in many of your churches at home, or still in every other respect it is as prosperous as could be expected in this very new field of operations. And here I must say, that I have never seen so persevering and indefatigable a man as Bro. Taylor. He has not only exerted himself in building the church in which we now worship, but has also succeeded in building another at San Jose, the seat of Government during the session of the Legislature. He has also done much toward erecting another chapel in this city, which is now in progress. In fact he is just the man adapted to the work of the Methodist ministry in California.

Two Baptists have a large and prosperous society, and a temporary chapel building. The Presbyterian Society is small in number, and they are about erecting a substantial building in which to worship. The Congregationalist society have a very neat and pretty chapel, and are also doing the interest of Zion vigorously. As to the two Episcopal societies I can say but little; one of them is on the high church system, and the other low; but each of them have fine little buildings with a very conspicuous cross on each.

As to the Educational matters we can boast but little as yet; we have one very large and fine Public School in San Francisco, under the care of a very able teacher, Mr. Eblon. The school is supported at the expense of the city, and contains over one hundred scholars. The city government have made provisions for a yearly income to support all the necessary schools in the city. There are several other schools that are not supported at the public expense.

Temperance too, is not quite forgotten in this hot land of dissipation. There have been several Temperance meetings held in our chapel, as well as in the Baptist house, and a Temperance Society has been formed.

The Pacific Trust Society is mulling on in the great work of scattering light and truth. And the Bible Society also, are presenting their labours as beacons of light—(tying the foundation of a structure, the grandeur of which can only be perceived in a retrospect to come). Indeed, so working Christian men are the same in California as they are elsewhere, and I think Christians are like single bright stars in the hemisphere of moral darkness. Alas, sir, how many forget God in this amazingly country.

The Bible in Russia.

During the last four years the Protestant Bible Society of St. Petersburg has purchased or printed 10,373 Bibles, and 30,833 New Testaments in various dialects, a large proportion of which has been distributed in the Baltic Provinces. Accounts from other parts of this Empire are of a like cheering character.

Useful Information.

It has been decided recently by a London Magistrate, that when a public Meeting is called to discuss particular business, it is disorderly and a breach of the peace for persons to attempt to speak who have no interest in that particular business.

Report of Delegates.

On Monday last, a Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Halifax and Quebec Railway was held at the Province Building. Hon. H. H.

will was offered to the Chief, Hon. J. B. Poirer, and a Report signed by him, and the Hon. John E. Poirer, as Delegates, presented to attend the Railway Convention at Portland, in which the Resolutions adopted, and which were given in our last, as so forth.

On motion of the Hon. A. Keith, seconded by Hon. H. B. Poirer, it was unanimously resolved that the Report be adopted and presented to the meeting of the Convention.

Moved by the Hon. Joseph H. H. seconded by W. P. Poirer, Esq., it was also unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Delegates who have represented this Committee at Portland, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duty at the Convention.

Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Mayor, with a request to call a public meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

Halifax Wesleyan Day-School.

The *Halifax Wesleyan Day-School*, conducted by Mr. S. Reid, resumes after vacation on Thursday next. This institution is one of the most valuable of its class, and for its regularity in the daily discharge of routine duties, and the system in training pursued in the various departments, is not second to any school within the circle of our city. We trust that the Commissioners of Schools will give it the measure of consideration, *Sanctus Monday last.*

Mr. Reid has been well known in Halifax for many years as an experienced and highly qualified teacher of our youth, and we trust that the institution now under his charge may receive a liberal share of public support.—*Continued.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 29th July, 1854.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint—James Gray, F.W. Pickman and E. H. Cuthbert, Esq., to be Trustees of the Annapolis Academy.

The port of Westport, in the County of Digby, has been appointed a Port of Entry and Clearance for the admission of Foreign or British shipping and goods, and Benjamin D. Ruggles, Esq., has been appointed Collector thereof.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that, the week before last, a man named McEwen, belonging to Grand Mira, met with a sudden death, whilst engaged in breaking up the hull of the "Lady Colebrook," stranded at Seatarie—by the falling in of part of the deck. The unfortunate man was killed instantaneously by the immense weight that crumbled in upon him.—*Cape Breton News.*

THE HARVEY ROAD.—The *Chronicle* of Thursday notices the opening and naming of the New Road leading eastward from Dartmouth, and designed to connect the Metropolis with the "Noble Harbours and Settlements" on the Seaboard in that direction. In honour of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, it is to be called *The Harvey Road*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—A Telegraphic Despatch from a correspondent at New York, dated on Wednesday, and received the same day, informs us of the *California* having been blown up at SEA, the majority by the means being *Satanic*.—*Same.*

DEFERRED ITEMS.

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY.—The annual examination of this Institution took place on the 1st inst. The principal of the *California*, which the pupils displayed in all the different branches, called for general admiration. The Academy has been in existence now little more than two years, and in the course of that short time has attained a state of prosperity, which is seldom to be found.—We confidently anticipate the greatest success to an institution conducted in a manner so able and satisfactory.

THE HORTON ACADEMY responded on Sunday last. The annual examination in June is said to have been highly creditable both to teachers and pupils.

SECESSION FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A large meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, in the lower saloon of the Chinese Museum, on the occasion of a number of intelligent Germans of that City and other parts of the U. S., having expressed a desire to secede from the Church of Rome. About fifteen hundred men, women, and children were present. Nine reasons were assigned for this secession, and for establishing a free Catholic Church. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Gustavus addressed the assembly. He was then followed by the Rev. Charles K. of Germany. The Rev. Mr. Gustavus, after this address, taking a high seat, and in his hand, pronounced the consecration, and having ascended from the Church of Rome, and on leaving out the temple, introduced in his hand the new building, and then, from the throne, he said:—The new building is now ready for use.

Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge, Massachusetts, University, has discovered the star Lira, this being the first attempt of the kind which has succeeded. This experiment is regarded as the prelude to important astronomical discoveries.

M. Sibri, a well known French Savant, and member of the Institute of France, and a Professor, has been tried, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment, for stealing valuable manuscripts and books from the public Libraries of France. What has got into the Professors?

The British Government has entered upon a most gigantic scheme with the West India Mail Company, where, by one of the finest steam fleets in the world, will shortly be running from Southampton to the West Indies and Brazil every two weeks. The present fleet of the West India Company consists of thirteen ships, ten of which are 1,800 tons, five others, of the first class, from 2,000 to 3,000 tons burden, and engines of 300 h. p. power are to be added together with a number of smaller ones. This fleet will be a splendid one, of no less than twenty-five steam ships, and it is contemplated at some future day to increase them, and have a line running to the Cape of Good Hope. This undertaking will be a huge steam bridge thrown across the ocean from Southampton to Panama. The *Star of America* highly eulogizes John Bull, in this respect, for his enterprise, and liberal and far-sighted views.

Professor Faraday was the first who discovered that pure ice contained no air, and after that Prof. Donner, of Breslau, discovered that water free from air, did not boil until its temperature was raised to 340 degrees, and then it boiled out all at once. If pure ice, free from air, is placed in a small flask of oil, and set over a spirit lamp, it will explode when heated to 340 degrees. There are but recent discoveries, and may it not be, that under a pressure in a steam boiler, the whole air is expelled, the water heated to 340 degrees, and the result an explosion?—May this not account, sufficiently, for a great number of inexplicable explosions of boilers?

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Niagara* arrived at this port on Wednesday morning last. Below will be found the principal items of news.

Great Britain.

Trade has steadily improved in all the manufacturing districts, and commercial matters generally been more animated during the week just closed. The improvements in the cotton markets have been strikingly important, inasmuch as no great advance has not been obtained any one day this year as that which closed the market yesterday.

The condition of the manufacturing population is materially improved, as evinced by the fact that thousands of them daily visit Liverpool for recreation, amusement, and change of air. Their appearance denotes peace, plenty, and contentment.

The House of Commons was occupied in discussing the right of Baron Lionel de Rothschild to take his seat in the house, after having been twice returned by the City of London, because he refuses to take the prescribed oaths in the usual form. The Baron has been called twice or thrice to the bar, when the three oaths of fidelity, supremacy, and abjuration have been tendered to him. The two first contain nothing at which the Baron's conscience revolts. The last oath, which requires to be sworn on "the true faith of a Christian," he cannot afford to subscribe to, and thus the question rests at present.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed, containing an estimate of the expense of erecting a monument to Sir R. Peel. The estimated expense is £3,250, and will be voted by the House of Commons. There is no foundation for the report that the Vice-Chancellor of England will refuse from his duties.

Her Majesty has determined to prorogue parliament on Monday, and that, consequently, the adjournment may be expected to take place on the 29th of August, which is named for the departure of the Court for Scotland.

Sir R. Peel has taken his seat in Tamworth. Marlborough House has been settled upon the Prince of Wales.

The *John Bull* says that Sir John Cope, Holborn, and Mr. L. L. are to be raised to the Peerage.

It is said the experiment of conveying messages in a submarine cable from Dover to Calais will take place in ten days or a fortnight.

Lady Noel Byron has offered a house and twelve acres of land for a second Female Orphan Asylum at Stratton, Warwickshire.

The secretaries of the various charities of London have agreed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The posthumous poem of William Wordsworth is now published. It is entitled, "The Prelude, or Growth of a Poet's Mind, an Autobiographical Poem."

Ireland.

Great barley, &c., promise a abundant yield, the harvesting having in many places already commenced; but there is a *potato* and the potato is suffering considerably.

Police George of Cork has been again found guilty of the Dublin riots.

Mr. Vignoles is at work, under his patent, producing coke and charcoal from bog peat, near Ballinasloe. The charcoal is used for gunpowder and smelting.

British India.

The *Daily News* has received despatches from Calcutta dated June 13; and Bombay, June 20. The English Mail of 24th May reached Bantay in the singularly short space of twenty-seven days fourteen hours. The rains were late but the season promised favourably. Up to the 25th 1600 inches of rain had fallen; in one instance six inches fell in twelve hours. Sir C. Napier leaves India for England in October next. His successor has not yet been named. It was thought Sir W. Gomm would take charge of the Bombay army. Mr. R. M. Stevenson, C. E., and staff had arrived at Calcutta, and finding the proposed line of the Railway impracticable, was engaged in the survey of a new line. Capt. Newbold, a distinguished geographer, is dead. Dr. Larkworth an eminent physician, has fallen a victim to the cholera, into the nature of which disease he was at the time applying his energies. Both Upper and Lower Scinde are to have Commissioners, to be under the orders of the Lahore Commission. The Nizam dominions are again in a disturbed state. Sir G. F. Berkeley intends visiting the capital. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Mussoorie on the 5th June. Trade was at a stand still.

France.

In the National Assembly on Monday the budget of expenditure for 1851 was voted by a majority of 398 to 153.

Beautiful weather prevailed, and the harvest is said to be abundant in at least three-fourths of France. It appears, however, that nine-tenths of the farmers will, at the present price of corn, be losers—most of them will not even cover their outlay by five to ten per cent.

The *Moniteur* obtains a decree of the President conferring the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour on M. Drouyn de Lhuys for the skill and firmness displayed by him during the late negotiation relative to Greece.

New arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the Nemesis secret society. Some members of the former constituent assembly and some ex-commissioners of the provincial government are amongst the number. Five new arrests have been made at Oran, Algeria, in connection with the plot lately discovered there. Two of the parties were employees of the government.

Berlin.

On the 25th ult., after a sanguinary battle, which lasted many hours, the Danes gained a decisive victory. The Danish head-quarters are in Schleswig. The Holsteiners have evacuated Eckernforde, and dismantled their batteries. Another telegraphic despatch, dated Rendsburg, 25th, in the evening, says:—"Until ten in the morning victory was with the Schleswig-Holsteiners, when the fortune of the day changed. At half-past two in the afternoon the centre of the Schleswig-Holstein army was broken through, and it retired to Schestell, one mile north of the Eider."

Austria.

A general amnesty will, it is rumoured, be accorded to all persons condemned for taking part in the October revolts, to imprisonment, not exceeding ten years. All those condemned to longer periods will, it is said, be banished to America. The only exceptions spoken of are all the individuals implicated in the barbarous murder of the Grand Duke.

A telegraphic despatch in the *Chicago Gazette*, dated Berlin, July 29, states that Austria has rejected the German government to nominate 12 delegates to the German Diet.

Rome.

The Pope and Cardinals are critically occupied in the arrangement of the new form of municipal government.

The attempted assassination of Col. Nordenskiöld, has led to the discovery of a conspiracy of much importance.

Greece.

Despatches of the 25th ult. from Marcellus, give the following news:—"The draft of convention destined to close the difference between the English and Greek governments," was signed at Athens on the 18th of July, in presence of the representative of France. The Greek government accepted it with alacrity.

Malta.

Dates from Malta to the 24th of July, state that on that and the preceding day the rioters had assumed a most serious aspect. The attacks on the 24th amounted, in the civil population alone, to 27, and on the 25th to 22, while the deaths were about half this number. On the 24th the 14th regiment lost eight men, on the 25th six men, eight officers and at least 100 soldiers had three or four cases.