



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

No. 67.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.

April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT, having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. John's.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

FORCE OF STEAM.

We often hear persons estimating the power of steam engines as that of so many horses. but the standard is not perfect to the mind without ascertaining what is equivalent to the power of a horse. Every nineteen cubic inches of water is convertible into twenty cubic feet of steam, by a quarter of a pound of coals; and as many times twenty feet, as any given engine is capable of being driven by or of using at any one time so many horses power is there in the engine.

The calculations of different engineers however, differ somewhat on this subject.—The power of a horse is estimated as being that of five men, or sufficient to raise 33,000 lbs. a foot high in a minute. His best and most easy draught is 137 lbs at the rate of three feet four inches in a second.

Watt estimated, that a cylinder of 31 1/2 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 6 feet, 17 1/2 times in a minute, and moved by the steam produced from four bushels of coal per hour, operates with a force of forty horses. He considered one fourth of his power lost by friction, and therefore adopted as his estimate of the horse power in his engines, the strength adequate to raise 44,000 lbs. one foot in a minute.

The expansive force of steam may be instantly condensed by the application of cold water. Four ounces will reduce 200 cubic feet to 40 in one second.

One of the most warmly contested questions connected with this subject, is the superiority of steam at high or low temperatures.

In England, except at the mines, low pressure or condensing engines are universally preferred. In our own country, particularly on the Mississippi, high pressure engines are much in vogue.

In a low pressure engine, the steam is not used at its highest expansive force, and is condensed in the cylinder alternately after each stroke of the piston.

In a high pressure engine, the steam passes off after being used in the cylinder into the air, or some vessel where it is applied economically to heating water to be repumped into the boiler.

In low pressure engines, the steam is rarely worked over 12 lbs to the inch, in high pressure engines, it is commonly used at from 50 to 100 lbs. The dangers resulting from explosion are very little in one case and very great in the other.

The tubular boilers recently adopted in locomotive engines, are a contrivance that resulted from the necessity of the case, a want of room, and a necessity for large quantities of steam. There is at present a series of valuable experiments going on as to the best sizes of tubes, the best method of construction, their best position, vertical and horizontal, and the best method of using them, either for hot air or water. The principal difficulty has occurred in securing them from the effects of contracting and expanding, or in other words in making them tight. They are entirely free from danger, no accident having as yet occurred from their use. On our railroads they sustain ordinarily a pressure of steam of from 50 to 70 lbs.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

THE ANSWER OF THE CONFERENCE TO AN ADDRESS RECEIVED August 1st., 1835.

TO MR GEORGE COCKMAN.

SIR,—The "Address to the Methodist Conference assembled in Sheffield," dated August 1st, 1835, professing to proceed "from a numerous meeting of Wesleyan Delegates," and signed "George Cockman, Chairman, Ralph Grindrod, Secretary, has been read to the Conference, who have directed me, as their President, to return the following answer:

It is with the greatest surprise that the conference have listened to a statement in the address, that the persons described are "Wesleyan Delegates," and are "commissioned by a vast number, comprising tens

of thousands of members of societies."—This surprise is founded on the fact that no information has yet reached the conference, from any quarter, to justify the belief that any considerable number of our societies have either wished for or concurred in the appointment of delegates to any such meeting. Indeed not a single circuit or society, nor even any one collective body of trustees in the whole kingdom, has announced to the conference its mission of any individual or individuals for purposes so irregular and unconstitutional: so that the delegation or commission, if it have really taken place to anything like the extent asserted in the address, (which is a matter quite unproved, must at all events, be allowed to have been accomplished by means the reverse of those which are fair, open, and manly, and to come before the connexion in a character singularly unauthenticated and equivocal.

2. But even if this mighty objection to the statement of the "address" as to Wesleyan delegates could be removed, there is another which the conference considers to be altogether insurmountable. It is founded on the broad and obvious principle of Methodism, and indeed of society in general whether civil or religious, that such a plan of confederated delegations as that to which this address appears to refer, designed to interrupt or supersede, or intimidate the regular jurisdictions of our community, is calculated to subvert the purposes of agitation and faction, but can never consist with the maintenance of Christian order, edification and peace.

3. The conference are constrained, on a calm review of various circumstances, to entertain the conviction, that the meeting from which the address has emanated, instead of being, as it is delusively termed, a meeting of Wesleyan delegates, is in reality an adjourned meeting of the body of persons calling themselves "The Grand Central Association" of which a provisional meeting" was held in Manchester in the month of April last. This conviction is confirmed by the notorious facts, that the Manchester meeting in April formally resolved and agreed, that an adjourned meeting of delegates connected with it should be procured and assembled in Sheffield at this very period; and that of the placards and other advertisements published on this occasion, some expressly speak of an "adjourned meeting" of the said Association, and others, though professing to call an "adjourned meeting of Wesleyan delegates," are as expressly stated to be issued by "the central committee of the Association." The last mentioned advertisements were signed by "William Smith" and "William Wood," the chairman and Secretary of the Association's committee; and the very address now under consideration bears the signatures of the chairman and secretary of the provisional meeting of the Association held in Manchester. It is therefore clear to the conference, that this address is in truth a communication however disguised, from the "Grand Central Association" itself or from persons who by attending its meetings, and other unequivocal tokens of sympathy and encouragement, are virtually identified with, and responsible for, the projects and proceedings of that Association.

4. Taking this view of the origin and character of the present address, the conference deems it due in christian simplicity and candour to announce at once its deliberate and unalterable resolution, not to hold any intercourse with the said "Grand central Association," or with any other meeting however denominated, into which persons who continue to be leading and active members of that confederacy shall be notoriously admitted, and receive approbation and sanction.

That Association was avowedly formed on principles which we deem to be subversive of the essential constitution of Wesleyan Methodism. It has, in the meeting at Manchester, and elsewhere, openly fraternized with various persons belonging to parties who have for a number of years ceased to have any connexion with our body, and are distinguished by the violence and injustice of their attacks on its numbers and its system.

It has adopted a regular scheme and course of "Agitation," in disgraceful imitation of certain political proceedings; by public meetings and other means of disturbance, to the ultimate divisions of our societies and to the great annoyance and discomfort of those of our flocks who are desirous to live in peace and godly quietness. It has most wickedly, though happily with little effect, endeavoured to injure the public funds of the connexion, and thus, by persuading those who hearkened to its counsels to "stop the supplies," has placed itself in practical hostility to those great Institutions of Piety and Mercy both at home and abroad, to the promotion of which the funds are devoted. It has, by various publications attacked in the most unmeasured and bitter language, that system, which alone can with any truth, or honesty be designated as Wesleyan Methodism, and advocated the substitution for it of other and widely different plans of ecclesiastical government and discipline, plans which are subversive of the scriptural rights of the Christian Ministry, and inconsistent with the pure and faithful discharge of the functions of the pastoral office; plans which, therefore, are not Wesleyan Methodism, and which it can only serve the purposes of delusion or self-deception to miscall by that honoured name. It has both in mixed meetings, and by means of the press carried on and encouraged a regular course of slander and calumny, directed against the conference and its members, in reckless violation of the requirements of truth, of piety, or brotherly kindness, and even of common decency itself; and is identified with a system of periodical vituperation and abuse, such as never before assailed a body of Christian Ministers and Pastors, on the part of the persons still strangely professing, for the most part, to desire religious communion with the very men whom they habitually revile, and hold up to public reprobation and scorn.

5. While the Conference, in the fear of God, announce their firm resolution on this subject, and are persuaded that it will have the cordial approbation of the great mass of our societies,—and especially those whose standing, piety, intelligence and active support of Methodism best entitle their opinions on such topics to respectful consideration, they feel it also due to their beloved flocks in general, to those among the dissatisfied portions of their societies, whom they willingly consider rather as the deluded and misled, than as the deluders and misleaders of the party, and to their own sincere and long cherished sentiments of what is right and fitting, to make the following declaration: viz., That it is their intention to take into their most affectionate and careful consideration, partly at this conference, as far as time can be found for such a task, when the indispensable business of their session shall have been transacted, and partly at the earliest subsequent opportunity, some of the most material of those subjects of discipline which have of late excited the attention of the connexion. They will engage in this work not for the purpose of making any one of those revolutionary changes which the Association has demanded or of abandoning any of those vital and important principles of pastoral administration which are embodied in Wesleyan Methodism, as now generally understood and exercised among us; but in order to carry out the principles already recognized into yet more extensive and satisfactory operation, especially in financial affairs of the connexion, and to provide if possible, additional guards and securities for our people, in reference to the calm and temperate exercise of those scriptural powers which belong of right to the Pastoral office, and are essential to the faithful discharge of its salutary and divinely appointed functions.

6. The conference also is most happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that, while decidedly opposed to the recognition of any divisive and agitating Association or confederacy whatsoever, they are at all times ready to receive with the most respectful attention, the friendly communications and suggestions of any member of their societies, (if unconnected with the