

different kinds, according to the degrees of fineness. The wool is then dyed, after which it passes through the "picker." From the picker it is taken successively to the carding, spinning, dressing, and weaving rooms. The cloth is then "burled," as it is called, by which is meant a careful removal of all imperfect threads, and the next processes are those of scouring and fulling. At this stage of the manufacture, the cloth is applied to the "gig" or napping machine, by which the nap is raised, after which it is shorn, passing through the shearing machine from ten to sixteen times. The fine gloss of the cloth is then put upon it by steam, and after another careful examination by the "liners," it is marked, pressed, measured, done up in papers, boxed, and sent to Boston. This Mill is built of brick and granite, it is seven stories high, one hundred and fifty-eight feet long, and forty-six feet wide. The quantity of broad-cloth and cassimeres annually made at this establishment, is about one hundred and fourteen thousand yards of the former, and six hundred and twenty thousand yards of the latter. Some of the yearly expenses attending this are as follows; logwood, six thousand dollars; indigo, twenty-two thousand dollars; glue, five thousand dollars; soap, eight thousand dollars; packing boxes, one thousand six hundred dollars; wrapping paper, one thousand dollars. Sales of cloth have amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The whole importation of cassimeres from England to the United States, in 1844, was seven thousand pieces, while at this Mill alone, in that year there was manufactured more than twenty thousand pieces. The Carpet Mill of the Lowell Manufacturing Company is the only one in the City. The wool that is here used is all imported from South America or the Mediterranean. The domestic wools are not coarse enough for this manufacture. At this Mill is worked up annually, two thousand bales, averaging one thousand pounds of unwashed wool to the bale. In the manufacture, the first process is the washing and "barring" of the wool. The barring is thoroughly and expeditiously done by a machine, which was invented by a Lowell mechanic, and which has been patented both in this country and in England. The wool is then taken to the combing machine, in order to separate the long fibres of the wool from the short. From the former the worsted yarn is made for the warp. The separation of the long fibres of the wool for manufacturing was first in Worstead, a market town in the County of Norfolk, England, and hence the name applied to yarn thus made. The short fibres of the wool, technically called the "Noils" are spun into filling, by the common carding and spinning process. No machine can more effectually and perfectly answer its end than this combing machine. Superintended by a female operative who is assisted by a boy and girl, it does the work of many men, and does it better than it could be done by hand. As soon as the yarn is cleaned and dyed it is ready for the power loom. No description of this remarkable machine can I give you, nor are its operations often understood by those who see them. Placed in a lofty room, built expressly for its use, and supplied with warp and filling yarn, it turns out twenty-five yards per day of ingrain carpeting, of any design and any colours which may be preferred. It requires the superintendence only of a young woman, who is notified by a bell, which the machine itself rings, of any imperfection of its work. Fifty of these looms are in constant operation in the only Mill in the world for power-loom carpet weaving. Carpets so woven are firmer, much better, and have a truer selvedge than those woven by hand. By the power loom, a young woman easily does the work, which, by the hand process, required the hand labour of three men. In this Mill there is made three hundred thousand yards of carpeting per year. There are also twenty-five hands employed making rugs, who average twenty-five per day. America is fast becoming a great manufacturing country, and bids fair to outstrip old England. So to give you at a glance a view of a Lowell factory, you must suppose yourself on the banks of the Merrimack river, along the side of which winds a beautiful canal, with elegant side walks shaded with trees, behind which stands a row of Mills, numbering, on different corporations, from two to five. A short distance from these, are long blocks of brick boarding houses containing a sufficient number of tenements to accommodate the operatives employed by the Corporation. Between the boarding houses and the Mills is a line of a one story brick building, containing the counting house, superintendent's room, clerk's and store rooms. The Mill yard is so surrounded by enclosures, that the only access is through the counting house, in full view of those whose business it is to see that no improper persons intrude themselves upon the premises. Thus the superintendent, from his room, has the whole of the Corporation under his eye. On the other side are the boarding-houses, all of which are under his care, and are rented only to known and approved tenants: on the other side are the Mills, in each room of which he has stationed some carefully selected overseer, who is held responsible for the work, good order, and proper management of his room. Within the yard, also, are repair shops, each department

of which, whether of iron, leather, or wood, has its head overseer. There is a superintendent of the yard, who with a number of men under his care, has charge of all the out-door work of the establishment. There is a head watchman, having oversight of the night watch, who are required to pass through every room in the Mills a prescribed number of times every night. This, then, is the little world over which the superintendent presides, and so ends my account of the Lowell factories.

P. TOCQUE.
Lowell, Mass., U. S., May 22nd, 1856.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and entrust us in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 13, 1856.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The Canadian Conference commenced its sittings at Brockville, C. W., on Wednesday the 5th June, and closed on Thursday evening, the 13th. We gather the following items from the Toronto *Christian Guardian*. About ninety Ministers were present. The Rev. M. RICHY D. D. President.—The Rev. A. HULBERT was elected Secretary—the Rev. Anson Green, Book-Steward—the Rev. G. R. SANDERSON, Editor of the *Guardian*. Among the visitors to the Conference were the venerable Dr. BANGS, who at the last General Conference of the M. E. Church, (U. S.) was appointed Representative to the Conference in Canada, and our old friend the Rev. C. CHURCHILL, of Quebec. Fifteen young men were received into full Connexion and ordained, and five candidates for the Ministry were received on trial. The Connexion funds were in a prosperous state. Under the efficient management of the Rev. E. WOOD, late Chairman of the New Brunswick District, and at present General Superintendent of the Missions in Western Canada, the Missionary department of the Church, has prospered abundantly. The increase of the funds on the different districts was found to be about *Five hundred-and-fifty pounds* more than the preceding year. The Missions were never more prosperous; and the support they receive from a liberal body of members and friends is yearly on the advance. After removals, withdrawals, expulsions, &c., had been deducted, a net increase of *seven hundred and seventy-four* members was reported. God is thus blessing our brethren in Canada and crowning their labours with success. The Rev. Dr. RYERSON was unanimously appointed Representative to the next English Conference. The Rev. Dr. RICHY, by re-appointment of the British Conference, continues President the present year, but much regret was felt at the prospect of not longer enjoying his services in that capacity, the state of his health rendering a year's cessation from anxiety and toil necessary. The Rev. J. RYERSON is appointed Co-Delegate. Rev. S. D. RICE is stationed at Kingston, and is Chairman of the Kingston District. The character of the entire Session is thus described in the Address to the British Conference:—

Our present Confidential Session has

been marked by a more than ordinaryunction of the Holy Spirit; so much so, that with scarcely an exception, our successive daily sittings have proved means of spiritual grace, as well as means of transacting ecclesiastical business. The Lord God is indeed among us; we are one in heart and in aim, one in faith, in prayer and in labour; and we verily believe the Lord and his Spirit will go forth with us, qualifying us for, and giving us great prosperity in, our work."

REV. DR. BANGS AT THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

As stated in a previous article, the Rev. Dr. BANGS appeared at the Canadian Conference as the Representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States. The *Guardian* says,—"Dr. B. is a fine specimen of a good old Methodist Preacher. His appearance is prepossessing, and his address easy and gentlemanly. * * Dr. B. addressed the Conference in a very animated strain for some time." We subjoin an extract from his Address, containing interesting statistical information, and abounding in sound sense, wise, and pious counsels, which cannot fail to be useful to us, both Ministers and people, as a branch of the Wesleyan Church, in the lower Provinces.

"It is now about 111 years since this fruitful tree (Methodism) was planted in a prolific soil by the hand of the immortal Wesley. Being watered with the dews of heaven, and cultivated and pruned by himself, his coadjutors and his sons in the Gospel, it has not only taken deep root, but its branches have shot forth in every direction, so that they now extend to the four quarters of the globe, and not among the least flourishing is this in the two Canadas.

"You will excuse me, sir, if I advert to a few items in my personal history in relation to the commencement and progress of Methodism in this country. This was my spiritual birth-place. It was here that I commenced my ministry a little over forty-nine years since, under the fostering care of my venerable father in the Gospel, the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, who is now present with us, and who lives in a green old age to adorn that Gospel which he has preached for upwards of 53 years. I remember well the time and the circumstances under which I commenced my feeble labours, and the trials through which I passed in those days of my childhood, when the woodman's axe and the preacher's voice were heard almost simultaneously—when the hardy pioneer of Methodism followed the immigrant into his lonely retreat—carried proffer on his horse, tied him to a sapling in the night because there was neither a barn to shelter him nor a pasture to feed him—when we used to eat, preach, and sleep in the same room in the log hut of the settler—when at other times in the groves, in barns, or log school houses, we held our meetings and slept under the foliage of the trees when night overtook us in our travels through the wilderness.

"These things are mentioned not with a view to augment our sufferings, nor to enhance our virtues, for indeed they are nothing in comparison to what many others have endured and exhibited in the cause of Christ; but they are adverted to simply with a view to excite our gratitude to God for what he has wrought, by contrasting our present prosperous state and high advantages with our former feebleness and the difficulties with which we had to contend. And how great the contrast!

"At that time the Methodists did not amount to much over 200,000, all told, in Europe and America. Now they number, including those who have seceded from us, but still hold fast our cardinal doctrines, to nearly 2,000,000, besides the millions who have already gone to glory.

"At that time there were only about 1,200 found in Canada. Now there are about 25,000 belonging to your body, exclusive of those who have seceded from you. And all this has been accomplished in about 50 years. Have we not therefore abundant cause of gratitude to God for his abounding grace towards us as a people!

"When I commenced my ministry I was in my 23rd year. I have now just entered my 73rd year. It will therefore be 50 years next September since I entered the itinerancy under the Presiding-Eldership of the Rev. Joseph Jewell, and as a colleague with my esteemed father in the Gospel, Rev. Joseph Sawyer, on the Niagara Circuit; and in the month of December of the same year I was sent to

form a new Circuit on what was then called Long Point, including Burford, Oxford, and several other towns and settlements. Here God gave me the most tokens of his approbation by the conversion of a number of sinners as seals to my ministry.

"How has God enlarged our borders since that time? There were then only about 73,000 in the United States. Now, including the North and the South—and I am mortified to be compelled to make this distinction, as indicating two separate branches of the same Church—there are upwards of 1,000,000, and as I have before said, throughout the world there are nearly 2,000,000 including of course the 25,000, the pastors of whom I now have the pleasure of addressing.

"And what more shall I say? Will you allow me, sir, to add a few words of admonition and advice. If we would secure the continuance of God's blessing—the blessing which He bestowed upon our fathers in the Gospel—we must imitate their spirit and their practice. What was that spirit? They were deeply imbued with the Spirit of Christ. They commenced with the spirit of revival. Methodism was begotten, fostered, and grew up under the influence of the spirit of revival. If therefore we would perpetuate its prosperity we must cultivate this same spirit of revival, aiming to promote it by every possible means, urging ourselves on, and pressing our people forward after entire sanctification of soul and body to God. This doctrine of entire sanctification was that which, above all others, distinguished Wesley among his contemporaries in the ministry, and has been the distinguishing characteristic of Methodism from his to our day. If we would therefore have the mantle of Wesley, of Asbury, and of the many other fathers in our Israel, who have been carried in chariots of fire to heaven, fall on us, we must make their motto ours, namely, HOLINESS TO THE LORD. To secure this we must imitate their practice—of self-denial—of persevering diligence—of entire consecration of soul and body to God—using all those appliances within our reach to diffuse purity of heart and holiness of life all around about us."

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

(Circular.)

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—Through the abundant mercy of God, we are assembled once more in our Annual District Meeting; and embrace the opportunity it affords us of communicating with you, on subjects, in which the interests of our beloved Zion are involved. The Ecclesiastical Year just now closed has been one of great peace and spiritual prosperity; and although one of our number has been removed by death, "Our loss is his infinite gain." Having ceased from his labours, and entered into his rest, he is now "with the Lord, which is far better." It affords us the highest gratification to inform you that the Lord has revived his work on several Circuits; the word has had free course, and has been glorified of a truth. God has honoured the ministry of his servants in a most encouraging manner; and this is one of the reasons that induce us to address you on this occasion, and solicit your attention to the following subjects.

After much, and serious deliberation, we are of opinion that the introduction of our financial polity would contribute very much to the extension of our work, and the more efficient cultivation of the field which the Lord of the harvest has assigned to us. "We covet no man's silver, or gold;" we want not yours, but you. But we cannot refrain from saying, that a good deal of the monetary embarrassments, under which some of our Circuits labour, is to be attributed, to the very partial manner, in which class and ticket money is paid. We are glad to witness a growing improvement in this respect, and indulge a hope, that when we next have the pleasure to address you, a legitimate and material increase of our circuit receipts, will be a subject for our mutual congratulation.

We are persuaded, beloved brethren, that a due and proper regard to this department of our polity, will be attended with the most beneficial results. In the Cities and Towns, the payment of "Class and Ticket money" has been long established; in some of the principal country circuits this practice has been recently adopted, and with great effect; and if all the circuits enter heartily into this movement, it will become a general and popular usage throughout the whole District. These subjects will be brought before you by your respected ministers, and as soon as possible, after their return to their respective circuits.

We are, beloved brethren,

Yours in the Gospel of Christ—

For the District Meeting,

ROBERT COOPER

German Street, St John, N. B.

June 1, 1856

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN BERMUDA.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Bermuda Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at St. George's on the 5th inst. by adjournment at Hamilton, on the 6th. The meetings were opened with the solemn exercises:—after which the Governor who had kindly consented to co-sponsor the business, were called to the Chair; Higgs Esq., presided at St. George's; A. T. Deane Esq., at Hamilton. The dresses delivered from the Chair at meeting, exhibited in a forcible manner high concern and value of the great missionary work.

The Rev. J. B. Brownell, Superintendent of the Missions in these Islands, read an abstract of the Local Report at each Meeting, and sundry Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

On both occasions many interesting speeches were delivered in advocacy of the cause of Missions and urgent appeals for greater exertion to raise the necessary means to send out Ministers to remote parts of the world where ignorance, superstition, and cannibalism were daily rife.

We cannot omit to notice here that the Ministers and other Gentlemen who occupied the platform was that highly venerated Minister the Rev. J. HONNE, who recently returned to the scene of his labours after an absence of 18 years. profound respect which this Divine had from his connexion with the Wesleyan Church in these Islands, was abundantly testified by the whole Congregation who made his appearance to address the meeting—which he did in his usual happy manner. In the course of his remarks he alluded to a recent grant which the Colonial Legislature had made in aid of the support of the Wesleyan Ministers in these Islands.

Hearty expressing (in common with speakers) thanks for the liberality of the Legislature—he remarked that this should not have the effect of causing who had hitherto contributed to the cause to withhold assistance, because support was as much needed now as at the grant from the Colony would prevent a corresponding amount drawn from the Parent Society towards maintenance of the Ministers labouring and that every farthing that was raised by Contribution and Donations in these Islands was remitted to England solely for the purpose of aiding the funds set apart for tending the Gospel to the Heathen of the Globe. He also alluded in pleasing terms to that Christian unit ought to prevail among the Ministers of the one Saviour—whose all professed to follow. In other words had witnessed and participated in such and Bermuda should not be behind that important respect.—*Bermudian*.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE—NEWFOUNDR.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE OF A WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Yesterday, June 14th, according to previous announcement the foundation, corner stone of the edifice to be erected by the Wesleyans of Harbour Grace future place of Divine Worship. Anticipation had been indulged that Mr. WILLIAMS of St. John's would undertake this pleasing duty, but engagements prevented, and in consequence that part of the ceremonial was performed by the Rev. Mr. SHENSTONE, who read the same in the usual form and closing the formula by adding the "Glory to God in the highest, and peace and good will towards men."

God save the Queen." After the reading of a copy of the documents, deposited at the four transcript of which I furnish at foot Rev. Mr. NORRIS of Carbonear, W. E. SHENSTONE standing on the station Stone delivered an address, although brief, it is proper to observe comprehensive in its statements and cant in its allusions, and was also distinguished by true catholicity of sentiment.

The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance at the ceremony was large.