ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH WELCOME.

Oh! say what is death in its *welcomest* hour?—
I have heard of it withering beauty's bright flower,
And scattering its leaves in the sepulchre's shade,
Though I thought that its bloom was too bright to fade.

I have heard of it suddenly grasping the gay
In the midst of their mirth; and seize as its prey
The infant of days with no guilt on its brow,
And the tott'ring old man, with his locks of snow.

But though mine is the spirit which pants to be free,
There nought in *this* death which seems *welcome* to me.—
—I'd be the faithful veteran,
Who, having fought beneath the cross,
A martyr in the christian cause,
Awaits the guerdon of this toil,
In Jesu's all approving smile.—
And then at length my race being run,
My final hour should sweetly come,
Not cloth'd with terror or in gloom,
But *welcome*!—glory's starry crown
In prospect!—comfort's softest down
My pillow—mercy's soothing balm
My cordial—Jesu's powerful arm
In death my guard and firm support!
And oh! the rapture of the thought,
Straight from the bed of victory,
To enter into bliss!
Oh! may it be my lot to see
A death-bed hour like this:
Then land on that eternal shore,
And in the bowers of Paradise
Through unceasing grades of glory rise
For evermore!

△

LINES

ON MISS J——'S BIRTH-DAY.

You tell me 'tis your birth-day; may it be
From sighs and sadness free:
And as it oft returns, may each appear
More gladsome every year.
And may you in this early stage of life,
Though fit to be a wife:
Perceive that other pleasures may be found
Than being in fetters bound.
Pleasures that are unfettered of themselves,
Light, airy elves.
What may those pleasures be? Good thoughts they are
As good as you are fair,
Thoughts both of God and heaven; nay, do not smile
God sees us all the while.
And if you be obedient to his will,
Sure he will love you still.
And when your last birth-day arrives—it must
For we shall all be dust—
He'll take your raptur'd spirit into bliss,—
Jesu died for this! K.

Mr. Editor—The above lines are under no particular obligations to the Muses,—but, if they suggest a good sentiment, may, perhaps, be thought worthy of insertion in the 'Wesleyan'

SCIENTIFIC.

PNEUMATIC POWER.

[The various improvements which are being made at the present moment in the different departments of science, cannot be regarded by any one with indifference. The following account of a new and simple application of Pneumatic Power, transferrable to all situations and under any ordinary circumstances, is selected from the British and Foreign Review, from an able article on the "Prospective changes in Mechanics." The simplicity of the agents employed, namely, water and air, present an interesting contrast to the fearful consequences of an incautious use or application of the power of Steam, as illustrated by the late accidents in the States. The following is the *modus operandi*, with its advantages and results, as taken from the work alluded to.]

"We may now advert generally to, at least, one great alteration which will be the first step to the change we contemplate. *It is the application of power without reference to locality.* Now our manufactories are, for the most part, erected where coals are to be cheaply and readily obtained, as they constitute at present the means of obtaining power. Thus thousands and tens of thousands of human beings are crowded together in narrow streets and alleys, canopied, not by the sky, but by clouds of smoke and deleterious gasses. When masses are so congregated, the heterogeneous collection are more difficult to bring under municipal regulations, and more difficult to civilize by moral and religious instruction, while greater facilities for vice are afforded. The necessity of manufactories being localized once destroyed, and a new era must commence. Two methods now exist which will gradually effect the change. One is perfected and in operation; the other as yet in embryo, but so far advanced that the result may be looked on as certain. We will briefly decribe the former, first in general terms, then in detail. The general term is, the method of TRANSFERRING POWER. The greater the distance it is transferred, the more perfect will be its action. It can be subdivided as numerously as the gas which illuminates our streets. It is inodorous, innocuous, not perceptibly affected by cold or heat; it will neither burn, explode, rust, nor corrode; it may be conveyed from the same source, so as to be made to forge an anchor which will hold the largest ship, or to fabricate the finest lace. The ocean tide—the current of a river—a mountain torrent—may be made a source of power producing effects in exact proportion to the original velocity or weight. Any primary power, whether fire, water, or wind, may be transferred with unerring certainty. We may live to see the waters of the Humber working the machinery of Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, and the power of the Mersey conveyed by the side of the railway to perform the same labour at Manchester and the neighbouring districts. We may, and blessed be the day! live to see our pyramids of manufactories with their living masses, converted into villages and systems of domestic industry, where the parent may work his loom, aided by his child, and yet the whole be under superintendence and regulation; and where even the quantity of power used will be unerringly registered, and consequently the quantity of which has been done exactly known; where, instead of an atmosphere loaded with smoke, steam and effluvia, may be forever seen the clear vault of heaven; where, instead of polluted alleys and streets, never free from dirt and disease, gardens may smile and afford a useful and intellectual occupation for the operative after the labour of the day.

"We may now venture to describe, as simply as we can, the modus operandi. Suppose a torrent of water in an almost inaccessible mountain, several miles from a spot admirably calculated for establishing a manufactory. If the torrent be made to work, by means of a water-wheel, exhausting pumps, which draw out the air from an air-tight tube made of iron, or any material which will remain air-tight, and bear at the utmost fifteen pounds external pressure on the square inch, it is clear that if the other end of the tube is connected with the slides of an engine, but one side of the piston in the engine would be exhausted of the air in it; if the air is allowed to enter on the other side, it is evident, if the vacuum be perfect, that there would be the pressure of fifteen pounds on the square inch of the area of the piston; as the vacuum never is complete, make the calculation at two thirds, or ten pounds effective pressure, the position of the slides changing, in the usual way, the reciprocating action ensues as in a steam engine. It is working with air instead of steam, and which air is exhausted through a tube at any distance, and carried either above or under ground, as most convenient so that it be kept only air-tight. The friction of *attenuating* air, though trifling must be considered. It must be always kept in mind that no power is or can be gained; it is only transferred, and that with