

of the Lord's followers are for a time only. Christ will shed light on their hearts. (Hear, hear.) They cannot be apostatized from Christ, before they come confirmed opponents of the great cause. (Repeated plaudits.) We God, that every vestige of prejudice, and cloud of mistake, which makes any one of our followers an opponent, less or more, cause, may be dissipated. For we know as the true light shineth, as the hallowing of heaven descend, and as the shadow of Christ comes over each of them, they row allegiance to the cause like us, they ate us in zeal and in effort, and "crown our Lord of all." (Applause.) Let us have the "love of God shed abroad in every heart," and we shall see a friend in every man, and child. I do rejoice that the child have taken it up. In my own Circuit last summer, our children have raised about £70 for Juvenile Offering. (Applause.) The zeal which many of them went about their work, honourable to Methodism; for that zeal was indeed. (Hear, hear.) But I beg pardon occupying so much of your time. I can only say that I have been led to make these remarks on principles, because ever since I landed in this, I have felt that we were standing on a rock, under the banner of the King of Kings, and all opposition to this cause must be just like which is offered by the pebble which meets ocean wave as it comes with the swelling. (Repeated plaudits.) I feel that all opposition to this cause must be just like the cloud, that flits upon the mountain-side, in the rising sun. (More applause.) God with us! God is with us, I say. (Great plaudits.) But not one vaunting word shall I utter. I am in my place. And I believe the directors of this great Missionary Society, and those who are most zealous in supporting it, lie deep in the dust. (Hear, hear.) Not unto us, but unto thee, O Emmanuel, be the glory and the glory of every atom of success, for which we give thanks this day! (Applause.) With these remarks I beg to second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting, and it was agreed to unanimously.

(To be Continued.)

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Central America.

That Central America possesses inherently the essentials to attract a dense and vigorous population, is a fact that has rarely been doubted by those Europeans or Americans who have visited the country, and all the publications before us tend to confirm it. The researches of Dr. Stephens showed that it had been largely occupied by an aboriginal race of a remarkable character, and the size of its towns and its architectural remains give evidence of comparative prosperity under the old Spanish dominion. Even the principal city of Nicaragua, was formerly noted for its opulence, and once contained 50,000 inhabitants, who were among the most peaceful and industrious people in the country; while it has now, it is said by Mr. Bay, not more than one-third of that number. And half the place is in ruins. This is simply owing to the wretched revolutionary contests that have gone on without intermission since the declaration of independence. If the reign of peace were established, the progress of the country, apart from the effects of a large European immigration, would of itself be steady and considerable.

With regard to health, the varied productions of Central America give the best evidence that whenever the country shall be opened up by roads and steam-boats, and all the locomotive appliances of modern science, there will be no condition of person who may not, by ordinary attention to the natural laws, enjoy his constitution all the physical power of which his constitution is capable. On the banks of the St. Juan, and in other parts of Nicaragua, there are elevations that would afford the most beneficial sites for farms and residences; while in Costa Rica, San Salvador, and indeed in all the states, table lands more or less abundant, where any condition of climate may be obtained in a few hours. In Guatemala may be seen fields of wheat and peach trees, and large districts resembling the finest part of England on a magnificent scale. Valuable mineral and thermal springs are likewise distributed over the various localities, and there are other adjuncts of a creative kind, which may possibly be found to yield extensive results, and to present even a temptation to some classes of invalids. Amongst these is an animal called the *manatee*, between a quadruped and a fish, about ten feet long, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., affording excellent food, and possessing a medicinal quality apparently analogous to the cod-liver oil, it being alleged to be strikingly effectual as a speedy cure for scorbutic or scrofulous disorders.

In point of natural riches, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have usually been spoken of amongst

the various States as possessing the most abundant resources. In the plain of Nicaragua the fields are covered with high grass, studded with noble trees and herds of cattle. Cocoa, indigo, rice, Indian corn, bananas, and cotton, are here produced, and mahogany, cedar, and pine abound in the forests. On the eastern side of the lake there are cattle farms on which are herds of from 10,000 to 40,000 oxen, bulls, and cows. Horses and mules are bred for riding and for burden. Sheep are reared in the upper plains, and swine are kept for flesh. A planter from one of the West India Islands stated his conviction, in reference to the district round Lake Leon, that provided he could get the same amount of labour, he could manufacture sugar at one-fourth its cost in the West Indies. At present it is sold in Nicaragua for three halfpence per pound. Each bank of the San Juan is covered with valuable wood, of all sizes and descriptions, and the land is of prodigious fertility. With regard to the mining wealth of Nicaragua, Mr. Byam made some interesting observations. Amongst the numerous products which Mr. Bay points out as offering temptations to the cultivator, are fruits of various kinds, indigo, and the mulberry for silkworms. Agricultural implements are almost wholly wanting. The hoe and the machete are the only substitutes for the plough, the harrow, the scythe, the sickle. From the difficulty of transit to the markets, a good bullock is only worth from four to six dollars. — *Bridged from the Westminster Review.*

Influence of Colds on Health.

A week or two since we addressed a pretty long article to our readers, under the chilling title of Colds. A portion of those remarks were taken from the American Phrenological Journal, the editors of which have often expressed the opinion that colds were one of two of the most prolific causes of human diseases and premature death. Thus let a person be predisposed ever so much to consumption, as long as he can keep from taking cold his consumptive tendency will lie dormant till he is old; yet even those of sound lungs often induce this disease by severe and repeated colds. Those who are afflicted themselves with rheumatism, if they can keep from taking colds, get along comfortably; but the moment they get a cold, rheumatic pains torture them in exact proportion to its severity and duration. Those whose decayed teeth ache, at times, suffer only when they have taken a cold, and to break up that cold is to kill such a toothache. Consumption of the bowels, and all its evils, are aggravated by colds. So are palpitations of the heart, indigestion, boils, and sores, in fact every species of disease. And what are the various forms of fevers but colds? No fever ever yet occurred not induced directly by a severe cold. Not but that other causes of fever exist. Indeed, fevers are kindled by nature to burn up morbid matters in the system, and are friends to life, and hence should not be broken up; yet as long as the pores are kept open, such morbid matter is unloaded about as fast as it accumulates, whereas just as soon as this avenue of escape is closed by colds—and in what else do colds consist but in closing such an avenue?—this morbid matter accumulates to such a degree as to essentially interfere with, if not destroy, the life-power which kindles up this fever-fire to burn up this rubbish. Fevers always greatly increase the respiration, or amount of air and of course oxygen inhaled, which is another proof of this theory. What does the oxygen we inhale do but combine with the carbon elaborated by the stomach? Nothing whatever. Of course, whatever increases the supply of oxygen, thereby proportionately enhances the consumption of carbon, which fevers do. As the editors give it as their theory of disease that almost all forms of disease are consequent on the superabundance of carbon in the system, and hence that the two chief causes of disease are colds and over-eating—the former arresting the evacuation of this carbon through the skin, and thus overloading the system, and the latter supplying an excess of this element. — *Fitzgerald's City Item.*

Changes in the earth's Surface.

One of the most interesting discoveries of modern research, is the fact demonstrated by Lyell, Darwin and others, of the slow and continuous upheaving or depression of large tracts of land, in different parts of the world, resulting from the progress of subterranean changes. Between the latitude of the North Polar, and of a line drawn through Southern Sweden from the B. H. to the C. G. the land is gradually rising at the average rate of about four feet in a century; while below that southern limit there is a slow subsiding and gradual depression of the ground, and the land sinks to the level of the sea, and so on. From the fact that the present position of the land in South America and the great formations of the Indian and Pacific

Ocean, these geologists incline to ascribe to such gradual changes those aspects of the earth's surface which others attribute to the earthquake, the torrent, and the volcano. Mr. Lyell refers the alterations of climate in particular regions, at successive periods, to these changes, and shows how the elevation of the land above the sea between the tropics raises the mean temperature, and in higher latitudes depresses it; and hence accounts for those changes in the nature and conditions of organic life which are demonstrated by the fossil remains now laid open to our observation to have occurred after the lapse of long intervals in the same district of country. Before the formation of the tertiary strata of the earth's surface, our northern hemisphere enjoyed a tropical climate, and possessed the corresponding forms of animal and vegetable life. But a general upheaving of the land gradually produced the aspect which it now wears, and with a change of climate brought about a change in the forms of organic life. These discoveries beautifully illustrate the intimate connection of the physical sciences. — *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Bay and City of Rio Janeiro.

The bay, studded with picturesque islands, circles up, bold and beautiful, some thirty miles into the main land. The shore presents a glittering beach, which retreats into the green recesses of a deep ravine, and in there overhung by some stupendous cliff, which throws its dark shadows below. The whole bay is like a resplendent lake looking to heaven amid Alpine pinnacles. High above all scars the steep Corcovada, where plays the first blush of morn, and where the dying day lingers; while the Organ mountains, with their sharp peaks pour down the harmony of the winds. All between these lofty barriers and the quiet bay presents a forest of fantastic cones; while swinging depths of shade wave over the gladdens that leap down their sides, and make music at their base. It would seem as if some volcano had thrown up these hills in a frolic; or as if some Titanic spirit, imbued with a love of the wonderful, had been permitted to work out its conceptions in these wild shapes.

The city descends from mountain coverts to the strand of the bay, like a spreading stream, which encounters here a rolling hill and there a projecting bluff. Some of the elevations are crowned with public edifices, but no princely palace, gorgeous dome, or glittering spire, strongly arrests the eye. The architecture of man here is so inferior to that of nature, it ought to make an apology whenever it shows itself. It is like the tent of an Arab, throwing its dirty cone beneath the magnificent umbrage of the palm. It is said the genius of a people is in harmony with the scenery in the midst of which they have been reared; but here is a scenery that might almost throw sun and low over the dreams of the dead, and architecture seems enough to send even a Quaker to sleep. Such is the aspect of the city as seen from our vantage, swiping off her anchors in front of the imperial palace. A nearer view may possibly bring out some concealed beauty. But close like fashionable women, are very apt to betray their charms at the first blush. — *Rev. Walter Cotton's "Dock and Port."*

Beautiful Little Alcestry.

A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once burned me, and called me a crawling beetle." "Impossible!" exclaimed the humming bird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the butterfly, "but when you humbled me, I was a caterpillar, and let me give you a piece of advice: never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors."

EDUCATION.

The following letter by J. W. Dawson, Esq., Superintendent of Education, has been forwarded to us for publication.

Educational Meetings.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

GENTLEMEN:—The great object of the meeting of the Nova Scotia Educational Association, held at the Hotel de Ville, on the 2nd inst., was to discuss the question of the improvement of the public schools of this province. The meeting was opened by the Hon. Mr. J. W. Dawson, Esq., Superintendent of Education, who delivered an address on the subject of the improvement of the public schools. The address was well received, and was followed by a discussion of the same. The meeting closed at 10 o'clock.

every civilized country, regard this subject as one of the most important to which public attention can be directed. Many able men are devoting their energies to the acceleration of its progress, new books are constantly appearing and new methods are being devised; and even in those countries where Education has attained the highest degree of perfection, it is constantly occupying new and untried ground. In Nova Scotia we have long had the basis of a good school system, and in many districts it has been well and faithfully worked out; but in order that advancement may be regular and systematic, a more public agitation of the subject and a greater degree of concentration in the efforts of its friends, are demanded. This combination and union of Commissioners, Teachers, and the people, with each other and the Government, in the effort to make permanent and thorough improvement, is the great end to be attained by the proposed meetings.

At present the teacher, especially in country districts, is to a great extent isolated. He has little access to publications devoted to the advancement of his profession, few opportunities of enjoying intercourse with men of extensive knowledge, and still fewer of learning the improved methods which may have been introduced into other schools. He is often surrounded by parents and trustees careless of the condition of his school, taking no interest in the advancement which may be made, or perhaps unable to appreciate it; and regardless of any but the most glaring failures. All this tends to produce heartlessness and torpidity, and to reduce the business of teaching to a mere lifeless routine, tiresome to the teacher and deadening to the faculties of his pupils. The new law gives him an opportunity at least annually to meet the Commissioners and the other teachers of his district, to make known to them, and through the Superintendent, to the whole Province, any useful methods which he may have devised or adopted, the difficulties which he may have encountered and the means by which they have been surmounted, and his views on the general subject of education. He can at the same time learn the results of the experience and enquiries of other teachers, both in his and other countries. Thus all may have an opportunity of making common capital of their stock of information, of reviewing their methods of instruction and discipline, and of considering their application to pupils of different age, sex, and character.

There are teachers of extensive information, cultivated minds, and zeal in their profession to whom these meetings will afford the means of making their attainments more extensively useful than heretofore. There are many young teachers who have yet little skill or experience, and who have no opportunity other than those afforded by the schoolmaster's text-book, to learn from the experience of others. These meetings will afford them an opportunity of making their attainments more extensively useful than heretofore. There are many young teachers who have yet little skill or experience, and who have no opportunity other than those afforded by the schoolmaster's text-book, to learn from the experience of others.

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necessary to the healthy existence of any civilized society, and inseparable from the true interests of every individual, whether a parent or not. Such truths, it is hoped, may in the present summer be urged on the attention of no small part of our population.

That these ends may be attained, it is necessary that those who attend such meetings be imbued with an earnest spirit,—a sincere desire to elicit really useful practical facts and principles. Nothing in the detail of teaching should be thought too trivial for consideration, for the smallest habits or methods may have important influences on the character of a school, and of its pupils. But all controversial and digressive subjects, all personal and local differences or jealousies and all party strife should be banished, as unworthy to mingle with a subject so grave in its character, so preeminently urgent in its claims as the education of the people.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Christendom, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scripture characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Papers on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and circulation.

To the Newfoundland Brethren of the Wesleyan.

No. 4.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I spent the last week in the City of Worcester, where I had been attending the annual meeting of the "League of Universal Brotherhood." Elihu Burritt left in the last steamer for England to be in time to attend the great Bazaar, which is to be held in London about the last of May, to aid the cause of Universal Brotherhood. It is expected to be an interesting and effective demonstration. It will have quite an international character, as stalls for the sale of the various articles will be appropriated to different countries. Thus there will be English Stalls, Scottish stalls, Irish and Welsh stalls, American, French, German, and Belgium stalls. Most of the articles contributed for the American stalls, have been given by the Ladies of the "Olive Leaf Circles." "Ladies Olive Leaf Circles" have been formed in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, and America, who have opened an extensive correspondence with each other, and have thus established new ties of friendly interest and relationship. The object of these "Ladies Olive Leaf Circles" is to raise funds to circulate a little book called the "Olive Leaf" containing information on peace, in the French and German languages, as well as to open a correspondence with each other. A Colporteur is employed in France who distributes them at the rate of sixpence a thousand. I am sure you would have been delighted to have seen the beautiful pieces of embroidery and other fancy work, which the American ladies contributed to be exhibited in their stalls in London. Elihu Burritt is the bearer of these trophies of peace to the great Crystal Palace of London. I have ventured to tell them here that I thought every man, woman and child of my native land would sign the "Pledge of Universal Brotherhood." Cannot you organize a "Ladies Olive Leaf Circle" and put your lives at once in correspondence with the Ladies of England, Scotland, France, America, &c. Each lady is expected to correspond with the Ladies of other Circles.

On Wednesday morning, at Worcester, I mounted the iron horse, who pulled, snorted, and rushed away at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour. The sun like a bashful maiden hid its blushing face behind a misty cloud, which for some time obstructed the view of the picturesque and beautiful country through which the steam horse bore us. As we approached the Marlborough River, however, the mist cleared away, and piles of fiery clouds were distinctly mirrored in the water of the Marlborough river along the banks of which we now passed through smiling towns and villages, until the hot and loud steam was announced that we were approaching the Fawcett depot. I may first tell you of the statistics of the manufacturing of the city of Worcester, as I have never before seen a city in the great manufacturing of our country. Worcester, I think, has more than 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most important manufacturing cities in England. It is famous for its manufactures of iron, steel, and brass, and for its fine manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool. It is also famous for its fine manufactures of glass, and for its fine manufactures of paper, and for its fine manufactures of leather, and for its fine manufactures of wood, and for its fine manufactures of iron, steel, and brass, and for its fine manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool. It is also famous for its fine manufactures of glass, and for its fine manufactures of paper, and for its fine manufactures of leather, and for its fine manufactures of wood, and for its fine manufactures of iron, steel, and brass, and for its fine manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool.