, 1849, I find the sum of forty-six thou-
l four hundred dollars appropriated for
ent year as grants to religiously conduc-
ational establishments, besides three thou-
llars toward the support of Teachers
s, for the mutual improvement of Com-
hool Teachers, to be founded on a Chris-
is.

chusetts has ever claimed and maintain-
onorable pre-eminence in the character
ational system. The following article,
November number of the Journal of
on, exhibits the public sentiment of the
of that State on this important subject,
ht to lead to reconsideration those who
Scotia would dissociate what God, in the
nstitution of the human mind, and in the
ame work of society, has joined together,
distinct recognition of the "hopes, prin-
nd concepts of Christianity," as indisper-
leading topics in the daily instruction of
is creditable to the judgement of one
so responsible and elevated a position as
vernor of that State, and its open avowal
rect index to the state of public opinion.
mportance to this is the concurrent con-
expressed by His Excellency and the
nt of a University so celebrated as Har-
that "the interests of Colleges and Com-
hools are identical,' and that "they are
cessary to a well-ordered, prosperous
unity,—column of the same temple, all
ring mutual and rectiful support," both
ng of "the fostering care and substantial
n enlightened public, &c."

ry intelligent friend of Nova Scotia should
o bring into existence and liberally to sus-
thorough and well proportioned system of
on-school, academical, and collegiate in-
on, adapted to the wants and circumstances
population, founded upon a sound, moral
ristian basis, and fostered by the united
es of the people and the government. To
public education subordinate to questions
tical party were to be in the highest sense
nt to public welfare. However men may
upon other branches of political economy,
ld be regarded as a *sine qua non* to the
nent of public confidence and the exercise
lic influence, that the moral and intellec-
vancement of the rising race be suitably
for and promoted. If this communication
e deemed contributory to the extension of
t views and principles, it is respectfully
ted for a place in your columns.

EPSILON.

lifax, Dec. 21st, 1849.

ous Instruction in the Chief State Univer-sity College of Massachusetts.

he Address which the Governor (Briggs)
ssachusetts, on the 20th of last June, made
Jared Sparks, in presenting to him, ac-
g to law, the seal and keys of Harvard
rsity, as President of that Institution, we
the following remarks on the subject of re-
s instruction in the University.—*U. C
Ed.*

n opinion exists to a wide extent in the com-
y, that, in the various departments of edu-
in this country, the moral training of the
is too much neglected. If such an error
ils, it ought to be corrected. *The impor-
of moral instruction cannot be over-sta-*
The heart is the fountain of motive, and
ise man enjoins that it should be "kept
ll diligence, for out of it are the issues of
Christianity is the only rock on which the
ter of man can be built with safety. I
are, Sir, that its hopes and its prin-
, that its beautiful and sublime pre-
as illustrated in the wise teachings and in
otless life of its Divine Author, will be
ng topics of the instructions which the
committed to your charge will *daily* re-
from your lips.

r more than two hundred years the people
ssachusetts have respected and cherished
irst-born literary institution of the New
d. In the constitution of the Common-
h, they say it was founded by "*wise and
s men*," and ratify its legal existence.

e truth of your character is to them a pledge
all the powers of your mind and heart will
voted to a faithful and impartial admini-
on of its affairs, and to the advancement of
learning and science; that you, as the exe-
e officer of the College, will maintain a dis-
ne that will win the affections of these young
emen and their successors, and that will se-
obedience to its laws; that all party pre-
will be avoided, and the only governmental
ines inculcated will be the great principles
nstitutional liberty; and that, discarding all
rianism in religion, *the theology taught
be the simple truths of revelation, as
en in letters of living light on the pages
e Bible.*"

Notwithstanding that the colleges of the Com-
wealth always feel an interest in [illegible]
[illegible] I have hesitated to [illegible]
that [illegible] that
[illegible] of their [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] in all [illegible] would
[illegible] to promote the prosperity of both
[illegible] departments of education.
[illegible] children and youth must be
[illegible] education in the district
[illegible] the children of the poor,
[illegible] with the children of the rich must go
[illegible] of knowledge. Our system of
[illegible] one of the richest fruits of the Gos-
[illegible] introduction into the world,
[illegible] bled to the poor. They are the natu-
[illegible] series of the colleges.

[illegible] schools in all our towns be com-
[illegible] for college, and our col-
[illegible] *The interests of the
institutions are identical.* Both should be
[illegible] and cherished by all who love
[illegible] country, liberty, and their race."

[illegible] in reply, observes as fol-
[illegible]

"[illegible] Excellency speaks of the impor-
[illegible] and religious education. Your
[illegible] with a cordial respect from
[illegible] friend of
[illegible] The principles, the vital truths, the
[illegible] of life taught in the Divine Word,
[illegible] of the Saviour reveal-
[illegible] heaven to illumine, cheer, and save a
[illegible] world, should be made in every
[illegible] of forming the cardinal elements
[illegible] which other instruction should spring,
[illegible] truth in the Gospel of Christ to
[illegible] love God and man; it exhorts us to
[illegible] our Father and obey his laws, to search
[illegible] our hearts, and to build our
[illegible] foundation; it enjoins charity,
[illegible] it teaches men to live
[illegible] to think for themselves, to
[illegible] opinions, to avoid names, di-
[illegible] and resist for power, authority,
[illegible] and to rest for certainty and in-
[illegible] motives and motives of men
[illegible] and where
[illegible] by a just and mer-
[illegible] Now this religion be taught here
[illegible] be taught and
[illegible] in the principles of God, in the
[illegible] in the right spirit of
[illegible] possible, till the whole human family, of il-
[illegible] of one common Father, shall learn the les-
[illegible] to love and live as with one voice
[illegible] of peace and love on!"

Your Excellency has mentioned the con-
[illegible] and the intimate relation between
[illegible] colleges. Here permit me to say,
I have touched a chord, whose vibrations I
would neither resist nor disguise. Nurtured dur-
ing my childhood and youth in the common
schools of New England, and for six winters a
teacher of a common school, I have reason to be
grateful for the benefits derived from them, in
forming both my mind and character. Nor is it
too much to say, that for such of the qualifications
I may possess for the important and elevating
work of the most important duties of the station in
which I am now placed, I have to express a debt
to those schools, the common schools and
those colleges which strengthened their good ob-
[illegible] instruction and discipline of the
colleges. But they are both necessary to a well-
[illegible] community,—to unite the
[illegible] ministering mutual and
[illegible] They both claim the fostering
[illegible] of enlightened patriots, and
[illegible] and wishes of every citizen, every
[illegible] who would see the glory and happiness
[illegible] rest on the durable foundation
[illegible] which it reflects
[illegible] and a wide-spread intelligence."

For the Wesleyan.

FREEMASONS' MEETING.

[illegible] Sir,—As it may be int-
[illegible] I now be
[illegible] Meeting
[illegible] Rev. Mr. Rogers and Messrs
[illegible] Rogers and Mosse
[illegible] We
[illegible] Mr. Rogers
[illegible] Mr. Rogers
[illegible] Rev. W. C
[illegible] and on Tues-
[illegible] from Mark x. [illegible] 32; which was [illegible]
powerful exhortation by the Rev. H. Pascoe.
The Rev. A. Desbrisay was prevented by cir-
cumstances from rendering assistance except at
the afternoon services. These and all those highly
interesting Meetings. The congregations were
large and attentive, and a blessed influence was
felt by the people generally. The fruit I trust
will be seen after many days.

The next Preacher's Meeting will be held (D.
V.) in the Amherst Chapel, at 2 P. M. on Wed-
nesday the 9th January, 1850.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM SMITHSON

Point de Bute, December, 1849.

SCIENTIFIC.

For the Wesleyan.

A Discovery.

MR. EDITOR.—A difference of opinion has long existed between the ideal and practical men relative to the *Momenta* or *Moral forces* of bodies in motion: the former teaching, that these forces are proportioned to the masses and velocity of the moving bodies, and the latter contending that they are relatively as the masses and squares of their velocities.

It does not appear that either Civil or Military Engineers who contend for the latter theory have ever published to the world, what would be the *absolute force* of a moving body in accordance with this rule; and it is generally supposed that *no rule* ever has, or ever can be discovered by which that force could be calculated with any degree of certainty.

To make this matter plain to all your readers, let us suppose, that the final velocity of an eighteen pound shot be 1500 feet per second, with what force would it strike? Then by the first theory we should have 18×1500=27000 lbs. as the measure of its force. But we would ask, what would be the measure of that force according to the latter theory?

A rule for calculating that force has, however, been discovered by a Nova Scotian, who intends to make a publication shortly, but I am certain whether any other person in this, or any other country, claims to have made such a discovery. If any of your numerous readers, or correspondents, or any other person in the United Kingdom, will give a solution of the above question, or produce a rule by which such questions may be solved, they will confer a great favour upon

A MECHANIC.

December 24th, 1849.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Effects of Stoves upon Health.

All experience has demonstrated their debilitating influence upon the nervous system; and nothing is more true than that the mind sympathises with the body in all its derangements. Our old men remember when the aggregate of good health was far above its present standard; when men and women could endure twice the fatigue that they now; and when comparatively the population of the North, and New England in particular, was almost unknown, or [illegible] only as a slow disease, that led to [illegible] life for many years before its saving [illegible] entitled to its power. It is [illegible] approach should be a warning. A reference to experience will show, that when the stove was first introduced, the heat was intolerable. Afterwards it became agreeable; then it was found necessary; still further on, the heat was raised until, at last the weakened and relaxed skin shrank with dread from a breadth of cold air, and all stirring from the room was forbidden on penalty of a cold. The difference between the atmosphere out and in doors made the transition always attended with danger. Every physiologist, and every common observer, understands the intimate sympathy that exists between the skin and the lungs; and here, at this point, is where consumption and other similar and dissimilar evils step in, find prepared for them a house, swept and garnished. Here lies the secret of mountain diseases, the erysipelas, low fevers, rheumatisms, etc., etc.

We by no means propose the abolition of stoves. They form a prominant part of family economy. The poor cannot do without them, nor will the rich. The fire and the damper should in all cases be controlled by the thermometer. This little instrument should be in every house. Again, free ventilation, that shall secure to every room good pure air, is absolutely indispensable; and still further, a proper amount of cold and friction to enable the skin to retain its tone, should be observed by every individual who spends the winter in doors.

Expanding the Chest.

Those in wealthy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employments within doors, generally use their lungs but very little,—breathe but very little air into the chest, and thus, independently of positions, contract a wretchedly narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can be stretched open to double their ordinary size, with perfect safety, giving a noble chest, and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and the only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exist, external to the chest, such as lacing, or tying it around with stays, or tight dress, or having shoulders lay upon it. On rising from the bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, your head thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest, now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more air can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as possible. Repeat these longer breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room, much better, because the air is much denser, you will [illegible] more powerfully in expanding the chest, increasing the chest in the manner, it will become very hardy and expansible, and [illegible] the energy and size of the lungs.

[illegible]

The E. A.

[illegible]

of November is said to operate on the nerves of Englishmen, and there would be nothing but the accounts of sudden deaths which happened in the interval, with the deliberate opinion of the coroner's jury "died from want of intelligence."

The Metals.

A BEAUTIFUL PARABLE.

Before man was created, and when the Heaven and earth were without form and void, God made the metals. And he locked them up in the coffers of stone, and setting huge rocks upon them, buried them deep under the ground.

First he made yellow gold, gorgeous as the sun, and the angels cried aloud, "We praise thee, O! Lord! Heaven and earth are full of thy glory."

Then the white silver—chaste as the moon—was made. And again the angels cried, "We praise thee, O! Lord!"

Next the copper was formed—red as the morning and once more the angels cried, "Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of thy glory."

And then he made the iron—gray as night—and the lead—in colour like the thunder cloud.

And Peace bent down her head and, weeping, cried, "Make them not, merciful Father! make them not! For though thou lockest them up in coffers of stone, and hidest them in the bowels of the earth, man will find them out and use them to slay his brother, and I and my sister angels will have no resting place on earth."

But the angel of Wisdom rose up and cried—"Make them, O Lord! make them! for man, after a time, surfeited with slaughter, shall, with the iron, set a girdle round the earth that will prove a surer safeguard than the sword, and bind tribe, till the whole human race shall be linked together by it into one family. And the lead he shall cast into tiny tongues, wherewith the best and wisest of mankind shall speak with their distant brethren, and pour their minds into those of their less gifted neighbors; and making their voice heard by it far beyond the cannon's roar, shall tell the whole world of the wondrous beauty of thy works.—*Magic of Kindness.*

German Silver.

Few of our readers are probably aware how many applications are now-a-days made of this useful composition. We call it composition, although the majority of the people imagine that it is a metal *sui generis*: but such is not the fact. Tea and table spoons, knives and forks, fireman's and ship captain's speaking trumpets, pocket book clasps, faucets, lamps and gun mountings, are now mostly made with German silver. Upwards of 50,000 pounds of this composition are manufactured in this country annually, for which the nickel is imported from Germany and England. There are but three localities of nickel ore in this country: an ore from Chatham in Connecticut, yields about three per cent nickel; another ore from the mine La Motte, in Missouri, yields about [illegible] per cent nickel; and lately a nickel ore has been discovered among the copper ore on Lake Superior.—Hunt's Mer-[illegible] Magazine.

[illegible] can be
[illegible]dent; [illegible]
[illegible]sarily