

children, also brother Hennigar's. Much prayer is offered to God for a continuance of His mercy, and for the extension of this glorious work. Brother CHESLEY has rendered valuable service on this occasion—the rest of the work has been done among ourselves."

We sincerely rejoice at this intelligence, encouraging as it must be to the faithful labourers in the Lord's Vineyard, and cheering to all the lovers of Zion. The year now closing has been truly fruitful in revivals of true religion, which fact we gratefully acknowledge to the glory of the God of all grace. May the ecclesiastical year approaching be as the past, and much more abundant in the salvation of precious souls!

Aylesford Circuit.

Brother SHEPHERD writes:—"We have had some extra religious meetings at Aylesford East and West Chapels, and one happy result among others is an improved state of religious feeling. We hear good news through *The Wesleyan*—the work of the Lord prospering in many places—and we are led to hope and pray that a heavenly and refreshing shower of grace may descend on this part of the moral field. *The Wesleyan* is doing good service here, and I expect some addition to our number of subscribers."

The Treasurers of *The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund* gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Horton & Cornwallis Circuit,	£1 0 0
Halifax County Circuit,	1 0 0
Wallace Circuit,	1 2 6

Several articles have been necessarily crowded out, among which is a Notice respecting the contemplated *New Wesleyan Church*.

A Union Prayer Meeting in connection with, and in behalf of, the Micmac Mission, will be held on Friday the 23d instant at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Chapel, Granville Street.

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.—The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. B. District will be held on Thursday the 29th inst., in the C. of St. John.

Editors, authors, and artists need more sleep than those of most other professions.

To discover how many idle men there are in a place, all that's necessary is to set two dogs a fighting.

Wisdom and virtue are the greatest beauty; but it is an advantage to a diamond to be well set.

There are three companions with whom a man should be on good terms—his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

To Adam, Paradise was home; to the good among his descendants, home is Paradise.

A promise and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment.

He who is not elated when he is praised, or dejected when treated with disrespect, is a wise man.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself.

Though a good life may not silence calumny, it will disarm it.

Bad books are the public fountains of vice.

Forsake not God until you can find a better master.

Fidelity and truth are the foundation of all justice.

A pedlar overtook another of his class on the road, and thus accosted him:—"Halloa, friend! what do you carry?" "Rum and whiskey," was the prompt reply. "Good!" said the other, "you may go a-head; I carry grave-stones."

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a sceptical Hindoo? Because he is in doubt whether to give up the worship of the *Jug-or-not*.

"How is it that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunk?" "It is because they leave out their summer clothing."

An American preacher, descending upon the impossibility of the drunkard retracing his steps after he had gone a certain length, made use of the following simile:—"My brethren, it is a very easy task to row a boat over the falls of Niagara; but it is an all-sufficient job to row it back again."

Diffusion of Knowledge.

A Newcastle paper, some time ago, inserted the following interesting fact, illustrative of the rapid spread of intellectual culture among a large and deserving class of the population:—"A bookseller in the market recently had upon his stall ten copies of Emerson's work on 'Fluxions,' all of which he sold at seven shillings and sixpence a copy to pitmen. He said they were by far his best customers, and that a standard mathematical work never lay long on his stall. On a subsequent day, at the same stall, there were three men: one bought a work on algebra, another requested a Greek delectus, the third was perusing a Spanish

grammar. These three were all hewers of coal. Subsequently another northern paper gave the following anecdote:—"Some years since, a gentleman, on his passage from Newcastle to Shields in a steam-boat, went into the engine-room, and found one of the books mentioned, namely, 'Emerson's Fluxions,' lying on the table, rather black and smutty, evidently much read. He asked the young engineman, who read the book? He answered that he did when he had time. Rather surprised at the fact, and pre-supposing that he was a young man of superior talent, he questioned him upon the subject, stating that himself had studied these matters at the University; had passed, he believed, a fair examination, and obtained a creditable degree. With this prelude they entered freely into conversation; and from that time the stranger used all his influence to bring the studious engineman into notice. The engineman is now a distinguished mathematician, and the author of many of the very works alluded to. He had, a short time previous to this interview, 'risen from a bank-trapper to a breakman' in a Newcastle coal-pit, as stated in evidence before the Lords' Committee last session; and is now—Professor Hann, of King's College."

Improvement in Chronometers.

Among the various difficulties which have stood in the way of chronometrical improvement, perhaps no defect has occupied so much time as the imperfect compensation for change of temperature, which has claimed the attention of some of the first mathematicians of the day, as well as those practically engaged in chronometer-making. The defect we allude to is this,—that if chronometers are adjusted for extremes of heat and cold, they will gain in the intermediate temperatures. This is caused by the balance-spring losing elasticity by an increase of temperature at an accumulating rate over the effect produced by the ordinary compensation.

Mr. Loseby has introduced mercury to overcome this defect, which, by its fluidity, admits of being adjusted, so that its effect may vary exactly in the same proportion as the change of temperature alters the elasticity of the spring; or, in other words, which makes the law of the successive alterations of the momentum of inertia adapt itself to the law of alteration of the elasticity of the spring, whatever that law may be. Since the invention was submitted to the Government in 1843, it has undergone several trials, by order of the Board of Admiralty, with a view to test its principle. The chief points which required to be proved were, first, whether the principle admitted of being adjusted to the irregular loss of elasticity in the spring; and, secondly, if the effect produced by the mercury would be sufficient. The fluidity of the agent used at once answered the first point; and it was therefore to the second that the trials have been chiefly directed. The result shows that not only can the ordinary defect be obviated, but in most of the trials it has even been reversed, so that all doubt has been removed on the remaining point.

The Railways of the World.

According to a work recently published in London, there were in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,656 miles of railway, on which a capital of £368,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that there were at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7,829 miles, the cost of which, when completed, would be £146,750,000. Thus, when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 26,485 miles of railway; that is to say, a greater length than would completely surround the globe, at a cost of above £500,000,000 sterling. To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated, out of its annual savings, £20,000,000 for twenty-four successive years!

Novel Application of Galvanic Action.

In the *Madras Spectator*, of September 18th, it is stated that a person in that town has discovered a substance which he calls *fibre* (what it is remains a secret), which, under galvanic action, contracts suddenly to one-fourth of its length, "its power being equal to 100lb. on every square inch of its sectional surface." The inventor has constructed a model engine to show the application of the new motive power. A reciprocating beam attached to an ordinary crank, with fly-wheel of about four feet in diameter, is fitted at each end with a cylindrical piece of the fibre, insulated by a plate of glass. Near the frame is a small galvanic battery. Operations are begun by giving a shock from this battery to one of the pieces of fibre, which immediately and violently contracts, drawing the beam down on that side, and of course communicating motion to the crank and fly-wheel. So soon as the centre has been turned, another shock given to the opposite piece of fibre continues the motion; and the shocks being alternately repeated, the fly-wheel soon gains an enormous speed.—*Architect*.

Sculpture in Coal.

West Wemyss has been long famed as the principal coal-field of the coast of Fife. The Parrot coal of this district can be converted into articles of household furniture, such as looking-glass-frames, writing-desks, chairs, and tables.—Mr. Thomas Williamson is at present making a sofa, wholly composed of coal. It is nine feet long, with three compartments or divisions, and is sufficient to contain seven people sitting on it. The front standards are beautifully carved, displaying three mongrel animals, which forcibly remind the spectators of those richly carved figures that appear so frequently in Dr. Layard's "Remains of Ancient Babylon." This rare geological curiosity was ordered by General Wemyss and it is highly probable that it will appear at the Great Exhibition, as it is ordered to be finished previous to that time; and, as the general holds an appointment in the queen's household, it may yet be transferred from the crystal palace to the palace of her Majesty.

Statistics of the Jews.

An official publication informs us, that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahminism, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetichism (or pure idolatry) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 in Syria and Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America; about 200,000 in Europe, viz: 13,000 in England; 1,594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France; 52,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in Russia, (more than the one-fifth of the entire race); 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 175,000 in the German States; and 4,000 in Italy.—*Critic*.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last about half-past 6 o'clock. We give the following items of news:—

Great Britain and Ireland.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Functually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her entree being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surrounded by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounded the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The National Anthem was performed. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. Then came the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting Commissioners, among whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrance appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and her Majesty's Minister, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and last the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the Royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western naves, and then, recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed.

The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. It is said that not less than 30,000 people were gathered to witness the great event—but not an approximation to riot or disorder occurred to mar the general rejoicing.

The products of the North American, West Indian and Australian Colonies are thus handsomely noticed by the special reporter for Wilmer and Smith:

"We now come to the colonial department, comprising the industrial products of our Australian possessions, of the Canadas, and Nova Scotia, New Zealand, several of the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Western Africa, Malta and the Channel Islands. The contributions from this vast extent of territory are chiefly confined to the south side of the nave. They

yield in interest and variety to no other department of the Exhibition, but they are chiefly raw produce."

The Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William and suite, arrived in London from Ostend.

The Russell Ministry has been again defeated on an amendment moved by Mr. Hume, limiting the donation of the property tax in its present state to one year. For the amendment—244: against it—230.

Lord John Russell intimated that it was not the intention of Government to adopt the amendment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of which notice had been given by Mr. Walpole.

Mr. Childer called the attention of the House to a letter published a few days ago by the Bishop of Exeter, announcing his intention to hold a Diocesan Synod in June next.

Lord J. Russell said he had taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown with regard to the holding of diocesan synods, but he did not think the assembly proposed to be called by the bishop had the character or was called in manner of a provincial synod.

Neither the Attorney General nor the Solicitor General were of opinion that the proposed meeting would be unlawful.

He considered the bishop's object was to impugn the judgment of the Privy Council in the Gorham case, and it remained to be seen what course the bishop took in relation to that decision before any steps could be decided on as to the proposed assembly. After a short discussion the subject dropped.

IRELAND.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—There is not yet the slightest indication of a decline in the emigration which has been in progress upon so formidable a scale since the opening of the spring. The farms vacated by those who go away are, in general, at once taken by other tenants, and in many cases a consolidation of small holdings occurs. For this reason, notwithstanding the immense extent of the emigration, there are now much fewer complaints about tracts of land out of cultivation than were made a year or two ago.

The Limerick Chronicle says "There is more ground sowed with potatoes, in the south and west of Ireland, than has been known since the incurable failure of 1846. Should the present crop attain healthy growth, there will be an awful loss to foreign breadstuff importers."

Foreign.

FRANCE. PARIS.—Socialist proclamations still excite much attention. There seems no probability of any disturbances on the 4th of May, and the population was never in appearance more tranquil or more regardless of political questions, but general uneasiness prevails respecting political affairs. The chiefs of the majority begin to be really alarmed at the confident tone of the Ultra Republicans and Socialists.

PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal is important. Accounts had been received via Spain, stating that the garrison of Oporto rose on the 24th ult. in consequence of the arrest of a number of officers and soldiers, and declared for Marshal Saldanha—after a combat of two hours. The general who, after having remained incognito in the city, had taken the route to Vigo, to embark in an English ship, was recalled by the insurgents. The inhabitants of Oporto have declared for the insurrection.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government will not interfere in Portugal, unless the safety of the throne be menaced.

IMPENDING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.—THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Constantinople on the 8th of April, says,—"I know that in spite of the efforts of absolutist powers, the intense interest the English people took in the fate of Kossuth has not yet subsided. I, therefore, endeavoured, immediately after my arrival at Constantinople, to ascertain if there is any probability as to the liberation of the illustrious patriot. I was informed by the best sources that the Porte had solemnly declared to the Austrian Government that the Sultan has fulfilled the pledge given in the autograph letter of September, 1849, and as peace had not been disturbed in the states of the Austrian empire, she cannot detain any longer the Hungarian refugees, and is willing to restore them to full freedom, which is their natural right, in the hope that the justice of the cause, the power of the Porte, and the good-will of England and France, will protect her against every aggression of Russia and Austria which might ensue from the liberation of Kossuth."

PRUSSIA.—A party of the Berlin police is preparing to attend the Exhibition in London.

The lithographed *Correspondence* has received information of a terrible and wide-spread conspiracy, whose purposes are, of course, revolutionary. The head-quarters of this body are said to be London, the chief seat of their operations the south of France, with active committees and sub-committees in Germany, Italy and Spain; the conspirators are said to be provided with pecuniary resources, and to have established a perfect system of military organization, the ultimate aim of which is the proclamation of a European social republic.

Information of the conspiracy has been received by the Governments of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and appears to be credited there. It has made a profound impression here, and may perhaps be made the handle to some new measures of oppression.

AUSTRIA, VIENNA, 27th ULTO.—The King of Greece was expected at Vienna.