

Religious Intelligence.

The Synod at Lausanne.

In the Canton de Vaud our brethren of the Free Church have been again able to hold their annual Synod at Lausanne, under the presidency of M. CHARNIS. Forty churches were represented, and the reports were cheering from all parts of the Canton. Pruned by persecution, the vine yields more abundant fruit, spiritually increases, congregations multiply, and funds have so far risen that the schemes of evangelization for the next year have been considerably enlarged. The representatives from the evangelical church of Geneva, and the united evangelical churches of France, related the condition of their respective communions, and thus began to be realized the principle laid down in the fourth article of the constitution of the Free Protestant Church, which declares its intention to entertain fraternal relations, and, if possible, to unite itself yet more intimately with all churches that live the same spiritual life, and profess the same faith. That association, notwithstanding some diversity in forms of Government and discipline, the French-speaking churches, individually small and unequal to the achievement of any very extensive labour, appear more than half disposed to give evidence at the same time of unity of life, by engaging all together in one benevolent enterprise, for the spread of vital Christianity in French Colonies, where they are not yet represented by existing churches. A committee of the Synod has been appointed to consider the expediency of such a measure.

the theatres and other places of amusement were densely crowded. And the consequence of this irreligion appears in the dreadfully increasing poverty of Berlin, the decay of trade, and a desolation being so great, that in some streets of the city it has been necessary to mow down the grass that has vegetated too rapidly this summer to be trodden down by the feet of passers by. The criminal statistics of the city correspond to the impurity and poverty. There are every year 12,000 apprehended for assault, theft, and other offences; more than 2,000 marked as old offenders; 3,000 persons having no home, and of these 400 are houseless children, existing on the fruits of vagrancy; 299 divorces, and 2,000 illegitimate births; and in 1848, 35 died of delirium tremens. In vain many humanitarians toil to dry up this torrent of iniquity, while even the Lutheran dissent cannot agree as to the dogma, and while religion does not make the day an honour and a delight.

Wesleyan Intelligence.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE IN IRELAND

(The Conference was held in Dublin.)

Report of the Wesleyan and Schools in Ireland.

The Wesleyan Conference in Ireland was held in Dublin, on the 10th of July, 1850. It was the first time since the year 1825 that the Conference was held in Ireland. The Conference was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dublin, and was attended by 100 brethren from all parts of the country. The Conference was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dublin, and was attended by 100 brethren from all parts of the country. The Conference was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dublin, and was attended by 100 brethren from all parts of the country.

SIDENT thanked the brethren for the kind manner in which they had received him. It gave him great pleasure to see their faces again. He briefly referred to the last year as a year of labour and anxiety; but, by the providence of God, good health had been given him; his mind had been supported, comforted and cheered, and he had no doubt days of good would continue in the Commission. The President referred to Mr. Wesley's advice, at the early Conference, to occupy as much time as possible in private devotions. He also spoke of the pleasure he felt in having such companions with him, and in the business of the Conference, as Dr. Newton and Dr. Hannah. Dr. Newton then addressed the Conference. He rejoiced that he had the pleasure of visiting Ireland, and being found once more among the brethren, as for many years he had enjoyed much happiness in his visits to this country. Amidst all the difficulties he saw many things to encourage the brethren in that part of the vineyard. He referred to his late visit to Belfast, and the delight he felt in seeing the chapel again erected, and filled with members. He also spoke of the work in different parts of the United Kingdom, and of the prospect of many places of great goodness. Dr. HASSALL followed, and also referred to the pleasure he felt in the kind reception given him. He was thankful that he had once more among the brethren, and that they had opportunity of seeing him. He spoke of his visit to the Conference in England, and of the great satisfaction, especially in the presence of the Wesleyan Conference, which he felt in the religious service just held. He then spoke of the great blessing of the Holy Spirit, and of the prospect of many places of great goodness. Dr. HASSALL followed, and also referred to the pleasure he felt in the kind reception given him. He was thankful that he had once more among the brethren, and that they had opportunity of seeing him. He spoke of his visit to the Conference in England, and of the great satisfaction, especially in the presence of the Wesleyan Conference, which he felt in the religious service just held. He then spoke of the great blessing of the Holy Spirit, and of the prospect of many places of great goodness.

feel that mother is a holy and a peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth place of every virtuous impulse, and every sacred thought. Here the church is first formed, and here for their origin and their growth, we share our heritage. The mother's love, which gives us our birth, is a love that is never broken, and which is the principle and the power of the church. In the relations there established, we find through the child's life, a love that is never broken, and which is the principle and the power of the church. What friends desire to know, we find through the child's life, a love that is never broken, and which is the principle and the power of the church. What friends desire to know, we find through the child's life, a love that is never broken, and which is the principle and the power of the church. What friends desire to know, we find through the child's life, a love that is never broken, and which is the principle and the power of the church.

His earnest wish was to return once more to his mother, and to die in his childhood's home. He was fast ebbing away, and he needed friends to care of him. But this wish was denied him. An officer was sent for him, and iron was put round his thin wrists, and sick and dying he was, he was hurried back to his former cell in the State Prison, nearly three hundred miles off. And there in that gloomy cell, away from all friends, and no kind mother to tend him, he was left.

Boys! Always mind your mothers! Always read the Bible and remember what you read. Avoid the company of bad boys, whether at home or at school. Always remember those four short words in the Bible. "Thou, God, seest no hid that young man remembered them, and a that verse, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," he would now probably have been a good and happy man.—11th of Spring.

For Farmers.

Drainage.

Although the advantages of draining is almost universally conceded, yet how rarely is it done in our travels in this country, we drained or thoroughly reclaimed swamps, wet low lands. Such lands, abounding in most every district, when neglected, are not only unproductive and unprofitable, but are a source of pestilence and disease. On the contrary, such lands, if properly drained, are the most interesting and productive. They have the deposits of freshets and floods for ages, and by receiving more or less of the manure and a face soil gradually carried from time to time from the surrounding knolls and hill side. When thoroughly drained and stirred up proper cultivation, and the inert vegetable substance brought into action by the supply of the usual decomposing agents, such lands are distinguished for their enduring utility.

Much money, however, is fruitlessly expended in the operation of draining. A few of our native American farmers are skillful in the art, and like every other branch of farming, it will pay best when best performed. It is by no means necessary that a bog or swamp should have a "great fall," or inclination, to be well drained. It is customary to dig the ditches down to the gravel, instead of digging three or four ditches in depth into gravel stratum, which, by the bye, is one great secret in draining. Where springs abound either above or below the surface, they of course all be let down into under-drains. An expert ditcher will not often be dece about the location or source of blind springs under the surface, which generally do mischief. Such springs develop themselves by the peculiar character of the vegetable which covers them, or can be discovered by the tread. The location of drains is of utmost importance. Twenty-four or thirty inches will be found in most places a sufficient depth. Thirty inches wide at the top, sloped to 18 inches at the bottom, are the most dimensions of a good ditch; but if gravel substratum be shallow, the depth will always be determined by it. Stones for many reasons form the best material for filling up drains. After clearing the bottom of the drain of gravel or mud, the layer of stone for a foot in depth of be set in a vertical position, leaving no crevice or culvert; the stone afterwards interlevelled promiscuously within eight inches of the surface, reserving the smallest stone for the top; this done, cover the stone, first, the inverted sod, carefully cut from the face of the ditch, and preserved for this purpose. Lastly, fill in over the sod all the dirt that will settle down in due time. The method of draining I have practised, and for it to all others. An inexperienced ditcher would profit by employing an expert ditcher from Scotland or Ireland.—J. Cultivator.

Thrifty and Unthrifty Farmers

The great difference between a thrifty farmer, and one who does not thrive, is not in the soil, but in the fractions, the other. In farming, nothing should be neglected; every thing should be done at the proper time, every thing should be put in its proper place, every thing should be performed by its proper implement. When these rules are observed, the farmer will surely prosper—though his gains may not be large, they will be certain and sure.—Practical Address.

Putting hot water, say a couple of gallons into a churn, and shaking it about a while before using it, will, it is said, make the butter in a short time.