

AUGUST 24.

Deaths.

Friday morning, after a protracted illness, bearing patient and faith in the Redeemer, died at 10 o'clock, aged 18 years, daughter of the late...

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED: August 16th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

DEPARTED: August 16th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

ARRIVED: August 17th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

ARRIVED: August 18th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

ARRIVED: August 19th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

ARRIVED: August 20th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

ARRIVED: August 21st—R. M. Steamer Canada, Halifax, 37 hours, to Cunard & Co.; brig Vixen, Lanark, 4 days, bound to London...

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 8.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 60

Ten Shillings per Annum; Half-Yearly in Advance

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1850.

(Single Copies, Three Pence.)

Poetry.

The Melody of Flowers.

BY WILLIAM H'COCKE.

There is a melody in flowers That soothes the mind to rest, Soft as the fall of dewy showers Upon the skylark's nest...

Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings of pure and lofty minds."—Dr. Sharp.

Methodism in New England.

Methodism came with the voice of reformation against some of the principal doctrines of the Puritan church, which it deemed derogatory to the gospel, and of dangerous practical consequence.

It is evident that the author of the work from which we quote is not himself exempt from similar objections to Arminianism.

works of Arminius can the doctrine of salvation by works be fairly deduced. It was a leading proposition of his system, that salvation is by faith; and that "true faith cannot proceed from the exercise of our natural faculties and powers, nor from the force and operation of free will."

Methodism attempted the correction of these misapprehensions, and the attempt has not been unsuccessful. Prejudice has yielded to better information. The Calvinists of New England have seen that men can believe themselves sincere, and acknowledge the full merit of the atonement, without receiving the "horrible decretum."

Further: the entrance of Methodism into New England was eminently providential, in another regard. The rigid theology of her old churches was rapidly producing that disastrous reaction which has attended it in every other land.

It is well known that all the Puritan churches of Boston became infected with Socinianism, until only one (the old South) still maintained a dubious acknowledgment of the Geneva faith.

Such were the circumstances which justified the introduction of Methodism into New England. That it did not mistake its mission, has been demonstrated by the result. Besides its own prosperous growth, the churches of New England are again alive, and their moral energies active for the salvation of the world.

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Further: the entrance of Methodism into New England was eminently providential, in another regard. The rigid theology of her old churches was rapidly producing that disastrous reaction which has attended it in every other land.

Be earnest. It is the natural language of deep sincerity and strong conviction. It commends both the labourer and his cause to the confidence and sympathy of others.

Be earnest. The world is growing more and more so; at least its outward bustle and gilded activity make it appear so, and render all but earnest labour quite inefficient.

The dreamy life of the cloister is passing away. Men are becoming impatient of metaphysics and abstract philosophy. Without saying that we should cater to this prejudice against calm consecutive reflection, we do say that in order to effect much for human good a man must make himself seen and heard and felt—through the earnestness which he shall display.

Be earnest. The work of life demands it. There is no place for carelessness to sleep, or for sloth to dream in the path of duty. There is much given to accomplish, and the days of labour are few.

Be earnest. All whom the world blesses as benefactors have been so. This was one secret of their great and glorious lives, of their mourned departures, and of their embalmed memory.

Be earnest. For God aids those who labour to aid themselves and others. Upon earnest, sincere activity he sheds down encouragement and success; while to the idle, both bodily and spiritual, he grants only rebuke and defeat.

Be earnest. For the hour is coming when even our greatest earnings will seem indifference. When the value and the influence of a true life shall be seen as they are, and as they will appear to us hereafter, it will be a wonder and a regret that it has been rendered of so little comparative service; that its opportunities have been so slighted, and its work so imperfectly done.

Anecdote of John Fletcher.

A young minister of the Wesleyan Church in England, received his first appointment to the circuit including the town of Madeley, at that time favoured with the ministerial labours of Rev. John Fletcher; he was directed on reaching Madeley to inquire for Mr. F.'s residence, where he would meet with a welcome reception.

His surprise and mortification can be better imagined than described, but the excellent Fletcher told him not to distress himself, but let it be a lesson for the future, not to infer that because a man wears rusty clothes at home, he must be a hostler.

Self-conservation.

Offer yourself to God for life or death, for ease or pain, for strength or weakness. Let him choose or refuse for you: only do you choose him for your present and eternal portion.

British Conference.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

On Monday evening August 5, the Public Examination of the Young Men who are Candidates for Ordination was commenced in the City-road Chapel, which was crowded on the occasion. The President took the chair precisely at six o'clock. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by singing the 744th Hymn. "The Saviour when to heaven he rose," after which the Rev. P. M'OWAN engaged in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. HANNAH called over the names of the young men as follows:

- James Allen, 3rd, Edward King,
Thos. S. Brocklehurst John Moore,
Robert G. Badcock, Samuel Macaulay,
Thos. S. Bowers, B.A. Richard Martin,
John Bramwell, Wm. Mearns, M. A.,
Thos. S. Brocklehurst John Moore,
Samuel Coley, Henry Needle,
Evan Davies, Paul Orchard, jun.
Fredk. F. Edmunds, Evan Pugh,
John Evans, 2nd, Thomas Ragby,
John D. Geden, John Shipham,
John W. Greeves, John Skidmore,
Benjamin Hellier, George Smith, 3rd.
Joseph Hirst, James Sugden,
Thomas Hulme, Charles Willis,
Daniel Jones, John W. Wilson.
Joseph Jones, Charles E. Woolmer.

The President then observed.—The perpetuation of the Christian Ministry in the world was a subject of deep and solemn interest. To Christian men it furnished one of the most striking proofs of its divine origin. Had it been a human invention—had it originated in the wisdom of man, it could not have been perpetuated to the present period. He considered that the fact of eighteen centuries having elapsed since the institution of the Christian ministry, and that during that period every succeeding generation had been furnished by the Great Head of the Church with a properly qualified Ministry—he considered that fact as one of the most striking proofs that could be exhibited in confirmation of the doctrine that the Christian ministry was an ordinance of God, for the benefit and perpetuation of the Church in every age. The perpetuation of the Christian ministry was of deep interest, also, in respect to the rising ministry, who were the hope of the Church, and who would have hereafter to administer the truth in love, under varied circumstances, and in different parts of the world. It was under these views that they felt very solicitous, at their annual Conference, to be satisfied that the candidates for the ministerial office were in the possession of the divine call, authorizing and fitting them for the ministry. The thirty-six individuals who now stood before them, were presented to them, in order to engage their sympathies and prayers. Those young men had passed through the usual probationary term, namely, four years; and, during that period, they had afforded good reason to believe that Conference had judged correctly respecting them when they were received as approved candidates. During the period of this probation, they had conducted themselves with propriety, they had laboured assiduously, they had been a blessing to Society, and there was every reason to believe that a wide sphere of usefulness was yet before them. Since they came to the Conference, they had undergone a lengthened examination; he was happy to state, that the result of that examination had been most satisfactory; and they were presented, that evening, on the ground of that examination, as suitable persons to be admitted into the full work and office of the Christian Ministry. He trusted that they would hear that evening from those young men, would furnish them with evidence that they were "called of God,"—and that they would hereafter be useful Ministers, when their fathers in the Connexion, at the present day, had passed to their reward. He would call on his young brethren to favour them with a brief account of their conversion to God, of their present experience, and of their call, by the Great Head of the Church, to the Christian Ministry. On all these points great stress was laid. What ever literary acquirements a candidate might possess, it was indispensably necessary that

his heart should be converted to God, otherwise he had no part in the Christian Ministry. They held it of great importance, that candidates should be first converted to God, thus giving reason to believe that they were growing in grace;—in addition to which, it was indispensable that they should have had a call originally derived from God. He wished them to be satisfied on these points. He would, therefore, require the young men to speak to these three particulars;—their conversion from sin unto holiness; their present religious experience; and the conviction that was on their own minds that they were "moved by the Holy Ghost to take up on them the office and work of the Christian Ministry." The President then called, in succession, on the following candidates:—

EDWARD ADDISON,—(who, the President stated, had spent four years as a Missionary in Western Africa, and one on a home Circuit.)—said that he well remembered when he was first converted, how God strove with him to convince him of sin, and how he was at last drawn to the fountain opened in the house of David, to wash away sin and uncleanness. The application of the atoning blood had brought him peace and happiness; he could now testify that the Spirit of God bore witness with his spirit that he was a child of God; and he was as sure of his conversion as he was of his own existence. Some time after his conversion he felt a constraining influence within, that he was to preach the gospel. About this time, a door was opened for him, as a Missionary in Western Africa, where he had endured great afflictions, having been five times on the brink of death. But, he blessed God, that he had not laboured in vain there; and he detailed some interesting instances of conversion through his ministry. If no other conversions had taken place, he had often thought that all the money and labour spent in the Missionary cause would be more than repaid. During the last year it had been his privilege to labour at home, and he hoped and believed, with some success, and though storms might be raging without, he was determined to give himself entirely to the work of God, and to seek the conversion of sinners.

JAMES ALLEN had enjoyed all the advantages of a religious training, under his father's roof, until he was eight years of age, when he was removed to Kingswood School, where he remained for six years more. During the whole of this period, the influences of the Divine Spirit often came upon him with great power. Generally, he resisted those influences and trifled away his convictions. After leaving school, the religious impressions which he received there were, at various times, revived, and, by his father's counsel, he determined to consecrate himself to God's service. But manifold temptations beset his path, and prevented his giving himself entirely to God, till one Sunday, in March, 1840,—the afternoon of which he had spent in light reading and conversation. In the evening, he attended his usual place of worship,—the word preached came home with power,—and his heart was broken to pieces. He left the chapel a miserable being, and several weeks elapsed before he received full redemption through the blood of Christ. His joy was unbounded. Christ was all in all to him. After a while, however, temptations—strong temptations, arose—but they did not overcome him. From his earliest years he had an impression that he was destined to call sinners to repentance. Twelve months after he had found peace with God, several persons urged him to speak with his Superintendent on the subject—but he hesitated. On one occasion, when the expected preacher had disappointed the congregation, he was constrained to speak for Christ. He learned then that his sufficiency was of God. He felt himself utterly unworthy of it. Soon after this, he entered the Wesleyan Theological Institution. He should never forget the advantages which he derived there, and he trusted he should never be found insensible of the obligations which he owed to the honoured men of that institution, where he had learnt to prepare himself for usefulness. Since that period, he had preached the gospel of Christ with, he hoped, all sincerity, and, as he also hoped, with some degree of success. He prayed for increased devoted-

ness to the service of God. A review of his past services in God's cause was far from giving him satisfaction. But he now, in the presence of God's people gave himself to the Lord for life and death.

THOMAS S. BOWERS had the privilege of being the son of a Wesleyan Minister; and could truly say, that from the earliest period of his life he had been the subject of religious impressions. At the age of five years, in the providence of God, he lost his dear mother, (here Mr. Bowers was completely overwhelmed by his feelings, in which the whole congregation participated.) He well remembered the impressions produced on his mind by that solemn event. He well recollected, at that period, being taken under the impulse of parental affection, to the closet, and dedicated, by a pious father, to the service of God. He should never forget the intercession made in his behalf at the family altar. If he did not firmly believe in the efficiency of intercessory prayer, his own case would effectually confirm it. The prayer of a righteous man, especially when offered up in behalf of his own family, availeth much. All the religion that he possessed at that time was, by the blessing of God, owing to the prayers and unremitting solicitude of his honoured father. When only ten years of age, it pleased God to give him a knowledge of salvation. This was during a period of religious awakening in the town of Stockport. He now exulted in the prospect of a life devoted to God's service. After his first conversion, he lost the spirit of religion, and though he had an outward connexion with the church, he had, nevertheless, in him little or nothing of the power of godliness. At length, (it was most painful for him to relate it,) he separated himself from the Church, and devoted himself to sin. But, he thanked God, that this period of backsliding soon terminated. He was led afresh to seek for mercy, and cast himself on the atonement; and, after some time spent in prayer, God's countenance was lifted up upon him. He felt that he had an interest in Christ as his Saviour;—it was in him alone that he trusted. He had a full conviction that he was called to the work of the Christian ministry. He had always, in his earliest years, looked on a Methodist Preacher with feelings bordering on enthusiasm, and had regarded the calling as an honoured work. Those feelings had since been sustained and strengthened by Christian principles. He should always look back, with a peculiar feeling of satisfaction, on his esteemed friends at Dublin, where he first commenced the work of a Local-preacher. Those kind friends greatly assisted and fostered his personal piety in the hour of temptation and danger. After having been thus employed for eighteen months, he was recommended to Conference. He was happy to state, that during his probationary term, he had great reason to believe that success had attended his labours. The circumstances of the past year had tended to depress his spirits. His attachment to Wesleyan Methodism, as handed down by his father, and as it now existed, was as strong as ever; but he had painfully felt, owing to the unhappy agitation which had disturbed the Connexion, that his usefulness, as a Christian Minister, had been to a certain extent, destroyed. He could sincerely say, before God, that his one great object and desire in undertaking this office of the ministry, was to be made as useful as possible. To his mind, there was nothing tempting in the Wesleyan Ministry, except the prospect of usefulness. No other consideration could have induced him to seek to be a Wesleyan Minister. He wished to be thus honest before God and man. If he thought that he was not appointed to the ministry, he would not dare to undertake the work, but he humbly believed that he had been called to it by the Lord Jesus Christ. He preferred the Wesleyan ministry because he was its child—because he had received good in connection with it, and had experienced the power of divine truth through its instrumentality; and he preferred it, especially, because he thought it was a system, if faithfully carried out, which presented the widest field for usefulness that could possibly be given to the Christian Minister. With those feelings he offered himself to the Wesleyan Conference; and he fervently prayed to God that he might be a

faithful soldier and servant even unto death. THOMAS BROCKLEHURST had been blessed with godly parents. It was not, however, until he was sixteen years of age that he became decided for God; he wanted to be concluded by reading a small tract, showing the danger of procrastination. Immediately after reading it, he decided for God, retired to his closet, reviewed his past conduct, and earnestly prayed for the grace of supplication. The arrows of God struck fast in him; he was brought to a state of extreme anguish; "the sorrows of death compassed him, and the pains of hell got hold upon him." His conviction increased; but he was at length enabled to believe in Jesus Christ, and to feel that the Spirit bore witness with his spirit that he was a child of God, and that he was accepted in the beloved. He had not the honour of a father in the Christian ministry, but he had a brother thus privileged. His father, Mr. Bowers, had devoted the best portion of his life to promote the interests of Methodism, and was now an ardent lover of its order and discipline. He was taught from his infancy to look upon the Methodist preacher with the greatest veneration. In the family, the ministerial office was held to be sacred, never to be trifled with, or to be spoken of disparagingly. He had derived great advantage from the cultivation of such feelings. Immediately after his conversion to God, he felt it his duty to call sinners to repentance. His heart was in the work; but his extreme youthfulness, being only between 18 and 19, kept him back, although friends and ministers urged him on. Subsequently he was admitted to the Richmond Branch of the Theological Institution; and the reminiscences of the happy years he spent there, and his gratitude to the inspired men who watched over him with parental solicitude, would never fade from his memory. During his residence at Richmond it was his high privilege, in connection with other students to be instrumental in the conversion of many persons. He always felt the solemn responsibility of the Christian Ministry. The blessing of God had been upon his labours, and such success had attended his efforts as to keep him from discouragement. He loved Methodism;—he thanked God for its doctrines. The recent painful agitations had caused him to examine a more fully—and the result of that examination had only the more strongly confirmed his previous views of the purity of its doctrines, and of its salutary discipline. As far as his experience went he believed that Methodism approached nearer the New Testament standard than any other Church. SAMUEL COLEY thanked God that he was the child of religious parents. They had passed to heaven, but they had left behind their prayers as a heritage. Loving he had their love, and when dying they gave him their blessing. From his infancy he had been subject to divine influences. When 13, he was deeply convinced of sin. He felt then that he was an awful transgressor in the sight of God. He was in the greatest agony. He read the Bible through, yet he could not find peace. At length, when reading the life of a pious man, Christ was revealed to him,—the fetters that bound his soul were broken, and he felt that he was "a new creature." Shortly afterwards an intense desire for increased holiness arose in his mind,—he felt very anxious to be as free from sin as he was from condemnation. In this state, he had derived great advantage in reading Mr. Wesley's works. The lines "His blood can make the foulest clean, His blood avails for me," sunk deep into his heart, he pondered over them again and again, until anger, sloth, and pride were entirely subdued, and his soul was filled with the love of Christ. That God had called him to preach his holy word, he had never a doubt; he was as clearly convinced of the divine call as he was of his own existence. He felt, at the outset, that he must have a commission from Christ himself. He wished to live for Christ. He was a Methodist from conviction. He had derived his earliest advantages from connexion with this Church. He trusted that he should never forget the paternal kindness of the Governor and Tutors of the Richmond Branch. He never breathed so pure an atmosphere as when there. He knew

that God's grace was sufficient for him. His path had hitherto been guided by Lord; and he believed it would terminate in heaven. His soul was full of hope, he gave himself, in the presence of congregation, to God's service. (To be concluded.)

General Miscellany.

Depths of the European and Open Sea. In the neighborhood of the continents the sea is often shallow; thus the Baltic sea has a depth of only 120 feet between the coasts of Germany and those of Sweden. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has a depth of only 130 feet. Between France and England the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet, while south-west of land it suddenly sinks to 2000 feet. This in some of Europe are much deeper than preceding. The western basin of the Mediterranean seems to be very deep. In the narrow parts of the straits of Gibraltar it is not more than 1000 feet below the surface. A little further towards the east the depth falls to 500 (on the north-west of Sardinia bottom has been found at the depth of nearly 5000 feet. With respect to the open seas, their depths are little known. About 250 miles south of the north latitude, at 76 deg. Cap. Ross has sounded 4000 feet in Baffin's Bay. But the astonishing depths are found in the South Atlantic; west of the Cape of Good Hope 1000 feet have been found, and the plummet has found bottom at 27000 feet west of St. Helena. Doctor Young, relying upon the theory of tides, considered himself justified in assigning about 18000 to the Atlantic, and about 20,000 to the Pacific.

Rejoice not at Misfortune. Never rejoice at another's misfortune. It may turn out to your advantage. In parts of Germany they make use of the saying "my corn is ripening," which a person will not who has the prospect of something profiting to him. Once while a surgeon was carrying a walk to college, he crossed at some distance a small village, and there he saw a man on fire. The carpenter pointed and said to his companion, "my corn is ripe," he concluded that if the old man's house burned new ones would require to be built; so he looked intently at the conflagration as it at the road, immediately after saying this he fell into a ditch and broke his arm. Ah! the surgeon, "it appears to me that my corn is already ripe."

Pure Water—The Cholera. The Cholera statistics of London for the 1849 taken from the Registry in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, make it appear that the supply of pure and wholesome water is one of the most effective preventive means against the ravages of this terrible contagion. The view states, and indeed it is well known, that the Americans, that London, compared Philadelphia and New York, is miserably supplied with water. It appears that that part of the great British metropolis which lies upon the Thames, is better supplied than that which lies south of the river. The striking fact is, the proportion of deaths from Cholera for the week ending September 15th, 1849, in a town of population, was north of the Thames about 30, and south of it, about 150—showing that the mortality was five times greater where there was a more sufficient and pure supply. These averages, but more striking facts are exhibited in the details.

Mathematics of Bees. The warmest admirers of honey and good friends of bees, will never, I presume, be that the young swarm, who begin making their abode four months after they are born, should construct these mathematical edifices, should have gained their mathematical knowledge so gain easy, and in three months the young bees, Mr. Mathurin in mathematics as in any other thing, did in making honey. I would I could see swarms at Cambridge for ten hours a day, five years together, to know enough to be able for the calculation of these problems, such not only every queen bee, but every drone, and every bee, is acquainted with the mathematics.—Noble's Sketch.

The Elephant and the Camel. Elephant have the largest country to travel in all its lands, and others are a country of terror and flight. No part of the world can induce it to retreat; it moves forwards and forwards, and it would retreat with mortal anguish. The elephant is contrary as soon as he perceives the approach of his trunk, starting with his feet a

ful soldier and servant even unto death. THOMAS BROCKLEHURST had been blessed with godly parents. It was not, however, he was sixteen years of age that he decided for God; he wanted to this decision by reading a small tract, showing the danger of procrastination. Immediately reading it, he decided for God, and to his closet, reviewed his past conduct, and earnestly prayed for the grace of justification. The arrows of God struck fast; he was brought to a state of extreme anguish; "the sorrows of death compassed him, and the pains of hell got hold upon him." His conviction increased; but he at length enabled to believe in Jesus Christ, and to feel that the Spirit had dwelt with his spirit that she was a child of God, and that he was accepted in the beloved. He had not the honour of a father in Christian ministry, but he had a brother privileged. His father, Mr. Jayman, devoted the best portion of his life to promote the interests of Methodism, and was an ardent lover of its order and discipline. He was taught from his infancy to upon the Methodist preaching with the best veneration. In the family, the ministerial office was held to be sacred, never trifled with, or to be spoken of disrespectfully. He had derived great advantage from the cultivation of such feelings. Immediately after his conversion to God, he it was his duty to call sinners to repentance. His heart was in the work; but his youthfulness, being only between 17 and 19, kept him back, although friends and ministers urged him on. Subsequently he was admitted to the Richmond Branch of the Theological Institution; and the recollections of the happy years he spent there, and his gratitude to the honored men who watched over him with parental solicitude, would never fade from his memory. His residence at Richmond it was high privilege, in connection with other talents to be instrumental in the conversion of many persons. He always felt the full responsibility of the Christian Ministry. The blessing of God had been upon his labours, and such success had attended his efforts as to keep him from discouragement. He loved Methodism;—he thanked God for its doctrines. The recent painful relations had caused him to examine his life fully—and the result of that examination had only the more strongly confirmed his previous views of the purity of its doctrines, and of its salutary discipline. As his experience went he believed that Methodism approached nearer the New Testament than any other Church. SAMUEL COLER thanked God that he was a child of religious parents. They had led him to heaven, but they had left him their yea as a heritage. Living he had their yea, and when dying they gave him their blessing. From his infancy he had been subject to divine influences. When 13, he was deeply convinced of sin. He felt that he was an awful transgressor in the sight of God. He was in the greatest agonies. He read the Bible through, yet he could not find peace. At length, when reading the life of a pious man, Christ was revealed to him,—the fetters that bound his soul were broken, and he felt that he was a new creature." Shortly afterwards an intense desire for increased holiness arose in his mind,—he felt very anxious to be free from sin as he was from condemnation. In this state, he had derived great advantage in reading Mr. Wesley's works. The

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**General Miscellany.**

**Depths of the European and Open Seas.**  
In the neighborhood of the continents the seas are often shallow; thus the Baltic sea has depth of only 120 feet between the coasts of Germany and those of Sweden. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has depth of only 130 feet. Between France and England the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet, while south-west of Ireland it suddenly sinks to 2000 feet. The seas in south of Europe are much deeper than the preceding. The western basin of the Mediterranean seems to be very deep. In the narrowest parts of the straits of Gibraltar it is not more than 1000 feet below the surface. A little further towards the east the depth falls to 3600. On the north-west of Sardinia bottom has not been found at the depth of nearly 5000 feet. With respect to the open seas, their depths are little known. About 250 miles south of Nantucket the lead has been sunk to 7800 feet. In north latitude, at 76 deg. Capt. Ross has exceeded 9000 feet in Baffin's Bay. But the most astounding depths are found in the Southern Atlantic; west of the Cape of Good Hope 16000 feet have been found, and the plummet has not found bottom at 27000 feet west of St. Helena. Doctor Young, relying upon the theory of the tides, considered himself justified in assigning about 15000 to the Atlantic, and about 20,000 to the Pacific.

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**Mathematics of Bees.**

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**The Elephant and the Camel.**

Elephant have the better of unity to camel. When the camel sees the elephant it is so full of pride in all its limbs, and offers an unprovoked provocation of temper and a fight. No provocation shows can induce it to fight; it waves its head backwards and forwards, and it will trample down with mortal anguish. The elephant, on the contrary, as soon as he perceives the camel, bows his trunk, stooping with his feet, and

his trunk thrown backwards, snoring with a noise like the sound of a trumpet, he rushes towards the camel which with its neck outstretched and utterly defenceless awaits with the most patient resignation, the approach of its enemy. The elephant with its enormous strength, tramples on the unfortunate animal in such a manner that in a few minutes it is scattered around in small fragments.

**To Purify Sea Water.**

For every gallon of sea water use about two drachms of the oxalate of potash and two ounces of ammonia phosphate of soda. This precipitates the salt held in solution in the sea water. The oxalate of soda may also be used. This will purify water to prevent incrustations in boilers.

**The Air we Breathe.**

Nothing is more interesting than those general laws by which God preserves the order of the world. If we had a complete knowledge of all the wonderful contrivances that surround us, we should be filled with admiration and awe: to contemplate those with which we are acquainted is the highest of intellectual pleasures.

One of these contrivances may be made intelligible even to those who have no acquaintance with Natural Philosophy.

The Air is made up of two different gases, or airs, mixed together in a particular proportion. Of these, one (oxygen), which we will call life-air, is necessary for the support of men and all other animals, which would die without it; neither could anything *burn* without the help of this life-air. Since, then, a vast quantity of it is consumed every hour, how is the supply kept up? How is it that our stock of life-air is still sufficient for us, and our fires and candles?

Now, besides these two gases, there is also present in the atmosphere another gas, called carbonic acid, which is made up of carbon and life-air. The name will be unknown to many, but all are well acquainted with the thing: it is that which gives spirit to ale, wine, &c.

This carbonic acid is produced by the breathing of animals, and the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. Now, this constant supply must be got rid of, or it would kill us; and it is got rid of thus: all vegetables—grass, herbs, trees, &c.—suck in this carbonic acid during the day; nourish themselves with the carbon, and give back the life-air that was combined with it. In the night, they do the reverse; but still, taking a whole day, they lessen the quantity of carbonic acid gas, and furnish the atmosphere with that supply of life-air, which is necessary for the existence of the animal creation.

**Wortcotype.**

This is the name applied to a new application of Daguerreotypes. It is the embedding of the likeness of the form and features of the departed upon the tombstone, and making it imperious to the ravages of time, by the use of a peculiar kind of cement, which makes the pictures as durable as the marble itself. It is the invention of Mr. J. H. Whitcomb, a gentleman who has devoted a great portion of his life to improvements in the art of Daguerreotyping.

**Family Circle.**

**The Willow, Poppy, and Violet.**

A child held in his hand a slight leafless bough. It was like a supple green wand. But it had been newly cut from the parent stock, and he stirred in his little heart.

He sought out a sheltered spot, and planted in the moist earth. Often did he visit it, and when the rains of summer were withheld, he watered it, at the cool sunset.

The sap, which is the blood of plants, began to flow freely through its tender vessels. A tiny root, like a thread, crept downward, and around the head was a bursting forth of faint green leaves.

Seasons passed over it, and it became a tree. Its slender branches drooped downward to the earth. The cheering sun smiled upon them; the happy birds sang to them; but they drooped still.

"Tree, why art thou always so sad and drooping? Am not I kind unto thee?"—but it answered not; only, as it grew on, it drooped lower and lower; for it was a Weeping Willow.

The boy cast seed into the soft garden ground. When the time of flowers came, a strong budding stalk stood there, with coarse serrated leaves. Soon a full red poppy came forth, gazing up its gaily dressed

At its feet grew a purple violet, which no hand had planted or cherished.

It lived lovingly with the mosses, and with the frail flowers of the grass, not counting itself more excellent than they.

"Large poppy, why dost thou spread out thy scarlet robe so widely, and drink up the sunbeams from my lowly violet?"

But the flaunting flower replied not to him who planted it. It even seemed to open its rich mantle still more broadly, as though it would have stifled its humble neighbours. Yet nothing hindered the fragrance of the meek violet.

The little child was troubled, and at the hour of sleep he spoke to his mother of the tree that continually wept, and of the plant that overshadowed its neighbour. So she took him on her knee, and spoke so tenderly in his ear, that he remembered her words when he became a man.

There are some who, like the willow, are weepers all their lives long, though they dwell in pleasant places, and the fair skies shine upon them in love. And there are others, who, like the poppy that thou reprovest, are proud at heart, and despise the humble, whom God regardeth.

"Be not thou like them, my gentle child; but keep ever in thy breast the sweet spirit of the lowly violet, that thou mayest come at last to that blessed place which pride cannot enter, and where the sound of weeping is unknown."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

**Sowing A Name.**

We have seen a young child express the greatest surprise and delight on discovering in a flower bed its name written in the green of the young plants, the seed of which had been sown in that form by a fond father or mother.

But by and by, dear children, you will see your name or character, as it has been planted by yourself, springing up in the opinion people entertain concerning you, and it will be exactly as you have sown it. Be careful then how you sow. Do not spoil your own name by sowing foolishly or wrongly. Remember, every word and action is a seed put in, which will surely spring up and constitute your name in the world.

**A Heart Reading Reproof.**

A short time since a lady who, had been remarkable for her thoughtlessness, requested a professedly pious lady to accompany her that day to visit another lady, who was also professedly pious. The afternoon passed away, and the subject of religion was not mentioned—probably for fear of offending the gay friend who proposed the visit. At the two neighbors walked towards home, the first-mentioned remarked that she had lost the afternoon, for nothing would have induced her to leave home, but the expectation of hearing something about religion; but she added, "I came to the conclusion that there is nothing in religion, so that my neighbors do not possess it, for if they did, they would speak to me about 'my soul.'" She said she had been greatly alarmed about herself for several days, but had concluded that afternoon, that if religion was not worth talking about, it was not worth thinking of. "Never," said that pious neighbor, "shall I forget that look of despair and reproach. I felt that I had murdered a soul by my neglect."—*Am. Jct.*

**Weights and Measures.**

As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general used by every household, Dr. Brown gives the following list:—Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart; Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart; Butter, when set, 1 pound 1 ounce is one quart; Lard set, 1 pound, 1 ounce is 1 quart; White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart; Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart; Eggs, average size, 10 eggs, or 1 pound, sixteen large table-spoonfuls are 1-2 a pint; Eight table-spoonfuls are 1 gal. Four large table-spoonfuls are 1-2 a gal; A common-sized tumbler holds 1-2 a pint; A common sized wine-glass holds 1-2 a gal.

**Correspondence.**

**To the Newfoundland Readers of the "Wesleyan."**  
No. 9.

DEAR FRIENDS.—I now give you some further account of my rambles in and about Boston. Yesterday I paid a visit to the top of the State House, the view from which is exceedingly interesting and beautiful. The dome is 230 feet above the level of the sea, and is ascended by a winding staircase of one hundred and seventy steps. The corner stone of this edifice was laid July 4th 1795; it was drawn by fifteen white horses—fifteen being the number of States in the Union—and laid with Masonic honors, by Samuel Adams, at that time Governor of Massachusetts. This building is of an oblong form, 173 feet front and 51 deep. It consists of a basement story 20 feet high, and a principal story 30 feet. This is the centre of the front, is covered with an attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above this rises a dome 52 feet in diameter, and 35 feet high, the whole terminates with an elegant lantern, 25 feet high, supporting a gilded cone. The lower story is finished plain on the wings, with square windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above. The outside walls are of large bricks. This building is ascended from the street by a long flight of stone steps, on either side of which is a marble fountain. In front of the State House is a Common, containing about 50 acres, which is laid out in beautiful walks intersecting each other in every direction and shaded with trees, the whole of which is surrounded with an iron paling. About the centre of the Common is a small pond which contains two Fountains capable of throwing the water into a variety of fantastic shapes to the height of about 100 feet. The lower story of the State House is divided into a large hall, or public walk, in the centre, 50 feet square and 20 feet high, supported by Doric columns. In the centre and on the north side of this story is placed a highly finished statue of Washington, by Chantry, a celebrated English sculptor, the cost of which exceeded \$10,000. Near the back door are four large slabs with inscriptions commemorating the events which led to the American Revolution, the inscriptions, however, are too long for me to transcribe here. Two entries open at each end, 16 feet wide, with two flights of stairs each, on both sides of which are offices. On the west wing is the Secretary's department in front, and the Adjutant-general's in the rear; on the East wing, the Treasurer's department is in the front, and the Land Agent's and Library in the rear. The rooms above are the Representatives' hall in the centre, 55 feet square. This hall is finished with Doric columns on two sides, 12 feet from the floor, forming galleries, the Doric entablatures surround the whole; from this spring four flat arches on the side, which, being united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well-proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with emblems of commerce, agriculture, peace, and war. Directly over the Speaker's chair on the north side of the hall, is placed the State seal, and a little above it is a gilded eagle, just ready to fly, having in his beak a large scroll, with the following inscription, in large gilt letters: "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." On the South side, opposite to the eagle, is a mammoth clock, an emblem of the fisheries of Massachusetts. The centre of the Dome is 50 feet from the floor, the Speaker's chair is placed on the north side, the Clerk on the right of the Speaker, the permanent seats, in a semi-circular form, are so arranged as to accommodate 200 members on the floor. The front west gallery is for the use of members of the legislature, the rear gallery for the use of the public, east front gallery for the ladies, the rear gallery for the public. I have heard some fine speeches in this chamber. In the east wing is the Senate Chamber 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 30 high, highly finished in the four orders, two columns support, with entablatures, a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is also ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and with the arms of the State, and of the United States, placed in opposite panels. Directly opposite is placed the President's chair, on the right and left are seated the members, beginning with the oldest in office on the right of the President. There are fifty members in this branch of the legislature. Immediately over the door as you enter this hall, is a drum, muskets, bayonets, &c. which were taken from the British during the Revolution. In this Chamber I heard my friend, the Hon. Amasa Walker, deliver an eloquent and noble speech in commendation of the Hon. Daniel Webster's speech delivered in Congress on the Slavery question. In the west wing is the Council Chamber, 27 feet square, and 20 high, with a flat ceiling, the walls are finished with Corinthian pilasters, and panels of stone. These panels are enriched with State arms, with emblems of legislative power, the scale and sword of justice, and the in Latin of art and freedom, the scales and esp. of liberty, the whole decorated with varieties of oak and laurel. In the rear of the chamber on the same floor, is a small room

called the governor's room, and the ante-chamber for the use of the committee of the council. Besides these principal rooms, there are twenty-five smaller, for the use of the several committees. The cost of this building amounted to \$133,333. It was first occupied by the legislature on the 11th Jan'y, 1798. Before this period the legislature held its Sessions in a building at the head of State street, and which is still called "The Old State House," although it is converted into shops. On the top of this building are three poles, which are used for telegraphing ships. In my next letter I will endeavour to give you an account of the Custom House, Museum, &c.

Boston, U. S., May 27th 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

"Keep thy feet when thou goest to the House of God and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools; for they consider not that they do evil."

"Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God: for God is in Heaven and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few.—Ecc. v. 1-2.

"Now the Lord is that spirit; and where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty."—Cor. III. 17.

A current practical comment on the latter text, is, that in all christian assemblies where the spirit of the Lord is present, there is liberty to all the members of the church to interrupt the speaker, whether minister of Christ or not, by shouts of ecstasy, or exhortations; and there are not wanting those among the Methodists, who are either constitutionally or through prejudice inclined to favour it. We would say to all such, compare those passages first cited with the last, and "be sober, be vigilant, for your adversary the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour."

The writer of this has been present on various occasions where the above comment has been the guide of certain individuals, and if he knows ought of the religion of the Bible, and the privilege of waiting upon God without distraction, he has felt the painful conviction that the comment was at fault.

We have no disposition to fall out with any church that thinks proper to be guided by peculiar notions such as those mentioned, were the attempts not often made to persuade persons belonging to our own and other communions, that they were in "bondage" because they are not encouraged to adopt such practices, and thereby if possible to proselyte. Altho' attention of the kind thus have fallen under the notice of the writer, the following may be interesting especially on account of the reception met with by the advocates of such liberty.

It happened a few years ago that T. J. a Yorkshire Methodist, emigrated to the S. V. Circuit in New Brunswick. Having been favoured in Yorkshire with the privilege of hearing some of the old country "sons of thunder," and also some of the "sons of consolation," he loved to relate to the Provincial Wesleyans, and others, what powerful sermons he had heard from different ministers. Among those on which his memory used to delight to linger, was one heard from J. Nelson the 2nd, (if my memory serves me). It appears to have been a feast of fat things to Tommy and caused his heart to leap for joy, and he scarcely ever spoke of the sermons heard at "Home," without giving special prominence to this.

On one occasion our Yorkshire brother met with a minister of the church referred to, and ere they had been long together he began to describe the character of this favourite sermon, and relate the rapture felt in his soul, as he sat feasting on the spiritual repast dispensed by the preacher, aiding in broader Yorkshire than I can give,— "I could hardly be decent, I felt as if I could have shouted glory, glory, glory!" "Ah, my brother," said the minister, "but if you had been in our church and felt so happy, it would have been your privilege to have got right up, and freed your mind, and praised the Lord as much as you liked." "Yes," said Tommy "but while he played the fiddle I danced, but if I'd ha' got up and took the fiddle out of his hand and begun to ha' played, I should ha' spoilt it all." The force of Tommy's figure was felt by the well-meaning but mistaken brother, and it is doubtful whether his mind is "freed," from its perplexity on this matter of liberty, to this day.

Well would it be for all if they possessed the same regard to decency in their deportment in the assembly of God's people, and a similar consciousness of their inability to edify the church of God, as the humble Yorkshireman.

When Christian Ministers speak the truth as it is in Jesus, unfolding it; and, like Ezra, give the sense thereof; the thoughtful, attentive, and humble soul is fed with knowledge. His meditation is sweet. But if some well-meaning but inconsiderate soul jumps up and begins to shout, or talk, how is his mind distracted, and the cup of enjoyment dashed from his lips! In decent, social companies such procedure is accounted unmannerly, but in the presence of God, and in the company of his servants and people it is, alas, accounted the power of religion, the enjoyment of liberty!

Nor is the evil much less if such liberty is given and used after a faithful sermon has been

preached, except where suitable persons capable of edifying the Church of God are called upon to address the audience. For it is generally the case that the most humble, and most deeply pious, are the most conscious of their inability, and consequently most backward, while the most empty heads and vain hearts most readily make a display of their fancied powers.

The liberty spoken of in the text is freedom from the bondage of sin and from superstitious opinions and practices; and he who truly enjoys it, has a heart so influenced by love, and clothed with humility, that he cheerfully bears the restraints that the Word of God imposes, and walks unfettered when guided by a strict regard to order, decency, and good manners. xx.

For the Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR.—Can any reason sufficient to satisfy the enlightened conscience of a Wesleyan Methodist be given for the neglect of attendance on class-meetings by some, and the very partial attendance by others? We admit that long-continued sickness, great pressure of business, and distance from home may be received as a plea, provided there be a prevailing disposition to attend, a disposition sufficiently strong to render absence painful,—a felt privation,—and inducing prompt and cheerful attendance when opportunity providentially occurs. But we cannot think otherwise than that such as are spiritually minded among us, will attend to this social means of grace, not merely from a desire to preserve a character for consistency, as members of a religious community, an essential part of whose discipline consists in a regular attendance on class-meetings, but from the high and holy principle of love—divine and brotherly love, which we are sure can in no other means of grace be so fully and satisfactorily exercised. In a class-meeting, kindred souls converse with equal simplicity of mind but more abundant knowledge of their sacred theme, as did the disciples on their way to Emmaus of Jesus and his death, &c.; and he, as then, draws near, and makes himself known as the sacred subject of divine inspiration, the foundation of hope, the centre of unity, the satisfying portion of them that love him. And the result is similar—their hearts burn within them; unspeakably precious is he to their souls, and increasingly endeared do they become to each other.

Their hearts thus influenced by divine and brotherly love are set upon the enjoyment of the privilege, and while less devout and faithful ones may deem such an habit of attendance and conscientious observance of discipline an excess of devotion and something bordering on superstition, these are ready to furnish a satisfactory answer to the candid enquirer, and to encourage the humble aspirant for holier attainments, to cast in their lot among them.

But we took up the pen in order to declare our sorrow of heart, that so many who once knew from experience how to appreciate this privilege, should have become so comparatively devoid of sensibility with respect to this important branch of Wesleyan observance.

If there be truth in the quaint remark that backsliding commences at the closet door, may we not suggest that it continues in the partial neglect of class-meeting, and further develops itself in the entire abandonment of both the one and the other, and that the soul thus manifesting a heart perpetually bent to backsliding will rapidly hasten onward in a downward course?

We would, if we were able, speak on this painful subject and sound the trumpet of alarm, and call upon the individuals and communities so acting to consider from whence they are fallen, and repent and do their first works, that returning as prodigals to their Father's house they may receive the renewed assurances of divine acceptance and the greeting of brotherly love.

August 23, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 31, 1850.

CONFERENCE INTELLIGENCE.

(CONTINUED.)

The question being read "Are there any objections to any of our Ministers, or Preachers on trial?" the President reminded the Conference that it included four particulars;—1st, Their moral and religious character; 2d, Their belief and preaching of Wesleyan doctrine; 3rd, Their observance and enforcement of discipline; and 4th, Their general ability for the ministerial work. The examination of character was then proceeded with, during which an interruption of business was occasioned by the rude and unseemly intrusion of Mr. Dunn, who, having effected an entrance into the Chapel, began to address the Conference. This was of course prohibited, and the officer of the Trustees obliged him to withdraw.

The cases which excited the highest interest, and occupied for an unusually lengthened period the time of the Conference, were those of Mr.

Rowland, Mr. Bromley, and Doctor Beaumont. From the Norwich and Lynn District Minutes it appeared, that Mr. Rowland, having been called upon to take part in the proceedings of a Minor District Meeting, had put in a document assigning some reasons for refusing to concur in those proceedings, and reflecting severely and unwarrantably upon the principles and administration of the Conference;—and that this document had been published and widely circulated. The consideration of the case was postponed.

The Conference adopted a reply to a communication from Messrs. K. S. Stanley and Joseph Mansingham as members of a committee of the Meeting of pseudo Delegates held in Moor-fields last March. The reply expresses the judgment of the Conference "that the existence and action of a Committee so appointed are a deliberate and flagrant violation of the Discipline of Methodism," and contains the following paragraphs:

"The Conference has been, and is at all times prepared to receive and consider with respectful attention, any communications, in the way of memorials or otherwise, addressed to it, on matters touching either local or connexional interests, provided that they proceed from members of Society in their individual capacity, or from meetings duly called and constituted according to our existing rules.

The Conference, having regard to the purity and welfare of the Societies under its care, and to its solemn obligations to maintain inviolate the disciplinary system of Wesleyan Methodism, deems itself bound to adhere to the principles stated at large in the Minutes of 1835, and to the resolution then avowed, not to hold communication with any association, confederacy, or committee organised on 'divisive and disorderly principles,' like those which characterise the proceedings of the parties with whom you are unhappily identified.

"The Conference, therefore, respectfully declines to make any appointment for holding a meeting with the committee which you represent, or for receiving the memorials to which your letter refers as having been entrusted to your care."

The Minutes of the Bath District brought up the case of Mr. Bromley. A discussion arose on the question "Whether Mr. Bromley, by the course he had pursued, in refusing to take his trial at the District Meeting, and by treating its decision with contempt, had not deprived himself of all right of appeal?" After mature deliberation a resolution was carried by an immense majority, affirming that the right was forfeited, and declining to hear him in conference,—thus upholding the Discipline of the connexion, and the jurisdiction and authority of its subordinate courts.

On Monday forenoon the usual Public Religious Service was held in the Conference Chapel. The Ex-President preached the official sermon from 1st Pet. v. 1-4. The Discourse occupied upwards of an hour and a half in delivery, and was replete with evangelical sentiment. A motion was submitted by Dr. Bunting, and unanimously carried, expressing the thanks of the Conference and requesting that the sermon be prepared for the press.

The Conference proceeded with the inquiry into character.

A public examination of the young men took place in the evening.

On Tuesday, the inquiry into character proceeded, until ten o'clock, when the candidates for ordination were placed before the Conference, and called upon to declare their attachment to Methodist doctrine and discipline. The questions were put by Dr. HANNAH, and were, in every instance, satisfactorily answered. They were then by a unanimous vote received into full connexion.

Wednesday was chiefly occupied in inquiry into character, and the investigation of cases of discipline.

The thanks of the Conference were unanimously voted to the Rev. James Tindall and the Ministers of the Norwich and Lynn District, for their faithful maintenance of the discipline of the Connexion.

In the case of an appeal by Mr. Savage, of Bradford West, against the Rev. Edwd. Walker, for withholding his Society ticket, on account of flagrant breaches of our rules; and of an appeal by Mr. Walker, against the judgment of a Minor District Meeting, which was held in the case; it appeared that the District had resolved that Mr. Savage, by having identified himself with a confederacy of persons opposed to the peace and prosperity of Methodism, had forfeited his right of appeal, yet as a matter of favour it was granted—that Mr. Savage's ticket was withheld on the ground that the facts of his agitation were not denied—and that Mr. Walker had laid it down as a principle that "a trial was only claimable

where the member denies the allegation of a wilful neglect of discipline or breach of our rules of scripture or rule of Methodism, the trial being for the proof or disproof thereof." A majority of the Minor District Meeting, however, upon the whole, Mr. Savage should have had his request of a trial before his Leaders' Meeting conceded. Upon the question of law, Mr. Walker appealed. The case elicited the unanimous desire on the part of the Conference to maintain the spirit as well as the letter of the rules of 1785 and 1797, as explained and amplified by those of 1835, the bona fide object of which was to prevent even the appearance of "classmate competition." Dr. Bunting, in particular, observed that he could not admit the distinction between the fact and the guilt. If even the latter only, as in this case—were denied, he would give the accused the benefit of a trial, when he demanded it. In his opinion, the distinction was untenable. He would—as he had ever done—interpret the law liberally. In this opinion the Conference concurred. It was resolved that the appeal of Mr. Walker be respectfully dismissed; that the Conference regret that Mr. Walker did not comply with the advice of the Minor District Meeting, which was that the ticket should be given to Mr. Savage, or that he should be put upon his trial before the Leaders' Meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 8.—In the Minutes of the Nottingham and Derby District, a report was presented, of an appeal against the decision of a Leaders' Meeting in Gainsborough. The Minutes were then remitted to the Superintendent, who assembled the Trustees and Leaders, and pronounced sentence of expulsion. The appeal was raised in this case was, whether the District Meeting ought not to have given attention to the Superintendent's how to give such circumstances, instead of leaving him to act on his own responsibility? Upon this point a conversation of some length arose, which was terminated by a declaration from the Superintendent in a verdict manifestly contrary to the facts of the case, a District Meeting, when applied to ought to do more than reverse the verdict; it ought to advise and direct the Superintendent how to act, and that direction ought to be recorded on the District Minutes.

The York District Minutes brought before the Conference the cases of several individuals, who had been deprived of office, in pursuance of a general resolution, passed in the Leaders' Meetings of that City, declaring that persons who engaged in certain anti-Methodistical proceedings were no longer worthy of sustaining such office. The point here raised was, "Whether the Superintendent was justified in acting upon the general resolution without bringing each individual to trial?" The Minutes of the District Meeting, approving the course taken by the Superintendent, were ultimately confirmed.

Mr. Rowland's case was resumed, and after patient consideration a resolution was carried with only two dissentient votes, declaring 1st, That Mr. Rowland was bound to offer an apology to the Conference for his unjustifiable reflections on its last year's proceedings; 2dly, that he shall be removed from the Norwich and Lynn district;—3dly, that, until he give satisfactory evidence of the soundness of his Wesleyan principles, he shall not be trusted with the superintendency of a Circuit;—4thly, that he shall be admonished from the chair;—5thly, that for the next two years he shall be ineligible to become a member of a Minor District Meeting.

The President inquired of Mr. Rowland, whether he was prepared to make the apology which the Conference required?—and he replied in the negative.

The President then inquired, Whether he would take a little time for consideration; the Conference wishing to show him every indulgence it could, consistently with the maintenance of right principles?—Mr. ROWLAND replied, that he wished for no postponement.

Dr. BUNTING, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. RATTENBURY, and others, were of opinion, that, though Mr. Rowland did not ask for postponement, he needed it; and it was agreed, that time should be given, and that some senior members of the Conference should converse with him.

On Friday Morning the President reported the solemn intelligence of the death of one of the Ministers, the Rev. John Chettle. He was seventy-three years of age, and had been in the ministry fifty years. He was in the Conference on Monday.

The enquiry into character was resumed, and the question as to administration of Discipline brought up the case of Dr. Beaumont. The following resolutions were moved by the Rev. J. Keeling and seconded by the Rev. W. Naylor.

1. That the Conference learns with regret, that the decisions of the London District Meeting, which were so necessary for the maintenance of our discipline, have not been carried into effect.

2. From the evidence now received, it appears in particular, that Dr. Beaumont so exaggerated the difference of judgment between himself and the other brethren on one part of the case, as to make this difference the ostensible reason for acting in the case with reluctance

and by this means, ensuring the failure of attempt to carry out our discipline.

3. That in bringing Mr. Grosjean to trial for a Local Preachers' Meeting, for not being a Local Preacher, Mr. Grosjean should have belonged to a Leaders' Meeting. Dr. Beaumont failed in his duty as a superintendent.

4. That his manner of dealing with the case, both in the Weekly Ministers' Meeting and at the Leaders' Meeting, appears to have been such as to render the duty of his colleagues increasingly embarrassing.

5. That, notwithstanding this, Mr. Strachan though placed in this embarrassing condition was not justified in throwing up the case, suffering it to go to the Leaders' Meeting, or such sustaining evidence as was in his power.

6. On the whole the Conference resolved

1. That as the failure of the due application of discipline is to be attributed mainly to want of consistency in persevering endeavour on the part of the superintendent, to fulfil his such disregard of the authority of the District Meeting, and of the momentous interests at merit the censure of the Conference.

2. That Conference regrets that Mr. Strachan suffered himself to be so influenced by lar clamour as to neglect his duty."

The discussion continued through the day was resumed on Saturday morning. Dr. Beaumont was heard several times, and in his address in defence occupied an hour and minutes. Three amendments were offered by Dr. Dixon, substituting the word "approval" for the word "censure" in the branch of the 6th Resolution,—one by Dr. Keeling, proposing to add to the original resolution "But, taking into consideration all the circumstances of this Circuit, the Conference abstain from inflicting censure in the present instance"—and one by the Rev. Wm. Bunting, "The Conference views the conduct of Dr. Beaumont with the strongest displeasure, and grief and disappointment." The amendments were all negatived, and the original resolution carried by an overwhelming majority, on votes appearing against them.

After the vote was taken, Dr. Beaumont explained of some previous remarks, and said he had the highest confidence in the integrity of the President—he had not the slightest objection to sit in the chair throughout the whole session—and he had every confidence in the impartiality and justice."

In the case of Mr. Strachan, a motion was made that the course he had pursued, was also motioned passed.

On Monday the Minutes of the London District Meeting, in the case of the fields Circuit, were read and confirmed. The remainder of the forenoon sitting was occupied in the consideration of alterations of rules and applications from some Circuits for a new Minister. Several generous offers were made by individuals, in urgent cases, to defray the consequent expenses of appointments, which the Conference gratefully accepted.

Dr. Alder introduced to the Conference Mr. Clintock, the Editor of the American Methodist Episcopal Church Quarterly Review. The President rejoiced to recognize Mr. Clintock, as the personal friend of Mr. Rowland, whom he had the pleasure of knowing, and was now no more.

On Tuesday, the Conference passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Ward, for having built and furnished a Minister's house at the expense of £1,000, and legally set trust for the use of the Conference.

A similar vote was presented to Mr. Keeling for having, at his own expense and legally settled a house, for the purpose of a Minister, worth £750.

The thanks of the Conference were given to the Sabbath Committee,—to Mr. Nelson's Secretary,—and to Mr. Heald, M. P. for Parliamentary support of the measures for promoting the observance of the Sabbath.

European and North American Rail

The European and North American is the great and absorbing topic of the completion is largely involved the interest of the Lower Provinces for at come. Its importance cannot be expressed. The Press do well to keep the idea before the public mind, and they should return to and again, so as to prevent the golden opportunity of promoting the welfare of the country passing away unimproved, and to keep whom its various and successive steps given in charge—awake to their duty.

Our readers with much pleasure to those on our last page of the great and interesting meeting which took place on Saturday the new Temperance Hall. The result are important—and no less so

member denied the allegation of a defect of discipline or breach of canon law or rule of Methodism, the trial held the Minor District Meeting, for matters which belonged to a Leaders' Meeting. Dr. Beaumont failed in his duty as a superintendent.

4. That his manner of dealing with the case, both in the Weekly Ministers' Meeting and at the Leader's Meeting, appears to have been such as to render the duty of his colleagues increasingly embarrassing.

5. That, notwithstanding this, Mr. Strachan, though placed in this embarrassing condition, was not justified in throwing up the case, and suffering it to go to the Leader's Meeting, without such sustaining evidence as was in his possession.

6. On the whole the Conference resolves—

1. That as the failure of the due application of discipline is to be attributed mainly to the want of consistency in persevering endeavours, on the part of the superintendent, to fulfil his duty, such disregard of the authority of the District Meeting, and of the momentous interests at stake, merits the censure of the Conference.

2. That Conference regrets that Mr. Strachan has suffered himself to be so influenced by popular clamour as to neglect his duty.

The discussion continued through the day, and was resumed on Saturday morning. Dr. Beaumont was heard several times, and in his final address in defence occupied an hour and forty minutes. Three amendments were offered, one by Dr. Dixon, substituting the word "disapproval" for the word "censure" in the first branch of the 6th Resolution, one by Dr. Alder proposing to add to the original resolutions, "But, taking into consideration all the circumstances of that Circuit, the Conference abstains from inflicting censure in the present instance," and one by the Rev. Wm. Bunting, "That the Conference views the conduct of Dr. Beaumont with the strongest displeasure, and fraternal grief and disappointment." The amendments were all rejected, and the original resolutions carried by an overwhelming majority, only six votes appearing against them.

After the vote was taken, Dr. Beaumont, in explanation of some previous remarks said, that "he had the highest confidence in the integrity of the President—he had not the slightest blame to attach to the chair throughout the whole discussion—and he had every confidence in his impartiality and justice."

In the case of Mr. Strachan, a motion regretting the course he had pursued, was also unanimously passed.

On Monday the Minutes of the London Special District Meeting, in the case of the Spitalfields Circuit, were read and confirmed. The remainder of the forenoon sitting was occupied in the consideration of alterations of Circuits, and applications from some Circuits for additional Ministers. Several generous offers were made by individuals, in urgent cases, to provide for the consequent expenses of such appointments, which the Conference gratefully accepted.

Dr. Alder introduced to the Conference Dr. McClintock, the Editor of the American "Methodist Episcopal Church Quarterly Review."

The President rejoiced to recognize Dr. McClintock, as the personal friend of Mr. Emory, whom he had the pleasure of knowing, and who was now no more.

On Tuesday, the Conference passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Ward, of Hitchen, for having built and furnished a Minister's House, at the expense of £1,000, and legally settled it in trust for the use of the Conference.

A similar vote was presented to Mr. Wardle, of Leek, for having, at his own expense, built and legally settled a house, for the perpetual use of a Minister, worth £750.

The thanks of the Conference were presented to the Sabbath Committee,—to Mr. Newstead, as its Secretary,—and to Mr. Heald, M. P., for his Parliamentary support of the measures adopted for promoting the observance of the Sabbath.

**European and North American Railway.**

The European and North American Railway is the great and absorbing topic of the day. Its completion is largely involved the temporal interest of the Lower Provinces for all time to come. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. The Press do well to keep the idea before the public mind, and they should return to it again and again, so as to prevent the golden opportunity of promoting the welfare of the country from passing away unimproved, and to keep those to whom its various and successive steps have been given in charge awake to their duty. We refer our readers with much pleasure to the account on our last page of the great and encouraging meeting which took place on Saturday last in the new Temperance Hall. The Resolutions passed are important—and no less so will be the

action upon them. We hope a brighter day is about dawning on the destiny of Nova Scotia and the sister Provinces. If each one does his duty—and does it well, and cheerfully, and zealously—we may expect the fostering blessing of Divine Providence to smile upon our efforts to advance our country in all that is associated with monetary and social improvements. We urge the necessity of prompt and energetic action, in the premises. It is a good maxim to strike when the iron is hot, and it is not unworthy of consideration, that it is possible to strike cold iron until it becomes hot.

Since the above was written we are gratified to perceive that some progress has been made.—The City Council has taken up the subject with laudable promptitude, and has adopted and presented His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor an address founded on the Resolutions passed at the public meeting. The country will now look to the government for some early, decided, and well digested movement in a matter so deeply involving its prosperity and progress.

**Address.**

To His Excellency Lieut. Gov. Sir JOHN HANCOCK, K. C. B., K. C. H.; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax respectfully request to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the accompanying Resolution, which was passed unanimously at a very large and influential meeting of the Citizens of Halifax, held on Saturday last in this City, to consider the subject of the proposed European and North American Railway. They would respectfully urge upon Your Excellency the importance of the subject, as one more worthy than any other, in the present aspect of affairs in Nova Scotia, to engage the attention and enlist the sympathies and exertions of the Government.—The completion of the great work contemplated by the Resolution, will not only elevate this Province to the most conspicuous and important position on the Western Continent, by rendering it the direct channel of communication between our Parent Country and the United States on the most enlarged and magnificent scale; but the rich, though now unproductive resources of our Province, both Mineral and Agricultural, will become developed and made available to the public good—its Commercial Interests rapidly advanced—and its Revenue materially increased and improved.—They therefore cordially concur with the sentiments contained in the enclosed Resolutions, and doubting not that Your Excellency takes a deep interest in every project which has a tendency to advance the interest of this Province, they respectfully pray that Your Excellency would recommend to the Provincial Parliament to undertake the construction of that portion of this important work which is to pass through Nova Scotia, on a line between Halifax and the Frontier of New Brunswick.

And the Mayor and City Council would earnestly press upon Your Excellency the propriety of calling together the Legislature at the earliest period as practicable, in order that the sentiments may be ascertained on this important subject.

"Resolved, That as it is the first duty of a Government to construct and to control the great highways of a country, a respectful Address be prepared and presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would recommend to the Provincial Parliament to undertake the construction of that portion of the important work which is to pass through Nova Scotia, on a line between Halifax and the frontier of New Brunswick.

To which His Excellency made the following Reply:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

You, and the highly respectable meeting by which you have been deputed to address me, do not do me more than justice in believing that I feel most deeply interested in whatever relates to the ancient and loyal Colony which our gracious Sovereign has committed to my charge, and that I regard it as my first duty to do all that depends upon me to promote it.

The Resolution which you have just presented, embodies what appear to me to be enlightened and sound views, suited to the age in which we live. The cost of constructing railroads is light compared with the cost of doing without them. Nova Scotia owes it to her own character to adopt, as speedily as she may, improved facilities for the transportation of her people, with the products of their industry. She owes it to the civilized world to make her portion of "The European and North American Railroad," which must become the shortest highway between the great families of the Anglo Saxon race.

Be assured that my Government will approach this great question without delay, and with an earnestness commensurate with its deep importance; and that it will afford me very sincere gratification to identify myself with this work, and to become, in any way, personally instrumental in realizing the hopes entertained by the Citizens of Halifax. J. HARVEY

Government House, Halifax, August 27, 1850.

**Panorama of Eden.**

We speak not of the Panorama of Eden, recently exhibited in this City, as a work of art. In this respect it may be all that it has been represented to be; but we decidedly think that portions of the scenes, those respecting the appearance of Adam and Eve, are altogether too indelicate for the sight of large and mixed companies. We need not enlarge, as all who have witnessed the exhibition are quite prepared to understand our meaning. In our judgment no father of a family would like his wife and daughter to be present with those of the opposite sex; nor do we believe that any female of delicacy of feeling can cast the eye on the appearances as they pass along, without having her modesty shocked, and her innate sense of propriety greatly outraged. We have felt it our duty, at least, to say this much.

**Railroads and Churches.**

The Supreme Court of the third judicial district of New York has decided that an action on the case lies against a railroad company in favor of a church corporation, for a nuisance in running cars and engines, ringing bells, blowing of steam, and making other noises, in the neighborhood of a church or meeting house, on the Sabbath, and during public worship, which so annoy and molest the congregation worshipping there, as greatly to depreciate the value of the house, and render it unfit for a place of public worship.

**Folding Machines.**

They have in operation in some of the newspaper offices of Boston, a machine for folding papers as they come from the press. It moves with the precision of a chronometer, is never out of order, and does its work with more accuracy of fold than could be done by the most experienced folder. It is capable of folding a sheet a second when attached to the fast press.

**The Gutta Serena.**

The Gutta Serena has recently received "a lock of a lady's hair"—a snow-white blanchet by one hundred and nineteen winters. The person from whose tresses it was cut, is Mary Benson, who was born near Baby Castle, in 1731, and can still walk in the garden. She resides at Elton, with her grandson a farmer. Her daughter keeps a public-house, and her husband's mother still survives, in her ninety-sixth year; so that she is probably singular in the extreme longevity of both her mother and her mother-in-law.

**Death of Professor Neander.**

We regret to announce the death of Professor Neander, which took place on the night of the 13th inst., at Berlin. The professor was in the sixty-second year of his age. Deservingly high as the reputation of this eminent theologian has long been in Great Britain, it is in the land of his birth—where he was known not only as an author, but as a preacher, a professor, and a Christian—that he was best appreciated, and his irreparable loss will be most deeply felt. Extensive and varied as was his learning, the admiration which it excited was not greater than the affectionate regard with which his amiability and simplicity of character inspired all who knew him.—*Christian Times.*

**Testimony of a Living Witness.**

Dr. Achilli, who has recently escaped from the dungeons of the inquisition, said, in a recent address in Dublin, "The inquisition is now what it always has been, save that it does not burn its victims alive. He himself was a living witness of its existence at present in Rome. During the last days of the Roman republic its cruelties had been exposed; and from the human remains that had been found amidst its dungeons, it was evident that there had been persons recently murdered there. There were the remains of males and females, exhumed of different ages, adults and young persons—some that might have remained in that place for fifty years, and others for not more than ten or fifteen. All of these had either died by strangulation or poison.—Neither pope nor cardinal dare deny this statement, and the fact showed that the church of Rome is the same as she existed in the dark ages."

**Summary of News.**

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

**Great Britain.**

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, after an exceedingly hasty passage of ten days from Liverpool.—The *Asia* had arrived at Liverpool week and three quarters days from Halifax, only nine from Boston.—This is the shortest passage on record.

**Italy.**

Letters from Rome of the 31st ult. state that the laws indicated in the *motu proprio* of September 4, 1849, had been drawn up by the Commission of Cardinals and presented to the *Corpo Diplomatico*. It was said that a *comunicazione* would be sent in Rome with a deliberative voice on matters of finance. It was also believed that a political amnesty would be published, from which about 100 persons were to be excepted by name.

**St. John, N. B. August 27.**—On Sunday night, about half-past nine o'clock, a new ship of about 800 tons, in the Building Yard of Mr. John Fisher, Lower Cove was totally consumed, together with a quantity of timber, Mr. Fisher's loss is estimated at £200, as insurance. The Queen's Stores were in great danger, but by prompt and vigorous exertions, they, and all the adjoining buildings were saved. The brig *Joseph Hume* was nearly destroyed at the same time as the ship. During the night it blew a gale of wind from S. East with heavy rain, many ships were driven from their moorings and grounded on Carlton Flats.

A Telegraphic despatch has been received from Toronto of 22nd inst. which states that great excitement had been created in that city by the secret sale, by Government, of public roads, that cost \$300,000, for \$200,000. J. Beatty of Toronto, and Mr. Hooper of New York, were the favoured purchasers. Public opinion is so strong that Government has determined to equal the bargain.—*Boston Atlas.*

Trade continued in a healthy state. There will be a large surplus revenue at the disposal of the government—upwards of £3,000,000.

The proceedings in Parliament, up to its prorogation on the 14th inst., have been of trifling import. On that day Her Majesty came down in the usual manner, and dismissed the Legislature.

The weather had been changeable during the week—much rain had fallen—but the harvesting was going forward. Wheat has suffered from the frosts in June; but it is supposed the yield will be an average one. The potato murrain had made considerable progress in England; from Ireland accounts are conflicting—Connacht has suffered from the blight. In Scotland the weather has been favourable, and the state of the crops is highly satisfactory. Large quantities of foreign grain continue to be received, prices remained firm, but little activity prevailed in the trade. Sugar was very firm; cotton had declined.

Sir L. Sturwell, Vice Chancellor of England is dead. He was in his seventy-second year. The case on both sides in the *Gordon* case are said to be upwards of £20,000, a sum sufficient to build and endow 20 Churches of the case of Bramford Spoke.

On Sunday the Rev. G. C. Corbham was inducted to the living of Bramford Spoke. The Rev. gentleman preached an excellent sermon to a numerous congregation.

The Consistory Court of Ripon has sentenced a corn miller, named Heemer, to do penance in the parish church of Wakefield, for libelling a young lady named Fernandez.

**Schleswig Holstein.**

**News.** August 6.—A skirmish took place yesterday near Singsel, at no great distance from Frederikstadt. A detachment of the Holstein 1st Jagers was attacked by a superior force of cavalry with two field-pieces, which the former were occupied in throwing up a field entrenchment; the result was that, although the Danes fired more than twenty rounds of shot, they did not touch a man, and were driven back, leaving several dead bodies on the field.

General Williams has announced that the 400 Danish prisoners shall answer for whatever may happen to the Danish provinces. The Prussian flag floats on the Göttern; the commander has indignantly repelled the summons made by the Danes.

August 9.—Another engagement between the Holstein and the Danish armies took place yesterday, to the north west of Schleswig. The Danes had, on the previous day, occupied Frederikstadt, which commands the lower part of the Eider. The main object was of course, to cut the little stream of that name, where a communication was begun at 8 o'clock, a. m. which continued till eleven o'clock. At noon the action had become general along the line; and was more severe on the right and left wings than in the centre.

The result was not decisive. The action had not caused any considerable change in the relative positions of the armies.

The chief sufferance are the corps of artillery and the cadets: nine of them followed in the funeral train the bodies of their young companions. From 75 to 80 persons are at present believed to have perished.

Fredrikstadt was taken possession of by the Danes last night, on which the 1st Rifle corps retired on the side of the Eider.

The town of Tonningen has been taken possession of by the Danish troops. It commands the entrance into the Eider, so that their army has two points d'appui on the eastern and western side of the Duchy of Schleswig.

The rumour now current is, that England and Russia have sent commissioners to Copenhagen and Kiel to endeavor to bring about a termination of bloodshed.





**LANGLEY'S**  
**ANTIBILIOUS, APERTIENT PILLS.**  
 FOR Dyspepsia, all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo, Constipation, Biliousness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.) These Pills cannot be copied; they will not offend the delicate, and the delicate of Stomach and all Nervous preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the parents of business, recommend them.

17 St. Whitehall and Royal at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 201 St. John Street, South of Prince Street, Halifax, where also may be obtained Genuine French Orange and Medicinal Soles, Fishery, Soda, Opium, &c., of the best quality.

**LADIES**  
**BRASSIOT'S GINSENG EXPANDING STAYS.**  
 THESE very successful manner in which the GINSENG EXPANDING STAYS, manufactured by the BRASSIOT'S, have been received, and the benefit many persons have derived therefrom, has induced the BRASSIOT'S to send a quantity of them to the Province, that they may be known to make their dress all well, and to give them the GINSENG EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove all obstructions, and to give them all that is essential in stays to make the dress all well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the shoulders.

The BRASSIOT'S are respectfully invited to the attention of the Ladies of the Province, and of the BRASSIOT'S, 17 St. Whitehall and Royal at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 201 St. John Street, South of Prince Street, Halifax, where also may be obtained Genuine French Orange and Medicinal Soles, Fishery, Soda, Opium, &c., of the best quality.

**APERTIENT PILLS FOR THE**  
**HEALTHY, INHALING TUBES, &c.**  
 THESE very successful manner in which the APERTIENT PILLS, manufactured by the BRASSIOT'S, have been received, and the benefit many persons have derived therefrom, has induced the BRASSIOT'S to send a quantity of them to the Province, that they may be known to make their dress all well, and to give them the APERTIENT PILLS as an article well calculated to remove all obstructions, and to give them all that is essential in stays to make the dress all well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the shoulders.

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**PROSPECTUS.**  
 It is proposed to issue a weekly journal under the patronage of the Grand Division—Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia, devoted to the intellectual and moral improvement of the people, and to the dissemination of the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and to general literature.

The want of such a journal is deeply felt, and the co-operation of all the friends of temperance is earnestly solicited, and confidently expected. It is the determination of the committee of management to make it such a publication as the circumstances of the times demand, and such as every friend of good morals and cultivated taste will approve—speaking boldly, but in a spirit of discrimination and charity upon the evils of intemperance, and the manufacture and traffic of ardent spirits, and presenting such facts as are developed from time to time in connection with this moral reform on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Editorial department of the paper will be under the charge of several gentlemen, who will contribute regularly to its columns, and it is confidently expected that its literary character will be inferior to none in the Province; though much of its value in every respect, must greatly depend on the patronage extended to the enterprise.

**For Farmers.**

**Comparative Estimate of different kinds of Cattle Food.**

Hay is the food for cattle during winter. If they can get good hay enough during the cold season, they do very well. It is not always that a farmer has sufficiency of this for his stock, and hence it is useful to know the comparative value of other articles which may be used as substitutes for it. It is also more agreeable, and we think more profitable, to mingle other articles with hay. We have prepared from various sources the following table:

Taking good hay as the standard; 100 lbs. of hay equal, 276 lbs. carrots; 300 lbs. ruta bags; 317 lbs. mangal wurtzel; 221 lbs. potatoes; 404 lbs. common turnips.

From this it will be seen how much fodder you get off each acre, compared with good hay.

In regard to straw, experiments have established the following estimate as very near the truth; 100 lbs. of hay, equal to 292 lbs. new wheat straw; 166 lbs. barley straw; 169 lbs. pea straw; 94 lbs. clover hay.—Maine Farmer.

**Application of Manures.**

The question relating to the application of manures, appears to be a very simple one. A dead animal left to decay on the surface of the earth will, as decomposition proceeds, nearly all escape into the atmosphere, in the shape of gasses. The same is true of a heap of vegetable matter.—Ashes, lime, (in any of its forms,) soda, and all the mineral salts, absorb from the atmosphere, and in wasting away descend and mingle with the soil. Hence in applying animal or vegetable manures bury them in the earth, (unless in a liquid state,) that on decomposition, the elements may be food for the plants. In the use of mineral manures, place them on or near the surface, that on decomposing they may descend to the roots of the plants.—Genesee Farmer.

**Railway Meeting.**

The Great Railroad Meeting in this city on Saturday last was most gratifying. The place of meeting, Temperance Hall, Poplar Grove, was decorated on both East and West front with the "Star Spangled Banner" supported on either side by the "Motor Flag of England." At half past 9 P. M. His Worship the Mayor called the meeting to order, and Joseph Whidden, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Mayor made an eloquent speech—breathing with patriotism—and expressive of hope that future energetic action in the important matter they were called upon to discuss, would atone for the apathy of the past.

The Hon. Atty. Gen. read and handed in the report of the Delegates—himself and Hon. J. E. Fairbanks—from the Halifax and Quebec committee. The Atty. Gen. addressed the meeting in highly eulogistic terms as to the unanimity of the Portland Convention, as well as the kindness and attention of the people of that city on the interesting occasion. He was followed by his Hon. colleague in the same strain, who in a most emphatic manner declared his intention to forget all past differences and act for the general good. His worship the Mayor then read and handed in his report as delegate from the city council. This able document was in perfect accordance with the tone and temper of the meeting. The Secretary was then called upon to read the report of J. D. Fraser Esq. delegate from the Halifax and Windsor committee, which was well received.

delegates at Portland. The principal of these was his fear that the people of New Brunswick would not be able to complete their portion of the line. But the Hon. gentleman was understood to say, that in the event of New Brunswick being found competent to build her portion of the overland continuation, he would use his influence to the fullest extent to promote the proposed line. Mr. Johnston's speech, although unnecessarily lengthy was nevertheless well received—his expressed readiness to cooperate heartily in the undertaking operating very much in his favour.

Previous to the resolution being put the Hon. Joseph Howe rose and expressed his hearty concurrence in all that had been said and done up to the present stage of the proceedings. The Hon. Provincial Secretary then proceeded to urge his views on the question before the meeting; he opposed the appointment of a committee of upwards of one hundred persons. Alluding to the proceedings of the meeting, he was willing to co-operate with them in all things tending to the improvement of the province. The Provincial Secretary then read his amendment.

This amendment was seconded by several gentlemen, among whom were Hon. H. H. Cogswell and T. R. Granville, Esq. Professor Uniacke then called upon the meeting to pass the amendment submitted by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Several gentlemen suggested the propriety of the Hon. Mr. Johnston withdrawing the original Resolution, which being complied with the amendment was substituted as the fourth Resolution and passed with unanimity and enthusiasm.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Among these W. B. Fairbanks, Esq. ably supported the views of the Hon. Provincial Secretary relative to the appointment of a Committee. On motion, A. M. Uniacke, Esq. took the chair—a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to His Worship the Mayor, for his very able and impartial conduct, and after giving three cheers, the immense assembly dispersed.

Most sincerely do we hope, that no time may be lost in ascertaining from the Home Government, whether in the event of the Legislature of Nova Scotia agreeing to pledge the Province for one million, the mother country will be prepared to guarantee our payment of the annual amount of interest. Should this guarantee be given, we shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating our countrymen on the commencement of our portion of the European and North American Railway.

Moved by Alderman W. Roche, seconded by Alderman W. Caldwell:  
 1. Resolved, That the Report of the Halifax Delegates of the proceedings relative to the construction of the European and North American Railway, be now received; and that His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. Attorney Gen. and the Hon. John E. Fairbanks do now receive from the citizens of Halifax their most cordial and grateful thanks for the valuable services they have rendered to this Province by conducting to a successful issue their mission to the Railroad Convention at Portland.

Moved by William Young, Esq. Speaker of Assembly, seconded by A. M. Uniacke, Esq.  
 2. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the European and North American Railway, projected by the Convention recently held at Portland, is an undertaking that commends itself to the favorable consideration of the people of Nova Scotia.

Moved by the Hon. Hugh Bell, seconded by B. Wier, Esq.:  
 3. Whereas the Convention recently held at Portland did not decide upon the terminus of the projected Railroad on the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia.

Moved by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, and seconded by Thos. R. Grassie, Esq.  
 4. Resolved, That as it is the first duty of a Government to construct and to control the Great Highways of a Country, a respectful Address be prepared and presented to the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency would recommend the Provincial Parliament to undertake the construction of that portion of this important work which is to pass through Nova Scotia, on a line between Halifax and the frontier of New Brunswick.

Moved by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, seconded by—  
 5. Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor and the City Council be a Committee to prepare and present an Address to His Excellency under the foregoing Resolution.

requested, to enable us to meet our weekly liabilities with punctuality.

We have removed the Wesleyan Office to the Building formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Valentine as a Daguerrian Office, in Marchington's Lane. Boon and Job printing executed with neatness and despatch.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**  
 Since our last letters have been received from Rev. R. Waddall (remitt. per Chairman 90s. and 15s. settled on account), Rev. William Smith (remitt. 100s.), and A. B. C.

**Marriages.**

At Halifax, on the 28th of August, by the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of Miss LAMARCA WILSON, both of Halifax Bay.  
 On Monday evening, the 28th inst. by the Rev. John Smith, Mr. JAMES LAWLER, to Miss JESSIE KEMMER, both of this city.  
 On Thursday, the 16th of August, at Trinity Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Charles Beaudry, Capt. Francis George Scott, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of T. A. Stuyvesant, Esq. Deputy Post Master General of British North America.

**Deaths.**

At Point de Esch, Westmorland, on the 16th inst. Mr. ROBERT TRENDHOLM, in the 47th year of his age.  
 On Friday, the 23rd inst. in 18th street, Mr. MARY POWELL, mother of the late Right Rev. Dr. Michael Power, Bishop of Toronto, in the 52d year of her age.  
 On Thursday evening last, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. MARY HOBBS, a native of Falmouth, N. Y.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**  
 ARRIVED.  
 FRIDAY, August 28d.—R. M. Steamer, Canada, Leitch, Boston, 36 hours; to S. Cunard & Co. brig Layard, Ram Key, 15 days; to G. & J. Mitchell & Co.—a Barrington brig, Smith master, loading with salt fish; Thetis, Rudolf, Porto Rico, 18 days; to W. P. Foy & Sons; brig Susan, Amick, New York, 7 days; brig Purcell, Kendrick, Jamaica, 21 days; to W. B. Hamilton; brig Agnes Ross, Donna, Matanzas, to G. H. Shaw; Marie Julie, Laundry, Montreal, to Quebec, 25 days; Hare & Aniff; China, St. Thomas, 25 days; to J. Whelan.  
 SATURDAY, 29th—brig Belle, Laybald, Boston, 2 days; to B. Wier & Co.; brig Dasher, Grant, St. John's, P. E. I. 15 days; to Strachan; schooner Ariel, Ponce, St. Thomas; California, Griffin, Ragged Isles; Dasher, Liverpool, Port Medway.  
 SUNDAY 30th—Prussian brig Carl Reinold, Dublin, 45 days; to Oxley & Co.; schooner Margaret, Oullman, Gardena, to Fairbanks & Co.  
 MONDAY, 31st—brig Nancy Taylor, Falmouth, to J. Eason & Co.; schooner Hector, Sebring, Bahia, 4 days; with the crew and materials of the brig Hope; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Revenue schooner Darby, Digby, 7 days; Sable Island, 40 hours—200 bbls Flour from brig Hope; Herald, Orowell, Baltimore; R. Noble & Sons, Lunenburg, Charnley; schooner; J. S. Curry, Curry; Pictou; Pictou; Ormer, Lunenburg; Myflower and Mary, Gaberouse; Pictou Pictou, Curry, Pictou; Maggr, Barrington.  
 TUESDAY, 1st—R. M. Steamship American, Shannon, Liverpool, 10 days; to Cunard & Co. brig Kingman, Bird, Yaco, Penzance, 25 days; brig Fishier, C. M. Labrador, 10 days; to J. & M. Tobin; American schooner Harvest, of Brookline, Maine, leaky; schooner Banks, St. Thomas, 20 days; to W. H. Roddick.  
 WEDNESDAY—Brig Velocity, Sullivan, Jamaica, 24 days; to N. L. & J. T. West.  
 THURSDAY—Brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 3 days; to B. Wier & Co.; Manilla, O'Brien, Pictou; schooner Lucy Alice, Porto Rico, 18 days; Union, Jordan, Cuba, 25 days; Margaret, Murphy, St. Martin, via Yarmouth, 28 days; Hero, Pictou; Harmony, do.

**CLEARED.**  
 August 31—Lady Campbell, Bird, Pictou, N. Y., assorted cargo, by D. A. Barry; Osprey, Port, Kingston, Janm, 1844 qts codfish, 150 bbls mackerel, 65 bbls flour, 7 M feet boards, 10 M shingles, by W. P. Foy & Sons.  
 22—Jaeger, Banks, F. W. Indian, 265 bbls mackerel, 250 qts codfish, 620 scale fish, 3 M feet lumber, by G. H. Shaw; Seaflower, Curry, Miramichi, assorted cargo, by Fairbanks & Allison; Thetis, Pictou, Montreal, 500 bbls herring, 100 bbls mackerel, 15 bbls sugar and sundries, by Crighton & Ormsby, G. H. Shaw, B. Wier & Co. and others; steamer Martin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. assorted cargo, by S. Cunard & Co. and others; steamer Cambria, Leitch, Liverpool, by S. Cunard & Co.  
 23—Hansport, Holmes, Ponce, Porto Rico, 257 bbls herring, 450 qts dry fish, 18700 staves, &c. by Salvo and Wainwright; President, Hewitt, Belem, P. E. I. herring; Tadoussac, Berrier, Quebec, 64 pms mackerel, by T. C. Kinnear and others; Velocity, Mynn, P. E. I. assorted cargo, by J. F. Avery & Co. and others.  
 24—Brig Rein Deer, Bell, Matanzas, T. C. Kinnear; schooner British Queen, Pen, New York—W. B. Hamilton; schooner, McKenna, Quebec—J. H. McNeil; Dorothy, Campbell, P. E. I.—W. Stairs and Sons; brig Mary, Jones, B. W. Indies—T. C. Kinnear.

**MEMORANDA.**  
 Kingston, Janm, Aug 14—Arr'd brig Contest, Halifax, 15—arr'd brig Eagle, Halifax; Lady Falkland, do; do; Syrian, for Rum Key.  
 Falmouth, Aug 6—Sd Commodore for Cuba, 1—Valencia for New York.  
 Porto Rico, Aug 1—Ld'g schr Lucy Alice, for Halifax. At Demerara—schr Element, Doby.

**TO AGENTS.**  
 We would remind our Agents that early remittances, in as large sums at one time as possible, are necessary, and are particularly

**THE**

Vol. II.—No. 9.] A FAMILY

Ten Shillings per Annum. Half-Yearly in Advance.

**Poetry.**

For the Weal  
 What thou knowest not now, thou shalt know  
 Lowly stranger o'er our earth,  
 Homeless, friendless, dost thou stray  
 Without kindred or companions,  
 Question'st thou thy dark'ning way  
 Tho' thou know'st, not why thus lone  
 Tho' thou know'st, not why thus lone  
 Child of want and pinching hunger,  
 Doom'd to feel these sufferings sore  
 Or to snatch the world's cold pittance,  
 Thankful from the rich man's door,  
 Dost thou ask why thus thy fate,  
 Future shall the tale relate!  
 Soe of deep affliction's wound,  
 Bendest thou beneath the rod;  
 Anxiously dost thou enquire,  
 Why so dire and sad the load?  
 He who chrestens but in love,  
 Shall in time the doubt resolve.  
 Widow'd mother sunk in sorrow,  
 Mourning for thy only son;  
 'Mid these pangs of deepest anguish,  
 Askest thou why thus alone?  
 When the veil of time is rent,  
 Thou shalt know, what thus is meant.  
 She whose head is silver'd o'er,  
 And whose heart's so sorely press'd  
 Dost thou, bow'd 'neath lengthen'd years,  
 Wonder at thy path perplex'd?  
 Soon the future shall disclose,  
 All the secret of thy woes!  
 Christian bending 'neath the cross,  
 Whilst thy hopes are fixed in heav'n,  
 Dost thou wonder that thy path,  
 Is so dark'nd and uneven?  
 Wait in patience; the great day,  
 Shall unfold, why thus thy way.  
 Loos' once "a man of sorrows"  
 Tread this suffering path before;  
 He the cross, the pain, the anguish,  
 Neekly patient, all he bore;  
 He will shortly come in glory,  
 To reveal earth's wondrous story.

**Christian Miscellany**

"O for a closer walk with God  
 Often are these words of Cowper  
 to be constantly the language of  
 —a constant "reaching forth  
 things which are before." It  
 the desire of those whose walk  
 The nearer they are to him, the  
 see of his loveliness and glory  
 stronger is the attraction to him  
 who hate Christ turn their backs  
 and are constantly going faster  
 from him. They who love but  
 distant towards him. As Peter  
 they follow "afar off."  
 But those who love Christ mu  
 walk with him. How sweet and  
 the privilege of those disciples w  
 with Jesus on the way to Emma  
 ferring to it afterwards, with  
 "Did not our hearts burn within  
 he talked with us by the way, an  
 opened to us the Scriptures?"  
 so with disciples now. Christ  
 them in the way of their pilgr  
 comforts them, and opens to t  
 standings the more perfect kn  
 his Word; and their hearts li  
 them with love and sweet co  
 They walk with him. They do  
 make a ceremonious call, and t  
 satisfied, without the expectatio