The Faculty of Speaking in Public.

## Ir is a most extraordinary fact that this faculty

 which is of so much value to all professional men and to some the principal portion-if we may beallowed the expression-of their stock in trade, should be so little cultivated. Instead of its being one of the first things attended to in all seminaries of learning it is commonly the last, and olten when the course of classical and even of theologi
cal studies is pretty well finished, this study i not even commenced. Especially is this the case
in many of the New England seminaries. We will not at present further oceupy our space with reflections on this most important subject, but wimnected with our Schools, Academies, and Colleges,
the Following article from the London Times :the faculty of speaking in public. We should only take up needless time if we were to attempt an enumeration of the spleave en of early, constant, various, and systematic training, in the case of everybody called upon to speak in
public. The early statutes and usages of our
Universities bear witness to the paramount importance of the faculty in the estimation of our
forefathers. The old scholars of Oxford "disputed" their way from term to term, from one degre to another. Till the Restoration we believe we are
jusified in saying that no sermon was ever read jusifified in saying that no sermon was ever read
in the University pulpit, and even elsewhere a manuseript was as great a confession of weakness these were ages in which the Universities had a far
stronger bold on the nation than they now have. They were not behind ours in solidity of scholarship, in depth of philosophy, and strength of con-
viction. The art of speaking did not dilute learning and weaken vigour of mind, but minis-
tered to them. Scholars then not only held their own, but went forth, and taught, and persuaded,
and governed the world. son with any age that went before it, it is a plain
fact, which cannot be disputed, that neither at fact, which cannot be disputed, that neilher at
our Universities, nor at our public schools, nor in any other places and systems of education in
vooue amiongst us, is any attempt made to teach vogue amiongst us, is any attempt made to teach the art of speaking. What may be adduced in
the way of exception is utterly inconsiderable.
Up to the age of three-and-twenty, it is matter yet to be ascertained whether the internded clergy-
man can read a verse in the Bible as it ought to be read; whether the intended sarrister can make a legal statement, attempt to con vince with self ridiculous. He may at that age be able to
do many things seldom required. He may be
deep in Greek and Roman antiquities, and be able to construe and even scan any chorus; he
may write Greek and Itatin verses in a dozen even compose a tolerable essay. He may bave
these and many other accomplishments, which may never be called into practice once in a whole
life, except in the production of written sermons life, except in the production of written sermons,
or in ome correspondence of unusual gravity
What, however, every man must do in one way What, however, every man must do in one wa
or another, what is the common gift of all classe all professions, all ades from infancy, what is the all professions, all ages from infancy, what is the
first and foremost difference between man and
brute, and between one man and another, is left brute, and between one man and another, is left
to chance, without any assistance whatever from schools or universities. Somé men have naturally
Somer society and more among good talkers than others some are more sociable; some begin to t.llk a year or two before others, and have that start
npon them; some prefer sociery to study fron: mere idieness; some. are early seized with an ces interfere in many ways, and make que man speaker, another a mute, and others all shade berween these extremés, but education in these days has nothing to do with the result. A schoo!-
boy is all bis time declining, conjugating, parsing, boy is all bis time declining, conjugating, parsing, exercises ;-reciting first Latin doggerel abou genines and praxerites, enen, ind poetry The
ted, Latin and Greek speeche and
Universities merely complete this coorse of trainUniversities merely complecte this course of train-
ing. But the babit of mind imparted by all these exercises is rather adverse to method, facility, and elegance of expression than conducive to
these qualities. It often helps to make men hesithese qualities. boggle, and stammer, be at a loss for a word,
taten or give two or three words instead of one, contra-
dict themselves, explans, repeat, and fall into every vice of utterance. The question, as Lord
Stanhope very properly Stanhope very properly says, does not refer only
to public speaking. The tongue is continually to public speaking. The tongue is continually
called into service, and is always liable to failure for want of a proper training.
ble. The first education that the country can give offers no security whatever that a man shati not offend and disgust when be should please and
inform.- Enter church after church, in the metropolis or elsewhere, and you shall hear the prayers read by a machine, and the sermon read
by drone. The supplications are solemn with-
out deing serious ; the exhortations have only out being serious; the exhortations have only
gravity that conduces to sleep. The one is a pious form, and the other an unpleasant necessity wish of ours, to enlarge upon defects which are the staple of almost every conversation in respectSunday afternoon. Nor is this state of things confined to the Church. Hundreds of excellen
gentlemen aspire to Parliament, and get in or no with the same ultimate ill-success, The moment they try to speak, all their feelings, thoughts
facts, and purposes eithercrowd to the tongue o faey try to speak, all their feelings, thought
faes, and pprposes either crowd to the tongue
fly altogether, and leave it utteriy bankrupt
words. Those who can speak do not often bring
is niothing whieh is so often the subject of a sneer
ind
as fluency of speech. It has become an affectaselves, and they find excuses enough alike in the shortcomings and excesses of others.--A larg part of the wisdom, the experience, and the actual ment, through the taciturnity or defective expres quence, many who have little else than a ready their just wo

Obituary Notices
"The memory of the just is blessed."
Our contemporary, the Canada Christian Mes
enger, discourses in the following terms of the senger,
loss of
deacon beaír.
The name of Deacon Beam has been a bouse-
bld word in the Baptist denomination for nearly
walf a century, in Canada. His death will be a
great loss to the church in Beamsville, wtich he
great loss
bas so long served in the capacity of Senior
Deacon. He was a "man reatly beloved" by ll who knew him, and his memory will be em balmed along with the holiest reminiscences o housands of God's
"His loss to us, as a denomination of Christians
" life." is a great one, as be bas given more money to
ustain our various Religious Societies, than any oustain our various Religious Societies, than
other man who has ever lived in Canada." The report on obituaries adopted at the Ni agara Association, adds some furtber particulars,
from which we make a brief extract :from which we make a brief extract :-
" In the early history of was the home of the missionary; and in later imes, many a messenger of salvation has been cheered and refreshed beneath his hospitable roof. The cause of education found in him a
true and never-wavering friend; and different institutions in connection with our denomination,
can bear witness to his liberality in this respect. can bear witness to his liberality in this respect
He always nuanifested a deep interest in every thing connected with the spread of religion a home and abroad, and during his long life d much to send the waters of life to those w were perishing. Eor many years he occupted
a prominent position as a man of large heart, a prominent position as a man of large heart
and generous sympathies, and did more to pro-
mote the interests of the truth, than any other mote in denomination in the province. By
man in our dindustry he was enabled to collect
years of indut considerable amount of property, which was cor-
secrated to the cause of benevolence. By his
last will and testament he bequeathed all his property, (with the exception of $\$ 1000$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ for the
promotion of Christianity, throughout the world promption of Christianity throgghout the world
to be distributed ar the discretion of his execu-
Long will his memory be embalmed in
hearts of those who knew and loved hin."

- MISS ELIZABETH bANKS.

We are told by the sacred writer, that, 'it is
ppointed unto all once to die, and though we appointed unto all once to die,' and though we may wish to put that day afar off,- yet the st
toll of the death bell caily reminds us that

## "Life is like a summer flower That blossoms and is gone; We see it flourish for an hour, <br> Bith all its beauty on ; And Death comest like a wintry day, Ane pretty flower away."

On Sabbath morning, April 3rd, 1858, Eliza-
beth, the eldest daühtere of John B nks, Esq., Nictaux, N. S., sweetly fell asleep in Jesus in he 24th year of her age. Having her robes
washed and made white in the blood of the washed and made white in the blood of the
lamb; and her lamp trimmed and brightly burnamb; and her lamp trimmed and brightly burn but without a struggle or a sigh, mildly oreathed
her life a way-to live eternally with Christ her her life away-to live eternally with Christ her
Saviour in the Paradise above. Though natu rally of a kind and amiable disposition, yet 19 years of her life were' spent in the pleasures of to satisfy her, was certain. Often during the dark and cloudy day, did she express a strong
desire, that the beavenly showers of salvation might descend, and that she might become the happy recipient of converting grace.
In the outpouring, of the Holy Spir
In the outpouring, of the Holy Spirit, at Nicgive her heart to God, many well remember the arst time that she arose and spoke of the love of
Christ wbich filled her soul, of the green pastures into, and the still waters beside shich, the good If ye love had led ber. Nor did she stop here. mets. Elizabeth went to the Church. told what
ments. God had done for her soul, was gladly received, 'went down into o he water', and was baptized in
the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
On Sabbath morning, March 5th, 1854 , she. On Sabbath morning, March 5th, 1854, she,
with 24 others, was welcomed into the church with 24 others, was welcomed into the church
militant by the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Parker,
(three of whom bave since, in life's bright morn, (three of whom have since, in life's bright morn,
passed the troubled sea, and gone home to cas their crowns at Jesus' feet.)
Frou this time religion
Frou this time religion was the theme of her Ce; at home or abroad, she loved to speak of
Cbrist the poor sinners friend, Never wishing to obtrude her feelings or her religion on others yet the silent teachings of her daily walk and conversation, bore testimony that she had bee with Jesus. Far be it from our desire to repre-
sent her as perfect. Those who knew Elizabeth best, knew full well that oft she had to mourn
her departure from the Saviour; and her unlike ness to her heavenly Father, but it was her grea desire to love God and keep his commandments. And who can tell the value of her life devoted

Elizabeth, a few days ere the last conflicferto he dearest earthly friend, 'how thankful I am that I
sought the Saviour while in health.' During her illness (whieh was that fatal destroyer, Consump-
tion,) she ever enjoyed a strong and cert f as surance-though dust should moulder back
sura dust again; her Yansomed spirit would wing its
flight, to dwell ferever with her Redeemer and

God-

##  

## Eorrespondence.

[WE should have a strong objection to the putication of such a letter as the following if
there were. not peculiar circumstances connected
therewith, which are explained in a private note. herewith, which are explained in a private note.
If such things were encouraged it mingt induce f such things were encouraged it might induc course the only proper mode of continuing united
with those bodies. Even this communication nust not be recognized as a letter to the Associa When
When enquiry was made at the Association
r the letter from the Indian Harbour Church was supposed by some that no Church now
existed there, and as others received that impression, we give it insertion at the request
the brethren.-ED. C. M.]
o the Ministers and Brethren composing
Nova Scotia Central Buptist Association. Dear Brethren,
Having with much sorrow heard that the letter which we sent to you, representing the presen tate of our little Chureh, did not reach the Association in time, we desire, through the columns of the Christian Messenger, to inform you that, little Church at Indian Harbour West. We have for some time past been called to pass through many discouraging seenes. One of the clouds beneath which we bave had to sit is, that with he exception of two or three travelling ministers, Douglas in al Douglas left us, in 1856, until the latter part of
last A pril, when we were visited by bro. S. Bell, a young man livensed by the Church at Upper Aylesford. Bro. B. has come to us in the spirit of the gospel, and believing that he has been sent
by the Lord, we in connection with the Church at the upper part of the Bay, have engaged hin to labour amongst us. Tbrough the earnest labours of our young brother the prospects of our
little Church have become more cheering, difficulties between Church members have been put way, and they again united. Bro. B has started
large and encouraging Sabbath School here Our prayer meetings are kept up regularly We hope that the Lord will more abundantly bless to us the earnest and able administration our dear young brother; to this end we would ask you, dear brethren, to pray for us.
Since the last letter that we sent to the Asso iation, which was in 1856, one member has died aving 50 as our present number
Signed in behalf of the Baptist Cburch a
dian Harbour West, dian Harbour West,

Joserf Lantz, Clerk.

June 291h, 1858.

## Visit to Great Britain.

June. 22nd, 1858.

## [Continued.]

s a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated for s production of bardware. Th
gular, and the buildings spacious.
The new Railway Station is a second Crysta Palace, of such space and transparency, tha when in its centre it would be quite easy to forge hat you were within the walls of a building. expected to hear the Author of the "Anxious Enquirer" preach, but age compels him (John
Angel James) at times to provide a substitute fo his pulpit.
To give an idea of the amount of work done here 1 will refer to a steel pen manufactory I dited, which gave employment to four condr the works quite thin, they then are passed beween rollers, not allowing the sheet to widen but only to lengthen, until it is thin enough to ut into pens, which is known by the length as attained. It is now as wide as two pens in length. The pens are then cut out of the sheet This leaves the pen flat, the next is to pierce it next to letter, then to be roanded, \&c. For each
process, it is taken by the fingers of different in
dividuals and placed on a block, when a with letters on the bottom, eutters for piecring, or a holow to round, falls on it. I did not see
the pulibhing allowed to to of the points, and could not be lempered it is ne spliting. Betore the pen in When finished, each pen is carefully examined by pressing the point on a piece of bone or ivory, split and perfect

## split and perfect.

ensiders that for each proces he must wonder how they can be sold for a fe pence a gross. Of course the operator gets ex pert with bis or her fingers, but, $\rightarrow$ is he paid? About two miles on the Wolverhampton side the Glass manufactory of the notable and Venerable Chance. These works cover many ares of ground, and are intersected by a canal, eige a no themselves, giving employmen heir wages every Saturcay night. This does no nclude his Alkali Works, which are some dis nee further on. Sentinels are stationed at the | enter without a pass. |
| :--- | :--- | re kept on purpose to show visitors through the

The pots in which the sand and flint are melted re about five feet high and six feet over at the p. They are made of mudor clay, and in the me way that a swallow builds its nest, viz., by ddirg a little, then giving it time to dry. If the ot were built up without giving it time to harden Wouires some wear its own weight. To build one process of 1 , can be in hen of making at one time. Before used, and When enough to handle, they are burned. When filed their pois are placed in large ovens位 with the sand and fint, and beated aft contents are in a fluid state. The aft of these ovens being inward they are hardly een, but there are other ovens required; with the flame to rush directly to the front. The workman has in his bands an iron tube ten feet the other. An aperture in the oven appiece him to place the bulb of the pole into one of the pots, which he repeats until the required weight molten glass sticks to the bulb, which is now e a large drop hanging on the end of a stick He blows in at the end, and in an instant vacuùm is to be seen like a soap bubble, filled only with air. When the metal gets too cool he leats it in one of those ovens, he then blows, curns it round, and swings it, until the globe is o the desired width and length. The end of the globe is perforated with a piece of heated metal, the air rushes out, making quite a report. A eno beng in the lower end, it is again healed so as to form a straight line. It is by this means brought to the form of a cylinder about 14 inche lameter and 48 inches long. The next process to make it flat. A diamond is drawh from one nd to the other, and its elasticity causes it 10 isunite on one side. In this shape it is banded into a heated oven, and when sufficiently warm s worked open, then rolled until it is completely moothed, as it is seen in windows. It is then gradually cooled.
The above refers to sheet glass, the discovery of making it is of late date. The art of making crown glass has been known much longer than that of sheet glass ; but it is prettier on account of the richness of its surface, and the straitness of its reflection. However there is an objection to , where strength is the object, as it is not made of an ineh thick.
The country from Birmingham to Wolverhampon is one vast iron manufactory, the flames shooting from the tall chimneys give it, at night, the appearance of never ending volcanoes, and for wenty miles it is enveloped in a dense cloud of moke.
Passing throngh Wolverbampton, which is seated on a hill, surrounded by canals, which
give it facility to export its heavy iron goods, I give it tac
come to

The process of potteries.
ore simple than that of making glass much hardening is done by placing the pot, as they are made of clay, in earthen pans, which are placed in a large oven, one pan resting on and above the other, until the oven is full. As the barping requires much care and experience this workman is largely paid. After cooling the is passed between rollers, whissue or other pape on the paper. The papen is deposit. pain an paper. The paper is then carinto piece of the size of the pattern on it, and smoothed o
the dish, and when dry is removed

