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The Faculty of Speaking in Public.

It 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 be allowed 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 often when the course of classical and even of theological studies is pretty well finished, this study is not even commenced. Especially is this the case in many of the New England seminaries. We will not at present further occupy our space with reflections on this most important subject, but will commend to our readers, especially those connected 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 splendid ex- hold word in the Baptist denomination for nearly amples and emphatic admonitions in favour of half a century, in Canada. His death will be a early, constant, various, and systematic training, great loss to the church in Beamsville, which he in the case of everybody called upon to speak in has so long served in the capacity of Senior public. The early statutes and usages of our Deacon. He was a "man greatly beloved" by ed" their way from term to term, from one degree latest hour of life." to another. Till the Restoration we believe we are justified in saying that no sermon was ever read is a great one, as he has given more money to manuscript was as great a confession of weakness other man who has ever lived in Canada." as a printed book would be in these days. Yet these were ages in which the Universities had a far agara Association, adds some further particulars, stronger hold on the nation than they now have. from which we make a brief extract :-They were not behind ours in solidity of scholarand governed the world.

son with any age that went before it, it is a plain He always manifested a deep interest in every- little Church at Indian Harbour West. We have then filled with the sand and fint, and heated fact, which cannot be disputed, that neither at thing connected with the spread of religion at our Universities, nor at our public schools, nor home and abroad, and during his long life did in any other places and systems of education in much to send the waters of life to those who vogue amongst us, is any attempt made to teach were perishing. For many years he occupied beneath which we have had to sit is, that with the art of speaking. What may be adduced in a prominent position as a man of large heart, the exception of two or three travelling ministers, the way of exception is utterly inconsiderable. and generous sympathies, and did more to pro-Up to the age of three-and-twenty, it is matter mote the interests of the truth, than any other vet to be ascertained whether the intended clergy- man in our denomination in the province. By man can read a verse in the Bible as it ought to years of industry he was enabled to collect a last April, when we were visited by bro. S. Bell, be read; whether the intended barrister can considerable amount of property, which was conmake a legal statement, attempt to convince with- secrated to the cause of benevolence. By his out disgust, or to persuade without making him- last will and testament he bequeathed all his do many things seldom required. He may be promotion of Christianity throughout the world, deep in Greek and Roman antiquities, and be to be distributed at the discretion of his execuable to construe and even scan any chorus; he tors. may write Greek and Latin verses in a dozen metres; he may be a good mathematician, and hearts of those who knew and loved him." even compose a tolerable essay. He may have these and many other accomplishments, which may never be called into practice once in a whole life, except in the production of written sermons, or in some correspondence of unusual gravity. What, however, every man must do in one way may wish to put that day afar off, -yet the solemn or another, what is the common gift of all classes, toll of the death bell caily reminds us that 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 to chance, without any assistance whatever from schools or universities. Some men have naturally better organs of articulation, some are in better society and more among good talkers than others; exercises is rather adverse to method, facility, happy recipient of converting grace. for want of a proper training.

by a drone. The supplications are solemn with- their crowns at Jesus' feet.) out being serious; the exhortations have only From this time religion was the theme of her

power of the country is unrepresented in Parlia- her Godment, through the taciturnity or defective expression of our public men, while, as a natural consequence, many who have little else than a ready command of words obtain an influence beyond their just worth.

Obituary Notices.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Our contemporary, the Canada Christian Messenger, discourses in the following terms of the

DEACON BEAM.

"The name of Deacon Beam has been a house Universities bear witness to the paramount im- all who knew him, and his memory will be emportance of the faculty in the estimation of our balmed along with the holiest reminiscences of forefathers. The old scholars of Oxford "disput- thousands of God's ministers and people, till the

"His loss to us, as a denomination of Christians in the University pulpit, and even elsewhere a sustain our various Religious Societies, than any

The report on obituaries adopted at the Ni-

"In the early history of our country, his house ship, in depth of philosophy, and strength of con- was the home of the missionary; and in later viction. The art of speaking did not dilute times, many a messenger of salvation has been learning and weaken vigour of mind, but minis- cheered and refreshed beneath his hospitable tered to them. Scholars then not only held their roof. The cause of education found in him a own, but went forth, and taught, and persuaded, true and never-wavering friend; and different institutions in connection with our denomination, In this age, however, which brooks no comparican bear witness to his liberality in this respect. through the great mercy of God, there is still a self ridiculous. He may at that age be able to property, (with the exception of \$1000,) for the

Long will his memory be embalmed in the

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS.

We are told by the sacred writer, that, 'it is appointed unto all once to die,' and though we

"Life is like a summer flower, That blossoms and is gone; We see it flourish for an hour, With all its beauty on; But Death comes like a wintry day, And cuts the pretty flower away."

On Sabbath morning, April 3rd, 1858, Elizasome are more sociable; some begin to talk a beth, the eldest daughter of John Binks, Esq., year or two before others, and have that start of Nictaux, N. S., sweetly fell asleep in Jesus in upon them; some prefer society to study from the 24th year of her age. Having her robes mere idleness; some are early seized with an washed and made white in the blood of the ambition to be orators. Nature and circumstan- lamb; and her lamp trimmed and brightly burnces interfere in many ways, and make one man a ing; she was not dismayed at the midnight cry, speaker, another a mute, and others all shades but without a struggle or a sigh, mildly breathed between these extremes, but education in these her life away-to live eternally with Christ her days has nothing to do with the result. A school- Saviour in the Paradise above. Though natuboy is all his time declining, conjugating, parsing, rally of a kind and amiable disposition, yet 19 construing, scanning-all grammatical and critical | years of her life were spent in the pleasures of exercises; - reciting first Latin doggerel about the world. That those fleeting pleasures failed genitives and præterites; then, it must be admit- to satisfy her, was certain. Often during the ted, Latin and Greek speeches and poetry The dark and cloudy day, did she express a strong Universities merely complete this course of train- desire, that the heavenly showers of salvation ing. But the habit of mind imparted by all these might descend, and that she might become the

and elegance of expression than conducive to In the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, at Nicthese qualities. It often helps to make men hesi- taux, in 1854, Elizabeth was among the first to rate, boggle, and stammer, be at a loss for a word, give her heart to God, many well remember the or give two or three words instead of one, contra- first time that she arose and spoke of the love of dict themselves, explain, repeat, and fall into Christ which filled her soul, of the green pastures every vice of utterance. The question, as Lord into, and the still waters beside which, the good Stanhope very properly says, does not refer only | Shepherd had led her. Nor did she stop here. to public speaking. The tongue is continually 'If ye love me,' says Christ, 'keep my commandcalled into service, and is always liable to failure ments. Elizabeth went to the Church, told what God had done for her soul, was gladly received. The result is lamentable, and often disagreea- 'went down into the water' and was baptized in ble. The first education that the country can the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. not offend and disgust when he should please and with 24 others, was welcomed into the church inform.—Enter church after church, in the me- militant by the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Parker, tropolis or elsewhere, and you shall hear the (three of whom have since, in life's bright morn, prayers read by a machine, and the sermon read passed the troubled sea, and gone home to cast

gravity that conduces to sleep. The one is a life; at home or abroad, she loved to speak of pious form, and the other an unpleasant necessity. Christ the poor sinners friend. Never wishing It is not our present purpose, and certainly is no to obtrude her feelings or her religion on others; wish of ours, to enlarge upon defects which are yet the silent teachings of her daily walk and the staple of almost every conversation in respect- conversation, bore testimony that she had been able houses between the hours of one and two on with Jesus. Far be it from our desire to repre-Sunday afternoon. Nor is this state of things sent her as perfect. Those who knew Elizabeth confined to the Church. Hundreds of excellent best, knew full well that oft she had to mourn gentlemen aspire to Parliament, and get in or not her departure from the Saviour; and her unlikewith the same ultimate ill-success. The moment ness to her heavenly Father, but it was her great they try to speak, all their feelings, thoughts, desire to love God and keep his commandments.

credit on the gift. Indeed in this country there dearest earthly friend, 'how thankful I am that I is nothing which is so often the subject of a sneer sought the Saviour while in health.' During her as fluency of speech. It has become an affecta- illness (which was that fatal destroyer, Consumption with many that they cannot express them- tion,) she ever enjoyed a strong and certain asselves, and they find excuses enough alike in the surance-though dust should moulder back to shortcomings and excesses of others .- A large dust again; her ransomed spirit would wing its part of the wisdom, the experience, and the actual flight, to dwell forever with her Redeemer and

> 'Tis there she'll bathe her weary soul-In seas of Heavenly rest, And not a wave of trouble roll, Across her peaceful breast.

Correspondence.

[WE should have a strong objection to the publication of such a letter as the following if therewith, which are explained in a private note. If such things were encouraged it might induce some degree of indifference about sending letters to the Association, the receipt, of which is of with those bodies. Even this communication must not be recognized as a letter to the Associa-

When enquiry was made at the Association for the letter from the Indian Harbour Church it was supposed by some that no Church now existed there, and as others received that impression, we give it insertion at the request of the brethren.—ED. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

To the Ministers and Brethren composing the Nova Scotia Central Buptist Association.

DEAR BRETHREN,

Having with much sorrow heard that the letter which we sent to you, representing the present state of our little Church, did not reach the Association in time, we desire, through the columns of the Christian Messenger, to inform you that, for some time past been called to pass through many discouraging scenes. One of the clouds we have had no preacher amongst us since bro. Douglas left us, in 1856, until the latter part of a young man licensed 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 him to labour amongst us. Through 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 a 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 administrations of 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 Association, which was in 1856, one member has died leaving 50 as our present number.

Signed in behalf of the Baptist Church at Indian Harbour West,

JOSEPH LANTZ, Clerk. J. LANTZ, J. Covy, Deacons. G. RICHARDSON, C. Covy, June 29th, 1858.

For the Christian Messenger.

Visit to Great Britain.

June. 22nd, 1858.

[Continued.]

BIRMINGHAM

Is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated for regular, and the buildings spacious.

when in its centre it would be quite easy to forget | smoke. that you were within the walls of a building. I Angel James) at times to provide a substitute for come to

here I will refer to a steel pen manufactory I more simple than that of making glass. The visited, which gave employment to four hundred hardening is done by placing the pot, as they individuals. The metal sheets are received at are made of clay, in earthen pans, which are the works quite thin, they then are passed be- placed in a large oven, one pan resting on and tween rollers, not allowing the sheet to widen above the other, until the oven is full. As the but only to lengthen, until it is thin enough to burping requires much care and experience this cut into pens, which is known by the length it workman is largely paid. After cooling the has attained. It is now as wide as two pens in printing process is begun. Tissue or other paper length. The pens are then cut out of the sheet. is passed between rollers, which deposit the paint This leaves the pen flat, the next is to pierce it, on the paper. The paper is then cut into pieces facts, and purposes either crowd to the tongue or And who can tell the value of her life devoted next to letter, then to be rounded, &c. For each of the size of the pattern on it, and smoothed on

words. Those who can speak do not often bring Elizabeth, a few days ere the last conflict; to her dividuals and placed on a block, when a weight with letters on the bottom, cutters for piercing, or a hollow to round, falls on it. I did not see polishing of the points, and could not be allowed to see the splitting. Before the pen is tempered it is nearly as brittle as cinnamon bark. When finished, each pen is carefully examined, by pressing the point on a piece of bone or ivory, secured to the thumb, to see if the pen be properly split and perfect.

When a person considers that for each process they have to be handled separately by the fingers he must wonder how they can be sold for a few pence a gross. Of course the operator gets expert with his or her fingers, but, -is he paid? Read Mr. Brown's lectures to the working classes!

About two miles on the Wolverhampton side, there were not peculiar circumstances connected is the Glass manufactory of the notable and Venerable Chance. These works cover many acres of ground, and are intersected by a canal, they are a town of themselves, giving employment course the only proper mode of continuing united to eighteen hundred individuals, who receive their wages every Saturday night. This does not include his Alkali Works, which are some distance further on. Sentinels are stationed at the gates to allow neither stranger or workman to enter without a pass.\ Persons able to explain are kept on purpose to show visitors through the

> The pots in which the sand and flint are melted. are about five feet high and six feet over at the top. They are made of mud or clay, and in the same way that a swallow builds its nest, viz., by adding a little, then giving it time to dry. If the pot were built up without giving it time to harden it would not bear its own weight. To build one requires some weeks, but a number can be in process of making at one time. Before used, and when dry enough to handle, they are burned. When used their pots are placed in large ovens, until their contents are in a fluid state. The draft of these ovens being inward they are hardly seen, but there are other ovens required, with flues similar to those in a farm bouse, which cause the flame to rush directly to the front. The workman has in his hands an iron tube ten feet long, with a bulb on one end and a mouthpiece at the other. An aperture in the oven allows him to place the bulb of the pole into one of the pots, which he repeats until the required weight of molten glass sticks to the bulb, which is now like a large drop hanging on the end of a stick. He blows in at the end, and in an instant a vacuum is to be seen like a soap bubble, filled only with air. When the metal gets too cool he heats it in one of those ovens, he then blows, turns it round, and swings it, until the globe is of 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 hole now being in the lower end, it is again heated, then swung round until the lower end is extended, so as to form a straight line. It is by this means brought to the form of a cylinder about 14 inches diameter and 48 inches long. The next process is to make it flat. A diamond is drawn from one end to the other, and its elasticity causes it to disunite on one side. In this shape it is handed into a heated oven, and when sufficiently warm is worked open, then rolled until it is completely smoothed, 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 it, where strength is the object, as it is not made thicker than 16 ozs. to the foot, or one-thirteenth of an inch thick.

The country from Birmingham to Wolverhampproduction of hardware. The streets are ton is one vast iron manufactory, the flames shooting from the tall chimneys give it, at night, the The new Railway Station is a second Crystal appearance of never ending volcanoes, and for Palace, of such space and transparency, that twenty miles it is enveloped in a dense cloud of

Passing through Wolverhampton, which is expected to hear the Author of the "Anxious seated on a hill, surrounded by canals, which give offers no security whatever that a man shall On Sabbath morning, March 5th, 1854, she. Enquirer" preach, but age compels him (John give it facility to export its heavy iron goods, I

THE POTTERIES.

To give an idea of the amount of work done | The process of making earthenware is much fly altogether, and leave it utterly bankrupt of to the service of Christ, when death comes. Said process, it is taken by the fingers of different in- the dish, and when dry is removed by soaking it