

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notices.

Obituary Notices. CHARLES HOLSTED, aged 48 years. Mr. H. was born in Albany, N. S., from thence he removed to Salisbury, N. B., and was united in marriage to Miss Ann Chapman, daughter of William Chapman, Esq., a father in Israel, whose praise is in the Churches.

About fifteen years ago he was severely afflicted by the land disease, which so impaired his constitution and prostrated his strength as to render it necessary for him to forego his agricultural pursuits; he then took up his residence at "the Bend," and engaged in less laborious employment. At this time he was a stranger to experimental religion, lived only for this world—without God—destitute of a scriptural hope of eternal life; he remained in this unhappy and perilous state until about eleven years ago, when under the faithful ministry of the Rev. G. M. Barrett, it pleased the Author of all grace to convict him of his natural depravity and practical sinfulness—his unbelief for heaven—his exposure to eternal woe—and to grant him the grace of repentance; under *Jesus* prostrate with such cherished views and hopes inspired by *God's* declarations, he sought for mercy—bringing forth the fruits of repentance, and calling upon the name of the Lord. He obtained forgiveness—by faith in the merits of *Jesus*—was justified freely—had peace with God—was rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

His predilections were in favour of the Wesleyan Church—he received outward baptism from one of her Ministers, and was a constant attendant upon the public means of grace; yet, for reasons best known to himself, he did not conform himself to the order of any other branch of the visible Church—a detachment unfavourable alike to a growth of grace, the development of the social principle, or extensive usefulness. This isolation, together with his extremely reserved habits, prevented an intimate knowledge of his religious experience; yet, it is believed, he endeavoured for *Jesus* before *God*, and generally speaking, maintained a Christian walk and conversation.

About the 1st of March he was called to take his place on a bed of pain and distress, while there he frequently expressed regrets that he had not manifested more open and decided attachment to the people of *God* and taken up his abode in the membership in the Church, the ministry of which *God* had owned in his salvation, and lamented that an unwise regard to the opinions of men had exerted a deleterious influence upon his religious character and enjoyments.

Mrs. SARAH SAVAGE, wife of Mr. Andrew Savage, was brought to the knowledge of the truth under the ministry of the Rev. Richard Williams, one of the former Superintendents of this Circuit. She saw herself to be a sinner—a poor helpless sinner, and as such she believed in the only refuge, even to *Jesus*; and believing in him with all her heart, she obtained redemption in his blood, and was enabled to rejoice in a full assurance of her acceptance with *God*. Her conversion was clear and scriptural, and the reality of the change she experienced was well defined, and sufficiently attested by the whole of her subsequent life and conversation.

Our deceased sister was a woman of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of *God*, is of great price; these and other Christian graces dwelt in her heart; early in life she was diligent in her duties, and endeavoured to be without being weary, and to contend with the swellings of *Jordan*, without being exhausted. Her Christian pilgrimage extended through twenty-four years; and during all that time she enjoyed the reputation of being a sincere follower of *Christ*; and of endeavouring to maintain a conscience void of offence both toward *God* and man.

In her last illness our dear sister suffered a great deal, but the Lord sustained her, she felt the everlasting arms underneath her, and around about her. Her faith never failed her; on the contrary, her confidence, and the rejoicing of her hope, were firm to the end. Her warfare ended on Friday, the 9th February 1855, when her redeemed spirit ascended to the Church triumphant, there to dwell in the presence of *God*, and sing of salvation forever and ever.

Mr. HENRY HENNING, was a very unassuming and amiable man; one whom everybody esteemed and respected. The duties that devolve on the husband, and the Father, were by him kindly and effectually performed. He had been for a considerable time in a very delicate state of health; but the claims of his family, and his own industrious habits, prevented him from bestowing that care upon himself, which his peculiar constitution rendered necessary. He fought against disease manfully, and for a long time; but it prevailed at last. As the conflict drew towards the close, his antagonist waxed stronger and fiercer, but *God* was with him, and strengthened him in his inner man, and brought him out, we trust, more than conqueror.

Our beloved brother has left behind him a bereaved widow, and four fatherless children: all of whom feel their loss very deeply. We sympathize with them in their great affliction, and trust that they will be sustained by him who has promised to be the *Judge of the widow*, and the *Father of the fatherless*.

The subject of this brief memorial was not so long standing in the Church as either of the preceding members; but he was nevertheless, a sincere and humble disciple of the Saviour, always endeavouring to walk by faith and not by sight, and labouring to be found in Him, not having his own righteousness which is of the law, but the righteousness which is of *God* by faith.

He died on the 14th December, 1854, and in the 54th year of his age; trusting in Him who came to abolish death, and bring life and immortality to light by his gospel.

NECROLOGIST. JAMES ALBEE, ESQ., MRS. SARAH SAVAGE, and Mr. HENRY HENNING—all of Mill Town, St. Stephen.

The instances of mortality which supply the title of this communication, have all occurred in the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and have made a considerable breach in that portion of the Lord's heritage. In every case, however, grace triumphed; the Prince of life conquered; and each pilgrim, as he walked "through the valley of the shadow of death," felt the sustaining presence of *God*; and found his rod and his staff to be sources of comfort and of strength. We feel our bereavement and deplore our loss; but these very feelings are an indirect evidence, that the beloved friends, whose departure we mourn, have thereby acquired great gain. This chastens our sorrow, and mellows our grief, for

"We should we mourn departing friends," "Our dead shall pass away," "To call them to his arm."

Mr. ALBEE, whose name is first in this series, was one of the oldest and most influential members in our connection in this Circuit. Upwards of forty years ago, he joined the Church, then under the care of the late Rev. Duncan McGill, for whose name and memory he always entertained the most profound respect. He was not, however, the exclusive object of it, for Mr. Albee revered and loved all the ministers of the Gospel, but especially those of his own denomination.

Our departed brother, was the subject of religious impressions at a very early period; but the great work of his conversion was accomplished by such a gradual and uniform process, that he never could, with absolute certainty, say of what period, or at what time, the blessed change was wrought in him; by which he became "a new creature" in *Christ Jesus*.

In all the domestic social relations of life, Mr. Albee was both exemplary and affectionate; and hence, his bereaved widow and children, have to mourn the loss of a devoted husband, and a kind-hearted parent. His civil life too, was both useful and popular; and as one of Her Majesty's Justices of

the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, his way on earth, tended to promote the aggrandizing schemes of Russia. The more popular hypothesis, however, is that Lord Palmerston is a thoroughly sound patriot, and that his superior knowledge of foreign politics and diplomatic history, acquired during fifty years' apprenticeship in the Foreign Office, enabled him to outmanoeuvre Count Nesselrode and his colleagues more completely than any other statesman in Europe can pretend to do.

Adopting Mr. Canning's leading idea, that the force of enlightened public opinion, at home and abroad, is the most powerful influence which can be brought to bear against the absolute governments of the Continent, he has, according to his admirers, succeeded in raising the power and influence of England, in foreign affairs, to a far higher pitch than they could have attained under the non-intervention system of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Manchester school.

Unfortunately for those having no bias either for or against the Home Secretary, and yet who would like to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion as to what the real tendency of his foreign policy actually has been, the speeches and despatches of the noble lord, although very able and explicit on many points, throw little or no light on the question. Indeed after the most careful study of Hansard and the blue books on Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Sicily, &c., we question if many persons would come to any other conclusion than that Lord Palmerston has been engaged all along in playing a grand diplomatic game, sometimes for very large stakes, and that the principal object he has had in view was simply how he might best outwit the cunning old Nesselrodes, Metternicks, and Gutzbergs, against whom this country had matched him.

Frequently he has won the game either by his own ability, by having right and justice on his side or by the superior position he held as manager of foreign affairs of the most powerful empire in the world. At other times he has been beaten by his crafty rivals, to the great disappointment and mortification of the friends of freedom throughout Europe; but even then he was more than once astonished by the clever way he was contrived to escape from, or overcome, the consequences of failure.

Viscount Palmerston was born at Broadlands near Rosset, on the 20th Oct. 1784. He was educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1806. In 1806 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for the University of Cambridge. In 1807 he joined the Duke of Portland's administration, as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in 1809 he accepted the office of Secretary of War, which he held until 1825, when he gave place to Sir Henry Hardinge, on the breaking up of the Wellington administration.

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However, we have some plausible documents from St. Petersburg. Count Nesselrode's Circular is capable of being regarded as a design to mystify the Russians themselves on the bases of peace, and it looks well for Europe that he pictures the Emperor Alexander as receiving with "a child-like spirit of piety" two obligations from his late Father, not only to maintain the dignity and honour of Russia, but to complete the work of peace, which it is good policy to assume that Nicholas began. If the new Czar really entertains such purposes, it would be very easy to conceive why his minister should describe that particular article now under discussion, which must be the criterion of his sincerity, by a verbose and uncanonid periphrasis, as having for its aim "to put an end to the rivalries of the Great Powers respecting the East, in such a manner as to preclude the return of new complications; and finally, to come to an understanding with the Great Powers respecting the revision of the treaties by which they have recognised the principle of closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and in this way to arrive at an honourable settlement."

While Nesselrode the Nestor thus speaks for Russia, another venerable authority, Lord Lyndhurst, has uttered against Nesselrode, probably the longest, clearest, and most powerful oration that ever issued from lips whose eloquent lucid flow the chill of more than fourscore winters had left uncooled. Lord Palmerston has at last been twice compelled to say something about Poland; the first time, owing to the rashness of Sir R. Peel's speech at Tamworth, which was sure to disquiet the Austrian Ambassador; and again last night, on Mr. Plim's motion for an address to the Crown, praying that our envoys might be

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most the Brethren of the Eastern and New Brunswick Districts, before proceeding to Canada, where, after visiting some of our more prominent states, he has arranged to be present at the approaching Conference in the Western portion of that Province.

The unexpectedly early period of the season at which I am directed to convene you, will involve some inconvenience and extra-efforts to us, and we are fully sensible of the Lord to take him to himself, his attachment to it continued, and his preference for it undiminished. He sustained for many years, and under many discouragements, the various offices of TRUSTEE, CIRCUIT-STEWARD, SABBATH-SCHOOL, SUPERINTENDENT, &c., and from the time that he adopted that form of Christianity, until it pleased the Lord to take him to himself, his attachment to it continued, and his preference for it undiminished. He sustained for many years, and under many discouragements, the various offices of TRUSTEE, CIRCUIT-STEWARD, SABBATH-SCHOOL, SUPERINTENDENT, &c., and from the time that he adopted that form of Christianity, until it pleased the Lord to take him to himself, his attachment to it continued, and his preference for it undiminished.

It may be proper for me to remark, that an important part of Dr. BECHAM's intended plan of procedure is, after arranging preliminaries with the Districts to be embraced in the Organization, separately, to invite Representatives from each of them, and a number of our lay friends to meet him at Halifax in July. Whether it will be expedient for the Brethren prospectively appointed to other circuits than those they now occupy, to remove to their destinations before the July meeting, we shall be in circumstances to form a more intelligent judgment when we meet in District.

Earnestly commending DOCTOR BECHAM to your prayers, and those of our beloved people, that he may have a prosperous journey, by the will of *God*, to come to us, and anticipating the pleasure of seeing you on the 17th proximo, I am, Dear Brethren, Yours affectionately, MATTHEW RICHLEY.

Letter from Rev. R. Knight. MISSIONARY MEETINGS ON THE ST. JOHN CIRCUITS. SIR,—In my last communication I gave you an account of my Missionary tour on the Woodstock and Andover Circuits. I now write for the purpose of placing on the paper of your periodical the particulars in connection with the meetings held on the three St. John Circuits.

The well-known platform abilities of Brothers Cooney and Churchill, the deputation allotted us by the late District Meeting, had raised the expectation of our people, as well as our own, to a more than ordinary degree. But arrangements, however thoughtfully and even wisely made, are sometimes deranged and neutralised by the combination of circumstances, both untoward, unexpected, and even painful. Such was the case with ourselves and our deputed brethren. With us—as well I presume as with you—the past winter has been one of rather a whimsical character, now extremely mild, and then extremely severe—and, in general, extremely unfavourable for travellers. Thus, I am sure, our good brother Cooney must have found it, while voluntarily striving to come to our help, he had, for some two days and more, to lend his ear to the ununsual scratching of his iron-shod sleigh-runners over the snowy highway, to the distance of some twenty miles from his home and back again.

—finding himself, after all his laborious and painful toil, where he had no desire to be, under his present circumstances. Hence, in stead of fasting our eyes on his familiar form, having our ears gratified by the rich effusions of his exuberant imagination, and our hearts warmed with the flashes of his native fire, we were compelled to be content with a letter, expressive of the toil, fatigue and disappointment to which he had been subjected.

Thus one half of our fondly cherished deputation became a failure. Still, knowing the indomitable zeal and perseverance of Bro. Churchill on these occasions—as to his being present there was not the slightest misgiving, especially as I had just before received a letter from him, teeming with Missionary ardour and strong desire to be with us. Little did he deem, however, that the painful providence which will high cost him his life, and the Church of *Christ* his valuable service, was so near at hand—that so soon he was to be a "brand literally plucked from the burning." Apprised of this painful dispensation, the resources on which we had so confidently relied were entirely cut off. Happy we are, however, that our beloved brethren have survived the effects both of the frost and the fire, and are with their usual diligence pursuing and performing the duties of their sacred avocation.

Never, in all probability, was there a time when the ministers of the various Protestant religious denominations in this City were so much one, both in unity and action, as at the present. At the late anniversary of the "British and Foreign Bible Society," held in our large Centenary Chapel, not less than eighteen ministers were present, representing all the Protestant denominations in the City. On these, with barely an exception or two, we can at any time call for assistance at the holding our Missionary anniversaries.

Our first gathering was held in the St. John West Circuit. The evening for the meeting was exceedingly unfavourable; so much so, that we doubted the propriety of then holding it. The congregation did not amount to one-fourth of the usual number. Unwilling to defer, we proceeded, and to our pleasing astonishment, we found the proceeds one fourth beyond the year preceding, though that was in advance of former years. We were indebted to the well-known kindness and ability of Mr. R. Salter for the occupancy of the chair on the occasion. On the ensuing evening we proceeded to the German street Circuit, in the South Circuit. The weather was as favourable as we could desire. Here we were most effectively aided by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, minister of the congregation in connection with the free Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Slavelly, minister of the Presbyterian Reformed Church in this City, and the Rev. Mr. Bill, minister of the Baptist Church in German street.

The audience filled the chapel, and were evidently delighted with the well-adapted and spirit-stirring speeches delivered on the occasion. The collection at the meeting of the former year was £29 9s. 9d.—the present year £50. The chair was ably filled by our valuable friend, Dr. Samuel Bayard. The evening following, we were found at Portland, on the North Circuit.—The North here, however, as regards missionary benevolence, is not the freezing point, but rather the sunny south. The weather was still propitious, the congregation large, and the business of the evening well-sustained. The meeting here derived deep and solemn interest in association with the painful providence by which the people had been visited the previous summer. Hundreds had been swept away by the "pestilence which walked at midnight"—while the abounding of their liberality proved a "living hail laid to heart." Deep solemnity pervaded the assembly. The speakers seemed as if they were amid the graves of the departed, while the audience, evidently under deep and soul-subduing emotion, dropped their offerings into the treasury of the *God of Missions*. Portland has raised, and still sustains her fame for liberal subscriptions on these occasions. She has for several years exceeded her former efforts. And thus we found it at our late meeting. The collection amounted to £41 11s.; the present

The next morning we departed from Petersburg, and journeyed toward Jerusalem. During the night the rain had ceased to pour, and a sharp frost had followed. The travelling was both difficult and dangerous. The tendency of the sleigh was rather to a lateral, than a straight-forward motion; the feeling force of which we had in being thrown out, once in reality, and nearly so, on several other occasions. We had to drive, and ride with more than usual circumspection. On our arrival at Jerusalem, we were sorry to find that the greater part of our influential friends had gone to Gage Town, for the purpose of attending court. We proceeded however to the Chapel. The slippery and treacherous condition of the road required much care. I was entirely alone in the sleigh, and had a sharp frost had followed. The travelling was both difficult and dangerous. 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