

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

the godly rejoicing on the right hand, and the different sentences pronounced, what a different life would then afterwards lead! This sight thou shalt one day surely see.—If thou hadst seen him, and all its inhabitants in their ceaseless torments, and heaven opened, as Stephen did (Acts vii. 56), and all the saints there triumphing in glory, what a holy light would then have led after such sights? These thou wilt see before such sights. If thou hadst endured one year, or one hour, the torments thou now hearest, how seriously wouldst thou then speak of hell, and pray against it! If thou knewest this were the last day thou hadst to live, how wouldst thou spend it?

Now, reader, let me solemnly ask thee—What sayest thou to all this? Thou art standing this day on the brink of eternity. Wilt thou continue in thy sins, and be lost for ever? Remember, God is in earnest with thee now, and will be hereafter. What shall heaven be utterly lost to thee? Shall the gates of hell be closed upon thee for ever? Trade no longer. Remember, death is at hand, judgment comes next, and after that an eternity of happiness or misery! If thou dost impenitently, unpardonably, and unrepentantly, hell is thy portion FOR EVER! FOR EVER! For ever! But thou then inquire—How can I escape the wrath to come? What must I do to be saved?—(Acts xvi. 30.) Let me tell thee, in reply, if thou art really in earnest, and dost feel thyself a lost sinner, guilty and condemned before God, and if thou dost really desire to be saved, then hasten unto the only way of salvation.

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.—(Acts xvi. 31.) For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—(John iii. 16.) He died in the place of sinners, as their substitute; so that God can now "be just, and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus."—(Rom. iii. 26.) Repent, therefore, and forsake thy sins. Plead unto Jesus Christ for pardon; for he says, "He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—(John vi. 37.) Delay not one moment, lest God's anger consume thee, and tear thee in pieces, and there be none to deliver thee.—(Ps. l. 22.) While the door of mercy is open, hasten unto Christ, and he will receive thee. Retire to thy room, fall down on thy knees, and when none but God can see thee, cry mightily unto the Lord for mercy. Plead the merits of Christ; pray fervently from the bottom of thy heart, that he would give thee his Holy Spirit, and create in thee desires after good holiness, and so prepare thee for heaven, and save thy soul for ever. Remember, the blood of Christ can alone cleanse thee from all sin.—(John i. 7.) He alone can save thee from the dreadful wrath of God; for he came into the world to save sinners.—(1 Tim. i. 15.)

Trembling sinner, thou needest not despair. Come to Christ and be saved.—Remember, life is uncertain; health is uncertain. Now, while thou hast both, set about thy salvation in earnest. Christ will pardon thee, and will give thee two peace of mind in this life, and when thou diest, thou shalt dwell with him in heaven, in perfect happiness, throughout the countless ages of eternity.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notice.

Died, at River Side, Guysborough, on the 23rd May last, THOMAS SHIELDS, aged 52 years, in the full assurance, afforded by the Spirit of Truth, of a glorious resurrection.

Mr. S. was brought upon a sick bed in January; at that time he was without any saving knowledge, but he afterwards lived devoted to the world and its pursuits. During his illness he began to express an earnest desire regarding his eternal state; a partial view of his ruined condition by nature was revealed to him, and his anguish of mind became so great as almost to produce despair.

At this time he was visited by a pious neighbor, a member of the Methodist connexion, who placed the truth before him as it is in Jesus. He listened with the deepest attention; but the glorious doctrine of salvation by simple faith, in the atonement of Jesus, did not give him the comfort he desired to embrace. He was visited shortly afterwards by the Rev. W. McCarthy, W. M., who was employed as the agent in elucidating the blessed truth proclaimed by the Apostle—therefore we concluded that he was justified by faith without the deeds of the law."—(Rom. iii. 28.) He said he had devoted his life to the service of sin, and that there was not a single act sufficiently pure to undergo the scrutiny of a holy God. With joy therefore did he receive the doctrine of the atonement, and he testified that he would work out, but believe on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.

From this time, until within a fortnight previous to his death, he continued to struggle with unbelief, and the adversary, by addressing himself to God, through an interested Saviour. At times his joy was extreme, and at other periods the fiery assaults of the enemy, coupled with extreme bodily languor, would shake his confidence, until his soul again would rest on the cross of Christ.

During the fortnight preceding his departure, he appeared filled with calm spiritual joy—a sweet serenity, untroubled by the trials attendant upon his situation—a serenity produced by outward rejoicing in the blood of Jesus—took possession of his mind. He retained this sweet evidence of his acceptance with God, until his soul was released from the tabernacle of clay, and went, we believe, to join the blood-washed souls in Paradise.

He gave unmistakable evidence of this happy state of mind up to the moment of his departure. The Christian friend, above referred to, half an hour previous to this moment, said:

"I can make a dying bed.
Foot soft as downy pillows are."
He lifted his eyes to the speaker, with a look of grateful acknowledgement; but appeared too weak to speak. A few minutes before his death, he again said: "Mr. Shields, do you feel the Lord Jesus precious at this moment? If so, raise your hand." With dying energy, he raised his voice, and exclaimed: "yes—oh! yes!" He then wished to be turned in bed; and with this last act of kindness, his spirit took its flight for another, and we trust, a better world.

This conversion was remarkable for the striking illustration it afforded of peace and joy being secured to a dying sinner, by simple faith in the blood of Jesus Christ. And while earnestly exhorting men not to defer the important work of repentance until a death-bed—because thereon some have found peace—still the case cited comprehends our confidence in the Gospel as the "power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth"—seeing that Christ ever liveth to make intercession for us, and is able to "save to the uttermost all that come to God through Him." Blessed be his holy name! From this time forth and forevermore!

Guyfiori, July 1854. W. McK.

Prayer is the golden key which opens the mystical gospel clouds, and discharges them into sweet, gracious showers.

given, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," how much more important is its application to them who "have their portion in this life, who seek as their good, "the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life."

It cannot be proved, however, even by their warmest defenders, that these things are, in a proper sense, innocent or indifferent. Their origin is selfish, and their effect upon the heart is to render it insensible to the power of the Holy Spirit—to excite the passions—to chain the affections to earth and sense—in a word, to render our natural condition worse, and by opposing the saving grace of God, more than ever hopeless. One of the early writers for Christianity, Tertullian, says, "When one goes to the play, one thinks of nothing else than to see and to be seen. Can one, while listening to the declamation of an actor, think on the sentence of a Judge, or the execution of a law?" If every species of immorality is abominable to us, how should we allow ourselves to hear what we cannot feel at liberty to speak; when we know that every idle and unprofitable word is condemned by our Lord. The Creator of truth loves falsehood; he who condemns everything in the shape of hypocrisy, cannot look with complacency on him who dissimulates vice, sex, rage, envy, anger, or tears. Again, "What is the original character of the Holy Spirit, as a tender and gentle Spirit, should, according to its own excellent nature, be treated with tranquillity and gentleness, with quiet and peace:—that it should not be disturbed by passion, fury, anger, and emotions of violent grief. How can such a spirit consist with the spectacles? For no spectacle passes off without violently agitating the passions."

We are aware that objections have been urged against so serious a view of this subject.

"As a crying cry elings to wood and stone, and the wind is blown by the power of God, so no hypocrite escapes God, and no hypocrite, who is not a hypocrite, can be deceived by him."—(1 Tim. ii. 26.)

The modern objections cannot be stronger than those which were sometimes brought forward in the primitive age of the Church, and thus noticed by Neander:—"Others, infected with the passion for these things, who were seeking for reasons by which to hush their conscientious scruples as Christians, argued that nothing was made us of, but that we were to be as God's gifts, which he had bestowed on him who they might enjoy them. No particular passage of scripture could in fact be shown where the Jews were expressly forbidden. As to the chariot race, there could assuredly be nothing sinful in it, since Elijah rode in a chariot to heaven. The music and dancing of the theatre could not be forbidden, for we read in the Scriptures of choirs, stringed instruments, cymbals, trumpets and various kinds of psalteries; we see King David dancing and playing before the ark; and the Apostle Paul, in exhorting Christians, borrows images from the stadium and the circus."

"Ah," exclaims the writer before quoted, "how aloof a reasoner does human ignorance imagine itself, particularly when it fears that it may lose some of the pleasures and amusements of the world! To be sure all things are God's gifts; but the question is, for what end has God given them, and how may they be so used as to answer their true end? What is the original character, and what the abuse of sin? for there is a wide difference between nature in its original purity, and nature corrupted, between the Creator, and the Creator's counterfeit. Though in Scripture there may be found no express prohibition of Theatrical exhibitions, yet it contains the general principles from which this prohibition follows of itself. All which is there said generally against the lusts of the flesh and of the eye, must be applied also to this particular kind of lust."

Another writer answers that: "I can truly say, it were better that such persons knew nothing of the Scriptures, than to read them thus for the language and illustrations employed to exhort men to the virtue of the gospel, they pervert to the defence of vice; for it was written, for the purpose of inflaming us with a livelier zeal in things profitable, while the heathens display so much earnestness on trifles."

The consequences of indulging in this sinful habit have often proved fatal. Serious impressions, and good resolutions, have been evaporated "as the morning cloud, or the early dew"; nay, some have been "clean escaped from error," by such means turned back from the holy commandment delivered to them.

"The self has lost its reasoning power.
And never, never found its way back."
Our duty is constantly to be on guard, and our discomfiture also of those worldly pomps—Let our influence be exerted not in prohibitions merely, but in showing, by the enjoyment of the Christian life, "a more excellent way." Especially let us endeavor to keep before the undisciplined minds of our young friends—whose danger is greatest—the necessary connection between our works in time and our rewards in eternity.

Rejoice, O young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the way that thou hast heard in the sight of thine eyes, but know thou that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment."

subsequent working of both Branches of the Academy will, it is believed, ensure public confidence and patronage."

At the opening of the new Academy it is expected that many gentlemen of distinction, clerical and lay, will be present, and take part in the exercises. There is to be a general assembly of the Alumni of the Institution.

We therefore confidently anticipate for those who may be present at the commencement, a time of unusual interest and gratification.

Since the above letter was in type, we have received the following letter from the Rev. Principal of the Sackville Academy:

WESLEYAN ACADEMY,
MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to remind the readers of your paper, that the Academy for Females is to be opened for the reception of Students, on Thursday, the 17th inst., and to inaugurate to it is proposed to celebrate the day with appropriate exercises.

There will be a Public Meeting in our New Hall, for the inauguration of the officers, &c., at 9 o'clock. Several addresses of a suitable character are to be delivered.

To the public, the friends of the Institution, and of Education especially, are respectfully invited to attend.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the former Students of the Academy on the same day. They are to have public exercises in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a social reunion in the evening at 7 o'clock. In addition to their own literary performances, which, it is hoped, will be interesting, the Rev. J. R. Narraway is to give them an address at the close of their afternoon meeting.

H. PICKARD,
Sackville, August 1st, 1854.

Correspondence.

We commend the following communication to the attention of our readers—especially to such of them as reside in this city. On one point, however, the writer has not been correctly informed, and we therefore give the substance of a Wesleyan Missionary ever alternate Lord's day during the past two years. For the present, it is supplied every third Sabbath, but the previous arrangement, we understand, will be resumed by the Missionary appointed to that circuit so soon as the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Brownell from England shall complete the number of Ministers for Halifax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WESLEYAN."

SIR.—I have now visited Sarnbo for three consecutive years, and have much reason to speak well of its people, having experienced their hospitality and kindness in no common degree.

I am not myself a Wesleyan, but have long been constrained to bear witness to the good effected by your Missions in remote parts of the Country, and am a subscriber to your Society, because I believe it a valuable coadjutor with other Christian Churches in spreading abroad the truth of God the Father and in making the Gospel of His dear Son to be known to the ends of the earth.

There is much that is interesting in your Mission at Sarnbo, but just now I find it in a languishing state, and as I believe it to be a highly important station and as set for the defence of the truth against surrounding and encroaching Romanism, I cannot help stating some facts respecting it, with the hope that some of your brethren may afford their sympathy.

Your missionaries during the last 2 years have only held service here once in 3 weeks, but no service being held in the meanwhile, and no Sunday school kept, both young and old are left to the temptation of Sabbath forgetfulness and Sabbath desecration. Two years ago there was a Sabbath school publicly attended once a day, and a week day school kept by a Roman Catholic; last year there was only (and that for a short time) a female teacher for the day school. The Sabbath school was closed and now there is no school kept in the settlement, and no service being held in the meanwhile, and no children. 35 children might be gathered from the immediate neighbourhood besides others that would come from across the water. Now, Mr. Editor, I have been among this people, I have worshipped with them, and with them have listened to the warm-hearted exhortations of your Missionaries respecting this matter of education, but still nothing is done. I have seen and talked to their children, and feel it a shame by their growing up in ignorance, and I cannot but hope that if the evil be made known through your paper, it will at once be remedied. For my own part, having some experience of the effectiveness of female teaching, I would suggest as the most economical remedy, the sending of a Sarnbo pious Schoolmistress who might conduct both the Sabbath and week-day School; and that she should be furnished with a grant of books and Testament for the children, and let me hope that among the numbers that will christen with you in Chapel and School, the love of Christ may constrain some one who hath heretofore drunk of the waters of life, to go down to this people that is athirst, and give to their children, even as it has been given to her freely and fully in the name of the Lord, and that hereafter, as heretofore, Sarnbo may again be a praise among the Churches. Yours sincerely, J. O.

United States and Japan.

To the credit and gain of England she has most frequently led the van in opening up new channels of commerce. The Americans, however, have in a late instance taken the lead. They have been successful in negotiating a treaty with Japan, an empire in the east of Asia composed of islands peopled by 50,000,000 of inhabitants.

The treaty has opened to the commerce of the United States, two ports, Hakodade, in the Straits of Sangar—a principal port for whalers; Simode, at the entrance of Jeddo Bay, which will be the principal port of trade and the depot for coal. The Chinese steamers will be supplied with coal brought to that place from the interior of the island. The Japanese contract to have 10,000 tons of good coal at Simode, and the supply will be always kept up.

The treaty arranges for intercourse between Americans and Japanese at both of the above named ports. Also for the residence of American citizens, consuls, &c. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation. It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen or others thrown on the shores; indeed they affirm that it was already a part of the law of the empire by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the other who might by their misfortune need aid and comfort.

Whatever may be the commercial or political importance of the treaty, in one aspect it is to be regarded as an event of the greatest interest. It is an answer to the prayer of the long lapse of ages they have been bowing down to wood and stone. Gods which their own hands have made, have been the objects of their worship. But we have now encouragement to hope that the day is not far distant when this long benighted portion of the Earth shall be illuminated by the light of Gospel truth. The readiness with which the Government of this people entered upon negotiations with a foreign power, and withdrew in favor of the United States, those restrictions by which they have hitherto fettered their commerce, is an omen of good, and conducts us to the belief that there will soon follow that freedom of intercourse with Christian nations which will under the guidance of God will result in the evangelization of Japan.

In connection with this matter the following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser will probably prove interesting to our readers.

"We are now anchored about fifteen miles below Yedo, near the large town of Kanagawa, and the Japanese have built a number of rooms and sheds on shore near the village of Yokohama, a fishing hamlet of one hundred and fifty houses, where all the conferences have been carried on. The various articles designed for the Japanese sent from Washington exhibited and presented. Of these, the miniature locomotive and car have attracted great attention, and pleased the natives of every rank more than almost anything else. It was started on the circular rails, three hundred and fifty feet long, and made to go fully eight miles an hour, racing along this run for all the world like a Sarnbo land pony in a circus, carrying three or four persons at once. Many natives have come from Yedo and elsewhere to see it, and they have spread an account of it I suppose the country over."

The telegraph was also put in operation, but was too mysterious to attract so much notice, though the few who understood it seemed to regard it with even more interest; but I do not think any of them fully comprehend its nature. Only one mile of wire was stretched. The officials had such a nervous dread of our going far from the beach that they refused to be accompanied, after they had promised to furnish wire enough to reach Kanagawa. The well known fear of the Japanese lest foreigners should see something or go somewhere was constantly apparent, and much as this squadron and expedition have done to put aside some of the Japanese coarse regulations, there is more still to be done.

"The collection of agricultural implements and books will furnish models to farmers of many new and useful tools, but the machines are rather too complicated. The books, if there is any one who can read them, will give the Japanese both amusement and instruction."

"The Japanese commissioners were four in number, the first of whom, Hayashi, (or commissioner Lin, as we have called him, from his Chinese name,) is a demure, reserved man, looking as though he had the momentous interests of his country committed to him—as though he stood at the opening of the door of the Em-

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville.

We are in receipt of the second number of the Mount Allison Academy Gazette, a periodical publication of considerable interest, and we convey to the numerous friends of the Institution, of which it is the organ, information respecting the operations of the past and the arrangements for the succeeding Term. From this we learn, that the Term which began on 5th January last, has been a most successful one. The total number of students—most of whom evinced an interest in their studies, and a regard for the general regulations of the establishment, most gratifying to the teachers and other officers—was one hundred and nineteen.

Under the head "Arrangements for the next Term," reference is made to the proposed opening of a Branch Institution for Females which will be ready for the reception of students on the 17th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Evans whose appointment to the office of Governor and Chaplain, has been confirmed by the Committee of the W. M. Society "has busily engaged in superintending the furnishing and fitting up of the new establishment, and as he is to devote himself entirely to the promotion of the interests of the Academy, and as he is a man of very considerable experience and of very high reputation for business tact and executive talent, his connexion with its staff of officers must, with the blessing of Divine Providence, greatly promote the future prosperity and usefulness of the Institution in all its departments. And especially may this result be expected, because in the division of care, labour, and responsibility, possible in consequence of his appointment, the Principal will be left at liberty to devote himself exclusively to the duties which appropriately belong to his office Department—the purely Educational. Dr. Evans is to reside, with his family, in immediate connexion with the Academic family of the Female Branch, but will attend also to the supervision and house government of the other Branch of the Institution."

"The Board of Trustees," it is stated, "have been enabled to make such arrangements for the

New Brunswick—the Cholera.

MR. EDITOR.—I have no question but that your numerous readers will feel anxious to ascertain some facts as to the existence and extent of the Cholera in this city.

That this dread disease is now in our midst is no longer a matter of doubt; but that exaggerated and most erroneous reports have gone abroad in reference to its extent, is equally true.

Up to this date, considering our population and the usual mortality from ordinary diseases, especially those of common history, the cases of Cholera have been by no means so great as we might have expected. And the most of the fatal cases, hitherto have taken place in the more unwholesome localities of our city.

I have gone into crowded rooms to administer consolation to the dying when the sickening character of the atmosphere was sufficient to superinduce disease in the most healthy constitutions. And until some measures be adopted to reduce the number of inmates in such apartments, and to fumigate those confined and in many instances

ing respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night.

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, and the barracks crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The scene of the catastrophe which must have inflicted more pain and agony to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of killed will not exceed one hundred and the wounded fifty. Among the latter is the bishop who received a severe blow on the head, the late President, Senior Deane's daughter of the president, and wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Council—the latter severely.

Fortunately the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to discover the public archives, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people fearing a general swallowing up of the city, or that they may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household gods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Non parva sine et diuina linquimus arva."

Latest from Europe.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at the port on Monday evening last at 8 1/2 o'clock, in 39 days from Liverpool. English dates are to the 22nd ult.

St. Petersburg, on the 1st July, there were 580 cases of cholera. It was making great ravages among the garrison of Constat.

The Russian journals are quite silent respecting Sibiria, but report the singing of a *Te Deum* at St. Petersburg for the late victory in Asia.

The allied fleets have sailed from Constat to Baro Sound. The object of this movement is doubtless to get away from the cholera atmosphere of Constat until the cholera has subsided from France are ready in the Baltic to cooperate with Admiral Napier and Parzival Dechenov. If Sir C. Napier is not to attack the forts until the soldiers are ready to cooperate with him, he can blockade the Russians as effectually at Baro Sound as he can higher up the Gulf of Finland, with the additional advantage of being at a greater distance from the disease that is now making havoc amongst the Czar's garrison of Constat.

The early proceedings of the fleet are kept a profound secret. It is stated that four screw iron-battle ships are to be despatched from the Baltic to reinforce the Black Sea Squadron. The combined fleets will leave Baro Sound in a few days to reconnoitre, it is supposed, off Revel and Port Balich.

Letters have been received in Paris which affirm that Sweden has formally declared its intention not to join in the course adopted by the Western Powers, unless the Isles of Aland, or some important point in Finland, should be occupied by a body of Anglo-French troops, of a force sufficient to be spared withdrawal at the approach of winter. Sweden does not, as yet, undertake absolutely to act against Russia, but she allows it to be understood that she would do so on a payment of a monthly subsidy, calculated it is said, according to the difference of keeping 60,000 men on a peace footing and one of war.

The embarkation of forty-two companies of light infantry on board the British ships of war was completed on Saturday 17th July in a most successful manner. The total force embarked was 5040, exclusive of the General's staff and superior officers. The remainder will be embarked during the week. It is believed their destination will be the Aland Islands.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been replaced by General Schramm, in the command of the expeditionary corps which has just been embarked. A second division of French troops is shortly to be despatched to the same destination under the orders of General Dilliers, and 6000 English are to be joined to them. The allied Powers will then have in the Baltic a force of about 30,000 men capable of taking up and guarding any position which might be considered of a nature to serve as the base of operations in the war; and of giving Sweden a material guarantee, that in no case, should she consent to depart from her present system of neutrality, will she be exposed without aid to the resentment of Russia.

Kalabak, the bugbear of the Turkish authorities in Thessaly, and the last stronghold of the Greek invaders, has been taken by the Turkish troops of Epirus, under the personal command of the diplomatic General Fud Effendi. Kalabak is, or rather was, the Peta of Thessaly, and the largest body of Greeks which were together during this war, have been expelled from the position they had chosen themselves as the best, and sent flying in all directions. The results of this victory, besides the dispersion of the innumerable head-quarters in Thessaly under Hadji Petros, are six flags about two miles of ammunition, the four guns which the Greeks had taken from Selim Pasha, all the tents which they had taken from him, about thirty prisoners, and twenty-five Egyptian soldiers, who had been detained since Selim Pasha's defeat. The Turks, regular and irregular, number between forty and fifty dead and as many wounded.

The news of the burning of the Russian fort at the Salina mouth of the Danube, by the crews of gunboats of the allied fleets, is confirmed. The expeditionary force blew up two powerful magazines, dispersed the Russian garrison, and took the Commander prisoner. Six Russian merchant vessels were captured on this occasion.

The Monitor announces that the Russian ports of the Black Sea will be blockaded, also that of a Zoff at a date to be afterwards fixed upon.

Intelligence from the Danube is very important. It is reported that the Russian troops which occupied Giurgievo, retreated to Bucharest after the Turks took possession of the place. Measures were immediately taken by the Turks to improve the defences of the town, and it may possibly be rendered impregnable to the Russian engineers as Kalafat or Sibiria has already proved. The Russians at Giurgievo reported to be 70,000 strong, with artillery in proportion, and are receiving continual reinforcements.

Vienna letters report a great panic at Bucharest, in consequence of the advance of the Turks. It is stated that in the engagement at Giurgievo, sixty Russian officers, including four of the staff, were wounded.

It is asserted that whilst 6000 Russians were marching from 23 suburbs, one-half were struck

The Earthquake at San Salvador.

The following account of the destruction of the city of San Salvador in Central America, on the 16th of April, has been translated into some of the American papers from the *Bolotin Extraordinario Gobierno del Salvador*, of May 2d.

This bulletin is issued from the city of Cojutepeque, whither the seat of Government has been removed since the destruction of San Salvador.

Qui talis fando
Temperata lacrimis—Vivian.

The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of our sad and bitter memories for the people of San Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over the pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed at this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighbourhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the Pasover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the night of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

Finally, ten minutes to eleven, without precipitation of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crushing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins, enveloped them in a pale of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the cathedral carried a great part of the edifice in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful office of the University was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction. The devastation was effected, as we have said in the first ten seconds, for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumbling beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results. For the reason that the houses on the beach had their foundations on solid rock, the picture presented on that dark, fearful night of a whole people clustering in the plazas, and on their knees crying with loud voices to heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, which they believed to be buried beneath the ruins! A heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odour filled the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano; streets filling with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust, almost render-

Carleton Bazaar.

The Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, writes from Carleton, St. John, under July 26th, as follows, respecting the Bazaar recently held in that city:

Unfortunately, for the object thereby contemplated, the weather was very unpropitious; it rained almost without intermission, while the articles were being presented for sale. The proceeds, however, were far beyond expectation, keeping in view the above impediment. The sum of one hundred pounds will be realized, which will, we think, justify the conclusion, that had circumstances occurred favourably as regards the weather, fifty per cent. above the sum named would have been obtained.

This second hundred pounds the ladies of Carleton have, by their laudable and persevering efforts, placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, towards the liquidation of the debt—so true it is that the efforts of the ladies are "the golden artery of success."

Permit me, through your paper, to give an expression of thanks, as well on the part of the Trustees, as my own, for their praiseworthy efforts, hoping they will be able to consummate the purpose they have formed, to continue their endeavours until the whole debt is removed from the House of God, where they delight to worship. The friends also, in St. John South Circuit, will please accept thanks for the kind and liberal aid afforded, in furtherance of the above object.

United States and Japan.

To the credit and gain of England she has most frequently led the van in opening up new channels of commerce. The Americans, however, have in a late instance taken the lead. They have been successful in negotiating a treaty with Japan, an empire in the east of Asia composed of islands peopled by 50,000,000 of inhabitants.

The treaty has opened to the commerce of the United States, two ports, Hakodade, in the Straits of Sangar—a principal port for whalers; Simode, at the entrance of Jeddo Bay, which will be the principal port of trade and the depot for coal. The Chinese steamers will be supplied with coal brought to that place from the interior of the island. The Japanese contract to have 10,000 tons of good coal at Simode, and the supply will be always kept up.

The treaty arranges for intercourse between Americans and Japanese at both of the above named ports. Also for the residence of American citizens, consuls, &c. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation. It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen or others thrown on the shores; indeed they affirm that it was already a part of the law of the empire by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the other who might by their misfortune need aid and comfort.

Whatever may be the commercial or political importance of the treaty, in one aspect it is to be regarded as an event of the greatest interest. It is an answer to the prayer of the long lapse of ages they have been bowing down to wood and stone. Gods which their own hands have made, have been the objects of their worship. But we have now encouragement to hope that the day is not far distant when this long benighted portion of the Earth shall be illuminated by the light of Gospel truth. The readiness with which the Government of this people entered upon negotiations with a foreign power, and withdrew in favor of the United States, those restrictions by which they have hitherto fettered their commerce, is an omen of good, and conducts us to the belief that there will soon follow that freedom of intercourse with Christian nations which will under the guidance of God will result in the evangelization of Japan.

In connection with this matter the following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser will probably prove interesting to our readers.

"We are now anchored about fifteen miles below Yedo, near the large town of Kanagawa, and the Japanese have built a number of rooms and sheds on shore near the village of Yokohama, a fishing hamlet of one hundred and fifty houses, where all the conferences have been carried on. The various articles designed for the Japanese sent from Washington exhibited and presented. Of these, the miniature locomotive and car have attracted great attention, and pleased the natives of every rank more than almost anything else. It was started on the circular rails, three hundred and fifty feet long, and made to go fully eight miles an hour, racing along this run for all the world like a Sarnbo land pony in a circus, carrying three or four persons at once. Many natives have come from Yedo and elsewhere to see it, and they have spread an account of it I suppose the country over."

The telegraph was also put in operation, but was too mysterious to attract so much notice, though the few who understood it seemed to regard it with even more interest; but I do not think any of them fully comprehend its nature. Only one mile of wire was stretched. The officials had such a nervous dread of our going far from the beach that they refused to be accompanied, after they had promised to furnish wire enough to reach Kanagawa. The well known fear of the Japanese lest foreigners should see something or go somewhere was constantly apparent, and much as this squadron and expedition have done to put aside some of the Japanese coarse regulations, there is more still to be done.

"The collection of agricultural implements and books will furnish models to farmers of many new and useful tools, but the machines are rather too complicated. The books, if there is any one who can read them, will give the Japanese both amusement and instruction."

"The Japanese commissioners were four in number, the first of whom, Hayashi, (or commissioner Lin, as we have called him, from his Chinese name,) is a demure, reserved man, looking as though he had the momentous interests of his country committed to him—as though he stood at the opening of the door of the Em-

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville.

We are in receipt of the second number of the Mount Allison Academy Gazette, a periodical publication of considerable interest, and we convey to the numerous friends of the Institution, of which it is the organ, information respecting the operations of the past and the arrangements for the succeeding Term. From this we learn, that the Term which began on 5th January last, has been a most successful one. The total number of students—most of whom evinced an interest in their studies, and a regard for the general regulations of the establishment, most gratifying to the teachers and other officers—was one hundred and nineteen.

Under the head "Arrangements for the next Term," reference is made to the proposed opening of a Branch Institution for Females which will be ready for the reception of students on the 17th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Evans whose appointment to the office of Governor and Chaplain, has been confirmed by the Committee of the W. M. Society "has busily engaged in superintending the furnishing and fitting up of the new establishment, and as he is to devote himself entirely to the promotion of the interests of the Academy, and as he is a man of very considerable experience and of very high reputation for business tact and executive talent, his connexion with its staff of officers must, with the blessing of Divine Providence, greatly promote the future prosperity and usefulness of the Institution in all its departments. And especially may this result be expected, because in the division of care, labour, and responsibility, possible in consequence of his appointment, the Principal will be left at liberty to devote himself exclusively to the duties which appropriately belong to his office Department—the purely Educational. Dr. Evans is to reside, with his family, in immediate connexion with the Academic family of the Female Branch, but will attend also to the supervision and house government of the other Branch of the Institution."

"The Board of Trustees," it is stated, "have been enabled to make such arrangements for the

New Brunswick—the Cholera.

MR. EDITOR.—I have no question but that your numerous readers will feel anxious to ascertain some facts as to the existence and extent of the Cholera in this city.

That this dread disease is now in our midst is no longer a matter of doubt; but that exaggerated and most erroneous reports have gone abroad in reference to its extent, is equally true.

Up to this date, considering our population and the usual mortality from ordinary diseases, especially those of common history, the cases of Cholera have been by no means so great as we might have expected. And the most of the fatal cases, hitherto have taken place in the more unwholesome localities of our city.

I have gone into crowded rooms to administer consolation to the dying when the sickening character of the atmosphere was sufficient to superinduce disease in the most healthy constitutions. And until some measures be adopted to reduce the number of inmates in such apartments, and to fumigate those confined and in many instances

ing respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night.

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, and the barracks crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The scene of the catastrophe which must have inflicted more pain and agony to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of killed will not exceed one hundred and the wounded fifty. Among the latter is the bishop who received a severe blow on the head, the late President, Senior Deane's daughter of the president, and wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Council—the latter severely.

Fortunately the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to discover the public archives, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people fearing a general swallowing up of the city, or that they may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household gods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Non parva sine et diuina linquimus arva."

Latest from Europe.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at the port on Monday evening last at 8 1/2 o'clock, in 39 days from Liverpool. English dates are to the 22nd ult.

St. Petersburg, on the 1st July, there were 580 cases of cholera. It was making great ravages among the garrison of Constat.

The Russian journals are quite silent respecting Sibiria, but report the singing of a *Te Deum* at St. Petersburg for the late victory in Asia.

The allied fleets have sailed from Constat to Baro Sound. The object of this movement is doubtless to get away from the cholera atmosphere of Constat until the cholera has subsided from France are ready in the Baltic to cooperate with Admiral Napier and Parzival Dechenov. If Sir C. Napier is not to attack the forts until the soldiers are ready to cooperate with him, he can blockade the Russians as effectually at Baro Sound as he can higher up the Gulf of Finland, with the additional advantage of being at a greater distance from the disease that is now making havoc amongst the Czar's garrison of Constat.

The early proceedings of the fleet are kept a profound secret. It is stated that four screw iron-battle ships are to be despatched from the Baltic to reinforce the Black Sea Squadron. The combined fleets will leave Baro Sound in a few days to reconnoitre, it is supposed, off Revel and Port Balich.

Letters have been received in Paris which affirm that Sweden has formally declared its intention not to join in the course adopted by the Western Powers, unless the Isles of Aland, or some important point in Finland, should be occupied by a body of Anglo-French troops, of a force sufficient to be spared withdrawal at the approach of winter. Sweden does not, as yet, undertake absolutely to act against Russia, but she allows it to be understood that she would do so on a payment of a monthly subsidy, calculated it is said, according to the difference of keeping 60,000 men on a peace footing and one of war.

The embarkation of forty-two companies of light infantry on board the British ships of war was completed on Saturday 17th July in a most successful manner. The total force embarked was 5040, exclusive of the General's staff and superior officers. The remainder will be embarked during the week. It is believed their destination will be the Aland Islands.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been replaced by General Schramm, in the command of the expeditionary corps which has just been embarked. A second division of French troops is shortly to be despatched to the same destination under the orders of General Dilliers, and 6000 English are to be joined to them. The allied Powers will then have in the Baltic a force of about 30,000 men capable of taking up and guarding any position which might be considered of a nature to serve as the base of operations in the war; and of giving Sweden a material guarantee, that in no case, should she consent to depart from her present system of neutrality, will she be exposed without aid to the resentment of Russia.

Kalabak, the bugbear of the Turkish authorities in Thessaly, and the last stronghold of the Greek invaders, has been taken by the Turkish troops of Epirus, under the personal command of the diplomatic General Fud Effendi. Kalabak is, or rather was, the Peta of Thessaly, and the largest body of Greeks which were together during this war, have been expelled from the position they had chosen themselves as the best, and sent flying in all directions. The results of this victory, besides the dispersion of the innumerable head-quarters in Thessaly under Hadji Petros, are six flags about two miles of ammunition, the four guns which the Greeks had taken from Selim Pasha, all the tents which they had taken from