The Provincial Wesleyan.

Obituary Notice.

ISAAC KING, OF NORTH-EAST HARBOUR,

Died at North-East Harbour, on the 16th Aug. last, Isaac King, son of Richard and Lydia King. The subject of this brief memoir was born in the year 1820; but it was not until the year 1843 that he gave himself up to the service of the Lord. One year previous to this, his *consecration* year, the Lord saw fit to lay his afflicting hand upon him, for which, in after life, he was often heard to bless God, as it was the means under God of his conversion. He joined himself to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1843, and from that time, until his death, he continued a consistent member of the same. In 1850 he was appointed class leader, and took the lead of the prayer meetings. Although labouring under affliction, his place was hardly ever known vacant in the House of God, or at any of the means of grace. In his own family he enjoyed the peace of God above many. The sabbath was to him, a day of sacred rest. Like Daniel he kneeled and prayed, three times a day before the Lord. He was never known to complain in all his afflictions, but would say, It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good. In 1848 he was called upon to part with his wife, and although a sudden bereavement, he bore it with christian fortitude and resignation, and when her remains, with that of her infant, were committed to their mother earth, he was heard to say, I have a sure and certain hope of meeting them in Heaven. In 1852 he married his second wife, who is still in this vale of tears. Deprived of his counsel on a death-bed, for it pleased the Lord, to deprive him of the power of speech for the space of 3 days before his death, yet one could look upon his pallid face, and say "O death where is thy sting," for to him death was a welcome messenger. He lived and died our beloved brother. His funeral occasion was improved by the Rev. J. V. Jost, the superintendant of the circuit, from the words, "For yet a little while, and he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry. Now the just shall live by faith, but if he draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition, but of them that believe to the saving of the soul.

BY ONE OF THE FAMILY.

March 15th 1855.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

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The *Provincial Wesleyan* is the largest, and, for its size, the cheapest of the Religious papers of the Lower Provinces, subscribers will confer a favour by recommending it to their neighbours.

Death of the Emperor of Russia.

The intelligence from Europe last week came too late to admit of any part of it being recorded in our columns. A large majority of our readers will already have learned that its most important item is the sudden decease of the great Disturber of the Nations. The Emperor Nicholas is no more. The pulsations of that haughty heart so lately swelling with a giant and unholy ambition are stilled in death, and speculation is everywhere rife as to the consequences to the present war which may result.

The *European Times* says: "This event was announced to Parliament last night (Friday March 2) by the Ministers of the Crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. No doubt of the Emperor's death need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy,—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister of Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning at one o'clock.

"It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the extinction of this single life in the present circumstances of this and other countries. Its effect must be great and immediate, and it is more than probable that the bloody struggle impending before Sebastopol, in which thousands of lives would certainly be sacrificed, may be spared by the event which we announce this morning.—In the case of the extinction of a despotic monarch like the Emperor of Russia, whose will was the law of fifty or sixty millions of people, the policy which he embodied while living dies with him, and the restoration of peace becomes, under such circumstances, less a matter of doubt than of certainty.

"The fate which has overtaken this great but unscrupulous Monarch, supposing him to have died a natural, and not like many of his predecessors, a violent death, demonstrates in the strongest possible manner, how feeble the most potent become when unsustained by the moral power which is stronger than cannons or bayonets, or the most deadly instruments of war. Twelve months back, before the declaration of hostilities, Nicholas Romanoff, who now lies a mass of clay in his ancestral halls on the Neva, was the most proud, the most powerful and the most arrogant sovereign on this planet; but this small interval of time has served to reduce him to a condition more pitiable than the humblest of his serfs, for in his nefarious attempt to subjugate a weak and near neighbour, he outraged justice, provoked the hostility of the Western Powers, stirred up resistance throughout Europe to his dictation, and lived long enough to discover that the prepared strength of a long reign and an almost boundless empire, was utterly futile in the pursuit of a bad purpose. The most conservative ruler in the world fell almost literally by his own hand when he pushed aggression on the property of others beyond bounds of endurance. The violation of the commandment which told him to respect his neighbour's property ended in his destruction.—in that prostration of the mental and the physical powers which superinduced apoplexy.

"Although our enemy, it is useless to deny that the dead Czar was a great man as well as a mighty potentate. Notwithstanding the melancholy fact of a quarter of a million of human creatures having perished, one way or another, since this war began, sacrificed, in point of fact, to the insatiable ambition of an unscrupulous ruler, yet he had many fine qualities of head and heart; and to such of the British nation as settled in Russia he was extremely partial, and always paid them the most marked attention. The lions feed not upon carcases. We can afford to do justice to departed worth even in the person of a foe, and it is not too much to say that if he had terminated his career without the Turkish aggression which produced this war, history would have enrolled him amongst the most intellectual and successful Monarchs of modern Europe. Perhaps it is as well for the future peace of the world that this outbreak of Russian rapacity took place when it did, for guarantees will now be enforced which will effectually prevent its repetition. The fangs of the wolf will be drawn, and the lesson which he has been taught will tell upon his successors for centuries.

"The Czar was born on the 6th of July, 1796, and if he had lived until summer would have attained his 59th year. He died not of old age, but of a broken heart—of disappointment caused by the utter failure of all his schemes of aggrandisement, the prostration of all his hopes.—a terrible example of the effects of unhallowed ambition.

Before a great event like this all the other foreign affairs of the week fade into insignificance."

To those acquainted, even superficially, with the state of parties in Russia, the reflections of the *Daily News* as we find them quoted in the columns of our cotemporary the *Colonist*, will appear to be just, we therefore append them. We may mention that Count Nesselrode is supposed to have acted all along contrary to his own inclinations, and in obedience to the stern will of the Emperor. His own policy would be pacific. The *Daily News* remarks, "that though the Czar has gone to his account, the Muscovite party which goaded on the Czar to his aggressions on Turkey survives with undiminished strength and unaltered principles. The Muscovite and Germanic parties may, however, possibly try their strength in a parliamentary struggle to decide who is going to be made Emperor.

"Constantine, the second son, is the favourite of the Muscovite party—Alexander, the eldest, of the German party. It is very unlikely that the Czar's Will will be found. But in Russia a preponderating party would not shrink from the fabrication of spurious documents, and the milder Alexander may be obliged to make way for the engrained Russian Constantine. Until it is known for certain who is Emperor of Russia, it would be rash to presume that there will be any immediate change in the relations of the Western Powers to Russia. On the contrary, the doubts and hesitation which the death of Nicholas cannot but instil into the Councils of the Russian Generals in the Crimea will present a favourable opportunity for a blow at the Muscovite power in that Peninsula.

"The immediate policy of the Russian government will depend in a great measure upon the extent to which the pressure of the war has begun to be felt.

"The Austrian cabinet, relieved from the immediate fears inspired by Nicholas, and reverting to its suspicions of revolutionary propagandists in the west, may not be indisposed to patch up a peace with the new sovereign of the Russians.

"The King of Prussia may be emancipated from the servile fear with which Nicholas inspired him, but the Conservative fraction in his court will still exercise their influence over him to keep him true to Russia and despotism.

"Lastly, the mutual jealousies of the Austrian and Prussian governments will induce them to seek pretexts for delay, each fearing that the other may be trying to gain an advantage over it.

"The conference at Vienna will of course be delayed for a short time, and will be recommenced under new auspices, but, let us hope more favourable."

Missionary Meeting at Dartmouth.

On the evening of Thursday the 1st inst. the neat little chapel at Dartmouth was filled by an attentive audience. The opening prayer was offered up by the REV. ROLAND MORTON.

MR. H. D. FROST, of the City of Halifax, was called to the Chair. He said:—

In consenting to occupy the Chair, and preside at this meeting, I have not consulted my own feelings or inclination—had I done so, I should have certainly declined the honour; but knowing it to be our bounden duty to help onward, in every possible way, the cause and interests of the blessed Redeemer, I therefore have very great pleasure in meeting you in this chapel on the present occasion. The object of our assembling together is to consider the appalling state of the heathen, to excite our sympathy and love in their behalf, and to contribute as far as we are able for the support of those who are already labouring in inhospitable climes, and to provide means for the sending forth of others into the vineyard, who, as heralds of love and mercy, shall proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord. From the icy regions of Greenland—from the woods and forests of America—from the burning sands of Africa—from the superstitious and idolatrous cities of India and China, we hear the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." And we ask, shall we turn a deaf ear to the entreating voice of so many *millions* of redeemed souls—bought with Christ's blood—who are still oppressed, burdened, enslaved? While these are starving, shall we refuse to share with them the bread of life? While these are thirsting for water, and seeking to quench their thirst in dried up streams, shall we prevent the fountain of life and blessedness from rolling on and on, until it shall reach them? Shall we rally around a crucified Lord—talk of Jesus' love—share in the blessedness of salvation, and not permit them to participate? Shall we travel the narrow way (yet sufficiently wide to admit the whole world), and allow so many millions to proceed along the way of death? Surely we can not—we will not—we dare not. It would be cruel, ungrateful, unchristian. Let us this evening not only feel deeply on account of those still wandering amid the mazes of darkness but let us do something for them. Some have been called to part from friends, from the land of their fathers, have severed themselves from all endearing ties, and embarked for heathen lands, where, after years of toil and labour they have died—their sun has frequently set while it was yet day.

We are not called upon to make such sacrifices—but we are called and required to send forth men, who, with their lives in their hands are prepared to go East, West, North, or South—to India or China—or Papal Rome—or Sebastopol if required—to erect—not the National flag—but a flag of truce—even the blood-stained banner of the Cross. We are this evening met to contemplate more particularly the operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—but, we would gratefully acknowledge that all denominations of Christians, all Sections of the Christian Church are engaged, and co-operating in the great and laudable undertaking. They are scattering the seed of the kingdom, are proceeding step by step to glorious victory, and ere long the trembling gates of Hell will, and must, be shaken, and the Kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God, and his Christ Immanuel, the Prince of Peace shall sway his sceptre over a redeemed, a saved world, and Jew and Gentile—bond and free will bow at his feet, submit to his authority, and bring forth the royal diadem, place it upon his brow—acknowledging Him to be King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.

May the blissful period be hastened. May the happy era soon arrive.

REV. J. B. BROWNELL, having read the report, the Chairman called for the moving of the first resolution:

RICHARD MCLEARN, Esq., then came forward, and moved the resolution as follows:—

That this meeting rejoices in the encouraging information contained in the Report now read, as well as in the tidings from time to time received of what is being accomplished by other sections of the Church of Christ.

Mr. McLearn proceeded in a speech of the most catholic character, to draw attention to the extended operations of the Wesleyan Society, and to the piety and zeal of its Missionaries. He spoke particularly of their early labours in this country, and referred to the pleasure which he had derived from personal intercourse with some of them. He made special mention of the venerable Shaw, and of the beloved Robert Young. We regret exceedingly that we are not in possession of a full report of this gentleman's speech, as it would have afforded us great satisfaction to be in a position to place it fully before our readers. Mr. McLearn at the close of his address adverted to the variety of character which he was supposed to sustain. He was continually reminded of this by the address on his letters, some came to him directed, Mr. Richard McLearn, others Richard McLearn, Esq., and more the Rev. Richard McLearn. In fact his time was now almost entirely engrossed by secular pursuits, but he still desired as opportunity offered to be a fellow labourer in the great work of the salvation of souls.

MR. RUSSELL, of Dartmouth, seconded the resolution.

He dwelt upon the successes already gained, as calculated to stimulate to renewed and increased exertion; and referring to the vast field still open for Missionary enterprise, remarked that in this as in every other undertaking, exertion was necessary to accomplish great results. Until we resolutely put forth our energies, we were unable to say what we might achieve.

Rev. T. H. DAVIES, in support of the resolution, said:—Keeping in view the humorous ideas of Mr. McLearn, Mr. Chairman, I really do not think it necessary for me to support a resolution moved by Brother Richard McLearn, Mr. Richard McLearn, Richard McLearn, Esq, and the Rev. Richard McLearn. Indeed the resolution has been so ably spoken to, that nothing remains for me to say upon it, so that I must make a rambling speech, and it will be well if we can ramble to the hearts and pockets of our hearers on this occasion, to assist the Missionary enterprize. Christianity has been slow in its progress towards universal dominion; but that it should have made any progress is proof that it has been under the influence of its Divine Founder. A religion that flatters the vices and gives growth to the corruptions of human nature, may be propagated by human means, by the natural exercise of the passions, as the system of Mahomet has been: but a religion that sets mankind upon watching the movements of the mind, and on repressing the flow of sinful passion,—that puts a knife to the throat of inordinate appetite, and requires constant self-denial in its votaries, must be indebted to a Divine influence for its existence and its propagation. And although the hindrances to its progress, through the corruption of man's nature, and satanic temptation, are removed slowly, yet the attentive observer of the footsteps of Divine Providence, will see many and strong proofs of the determination of Heaven to make Christianity the only,—the universal religion of our earth. A firm belief in the divinity of this system precludes all doubt of its final, its complete success. The world has been long left to the influence of the light of nature, or to the exercise of what is called its natural religion: and what has it done for the human family?—Have the heathen philosophers of the past ages formed a system of religion worthy of the reception of intelligent, accountable, and immortal creatures,—that can repress vice by proper sanctions, and encourage virtue by suitable rewards? No! The heathen world in our day has not been improved by the wisdom of its teachers, but stands as much in need of instruction and salvation as the most ignorant, and least favoured of their predecessors who had not those mighty masters of wisdom to teach them. But we know in some measure what the Gospel of Christ has accomplished amongst all classes of mankind in different ages: we know what were the effects of this Gospel when God commanded its first messengers to carry its lamps of light amidst the cities, the valleys, the courts, and the palaces of ancient Greece and Rome. There the light of science beamed brightly: History opened its stores arrayed in all the charms of brilliant or beautiful language: Poetry poured forth her numbers and captivated the ear of taste: Eloquence held listening crowds in ecstacy at the force of sentiment, and in admiration of the orators' skill:—But the light of science among these Greeks and Romans shed forth not a ray to direct them to the knowledge and service of the only true God; on the contrary, all that science could do was done to embellish the ancient superstitions, and keep an idolatrous religion popular with the people. But Christianity was preached with a purity of intention and simplicity and energy of manner worthy of her truth and divinity;—and authority from the throne, and eloquence from the forum, and learning from the study, and opinion from the street, in vain held the tottering fabric of superstition a little longer,—down, down it fell, whilst Christianity took possession of the temple and the cottage, and soon sat triumphant on the throne of the Cæsars. We know that the same Gospel is in being,—and that it has accomplished as great marvels in our day as it did in its primitive existence. It has had signal trophies in the islands of the South Seas, that lie in the ocean like beautiful pictures of Eden. Indeed, Captain Cook almost fancied himself in paradise, when he first saw the interesting inhabitants of those isles. Their personal appearance, the politeness of their manners, the apparent simplicity and happiness of their lives, at first induced him to hope he had found an unsullied Eden; but he soon had experience that the vices of humanity were theirs,—and his death by their cruel hands tended to strengthen the conviction of their depravity in his companions. But the Gospel of Christ has had its signal conquests over human depravity among this interesting people, proving to the men of our generation how suitable it is to elevate men from the lowest barbarism to the fairest and noblest condition of religion, civilization, and happiness.—But, Mr. Chairman, I cannot make a Missionary speech to-night, as I am troubled with hoarseness; indeed I cannot consistently enlarge my remarks, as there are several persons yet to address the meeting—one of them has requested me to be short—he is full of matter; and I shall not, by a lengthy speech, delay the fulfilment of his desires to address us on this interesting occasion. With these sentiments I desire to support the resolution which is about being submitted to this meeting for adoption.

REV. H. POPE moved the second resolution:

That this meeting, deeply sensible that all things are made to subserve the purposes of the Head of the Church, resolves to be increasingly fervent and frequent in prayer and supplication for a more copious outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon the universal Church, that all the various instrumentalities now being employed by it may be crowned with the fullest success; and also that the War in which our own and other countries are engaged may be overruled for the extension of the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace in our World.

The Resolution, he said, referred to prayer for the Holy Spirit—and that the present war be made subservient to the spread of the Gospel. The important office of the Holy Spirit in the great work of human salvation ought to be well understood, and constantly kept in view by all the members of the Church of Christ. And as prayer, fervent, united, believing, continuous prayer, is so frequently inculcated in the Holy Scriptures, we must infer that the God of all grace has suspended the bestowment of His soul-converting and saving influences on the earnest performance of this duty. Salvation is the free gift of God, and He has therefore the undoubted right to appoint the terms on which he will grant us salvation. We have reason to believe the present calamitous *War* will be made to subserve the interests of Christ's Kingdom. Our blessed Redeemer is invested with supreme and universal dominion, and he must reign till all his enemies—whether they be in the form of systems of religious error, or those political governments which would prevent the free diffusion of the everlasting Gospel and control the consciences of mankind—shall be entirely and forever overthrown. Not only shall all those elements which assume hostility to his righteous sway be entirely frustrated, but be also made to *subserve*, to *promote* the final triumph of that glorious *cause* which, in the estimation of our exalted Saviour, is paramount to every other cause in our redeemed earth.

REV. CHARLES STEWART, seconding the resolution, said:

There are several great principles embodied in this resolution, and assumed in the Missionary enterprise, whose importance in the minute details and personal operations of this cause, we are in danger of overlooking We may briefly revert to them, as affording the most satisfactory and permanent basis for the advocacy of Wesleyan Missions.

The truth is here recognised, that man is originally and universally a fallen creature, and that unless he be restored to the favour and the image of God, he must perish eternally. This is abundantly proved around us; and surely the fact is no less evident in heathen lands where the truth of God is changed into alie, and millions live without his fear, and die without hope! Their final condition is not a subject left to human speculation. It is one of the verities of revelation. As unsaved sinners, they cannot enter into heaven. "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." That it is possible for those who are destitute of the revealed will of God to be saved, we admit; for "In every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him"—but if, through inbred depravity, and the influence of the world, men are deterred from seeking the Lord, while enjoying the clearest light, can we suppose that the case will be different where the least light is possessed, and where iniquity is promoted by religion, and diffused through every usage of Society? O, No; but the case of the Heathen is lamentable in the extreme.

There is another truth to which we give assent—that a remedy has been provided, which is adequate to all the necessities of every man. Emanating from that Being whose glory is the chief concern, established by the atonement of His only begotten Son, and rendered effectual by the operation of the Holy Spirit, it would be an imputation on His goodness and truth, to deny, under any circumstances, its efficacy for the ends proposed—the salvation of the sinner, and the glory of God. The gospel of Christ is "the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth."

We further assume that it is the duty of the church of Christ to apply instrumentally this remedy. The love of christians towards the whole human family—the pity excited within them at the view of the vice and wretchedness which prevails in the world, and especially in Pagan countries—should prompt them to employ this, the only radical cure for sin and its consequences, with a self-denying and ceaseless activity.

But our obligation rests not upon Philanthrophy alone. It is the expressed will of God—it is the command of the Saviour—that we "preach the gospel to every creature." The force of this injunction we cannot evade, by refusing to sustain the Christian profession. We should then be regarded as wicked and slothful servants," and still accountable for the good which otherwise we might have done.

This resolution finally recognizes the necessity of prayer, and especially at this eventful period. Prayer warms the heart, stimulates to action, overcomes threatening difficulties, produces perseverance, and, as it unites almighty power with our weak efforts, it ensures success. Now as the continued prevalence of sin, and the increased population of the regions of the lost, must not be attributed to any dire decree of God, nor to the defectiveness of his plans, but to the unfaithfulness of His people, let us in the spirit of prayer arise to the discharge of our important duties, and the hand of the Lord will secure for us the victory.

MR. THOMAS F. KNIGHT was called upon to move the third resolution:—

That this Meeting, contemplating the facilities which exist for the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands, and devoutly recognizing the hand of Providence in continually opening so many doors of usefulness to the Evangelistic labours of the Churches, resolves to be more faithful in the use of every means at its command for the accomplishment of the grand object of the Missionary Enterprise.

Mr. Knight commenced by remarking how differently they were assembled from those who are met to advocate some scheme calculated to attract by its novelty—that they were soliciting support to a cause which has stood the test of nearly two thousand years, the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ; and that ours and kindred societies were intended to extend the influence of this gospel to the remotest ends of the earth. The missionary enterprise is a basis on which all Christians may unite without offence to their peculiar views, or prejudice to their denominational distinctions, and in this point of view most successfully refutes the taunt of the infidel, that Christianity, while it has the power to attract men to itself, seems, at the same time, to repel them from each other.

He referred to the state of humanity, by nature alienated from God and happiness, and to the love and condescension of God, in devising a plan of recovery immediately upon the fall of man, and His providential care in the preservation of the mysterious promise through the instrumentality of the Jewish nation, until fulfilled and consummated in the person and sufferings of our Divine Redeemer, the promised Deliverer. He said that the superintending care of God is not less visible in the preservation of the gospel, in the time of the early persecutions, treasured in the hearts of his faithful followers, who in many instances sealed their faith with their blood—sustained by the very intensity of the theological controversies of a succeeding age—in an age of anarchy, veiled under the subtleties of the schools—sheltered from the rage of Papal persecution in the secluded valleys of Switzerland — developed in the simple piety of the Albigenses, the Waldenses, and the Huguenots—bursting forth with power and vigor at the Reformation, and increasing in extent and influence, until it is now admitted that true civilization can be said to exist only in proportion as Christianity is devoutly recognised. In its progress, kingdoms have arisen and passed away—systems intended to promote the happiness of man have been originated and have failed in this object, which must convince every intelligent mind that the kingdom of Christ is destined to ultimate success and permanency. The Christian has not only his reason convinced, but his faith is energized, and his hope confirmed by the *sure* word of prophecy. He knows that the prophecies of God must have their fulfilment—he knows that though "kings set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord and against His anointed" He will set them at nought, for "he must reign until he hath put all enemies under his feet"—and with joy he anticipates the period when—

"Man, rising from the ruins of the fall,
Is one with God, and God is all in all."

He next alluded to the facilities which exist for the exercise of the evangelic spirit, in the various agencies for the spread of the gospel, and also to the new fields of labour continually opening. Turning to Europe, though we see it convulsed to its centre, and through the density of the cloud which covers it can scarce discern one ray of light, yet faith enables us to look beyond and see that when the storm subsides a luminous path will be spread for the advance of the Gospel of Christ—the true Pacificator of the nations, the only remedy for the world's misery.

He concluded by adverting to the encouragement to be derived from what has been already accomplished. Viewing the wide extent of Missions, how appropriate the language of the Psalmist, "Their line has gone out into all the earth, and their sound to the ends of the world."—From the shores of every continent and the islands of the sea is continually ascending the prophetic aspiration, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace." We are excited, however, to increased effort when we contemplate that multitudes have not heard the joyful sound, but are still in the blindness and debasement of idolatry. The grandeur of this cause is calculated to dilate our minds to a clearer perception of its character, and expand our hearts to a deeper interest in its welfare. The Father has given to His Son "the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession;" and we behold God and angels and men combined in the work of wresting from the dominion of Satan what he has long held in unlawful possession. When we behold the advancement of Christ's kingdom, we ought, as his professed followers to rejoice. On the conspicuous occasion of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, the people, impressed with the benignity of his character and the wonder of his works, cast their garments before him, and as symbolic offerings strewed branches in the way. Our Redeemer is now set as King upon the holy hill of Zion, and shall not we, sir, while we behold him subduing the nations unto himself, present our offerings and, exulting in faith and joy, exclaim, "Hosanna! Blessed is the king of Israel who cometh in the name of the Lord!"

Rev. H. MCKEOWN seconded the resolution, and referred at some length to the various openings presented for the spread of the Gospel, and strongly enforced the necessity of greater fidelity on the part of the church in the discharge of its duty. We had depended upon receiving from another source a report of this gentleman's speeches, both at Grafton Street Church and at Dartmouth. This has failed us. We are, therefore, not in a position to give them more fully to our readers.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKeown's address, a collection was taken up, and the Doxology having been sung, and the Benediction pronounced, the last and one of the most interesting of our meetings closed. We trust that these Anniversaries will prove to have been instrumental in awakening afresh the spirit of liberality, and securing a large accession to the funds of our noble Missionary Society.

Bazaar at North-East Harbour, &c.

MR. EDITOR,—I don't know what we should do without the ladies when it comes to building chapels or churches, for let them but get their inventive and benevolent genius to work, and in a short time is raised the necessary material. They have certainly done wonders at the western part of the Shelburne Circuit, and deserve our warmest and grateful commendation for their zealous and indefatigable efforts. At North-East Harbour and Black Point, the ladies have at their last bazaar, in January last, realized the handsome sum of £53, and at North-West Harbour, £51. These sums together with the *three previous ones* raised at the same places, amount to the noble sum of *two hundred and seven pounds*, towards paying off the long standing debt of twenty pounds on the old Chapel, and the building of a new one, which is already in the course of erection. J. V. JOST.

Barrington, March 15th, 1855.

N. B. Besides the above new chapel at N-E Harbour, and the one to be built this summer at the Western Passage at Barrington, we are about erecting a chapel on the Cape Negro Island, which is about a mile across the North-East Harbour, and have another in contemplation at Indian Brook, which is from 3 to 4 miles from the same Harbour in another direction, and which will be erected, perhaps in the current year; and last, thought not least, we have just opened a neat and commodious house at Port Latour, between the creeks, which is denominated *Union Hall*, because of its resemblance to one called *Harmonic Hall* we have opened at Port Latour, or rather at Baccaro,—which places are crowded with hearers, sometimes literally crammed, a good spiritual omen, and an intimation that they should have been built larger.

J. V. JOST.

THE REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA.—EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.—Since the 17th no new attempt has been made against Eupatoria. To-day we have seen Russian infantry columns and trains of waggons moving away in the direction of Simpheropol. Several villages in the neighbourhood are now burning. Three heavy guns have been landed, and new works of fortification are in course of construction.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.—The French Government still maintains that Prussia, as a preliminary condition to taking part in the conference of Vienna, must engage herself to abide by the majority, whatever that may be, and Prussia, or rather General de Wedell, declines that engagement, asserting that the point is one which is a proper matter for discussion by the conference which he asks to be admitted to.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—BERLIN, March 1.—Lord John Russell arrived here yesterday forenoon. He waited upon Baron de Manteuffel, in the afternoon. He had an audience of the King to-day. M. de Wedell the Prussian Envoy, left Paris on Thursday night for Berlin. He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Reconstruction of the British Cabinet.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee of enquiry having been persisted in Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, have retired from office. The *European Times*, has the remark:—"Certainly, in the judgment of ordinary people, the reasons which induced these statesmen to leave Lord Palmerston ought to have prevented them from joining him, because he did all that he reasonably could to induce the House of Commons to forego its adoption of Mr. Roebuck's committee, and they made no stipulation with him on the subject."

Lord Palmerston seems to have lost no time in filling the vacant places, nor does he appear to have experienced much difficulty in his adjustment of offices. The *Watchman* makes the following comments:—

"Lord Palmerston's Government gains much more by its exchange of Mr S. Herbert for Lord John Russell than it loses upon some other substitutions. Mr. Gladstone's place it must have been hard to fill, and low Sir George Cornewall Lewis will look when in occupation of it, assailed as he will be at every turn by that terrible Tybalt with whom Mr. Gladstone himself found it difficult to cope, it were ungracious to say and piteous to fancy. An Edinburgh Reviewer and the author of *Coningsby* may be a fair match in the duello, but scarcely in the House of Commons when the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is the object of rivalry Sir Charles Wood's removal from the India Board to the Admiralty does not, at the latter post, compensate for the desertion of Sir James Graham, and is itself, at the former one, but dubiously provided for by the appointment of Mr. Vernon Smith, who however was for a long time Secretary of the Board of Control of which he is now made President. Mr. Danby Seymour will be Secretary to the India Board under Mr. V. Smith. At the Board of Trade Lord Stanley of Alderly succeeds to Mr. Cardwell. Mr. Layard is still left out of place, having declined one or two offered appointments, and among these the Colonial Under-Secretaryship. It is expected that Sir Robert Peel will accept this office, and it will be a curious coincidence that brackets the names of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell together at the Colonial Office. Mr. Laing does *not* accept the Clerkship of the Ordnance, which, with several minor appointments, has still to be arranged. We need only further mention that the Earl of Carlisle proceeds to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,—Lord St. Germans, almost the last of the Peelites, having at length prevailed upon himself to resign. So many titled names have soured the mood of some of our contemporaries, but we confess to much satisfaction in seeing Lord Palmerston surrounded by such noble lords as Lord John Russell, Lord Panmure, and the Earl of Carlisle, to whom we think the Earl of Shaftesbury might now be added.

Lord Palmerston's Policy.

The chances for Lord Palmerston are brilliant successes in the war, or a speedy restoration of peace. The campaign of 1855 has opened with the defeat of the enemy at Eupatoria, but the credit of that exploit remains with Omer Pacha. In negotiating for peace Lord Palmerston is still bound by the policy of Lord Aberdeen. This was asserted by Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone the other evening, and lest it should be only admitted by silence, Mr. Bright, in an appeal which, from his point of view, was impressive and even pathetic, demanded from the Minister a direct acknowledgement. Lord Palmerston's reply was explicit and unfaltering:—

"I have," he said, "been asked by the Hon. Member for Manchester whether we intend to stand by the propositions for peace which have been settled by the Cabinet before the House came to its vote for an inquiry, and which have since been concurred in by the Cabinet as it has been recently reconstituted. Sir, most undoubtedly we do abide by those propositions; most unquestionably the instructions under which my noble friend (Lord J. Russel) has proceeded to Vienna, are founded upon the resolutions to which my right hon. friends who have retired from this bench were parties."

Accordingly, whatever administrative superiority we may expect in the renovated Cabinet, its war policy is the same as before, neither better nor worse. All schemes for a new deliineation of the political map of Europe are consequently idle or mischievous fancies; and Lord Ellenborough's proposal to rouse Asia against the enemy, and to invade the Caucasian provinces of Russia by the combined forces of Turkey, Persia, and the Indian Government, has been summarily rejected. We are not now complaining of this lenient policy, but desire that it may be perfectly understood, in order that the war may not be protracted without a sufficient object. Let us not waste our military enthusiasm, our treasure, our trade, and the lives of brave and patient men, if the end is no longer the permanent security of Europe, but some temporary check and humiliation to Russia. Lord Palmerston is not the fighting Premier which it was supposed he would be, and with the policy to which he has succeeded there can be obtained no terms that will prevent Constantinople from becoming eventually the southern capital of the Czars. We are contending merely for a respite to the Sultan, and having obtained that we shall achieve nothing more. If this were but clearly comprehended by the nation, it would become desirous that the war should end as soon as we can make our escape from it with honour.—*Watchman.*

Intentions of Government.

Parliament has now had a taste of the quality of the new Government. It has heard from the Prime Minister what steps are to be taken for the re-organization of the British Army. To commence with the Staff, it will be seen that Major-General Simpson, an officer who served with distinction under Wellington and more recently in India, and who has reported himself to Lord Panmure as not yet too old or infirm to render active service in the field, is to be placed at Lord Raglan's right hand, under the title of "Chief of the Staff." This appointment, being an imitation of one which exists in the French and other Continental armies, cannot be considered any disparagement of the Field-Marshal; yet there was some emphasis in Lord Palmerston's tone when he said that General Simpson would review and control the departments of the Quartermaster (General Airey) and of the Adjutant-General (General Estcourt); and that whatever changes he might recommend, Lord Raglan would feel it to be his duty to adopt.

For the reform of the Commissariat, a commission will be sent out under Sir Jas. M'Neill, who will have the power of inquiring into every cause of complaint, and then of organizing the Commissariat department upon a more efficient plan. As so much difficulty has arisen in provisioning the troops, not for want of supplies but of means for their conveyance from the harbour to the army, a new department, distinct from that of the Commissariat, has been projected for land transport. The Medical Department is to be re-modelled, and the new Hospital at Smyrna to be placed under the management of civilians; convalescents are to be brought home for the more speedy and perfect recovery of their health, and in anticipation of the frightful consequences that would ensue, when the cold weather has passed away, were the accumulations of putrescent matters allowed to remain in the camp, our Ambassador at Constantinople has been ordered to collect a corps of scavengers, and to ship them off to the Crimea, followed by Lord Raglan under the direction of an army sanitary commission. The professors of the Medical Profession is appealed to by the Minister of War, who has addressed a circular to the hospitals and surgeries here, inviting physicians and surgeons, and also more advanced students to go out to the East, and aid in the organization of a special civil medical staff. The salaries, as a *minimum*, two guineas a day for physicians and one guinea for assistants, is to be continued for a twelvemonth after the expiration of the engagement.

Lord Panmure is not yet prepared to give his plans for the reform of the administration of the civil departments of the army.—As Secretary of State for War, he will bring under his own superintendence the civil departments of the Ordnance, while the artillery and engineers will be transferred to Lord Hardinge. On the same principle, it is expected, the entire "home administration of military affairs will be reconstructed, "all the civil departments of the army, financial, medical, ordnance, commissariat, and transport, being concentrated under the control of the Minister of War, leaving the discipline alone of the army" under the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. Finally, Government has determined, copying the example of the Emperor of the French, to send out to the East an officer of high trust, who shall survey and report upon the whole state, physical and moral, of the army.—Without, however, waiting for further investigation, the recall of Sir John Burgoyne and of Lord Lucan is announced. Lord Lucan's removal from the command of the cavalry is attributed by the Prime Minister to irreconcilable dissentions between that gallant officer and the Field Marshal. Possibly Lord Cardigan may return to the East, to take Lord Lucan's place. Lord Raglan, having once been rather equivocally defended by Mr. Gladstone, and since with more spirit by Lord John Russell, is left indeed with the command of the army in the Crimea, but under a load of obloquy at home which neither Ministers, nor the Generals who have lately returned from the East, attempt in any way to relieve him.

After proposals for the reform, come others for the re-inforcement of the army. Volunteers for a more limited term and of riper age will be received;—the term of enlistment being from one year and upwards, and the age, not under 24 nor above 32. Last night the Bill for this object passed in the House of Lords, but limited as to the time of its operation to three years. The estimates for the Army and Navy having come before the House of Commons, we may here notice that the addition to the army this year will be 66,000 men above the original estimate of last year, and 32,869 above the number to which that estimate was afterwards raised. The full strength, exclusive of artillery, engineers, and the troops in India, will be 193,595 of all ranks, to which must be added about 130,000 of embodied militia. Including the "Foreign Legion," and the troops maintained by the East India Company, the number would stand at 359,547 men; but it is not correct to include the "Foreign Legion," since Lord Palmerston admitted on Monday evening that Government had wholly failed to raise such a force—a failure attributed by him to the language used in both Houses of Parliament when the Foreigners' Enlistment Bill was under discussion, which had kindled the utmost resentment and indignation all over the Continent. Besides the other forces named, the Government will take into its pay a body of 15,000 Ottoman troops for the Crimea, disciplined and led by British officers; and the Sardinian contingent of equal strength though paid and officered by its own Government, will be placed under the orders of Lord Raglan. The Navy Estimates add two millions of extra taxation, giving in return an augmentation of 6,000 seamen and 500 marines. A small increase of pay will be offered as an inducement to volunteers for ten years into the Royal Navy. As a check upon our increasing armaments, we shall have to pay on the three departments of army, navy and ordnance, about twenty millions more than we did not long ago in a year of peace.—*Watchman.*

European Intelligence.

From late English papers and Crimean Correspondence

ENGAGEMENT AT EUPATORIA.—A formidable engagement took place on the morning of the 17th instant between the Russians and Turks at Eupatoria. It is said that 40,000 Russians and 30,000 Turks and Egyptians were engaged—the Turks commanded by Omar Pacha in person. The engagement lasted four hours, and ended in the defeat of the Russians, who lost 500 men, killed or wounded, while the Turkish loss was inconsiderable. We regret to say, however, that Selim Pacha, the Egyptian Commander, was killed.

The Russian version of this affair is given by Menschikoff, by telegraph, on the 19th as follows:—'On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria made a reconnaissance against the town, to within a distance of 250 yards. They opened a cross fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up caissons of ammunition. Having assured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns