The Provincial Wesleyan.

racter. Nor is it necessary in determining its character, to read a work through. By dipping into it here and there, or from the opinions of others, we may learn something of its merits. Standard works of known merit on every subject are to be sought.—By the diligent study of such works, the faculties are strengthened and the mind steadily advanced in useful knowledge.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

Report of the Committee of the House of Refuge,

FOR THE YEAR CLOSING DEC. 31, 1854.

The Committee having charge of the HOUSE OF REFUGE, opened in this City in January, 1854, for the reception and reformation of unfortunate or fallen Females, grateful to the Author of all Good, that their efforts have not been wholly unblessed and ineffectual, respectfully solicit the attention of the friends and supporters of the Institution to a brief statement of their proceedings during the year which has just closed. In submitting this their Report, it is proper to give a short outline of the origin of the movement, and of the initiatory steps taken prior to the appointment of this Committee, as well as of the course pursued since, in the procuring of a suitable House and Superintendent, of funds to support, and of the inmates whose reformation is so earnestly sought.

The investigations and reports of the City Missionary employed in 1852, in this city, brought fully to light what had always been the opinion of the observant, that here, as in most large cities, there are many Females, who being destitute of respectable homes, are thereby hopelessly committed to a vicious life, or placed in circumstances of almost insuperable temptation. Their numbers were found much greater than was previously believed, and the difficulties surrounding their *escape* from a life of misery such, that their salvation was, in the existing state of things, a bare possibility;—not one out of a hundred ever regaining a position in Society, or in the Church of Christ. The reproach attending their condition rendered their reception as servants into respectable houses nearly impossible; and the only alternative presented to such as might feel occasional compunction and shame, lay between a continuance in crime or perishing in the streets

There appeared, from conversation and from other indications, reason to conclude that at least some few, out of the hundreds, which, alas, there is too much reason to believe, are living near us in degradation and moral infamy, would gladly flee from the haunts of vice, and abandon for ever their present courses, *if any suitable retreat was offered.*

Was the thought to be endured that such a Retreat could not be provided, or if it could, that it would not? An honoured Clergyman of this city, having received one of the class referred to into his house, when no other refuge could be found, she became penitent and reformed, and is a worthy member of Society. To such persons the Saviour offered his mercy, and they were not found incorrigible. But while dwelling in their present abodes who could carry them the message of mercy, or with what prospect of any good result? Every earnest heart felt that the *trial must be made*—that a Refuge must be provided, and offered to such as would embrace it, where their souls would be cared for, and habits of industry and morality inculcated by precept and example.

Ministers of the Gospel of Peace were invited to move in the matter. They did so. Twelve Protestant Clergymen put their names to an Appeal, which was dated May 5th, 1853, printed and widely circulated.—Next a meeting of Clergymen was held at Rev. Dr. Twining's residence, where, after prayer and earnest deliberation, the outline of a plan was drawn up, which was submitted to a general meeting of christian men from most of the Protestant Congregations in the city, held in the Mechanics' Institute, Aug. 15, the Rev. Dr. Twining occupying the Chair. Here the project was very cordially approved, and a Committee appointed by the meeting to mature the plan submitted, and prepare it for an adjourned meeting to be held on the 23rd of the same month. Due notice being given to the public, and a good assembly having responded to the invitation, the matured plan, being however, still of a very general character, was adopted, and a Committee appointed with full power to make Rules and Bye-laws, and to proceed to carry the project into execution.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Wm. Lawson, Esq., T. A. S. Dewolfe, Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Esq., Hon. J. W. Johnston, Chas. Robson, Esq. Rev. P. G. McGregor was appointed Secretary.

The Committee procured the consent of A. M. Uniacke, Esq., to accept the office of Treasurer, when the Secretary and Treasurer were added to the Committee.

The Committee having at once applied, as directed by the General Meeting, to the Protestant Evangelical Congregations of the City for the necessary funds, opened a correspondence with parties in Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Edinburgh, that they might be furnished with the fullest information respecting the management and practical working of such Institutions. From that information the Committee prepared

1—Rules for the management of the House which they were about to open, which were printed and circulated, and a copy of which is placed in the hands of every applicant for admission.

2—A Letter addressed to the fallen, inviting their immediate application for admission to the Refuge opened, and also their return to the Refuge which a Saviour's mercy and blood have provided for the chief of sinners:—This Letter was circulated, as far as practicable, among the class to whom it was addressed;—and,

3—The Constitution of a Society to be organised for the permanent management and support of the House, which has not yet been published, but will be submitted, if desired, to the meeting.

After careful enquiry, the Committee rented premises in Lockman Street, No. 20, at £40 per annum. Rent to commence from January 1, 1854. The House is commodious, sleeping apartments numerous, and a large garden in the rear affords ample room for air and out-door exercise in the summer season.

The Committee's correspondence shewed that the most approved plan of superintendence was by giving the whole charge (subject to the Committee's rules and supervisions) to a Female Superintendent, aided by an Assistant, when this should become necessary. After advertising in the public prints, their choice fell upon Mrs. Wilson, who has acted in her office with much prudence, decision and affection; and has thus established a happy influence over the minds of those received into the House, alike necessary for her own comfort and for their improvement.

The House was partially furnished and opened on the 6th of January, since which time the number has varied from *one*, which was our commencement, to seven. The whole number received has been eleven, the number now remaining, six. Of the five who have left, one only left in the way most gratifying to the Committee, after ten months of good behaviour, being received as a servant in a respectable family, and being commended to the care of her Heavenly Father on her departure, in prayer. Still they believe, on the other hand, that only one returned to a life of shame; the others being decidedly benefitted by their stay in the House. The six who remain in the establishment are well behaved, obedient, and industrious, and give fair promise of reformation.

It is here proper to explain, that applicants on shewing a desire to reform, are at once received into the House; and if respectful and obedient, are treated as members of a family, to be instructed, and governed by *love*, not however, dissvered from *authority*. In this Home they are furnished with steady employment, industry being itself greatly preservative from vice. Each in turn attends to household work; and all, as they are capable, to sewing, straw-plaiting, hat-making, and to any other useful branches of industry for which they may be found qualified. None who refuse to work will be allowed to remain, the Philosophy of the Child's hymn being regarded as sound:—

In works of labour or of skill,
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do.

The family are taught Reading, Writing, and where any aptness is shewn, or desire for improvement, Arithmetic. Lessons are explained, which generally embrace truths of a moral and religious character.

The family has social worship morning and evening, at which all, if in health, are required to be present. Religious instruction is also communicated, accompanied by devotional services, on two evenings in the week, and Divine Service held by a Clergyman generally, on the Lord's day. At all these services the conduct of the inmates of the House is generally reverential and becoming.

Two Physicians of acknowledged reputation have hitherto given their advice and services gratuitously when required.

The House had not long been opened when the Committee felt their need of the co-operation and assistance of a Ladies' Committee, by whom the employments of the Females might be directed to better advantage, and the minor arrangements regulated most efficiently. Whatever has been accomplished is to a great extent owing to the judicious arrangements planned and executed by Ladies, in concurrence with Mrs. Wilson, for the promotion of the spiritual welfare, as well as of habits of industry, of the women under their charge. The Committee trust their zealous services will still be afforded as cheerfully as hitherto.

The results of the year's experiment may appear to some insignificant. Not so, however, to those who have reflected on the difficulties of reclaiming the class which this Institution seeks to save. Not so to those who think of the worth of a single soul saved from destruction; nor to those who are at all versant in the history of such Institutions. During the last year the Magdalens in the Boston Asylum numbered 12;—the average for several years being 15; although it has been in operation since 1823—is possessed of ample accommodations and appliances for benefitting such as may flee to it for refuge; and is surrounded by a population many times greater than that of Halifax.

The Committee therefore lay their Report before the public, not without gratitude for the measure of success granted, nor without hope for the future. The present they know to be a period of growing sympathy in behalf of destitute and of fallen Females. Institutions for prevention and for reformation, for safety and for refuge, seem to be multiplying in London, and in the great Cities of the Parent Land. The movement is beginning to extend to Colonial cities. Montreal at least is in advance of us, but it is believed no other in British America. Surely the present effort will not be allowed to languish, either for want of means of support, or of earnest hearts to devise, and of hands to act, for the elevation and rescue of these fallen ones who live by making reprisals and bringing others to their own degraded level.

The Committee decline publishing any of the details and facts connected with the present condition of any of those who have entered their Home. In the whole economy of the Institution, it is studiously sought that the inmates shall be as little exposed or known as possible; so that if any of them leave with the earnest desire to keep reformed, and to enter upon some respectable and useful position in Society, their having been in the Institution should not be so known, as to throw any barrier in their way. They are not allowed to go out without special permission, and this is granted only for an urgent cause.

The Committee have only to say in conclusion, that a constant use is made of the Word of GOD, and the great aim of reforming the heart kept constantly in view. They feel that human efforts unblessed will prove insufficient to accomplish any lasting good; but they know that efforts of faith and prayer will have the blessing of Him who sends his servants out to the highways; yea, to those who are lying under hedges, to entreat, yea, in the strong language of Heaven's love to *compel* them to come in.

The Treasurer's Abstract will now be submitted, shewing a balance of Ten Pounds Four Shillings and Fivepence, in favor of the Institution. The Committee would state that on their part, and equally on the part of Mrs. Wilson, the House has been managed with the strictest economy; and considering the high price of fuel, and provisions of every kind, during the past year, they believe their outlay will be regarded as affording evidence of care and economy. They have further to state, that in the raising of funds, the only difficulty experienced has been the difficulty of obtaining collectors. In every Congregation in which collectors undertook the work, they were met with great cordiality and liberality; so that if the same spirit is displayed by those who have yet to be called upon, none will require to be solicited a second time till the commencement of the third year, of the existence and usefulness of the Institute. The disbursements of the Treasurer, however, for rent, Superintendent's salary, fuel and provisions, are constant and undiminished, and the requisite funds must exist, not only in prospect, but in hand. So far as it has been tried, the plan of raising funds recommended by the public meeting, at which the Committee was appointed, has led to very satisfactory results. Shall it be farther prosecuted, and will this meeting aid in procuring the services of zealous Collectors?

The Committee have had much satisfaction in their work. They have held thirty-six meetings during their term of office; all of which have been marked by the greatest harmony and unanimity. May the Spirit of wisdom and of love bless the Institution, and guide its inmates into the way of peace. May their eyes be opened, and their hearts touched, so that they may see good, and be made glad, "according to the days wherein they have been afflicted, and the years wherein they have seen evil."

HALIFAX, JANUARY 2, 1855.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES INCURRED FOR HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Rent and Repairs,	£42	4	1
Furniture, Stoves, &c.	31	10	0
Fuel for 1854 & 1855,	29	19	5
Superintendent's Salary,	40	0	0
Provisions, Clothing, and other expenses,	124	12	7
Amount expended for the year 1854,	£268	6	1

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. H. H Cogswell, £15; Hon. M. B. Almon, £15; E. Billing, £5; Rev. F. Uniacke, £5; J. W. Ritchie, £5; Rev. Edmund Maturin, £3; J. C. Cogswell, £5; A Lady, by J. W. R., £5; George Handley, £2; A. M. Uniacke, £2 10s.; H. J. Balfour, £1; P. C. Hill, £3; Rev. M. Richey, £2; T. A. S. Dewolfe, £2; Wm. M. Brown, £1; T. B. Aikins, £1 10s.; Rev. P. G. McGregor, £1; Hon. S. Creelman, £4; Rev. Dr. Twining, £2 10s.; Daniel Gallagher, £5; William Lawson, £5; Hon. J.W. Johnston, £3; Judge Marshall, £2; The Bishop of Nova Scotia, £2 10s.; C. D. Hunter, £2 10s.; Jas. R. Foreman, £3 3s.; E. Tupper, £2; Thomas Fenerty, £2 10s.; J. & R. B. Seeton, £1; Roderick Fraser, 15s.; E. Creelman, £1; Charles Robson, £1; A. James, 15s.; James Scott, £1; George N. Gordon, £1; A. McLeod & Co. £2; D. McCulloch, £1; W. Annand, £2; W. Stairs, £5; W. J. Stairs, £2 10s.; John Stairs, £2 10s.; M. G. Black, £5; Charles Allison, £3; George H. Starr, £5; J. H. Anderson, £5; W. M Harrington, £1; W. Moore, £1; James H. Liddell, £1; Edward Jost, £1; R. W. Fraser, £1; Hon. W. A. Black, £3 10s.; Peter Norbeck, £1; J. & E. Longard, £1; Hon. H. Bell, £1; John Cleverdon, £1; Peter Coffin, 10s.; John S. Bessonett, £1; Wm. Full, £2; R. J. Hart, £2; Jairus Hart, £1; Black Brothers, £1 10s.; J. B. Oxley, £1; R. G. Fraser, £2; J. N. Shannon, £1; John Starr, 10s.; S. L. Shannon, £1; Thomas A. Anderson, £1; A. J. Ritchie, 10s.; John Metzler, £1; Joseph Bell, £1; Francis Johnston, 10s.; H. D. Frost, £1; Lieut. Hancock, subscription, £1 5s.; Do., donation, £1 5s.; Wm. Murdoch, £10; Charles Murdoch, £2 2s.; Hon. Wm. Young, £10; Hon. James McNab, £5; Cash, by J. S., £3 10s.; W. B. Fairbanks, £5; John Duffus, £3 6s.; Geo. E. Morton, £1; G. & A. Mitchell, £5; J. Strachan, £2; Edward Lawson, £1; Doull & Miller, £5; D. Murray, £1; John Esson, £2; George Esson, £2; Thomas Bolton, £1 5s.; J. F. Avery, £5; Nepean Clarke, £2 5s.; A. G. Fraser, £1 15s.; J. C. Allison, £5; James Forman, £2; W. Lyall, £1; John Scott, £2; Thomas Hosterman, £2; David Allison, £5; James Watt, £1; John Williamson, £2; W. L. Evans, £1; Simon F. Barss, 17s. 6d.; Thomas Keating, £1 10; William Hare, £5; James Mosse, £1; Captain Bayfield, R. N. £5; Stewart Clarke, £1; James Merkel, £2; E. K. Brown, £1; Joseph Howe, £1; Collection at Chalmers' Church, £1 16s. 3d.

Sundry Amounts under 10s.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

No communication will be inserted without the writer furnish us with his name *in confidence*

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of statements of correspondents unless editorially endorsed

Correspondents are respectfully requested to condense their communications—and write the names of *persons* and *places* very legibly.

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.

Prayer for Ministers.

INTERCESSORY prayer is an imperative Christian duty; it enters essentially into the system of means which God has ordained for securing the most momentous objects—the salvation of souls, the prosperity of the Church, and the conversion of the world. The earnest cultivation of the spirit of prayer *for others*, is, moreover, productive of the most salutary consequences to *ourselves*. Nothing more powerfully tends to repress every unholy principle, to cherish the noblest and best affections of which the heart is susceptible, and to enable us to fulfil the royal law, according to the Scripture, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

The views which the Christian revelation discloses of the efficacy of prayer in this aspect, the assurance and historical proof which it presents, that our intercessions, when faithful and fervent, have power with God, afford no mean evidence of its *divinity*, and ought to operate as powerful incentives to our conscientious observance of a means of grace, as important in its results as it is unquestionable in its obligation. What boundless and inestimable means of beneficence are thus ever open to the humblest disciple of the Redeemer! If we really feel for the souls of unconverted friends and relatives—if we would evince to that eye which seeth in secret, our love of Jerusalem—if we would strengthen the hands of the faithful Ministers of Christ, our prayers and supplications must not be circumscribed by the little circle of our individual interests, but embrace in their expanding sympathies the entire work of God. Did this spirit animate the Church of Christ, soon would that work appear unto His servants, and His glory to their children.

On all that name the name of Christ there devolves an especial obligation to pray *for His Ministers*. Their responsibilities are always onerous; and must, at times, be felt to be almost overwhelming. They need every expression of the spiritual sympathy of the Lord's people; and none can be more appropriate or indispensable than earnest prayer on their behalf. Where this obligation is practically recognized, every other species of co-operation with them in their work of faith and labour of love, will indeed be spontaneously and affectionately accorded. We are accustomed to express our just appreciation of the holy and benignant character of their functions in the animated language of the Prophet, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, THY GOD REIGNETH." Ought not that sentiment to be vividly impressed upon our hearts in our private and family devotions, suggesting topics of intercession always seasonable, and to which the ear of Heaven delights to listen?

If we consult our own edification and profit, in hearing the word, we shall pray for those who preach it. It is by connecting devotion with public instruction that we best secure a right state of heart in listening to God's message. The speculatist in religion, the unsanctified critic, and the person who attends the ministrations of the sanctuary, prompted by no higher motive than to seek the gratification of taste, are as little likely as the most inattentive, irreverent, or sceptical, to derive any spiritual benefit from the word of life, however faithfully dispensed. They come expecting no divine aliment for their souls,—and they go empty away. Not so the devout hearer whose heart is uplifted to God. Associating devotional feeling, coming at once not only before the preacher, but before the preacher's God—and looking from the pulpit beneath to the throne above, and linking the expressions of truth, however feeble they may be, with the omnipotent energies of the Divine Spirit, who is able to give to that truth all the realities of the wisdom and power of heaven; a solemnity will be found pervading the whole of the inner man, that will leave no power unoccupied, but will concentrate every faculty of the intellect, and every moral feeling of the heart in the grand themes of Redemption.

In praying for the Ministers of Christ, we become, in a very important view, intercessors for all who hear them. And if even the Apostles of the Lamb, felt that neither the elevation of their office, the abundant grace bestowed upon them, nor the supernatural gifts by which they were pre-eminently distinguished, rendered it unnecessary for them, in order to the largest success of their efforts, to reiterate the request, BRETHREN, PRAY FOR US, it is surely incumbent upon all who have at heart the best interests of their fellow-men to pray without ceasing that those who are labouring to bring sinners to Christ, may rejoice in the day of the Lord Jesus that they have not laboured in vain.

Wesleyan Academy.

MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

The number of the *Mount Allison Academic Gazette*, lately issued, contains a full catalogue of the students for the past term, and a General Circular conveying information respecting the course of study in the Institution. The following gratifying statements we collect from this periodical for the information of our readers.

"The Reports with which the Third Number of the "*Academic Gazette*" is commissioned for the numerous friends of this, *the most extensive Educational Establishment of British America*, will, we are confident, be regarded as of a most gratifying character.

The twelfth year in the history of the Institution has been completed in a most satisfactory manner; so that a review of its events must occasion peculiarly joyous and grateful emotions to every one interested. The opening of the Branch Academy for Females, and the necessary modification and enlargement of the plans for the promotion of the cause of sound learning in the united Institution, rendered this a period of much more than ordinary interest and importance. Those, who from their official positions were most closely identified with the work, and more immediately responsible for its right conduct forsaw this, and therefore, although they had the most unhesitating confidence in the principles involved in the enterprise, they could not look forward to it without a degree of solicitude which at times became quite oppressive. And we have reason for supposing that not a few of our friends largely sympathized with us in this anxiety. So that now, this period of transition having most happily passed, we feel, as we submit for their consideration, the evidences of prosperity which this paper contains, that we may with perfect propriety congratulate all those who have been sufficiently interested in the welfare of the Academy to be anxious concerning the working of the united Institution.

THE PAST TERM.—"The total number of Students in the Male Branch was, it will be observed, one hundred and twelve, and in the Female Branch, one hundred and eighteen,—giving a total for the United Institution of two hundred and thirty; affording an average attendance throughout the Term of more than two hundred. Of those connected with the Male Branch fifty-nine received instruction in Geography, sixty in English Grammar, eighty in Arithmetic, thirty-one in Algebra, seventeen in Geometry, nineteen in Chemistry, nine in Intellectual Philosophy, thirty-five in French, forty-one in Latin, and eight in Greek.

"In the Female Branch ninety-nine received instruction in Geography, one hundred and six in English Grammar, one hundred and eight in Arithmetic, twenty-five in Rhetoric, eleven in Chemistry, six in Algebra, forty in French, forty-seven in Drawing, &c., and sixty in Instrumental Music.

"The New Hall, the want of which has been very much felt since the opening of the New Branch, is nearly completed, and its use during the ensuing Term will doubtless contribute very greatly to the convenient working of the Institution.—A very highly accomplished Teacher of Music from the United States has been engaged, and is now in readiness to undertake the management of this department of instruction. Regular courses of Lectures will be delivered during the Term upon Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology. In addition to these there will be a course of interesting Popular Lectures."

Musquodoboit Circuit.

While the spirit of the world is confessedly a spirit of particular interest, pride, division—the spirit of true religion, as manifested among its sincere professors, is a spirit of concord, humility and brotherly love. The true Christian, animated by the divine spirit—losing sight of his own interest, reputation, or honour—is unweariedly engaged in seeking the glory of God and the edification of his neighbour. Such, I trust, is the governing spirit in this community. May it go forth until it results in one universal, holy alliance of the Church of Jesus Christ, upon the basis of the new commandment, and thus silence the leading objection of practical and speculative infidelity to our common Christianity, and strip them at once of half their power for evil.

About one year ago, the brethren at Musquodoboit Harbour felt it to be their duty to erect a Wesleyan Chapel. Accordingly, they commenced the work, and in less than one year they had the pleasure of seeing one of the neatest and best-arranged Meeting-houses in the Province, ready to be dedicated to the service of the Most High. On Sunday the 21st of January, the Rev. J. Brownell conducted the opening services. His text was taken from the 89th Psalm, 15th and 16th verses; and as he announced his text, and proceeded to illustrate and enforce its truths, the Divine influence descended upon the minister, and then upon the congregation, until from every heart a voice seemed to come up, "The Lord accepts our offering,—his presence fills the house." After the sermon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about sixty communicants, and truly the Lord was known in the breaking of bread. It was a season of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord.—The Chapel was again opened in the afternoon, and a sermon preached from Haggai 2nd, vii., by the Rev. H. McKeown; and as in the morning, so also in the afternoon did the Lord honour the place with his presence, so that many said, "It is good to be here."

On the following Monday evening the Revd. Charles Stewart preached to a very attentive congregation, and on Tuesday morning the Rev. Mr. Brownell preached again. And on the evening of the same day we held our Missionary Meetings. The house was literally crowded with attentive listeners, and the speeches delivered by the brethren were calculated to both please and profit the hearers. And our very excellent friends gave us to understand that they had not forgotten the debt of gratitude they owed under God to Wesleyan Missions, but with enlarged faith and charity they went in advance of any previous year in their subscription. May the Lord restore to them seven-fold.

On Wednesday we proceeded to Cole Harbour, where we held the first Missionary Meeting ever held in that place. The place was well attended, and the people seemed anxious to hear about the heathen. The Revd. Mr. Brownell spoke at some length upon the sad and lamentable condition of those who know not God, but who bow down and worship God of their own creation. The Revd. Charles Stewart spoke on the obstacles that have to be met and overcome by the Missionary in his attempt to evangelize the heathen. Mr. Nathaniel Russell followed the Reverend Gentlemen with a direct and earnest appeal to their sympathy in behalf of the poor benighted heathen. After a few remarks from the Circuit preacher, the collection was taken, which told plainly that the friend felt for the destitute, and that we had not laboured in vain, nor spent our strength for naught—both the collection and the subscription did credit to the place.—*Com.*

Wallace Circuit.

Under date January 27th, 1855, the Rev. W. McCarty writes:—

The Missionary Meetings on this Circuit have been very successful—a plain indication that our friends have not declined in the Missionary spirit. We were ably assisted by Rev. Messrs. Smith, Huestis, and Starr. The Report of the Eastern District for last year shows Wallace to be highest in the amount collected, with one exception This year we shall exceed the former by probably thirty or forty per cent. The Meeting held at the Harbour was said to be the best, in every sense of the term, ever held here. The Chair was ably filled by our worthy Circuit Steward, Hon. S. Fulton, M.P.P.

In the course of this series of Missionary Meetings, the resident Missionary held a service in a rural district among some plain, pious people. There was a venerable man in the company between three and four score years, bending with age, not encumbered with much of this world's goods; he paid two shillings and sixpence, and stated to a friend he had saved it for some months in anticipation of the Missionary Meeting, and it was the last he expected to own, but cheerfully gave it to the sacred cause. May God bless the giver.

The Lord is blessing us in our work. We have had from fifty to sixty members added within a few months; yet there is need to pray on—

"O Lord, revive thy work."

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a commodious Vestry adjoining the Chapel at the Harbour.

War News.

(From late English Papers.)

THE OPERATIONS AT EUPATORIA.—Eupatoria has been re-occupied by a European Division; officers of Artillery and Engineers have been sent there to throw up works of art and fortifications, in order to make it as strong a position as Balaklava, and as such, the *point d'appui* of an arm of operations. This army consists of the best troops of Omar Pasha, and is commanded by the Turkish Generalissimo.—We have said that Eupatoria is to be to the north of Sebastopol what Balaklava is to the south. That fact will suffice to show in what a situation the disembarkation of Omar Pasha will probably place the Russian army. It will be placed between two fires. One of two things will happen; either that the Russian army will endeavour to crush the troops whose basis is at Eupatoria, with the certainty of being immediately attacked in the rear by the Anglo French army—and the destruction of the Russian army would deprive Sebastopol of all hope of making a successful resistance; or, in the second place, the Russian army, in order not to accept battle in such a disadvantageous position, and with such adverse chances, will retire from the banks of the Belbec, as it has retired from the banks of the Tchernaya; will concentrate itself on Bakschi-Seria, or on Simferopol, and will abandon Sebastopol to its sole resources and to the chances of an assault. Such a retreat of the Russian army would, in fact, be immediately followed by the complete investment of the place and the denouement would not be waited for long.—*Constitutionel.*

APPEARANCE OF THE CAVALRY.—The very ragged, gaunt, hungry-looking men, with matted beard and mustachios, features grimmed with dirt, and torn greatcoats, stiff with successive layers of mud—these men, whose whole appearance speaks toil and suffering, and who instantly remind you of the very lowest and most impoverished class of Irish peasantry, are the picked soldiers from our different foot regiments, strong men, selected to carry up provisions for the rest of the camp. Mixed with these are about two hundred horsemen, whose lank, feeble studs, covered with huge 'raws,' seem barely able to move about with their riders through the thick tenacious mud. The horsemen themselves are all pretty much alike—that is, they are all ragged and all muddy—yet, on examining these men closely, you perceive that some have dingy brass helmets on their heads, others the small Scotch cap of the Greys; the remnants of red trousers indicate a Hussar, while a head-dress curiously misshapen discovers a Lancer. From all these facts, you suddenly rush to the conclusion that the queer-looking *cortege* is cavalry, or rather, all that remains of the nine fine regiments which two months ago landed in the Crimea.

LORD RAGLAN AND THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—The Maidstone Journal publishes the following extract of a letter from a private soldier:—'Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, Lord Raglan has been out of doors daily, at different parts of the camp, so much so, that some of his aides de camp have remonstrated with him, saying he had better allow them to do the work for him. He has been known frequently to give a hard-working private his own bread, and even to let some poor soldier have a good suck at his brandy bottle.—The men venerate him, but rail against the government for not giving him proper means to enable him to make the men more comfortable.'

LORD RAGLAN.—The following extracts from private letters bear upon the charges against Lord Raglan:—

'The army are perfectly furious with the exaggerations and misrepresentations of the Times. Don't believe what it says; for all is false. I and a good many men are home-sick; but we don't want to come away. We would none of us do anything but remain here till we have beaten the Russians. The Times' correspondent has been sent off with a flea in his ear for insolence to Lord Raglan. I met him the other day, and told him *we were all* glad of it, and that he ought to be ashamed of himself.' 'Lord Raglan rode through our camp yesterday (the 10th) to look at the works on Shell Hill. He looked very well, and was dressed in a blue pilot coat and glazed forage cap, and attended only by one officer and an orderly of the 11th Hussars.'

THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS.—*10th, Sunday.*—The orderly has just brought in the General Orders, and here is a transcript from them:—

Head Quarters, before Sebastopol,
December 10th, 1854.

'1. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint General the Right Hon. Fitzroy James Henry Lord Raglan, G. C. B., to be a Field-Marshal in the Army, and the commission to bear date the 5th of November 1854.

'2. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan has the satisfaction to announce to the army that the various [illegible] bles that have been sent for their use are to be issued free of all charge, according to the instructions he has received from the War Office.'

Now tell me seriously (says the correspondent)—if you can—whether this delightfully abrupt transition does not approach the ludicrous—whether it does not complete that one step said to exist between the sublime and the ridiculous? Her Majesty honours the commander of her armies in the field with the highest military rank she can bestow. The announcement appears in General Orders here. The eye is thereupon dazzled with the full size of the glory of the Field-Marshal's *baton*. Scarcely can imagination even realize the glittering vision when the newly-created Field-Marshal 'has the satisfaction to announce' to the gallant troops who contributed to win that glorious trophy for him that a grateful nation will not charge them for the cabbages and carrots which they ate a month ago, but that they shall be a gratuitous addition to the salt pork they have ill digested.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITALS.—SCUTARI, January 4.—About 1000 sick had arrived since last report. Deaths in hospitals from the 31st of December to the 3rd January:—Purveyor Ward, of cholera; Major Colville, 97th Regt., of dysentry; 5 corporals, 4 sergeants, 113 privates. Nineteen died on the passage. The majority of deaths continue from dysentery and diarrhœa. The air of the hospitals was tainted. Wounds almost refused to heal. The healthy became affected by the sick, and the heavy smell of pestilence can be perceived outside the very walls.

RETURNING INVALIDS.—Shiploads of our wounded and invalided officers and men are now arriving home. The Avon and Cambria have brought large numbers of all classes, men, women, and children, who have 'seen service,' and get their part in the contest performed. We are glad to see that the very greatest possible attention is now paid to the poor fellows on their arrival. High and low have got into the spirit of it, and vie with each other in lending them every aid.

LETTER FROM A WESLEYAN SOLDIER.—We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter from Private James M'Courtie, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, addressed to his father in Scotland:—

Sebastopol Dec. 12th, 1854.

There has been little doing since the battle of Inkerman, only we have wrought very much like "navvies," throwing up entrenchments and breastworks, fortifying our position as well as we can, and there seems no chance of our leaving this position in the winter. Yet it is of no use to complain, as that can make matters no better; but still flesh and blood are liable to complain very much. I throw myself still upon the Lord Jehovah, knowing from him alone I can expect timely aid. If spared to come home, I think I shall be able to tell my friends experimentally what St. Paul meant when he told Timothy to aquit himself and endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. My dear parents the Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. I am suffering severe hardships, but there are many worse off than I am, and for present mercies I desire to feel thankful. Pray for me, and with me, that my faith fail not; and may the best blessings of providence and grace hover around you, so that if we never meet again on earth, we may meet in heaven.—Amen.

RUSSIA.—Odessa is being surrounded with batteries on the Bessarabian side, and thousands of workmen are engaged in their erection.

Prince Paskiewitsch, in a dispatch to Prince Gortschakoff, requested him to send officers who were acquainted with foreign languages, especially with German.

Cracow, Jan. 9.—The accounts received from the other side of the frontier continue to give a melancholy picture of the state of things in Russian Poland, and the gracater part of the weight of the war appears to be thrown—and perhaps not undeservedly, on the shoulders of that unfortunate country. Measures are being taken for hermetically closing the long line of frontier towards Germany and cutting off all communications.

According to private accounts, of a completely reliable character, from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It mentioned that in all the churches prayers are now offered for peace.

Odessa, Jan. 2.—The forces which are being despatched to Prince Memschikoff are anything but choice troops. I am assured that about ten per cent, of the expeditions sink on the road from hunger and exhaustion never again to rise; and that of those who are happy enough to arrive a large portion are received into hospitals.

THE DANUBE.—One of the most perplexing features of the war to mercantile men, has been the uncertaintty of the blockade of the Danube and Black Sea. It has been repeatedly announced, but never enforced; and commerce with Odessa has gone on, only in a way that has proved discouraging and damaging to our own merchants. The importance of this matter lies chiefly in the fact, that a really strict blockade will open up channels of supply in other countries such as may hereafter most powerfully compete with Russia. Trade with such countries would be carried over the infancy of some important departments by a real shutting of Russian ports for a year or two By the 1st of February, Sir E. Lyons will probably have them well nigh hermetically sealed.

SARDNIA AND THE WESTERN POWRES.—The Times and the Globe concur in mantaining that it is in virtue of the following clause in the treaty of 10th April, 1854, that Sardinia is united to the allies, which is in fact a war treaty against Russia:—

'Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will readily admit into their alliance, in order to co-operate for the proposed object, such of the other Powers of Europe as may be desirous of becoming parties to it.'

France and England it is said will facilitate a loan of twenty-five millions francs to Sardinia, and that she will send 15,000 men to the field. It is said also, that England has her consent to raise troops in the territories.

Letters from Paris speak with hope of the accession of Sweden, Spain, and even Tuscany, to the alliance now complete between England, France and Sardinia; but no additional facts as to these reported new accessions have as yet been ascertained.

The Sardinian Government has fairly cast in its lot with the Anglo-French against Russia.—The Priest party and the Red Republicans nearly equally oppose this policy, but it appears the really moderate have such a preponderance even in the Cabinet, that the Alliance has been effected at the expense of only one resignation in the ministry. Sardinia will send 15,000 men to reinforce Lard Raglan in the Crimea, and in return, France and England will favour a loan to the Sardinians, by which the expense of this may be defrayed. It would also appear that an army of little short of 80,000 men will be raised by England on the Continent by the spring. The unexpected strength and the terrible obstinacy of Russia, are thus causing the war to ramify, and to strike its roots everywhere. The wonder is that no one people [illegible] fully [illegible] election that so [illegible] as Sardinia, should [illegible] in are wasted, in [illegible] carried, by the [illegible] possessing already [illegible] of the globe. [illegible] sign of events [illegible] advices, but with [illegible] to a favourable issue. It will [illegible] its rescue from the Pope, that [illegible] opportune time, [illegible] We may regard such [illegible] soundness in their [illegible]

THE FRENCH LOAN.—We [illegible] ed to believe that the [illegible] has been mistaken in [illegible] "several subsages" by which Louis Napoleon was first made President for life, and then hereditary Emperor, [illegible] almost like something [illegible] from the forced consent, which it was [illegible] generally to be. If any thing can be taken as a proof of such an idea, it will be found in the way in which the Emperor's desire for a loan of five hundred millions of francs has been met by the French people. Their conduct in this matter is such, that it would be shockingly to represent it as the result of anything short of the [illegible] expression of their [illegible] which (whatever may be the [illegible] origin, and of its unsuitableness [illegible] of their choice. Five hundred millions of francs is somewhere about £20,000,000 sterling. At the end of last week, the sum offered had reached 890,000,000 francs, or about £36,000,000 sterling. The Times' Paris correspondent thus describes the enthusiasm of the people [illegible] as the "sinews of war" are concerned. [illegible] on favourably. The subscription to the loan even now exceeds the hopes of the most sanguine.—Up to yesterday, I am assured that the subscriptions amounted to no less than [illegible] frs. 3000 persons, chiefly of the working classes and servants, formed a queue before daylight this morning, waiting until the offices were opened at the Treasury; and so anxious were the people to get near the doors that 20, 40, and even 50 francs were paid for places. I have seen a letter from Bordeaux this morning, which states that peasants and farmers were coming in crowds, headed by the mayors of the villages, to subscribe "quite," adds the writer, "as if they were coming in to vote once more for the Presidency for life of Napoleon Bonaparte, or for the Empire." This wonderful loan has now reached above £80,000,000—the full £20,000,000 has been offered by the common people alone. There can be no doubt that this is no matter of constraint, and that, right or wrong, the French are pleased, and that in an extreme degree, with the mark of their choice. They are certainly an inexplicable people, though in many things, we must cordially own, they are commanding the respect of their Allies.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The Foreigners' Enlistment Act is not supposed to be hanging in auxiliaries very fast from the Continent, and has been resisted by several neutral Governments. As it to compensate for any disappointment from this cause, the King of Sardinia has joined heart and hand in the European Alliance, and will furnish, it is believed, 20,000 men (about one-third of the gallant army of Piedmont,) perhaps to be taken somewhat indirectly into our pay, and sent, if required, to reinforce our army in the East. Other States are expected to join us in negociations if not in the field. There are the minor triumphs of our diplomacy. Prussia still holds out as tenaciously as Sebastopol itself, although the Court of Berlin must have felt the disagreeable consequences of its isolation rather keenly of late. Whenever Prussia makes a proposition she gets now but one answer—"the Treaty of December 2nd." It is Hobson's choice for King Frederick William, "that or nothing." At one time Prussia sought to make a separate covention with the Western Powers, but their reply was, that there could be no different terms of agre