

The Provincial Wesleyan.

statements by an appeal for confirmation to the word and the testimony. This was St. Paul's conduct. And therefore he could say that he had "kept back nothing that was profitable;" but that he had set before his hearers "all truth," or, as he himself expresses it, "the whole counsel of God;" the truth as it is in Jesus. When a poor sinner asks you to tell him the truth to heaven, that which fully answers his question may be called "truth;" not a part only; truth in its proportion; truth in its harmony; truth in its integrity; truth formed into a medicine—for truth is the medicine of the mind. And this truth is the testimony of Jesus; his precious promise, his converting Spirit, his justifying righteousness, his prevailing advocacy. It is the work of the Holy Spirit to reveal all this to our souls. This was St. Paul's theme. He preached the truth, he preached Jesus; and, therefore, he preached "in demonstration of the Spirit;" and of power. The Spirit will honor that ministry that honors Christ; because this is the Spirit's own teaching. "He shall testify of me," was the Saviour's announcement, "he shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and show it unto you." The subject matter of the truth is the Holy Spirit, who dwells in the hearts of the faithful, and who, by his power, will give us the gospel, "the things freely given to us of God," a full, unfeigned, unthought salvation, the riches of God's grace and glory in Christ Jesus. The Christian system of ethics, the cold philosophic rationalism, the elaborate system of forms and ceremonies, may please some, but there will be no saving of souls, no blessing of the Spirit. The Spirit owns and blesses nothing but the truth, i.e. the gospel. For this is the divine reality, a guilty conscience, for a depraved heart—"Jesus Christ, that is the truth, and the life." This is that medicine of the tree of life, "the leaves of which are for the healing of the nations."

The question, therefore, for you and me, brethren, is—What is the Spirit's teaching? And, if we find that we are led to see more and more the preciousness of the Saviour, we may be sure that we are being taught by the Spirit; for this is the teaching of the scriptures, and the Spirit ever leads us scripturally. "I have had a dream," says one. It matters not if you have, we reply; it is not worth hearing. "I have had a revelation," says another. How do you know this, we would ask? It may be a mere delusion. On the other hand, if you are led scripturally, if you are led to rely more on the simple word of God, and less on the word of man; if you are enabled to see more and more of your own deep pollution and of Christ's unfathomable compassion, then it signifies little whether or not men say you are enthusiasts or visionaries. You have the comfort of knowing that the Spirit of truth is guiding you, and that, if you still follow on, you will be led in all faithful truth, and will one day lift up your head with everlasting joy.

Obituary Notices.

Died, at Manchester, on the 19th October last, after an illness of five days, ISAAC LAWSON, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this place. He expressed a hope of salvation, through the merits of his great Redeemer, shortly previous to his departure; leaving to his bereaved friends the comforting hope that he had "died in the Lord," and has passed to a world of joy and immortality.

Died, at GUYBORO', on Jan. 17th, inst., after a severe illness of several months duration, ROBERT RILEY, a native of England, aged 49 years. His sufferings were very great; but he was enabled, through faith in the Son of God, to look above them, to Him "who sitteth on the throne, and ruleth all things well."

His end was peace. Some of his last expressions were—"Blessed be God for the gift of His Son!" "I feel the Saviour's arms around me!" "Lord Jesus! receive my happy Spirit!" He had long professed the Christian faith, but had never before so clearly and joyfully declared his hope in the atonement. W. McK.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

This Paper is sold, and may be seen free of charge at the Wesleyan Office, No. 24, Strand, London, W.C. Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The late Rev. Joseph Beaumont, M. D.

Suddenly, and while engaged in the services of the sanctuary, on the morning of Sunday, the 21st of January last, this distinguished minister was laid prostrate by the hand of death. We find in the Watchman of the 31st ult., a sketch of the deceased which is understood to be from the pen of a relative. The article being too lengthy for our columns we make the following extracts:

"The fatal event which so suddenly terminated his distinguished career was entirely unanticipated by any of his friends or medical advisers. For some months he had been suffering from a rheumatic attack which had greatly enfeebled him, and cruelly altered his appearance. Against this malady he bore up with remarkable courage and resignation, and, indeed, as to his labours, (except for a period in the autumn, during which he relaxed his exertions,) his enthusiasm for his high calling prevented him from allowing it to have much effect on him.

"Between the 7th of this month and the day of his death, a fortnight afterwards, he had preached fifteen sermons, besides administering the covenant service at Waltham-street Chapel, and travelling during that interval; he, the enfeebled victim of rheumatism, some hundreds of miles into the midland counties. Of these sermons two were preached on the occasions of special services at Waltham-street Chapel, and it was remarkable by many that at these services, and especially at the renewal of the Covenant, the preacher's earnestness and power, and, indeed, all his characteristics, were more apparent and less affected by his bodily weakness than had appeared to be the case for some time;—the spiritual influence that pervaded them was universally preached at Newland-street Hall (preached, as the doctor's manner often was with such congregations in his own Circuit, when he had foregone his appointments with them, place, on the Friday evening, to which he drove in an open conveyance, his death, he heavy snow and piercing weather of that night. To this little congregation, honoured

by the last words of this great preacher, he then preached from the verse, 'Then the disciples were assembled, for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and said unto them, 'Peace be unto you; and when he had so said, he showed unto them his hands and his side.'"

"It has since his decease been ascertained that it was caused by a most complicated and aggravated organic disease of the heart, which for years must have exposed him to a similarly sudden death at any moment.

"On the morning of last Sabbath week he was as well and cheerful as, if not more free from weakness than had been usual some days at evening. At the breakfast table he was as happy, indeed more attentive and cheerful, than usual—he led the family worship, and remarked on breakfast table topics just in the ordinary way, made no complaint, but on being pressed to take then a new prescription for his rheumatism he might distress me in my work." At the usual hour, accompanied by one of his daughters, with notes in his pocket of a sermon from the first seven verses of the 78th Psalm, he walked to Waltham-street with tolerable ease. The sermons were appointed in the usual manner, and he proceeded to which, after selecting the hymns, he pointed in the vestry some inquiries, and then, with his usual apparent ease, (for it was always notable that he made an effort to conceal his lameness in doing so,) he ascended the pulpit stairs, and, after kneeling in prayer for a few moments, he rose up with a peculiar solemnity on his countenance, which was remarked by a firm in the congregation, and gave out in a firm voice the first two lines of the 2nd verse (having omitted the 1st verse) of the 316th hymn—

"The while the first Archangel sang,
He led his flock behind him wings;
Just as the singing arrived at the second line, and after turning slightly to the left as if looking for something, he sank down in the pulpit, slightly wounding his temple in the act of falling, and instantly, it is believed, expired. His face was slightly flushed, his mouth open, and his hands were clenched. Some of his family had already arrived, and others entered as he was carried into the vestry, where Dr. Sandwith and Mr. Locking, aided by Mr. Craven, made every attempt to discover symptoms of life. The face was slightly flushed, the mouth open (mechanically, as it is believed) and the eyes unclosed, though it is said changed in colour. No breath escaped, though artificial respiration was attempted, and blood flowed copiously from the jugular vein on incision. In a few moments the dire event was pronounced—died to the church, his friends, and the family, some members of which were agonized around him—that he was no more. To dilate on the shock occasioned on the spot by this event so mysterious and tragic, would answer no useful purpose—what followed forms the most sacred chapter in the memoirs of his devoted family, inconceivably endeavouring to realise the truth to them so terrible, so wonderful.

"The leading circumstances of Dr. Beaumont's life have already been alluded to in many articles of the London and provincial press, and we do not propose now to recall them. He was sixty years old, and, up to the last spring, was in vigorous man in the prime of his strength, as indeed he was up to his death in regard of his higher powers. For forty years he had worked as a Wesleyan Preacher with an ardour, a power, a popularity, and a self-devotion which our readers know, no one locality, community, or cause, ever restricting his burning zeal. The most catholic spirit, he was so happy in doing good under any circumstances, anywhere, that his only danger was lest he should neglect his more immediate Circuit duties. Yet that this was not so, will easily be found by any who enquire what was the condition of his various charges, and who learn what was the savour of his presence left among them, and how much he was beloved and regretted wherever he laboured.

"Of the character of his preaching it is quite unnecessary here to speak. Its prime character was its uniqueness. His passion, his voice, his action, his looks, his direction—all the external, we would remark, and the substance of his sermons was distinguished for simplicity, allusiveness, tenderness, originality, power, and especially a peculiarly Gospel preaching and practical character—the union of all his sermons, as a whole, have told their own story, and justified in long series of noble results to the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.

"No where, however, was his hold of other people's minds, except perhaps in society, more apparent than on the platform—here he at once put himself, and his audience en rapport—aroused their interest, touched each peculiar vein of feeling, called forth cheers of welcome, and retired with the homage of his delighted and excited audience.

"And nowhere did this man display himself more worthily than in private life, and in his domestic character we cannot allow our services to speak—that one only be appreciated by his own family, who he loved with his whole soul and who all gave to him an affection which is, it may be, too great to be justly given to mortal—but all who have ever seen him in that character will, to some extent, be able to know how this was. All his dependants, of whom it has often been said that their estimate of a man is always the true one, loved and revered him. His geniality, his amiability, his tenderness, his humour, his many talents and extensive information and observation—all made him one of the most pleasing and delightful companions in private society, on a journey, or in any other every day occupation. His many-sided nature, his interest in all affairs, his love of nature, his love of art, and beauty, and truth, in all their forms—all these points united to complete a man who in the hearts of his many friends occupied a first place. He was peculiarly of a delicate and sensitive nature: full of courage and fire, he shrank from nothing that had to be met, but from that of sympathy he did shrink from, and while regard and candour, and generosity of mind, could open all his heart to those who displayed them.

"We have tried, in a few lines, to render a homage to the memory of this great and holy man, who was so suddenly called to die a death heroic. In Hall, where he lies, the two preceding days, his removal was universal and most remarkable. He was there, as elsewhere, admired and loved, and it was pathetic in the extreme to an unconverted observer, if we can suppose any such to have been present, to watch the demonstration of this his obsequies, and on the two preceding days. On the afternoon of each of those days, for about five hours, his heart-broken family, whose only remaining earthly happiness was in hanging over his remains and embracing his cold frame, which seemed only to sleep a quiet sleep, gave up to the sympathies of his people his precious body. During all that time a stream of mourners passed through the melancholy chamber, and with tears and prayers and praises, they many of them his spiritual father, offered up to his memory a touching offering, as sincere as we believe it was deserved."

Revival Services, Charlottetown.

Apprehending that no intelligence can possibly be more gratifying to those individuals who have at heart the spiritual interest of their species, and that which relates to the prosperity and extension of the work of God, we rejoice to be in a position to communicate the encouraging tidings that the Great Head of the Church has graciously vouchsafed to this part of His vineyard rich effusions of converting and sanctifying influence.

We commenced a series of special religious meetings in this town on Sunday, January 16th, continuing them to the date, holding two services each day, excepting Saturday, and our exercises have been attended with the most manifest evidences of the Divine presence and saving power. The members of society have been made the recipients of enlarged measures of the invigorating and hallowing energy of the Holy Ghost. And had this been the only result of our engagements we should have felt abundantly compensated for all the labor expended, but superadded to the augmented enjoyment and boldness of believers, upwards of fifty persons have obtained "the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins," and from the number, and increased seriousness, of those who crowd our spacious Sanctuary, we are encouraged to believe, that these are but the precursors of many, who will speedily be turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

T. M. A.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 5, 1855.

From Late English Papers.

DEPARTURE FROM LORD RAGLAN.
Before Sebastopol, Jan. 18, 1855.

MY LORD DUKE.—The weather continues very severe, and to-day it blows a gale of wind, with drifting snow.

Although I have not received the official report from the officer commanding the 4th Division, the officer of the Quartermaster General's department, whose duty it is to visit the advanced post at daylight, has brought in the account of a sortie made by the Russians in the course of last night upon our right flank, the enemy advancing under the protection of a heavy cannonade, along the Woronzow road and the ravine on our extreme left. The enemy succeeded in driving in the troops in the advanced trench, which was not reoccupied until the reserves were brought forward from the second parallel.

A party in pits on the right of the advanced trench, consisting of one sergeant, and 13 rank and file, are missing, and one officer and 36 privates are stated to be wounded.

The time for the despatch of the mail being at hand, I am very sorry that I shall not be able to send you your grace to-day a more accurate statement of the affair.

I enclose a return of casualties between the 8th and 11th.

Great progress is making in disembarking and issuing to the troops vast quantities of warm clothing of all descriptions, and I believe I may assert that every man in this army has received a second blanket, a Jersey frock, flannel drawers, and socks, and some kind of winter coat, in addition to the ordinary great coat.

The provision of fuel is still a great difficulty. Every effort is making, and with tolerable success, in landing and in putting up the stores: their great weight (18 tons each) is a serious obstacle to their being landed, and our limited transport. Each bat requires three stripped artillery waggons, with from eight to ten horses each, or 180 men.

Much sickness continues to prevail.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

The Times correspondent at Balaklava says—On the morning of the 15th, the Russians, after a furious cannonade, assaulted the English and French lines, but were speedily repulsed.

Another despatch says there had been a very heavy fall of snow in the Crimea, Desertrats, probably Tartars, were reported to arrive daily at the Russian Camp. The fortress kept up a continual fire upon the camp of the Allies, particularly at night. On the 15th January, warm clothing had arrived out for the English troops. The inner works of Sebastopol had been strengthened, but the shells being to cause serious damage to it. The French riflemen frequently succeed in getting into the suburbs by the different breaches that have been made. The Ville de Paris is the only ship of the line now in the roadstead of Constantinople.

A despatch from Sebastopol, dated January 19, states that the firing had nearly ceased on both sides, and all were seeking shelter from the snow. The batteries only were suffering. Slight rain being employed, and greatly facilitated the transport of provisions and ammunition. The mortars caused considerable damage to the works and also to the town.

A later despatch is dated January 22, and is to the following effect:—The weather is still fine and temperate. Our army is still sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds are arriving.—There is no progress to report in the siege. The French have taken most of our right attack.—Shots, shells, and warm clothing go to the front daily, but no halt. The enemy has arrived with the 14th regiment, but neither at the 29th have yet landed. The Gorgon and Highflyer have arrived at Balaklava. The Russians are said to be in want of ammunition. They show, however, no signs of want, but fire briskly. Sebastopol received supplies on Wednesday, the 17th of January.

A despatch, received by the Marine from Admiral Bunt, dated on board the Montebello, Kamiesh, 23rd, Jan., states that the weather had considerably improved. On the 22nd the Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed, after a very brisk fire had been kept up for two days against the English batteries.

Advices have been received, according to the Daily News, from Sebastopol of a late date, which make no mention of any extraordinary success gained by the Russians in their sorties. The arrangement announced on Monday by Mr. Gladstone, under which a French force was to take part of the right attack, so as to relieve our men, was in operation. The butts had not moved up to the camp, and their want was much felt.

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 20th says that Menschikov reported on the 22nd that the Russians made a successful sortie against the left flank, and against the trenches of the French—who suffered considerably, two officers and some soldiers being taken prisoners. Being in want of fire wood the allies have not even respected the old church of Chersonese, but have stripped the roof and cupola, and have taken away all the ornaments from the interior."

The Vienna Military Gazette says that the Emperor of Russia has requested an armistice for six weeks. A Bucharest despatch of the 29th states that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements. Omar Pasha has tendered his resignation, in consequence of the refusal of Ismail Pasha to obey his orders in Beirut. It was known at Odessa on the 21st, that a strict blockade of the various Russian ports would begin on February 1st. At Euxine the Allies have captured several thousand sheep. A Constantinople correspondent of the French

den Blatt says—The Turkish cavalry will not be sent to the Crimea till late in February. The same writer pretends to have learned that a cavalry corps of twenty thousand men, English, French, and Turks, is to be collected on the Bosphorus, and at the ports of the Bulgarian coast; and that for the conveyance of this force to its destination 300 ships have been already hired: It is also calculated that by the end of March the Allies will have 200,000 men in the field.

Many things have transpired within two or three days (11th) which have certainly contributed to cheer us. As one of these, I may mention the commencement of the survey by the employes of S. M. Peto, Esq., for the purpose of laying a tramway between Balaklava and the camp.

The Times Paris correspondent says—The Ministerial crisis is the great topic of the day, and the war itself, and Sebastopol, and the trenches, and the date of the assault—if assault there be—all are forgotten for the moment. The Parisians have set their hearts upon Lord Palmerston, as the man who is to rescue England from her difficulties.

So far as St. Petersburg news enable us to judge of public sentiment in Russia, there is no peace spirit there. The Czar has succeeded to the utmost he can desire in raising the ferocity of his people against the Powers with which he is at war. Prussia seems utterly unchanged, if not unchanged in her indecision, and now instead of new newspaper condemnations of her policy we have pretty plain appeals regarding her to the Austrian minister, and his confidential despatch to the German States Council intimates an entire disengagement between Austria and Prussia, and very strongly condemns the course the latter has pursued. Austria and Russia are now thoroughly separated. The King of Sardinia, bent beneath the weight of a double bereavement, has eventually taken a bold stand with the Allied Powers, and has got his army of 15,000 in full readiness for the Crimea. France and England guarantee his dominions from attack during the war.

Our fleet for the Baltic is again getting into a state of readiness for the first opening of the ice in that northern sea. The last of the crews have had their weeks of leave, and are returning to their ships so well as to be fully prepared for the work before them. From some of them we have seen, as well as from all accounts that reach us, we are glad to hear our navy has entirely escaped the dreadful effects of routine and inadequate management, to which our poor soldiers have been so sadly exposed.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR INQUIRY.—Physical strength failed Mr. Roebuck in opening his case, to which his very weakness gave an effect beyond the art of oratory, but he had strength to say, "It appears that 14,000 men remain out of 54,000. I want to know what has become of the 40,000 who have disappeared from the ranks of the army?" (Hear, hear, from Mr. Bright.) If we have reduced the army to 14,000 men, and if we sent out 54,000, it is a mere matter of figures to know that 40,000 must have disappeared; and I am obliged to ask what has become of that force?" To that simple question the long statement of Mr. Sidney Herbert was a most imperfect reply. He said that, though about 54,000 men had been sent from first to last sent out, this number had not yet actually reached the seat of war. He probably might have added, as Mr. Gladstone did on Monday, that twice 14,000 were a fortnight ago in the entrenched camp, but the Secretary-at-War would not venture upon the figures. His hesitation, Mr. Layard's bold denunciation of the commissariat, of the staff, and of "one General" (England), who was placed in command, though coming from India with a somewhat doubtful reputation, added to the crushing testimony against the home government, which was alluded to by Lord John Russell's retirement, left the Ministers at the close of the first debate, under a virtual censure of the darkest shade.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was remarkable for its being the first in which Ministers dared to say that the number of the army is now supposed to be. His statement is conclusive against much that has been written of late, but leaves still a most afflicting impression. Mr. Gladstone said: "You tell us that 54,000 or 56,000 bayonets have been sent to the East, and that 12,000 bayonets are the force now remaining at our disposal. This may rate, is a question of fact. I do not speak of the British army now before Sebastopol, but of men fresh from the country, and who have undergone no fatigue; but I speak of the numbers themselves, including the force of the navy brigade and the marines, and excluding the whole of those who, whether at Balaklava or elsewhere are upon the sick list. Now, the numbers of those engaged in military duties at Sebastopol, according to the latest returns, must exceed 30,000. 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