

The Provincial Wesleyan.

multitude of sympathies, and I have sympathized with their difficulties and labors. I have looked with apprehension at that fact. I have learnt long since that there are things which seem little acquirements when attended to, but which acquire magnified proportions when forgotten or neglected. Amidst the various responsibilities of office among us, the effort must be made to attend to every thing, and yet not to forget the difference between trifles and great matters. But I have also observed some things in reference to our Presidents which have afforded me encouragement. It has often appeared to me that God has been graciously with them. I desire encouragement also from the character of this assembly, its habitual respect for its own officers, the readiness of the brethren to submit to the authority which they have themselves constituted, and their Christian conduct. Christian order is as efficient as that of secular assemblies. I deeply respect and love my brethren, and calculate on their kind construction and cordial cooperation. I have a solemn persuasion, that Methodism is still not only a great fact, which cannot be hidden, nor denied, nor railed away, but that it is now, as of old, of great value to the welfare and purity of the Churches at large, and indispensable for the wants of the world. I do believe that God cares for us, and that he therefore helps us to overcome our sins from time to time, and our Presidents. There have been giants among those who, in former years, have presided over your deliberations. To follow them with equal steps is beyond my hopes; but I remember, with comfort, certain sayings of some who have twice passed this chair. I heard one, who went to his rest several years ago, say, on retiring from office a second time, that the duties of the year had been a means of grace to him, and that with humble gratitude he might venture to say, he thought he was made a better man by the sacred responsibilities he had not endeavored to fulfil. I heard another excellent son, to one or two friends in the Conference Chapel yard, at the close of his first presidency, that he was walking in the light of God's countenance, and full of immortal hope. I keep such sayings among my treasured recollections. Such is my ambition, and such are the men of God I aspire to resemble.

We seem to be approaching the termination of a great crisis, which, for its occasion, its intensity, its hardships, its protracted duration, and its indirect consequences, will be memorable in our annals. The persevering assault which was made on our supplies took us as an disadvantage, because we had rather neglected to maintain a prudent provision between our enterprises and our resources. We then had a great number of married Ministers without houses, and our Churches and our Congregations in various ways cramped and cramped with debt. The process of fighting ourselves has been arduous and perplexing, and somewhat painful, though now in successful and hopeful progress. To my apprehension, there now seems to be some danger lest some should be impelled to leave before they look, and to risk extreme changes under the influence of the cruel notion that the reverse of wrong will of course be right. I have long ago perceived that when large communities discover that they have been acting under a mistake, they do not, like a prudent individual, stop at the point of error, but they continue to go on with a mechanical tendency, like the swing of a pendulum, are urged on to the opposite extreme. I hope the men of influence will take care that nothing is changed for the sake of change, that they will see to it that the repairs and alterations of our ecclesiastical house shall be gradual and safe, and in the style of the building. (Cheers.)—And the proposed alterations will be adopted without first ascertaining that it will be a great improvement, and that it will work well connexionally. I have great confidence in the consideration that I am in the midst of eminent fathers and wise men, whose experienced sagacity has been proved by the great success and in great emergencies. I am not one of those men of nerve who feel no need of aid; but, by the grace of God, either stand still or go forward, as the case requires. During the late Congressional struggle, I have never dispaired of Methodism, nor doubted that we should come to a period like the present. There is a sure future for those who hold fast by the principles of truth and righteousness. Some of my brethren have endured a great trial of affliction. I rejoice to see a powerful sympathy among the brethren for each other. I trust our spirits are nearly over, and that we shall quickly set our house in order for progress in our Christian enterprise. I have stated these things with some want of recollection, but these are my habitual sentiments. (Cheers.)

Local from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arctica*, which arrived last week shortly after the *Wesleyan* had been put to press, brought but little important intelligence additional to that which we were then enabled to publish. We give below such items of interest as our English files supply.—Preparations on a large scale are making for another winter in the Crimea, and this alone is not calculated to inspire confidence. The war in Asia exhibits the Russians in a position infinitely superior to the Turks, and Omar Pacha has been to Constantinople for the purpose, it is surmised, of arranging matters, so as to strike a blow in that quarter. The allied commanders in the Crimea are said to have forwarded to the Porte a statement, the object of which is to counteract the Russian movement on Kavak. According to this version, 25,000 men are to be concentrated at Batoum and Charkov, for the purpose of operating against the troops of the Czar, in case Mustafa Pacha should have to retire before the forces of the Russians opposed to him at Kalesa. Between Mustafa Pacha and Omar Pacha, an old feud exists, which is not a very encouraging sign of success. The time which will be lost before such a body of men could be transported would render operations in the field virtually impracticable during the present campaign.

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd of August, in answer to questions put by Mr. Gibson, respecting difficulties that had arisen with foreign powers in consequence of foreign enlistment, Lord Palmerston stated in reference to the arrangements made at Halifax, it appearing that it had led to questions within the territory of the United States as to whether or not the law of that country had been violated, Her Majesty's Government being desirous that no such question should be possible, *has put an end to the enlistment of forces which has had place at Halifax.* (Cheers.)

The new postage tax on newspapers to the colonies has given such very decided dissatisfaction, that the government have promised a change. A very favorable augury, with reference to an important trade with the United States is drawn from the completion of the advices from that country, which report greatly diminished stocks of British manufactured goods in view of the splendid harvest now secured in the United States. A brisk trade between the two countries is anticipated.

According to a private letter from Balaklava, General Pelissier has made arrangements for the

next morning. The right column will be commanded by General Bosquet, and the left by General Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by General Pelissier himself.

The feeling in favour of Lord Dunsdon's plans has taken strong hold of the public mind.

DEPARTURE FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 31, 1855.—Lord Palmerston has this day received a despatch of which the following is a copy, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the East.

Batoum, September 21, 1855.

My Lord—I have great pleasure to inform your Lordship that the health of the army is greatly improved; cholera has nearly disappeared, and although more sickness has appeared amongst the officers, it is not of that character to cause uneasiness.

With reference to the exterior army, the Russian hold their position on the Mackenzie Heights, extending by Altior to Albat, with advanced posts by Ghendi, Ognash, and the strong range of hills overlooking Urkusta and the valley of Balidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alapka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Balidar, resting upon the Sakhimian, upon the left bank of the Soudai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, which the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

I propose sending for squadrons of light cavalry to the Valley of Balidar to annoy the Russian and afford cover to the commissariat for the purpose of bringing forage and supplies to the use of the army.

Major-General Marchant arrived on the 19th inst., and, according to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's telegraphic message, I have appointed him to the command of the 2nd Division.

Sir Stephen Lushington, K. C. B., having been promoted to the rank of Admiral, has been relieved in the command of the Naval Brigade by Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel. I take this opportunity of recording my sense of the ability and zeal with which he has throughout conducted his arduous and responsible situation of commanding the Naval Brigade, which has rendered him ever the most valuable assistance.

I beg also to report to your Lordship that Mr. Commissary-General Fidler has been obliged to relinquish the command of his important department, and will have to return to England upon the recommendation of a Medical Board.

I enclose the list of casualties to the 19th.

H. W. G.

JAMES SIMPSON, Lieut-Gen. Commanding.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

MONDAY, July 15.—Although it may appear early, past experience proves that now is not a too soon to provide for the necessities of the coming winter. A very large proportion of the men are without hut accommodation. Very few officers have been able to procure huts; on the average there are not two officers' huts per regiment. Hence, in the cases of wounded officers of some regiments, temporary protection has been obtained for them in the huts which had been occupied by the soldiers. There are no huts, officers' or men's, remaining in the stores. This difficulty may be accounted for by the fact that many of the huts have been applied to purposes for which they were not intended, as a depository for stores, and other uses; but more especially the establishment of General Hospitals and Sanatoria in the Crimea, which had not been originally contemplated, had absorbed a great number.

TUESDAY, July 17.—About eleven o'clock last night, while the batteries were in a state of temporary repose, the stillness was suddenly broken by loud shouting and high sounding in the direction of the Malakoff. It was just the beginning of making some of the Russians had suddenly taken advantage of it to make one on a large scale. The shouting was plainly heard all over the neighbouring camps, but very soon drowned in the hurricane of shot and shells, and the rattling of the concentrated musketry which followed. For some one previous to the occurrence of the sortie the air had been perfectly still; the storm which had prevailed the greater part of the day had subsided; the sky was covered with clouds, no stars were visible, a small misty rain was falling, and everything around was involved in darkness. There had been a very severe fire on both sides about sunset, and for some little time afterwards, but subsequently it gradually, as if by mutual consent, desisted. No sooner were the shouts of the attacking force heard, and the rattle of musketry, and notes of bugles which followed immediately, than the whole aspect of the site of the hostile operations was changed. The air and sky became alive with noise and flashes of light, revealing the effects of the thunder storm heavily falling among the mountains. From our left and right attacks, and from the batteries of the French as far as Carreing Bay, a continuous fire was kept up. Not more than two Russian batteries have not only their fire, but also the cannon from the west side of Carreing Bay kept up a constant fire, but also the cliff batteries on the north side, and those at Inkerman. A great number of the balls were directed near the Malakoff. The sky was illumined by the reflection of the flames of these carcasses, and by the flashes from the guns or bursting shells; and as the lights of the burning fuses, and fell in graceful curves, the whole presented the appearance of some grand *feu d'artifice* also returns.

The attack lasted about twenty minutes, though dropping shots of musketry, and the occasional discharge of projectiles from the batteries continued for nearly an hour. The particulars of the sortie are not yet known, but there is no doubt that the enemy, though probably in a superior force, found our Allies fully prepared to receive them. The condition of the night was no more favorable for an attack than it was calculated to keep the parapet sentries and guards of the trenches on the alert.

Gen. Simpson's very sensible refusal to accept the command-in-chief, and the continued delay in the Russian's finding some one else, still keep us in the same state of wearying and discouraging inactivity that existed when I wrote last. To be sure, the routine business of the siege goes on; much ammunition and some lives are daily and nightly expended; and our advanced works are still prosecuted in a way; but it would need sharper vision than I can pretend to, to trace the progress of one week over that which went before, or to see how the grand end we aim at is being brought near. He who he who may—Lord Gough or Sir Harry Smith—the new commander-in-chief will find a task before him which is no ordinary exercise of military science—nothing less than the labour of infusing new life and activity into every arm of an infirm and department of the completion of its duty, and substituting well qualified ability in its stead; and of redoubling by prompt and well-directed vigour the wasted months hitherto away by the feeble indecision of his predecessor. His advanced age and personal infirmities unfit Gen. Simpson for the task; and it is difficult to say who of our senior Generals is better off in that respect, he has acted wisely, as well for his own

reputation sake, far that of the public service, in declining a post for which he knew himself to be unfit. It would be well if the same honest principle had weight with many of his inferiors.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—On the 16th July, Admiral Dundas, accompanied by several captains, and two gunboats, went over to the Baltic, picking up the *Argonaut* and *Argon* and proceeded close in to reconnoitre Heligoland, occupying the principal portion of the day. The only incident was the going off of one of the infernal machines, and they did not see far from the Coastguard ones, that they were full of the vessels was on a known line, which happened to be the French gunboat; their line was perfect, and off it went, causing a considerable explosion some 100 yards short of the vessel. Of course it must have been set off by mistake.

It is generally thought that the mortars will be brought to bear against the town of Heligoland, not with the view of taking the place, but destroying as much as possible with the least sacrifice on our side. The mortar vessels themselves are all painted black colour, and have gone through a good deal of exercise, throwing their shells beautifully at a very extensive range. Lieutenant Hobart, of the *Duke of Wellington* has been appointed to the command of these mortars.

On the afternoon of the 21st of July, the Commander-in-chief, with the French Admiral, went to reconnoitre Heligoland, taking with them the *Pellion*, French despatch boat; and, having taken a good view, returned to the anchorage.

The work of retaliation has commenced, and the *Cossack*, *Arrogant* and *Magnifique* have, in company begun to harass the Finnish coast. The town of Fredericksburg has been partially destroyed and a six-gun battery dismantled. The church and museum were spared, and completely put in the town in their vicinity.

The work in the place was compelled to abandon it to its fate, after having made considerable side loss. Their fire was good, however, and our ships were "bunked" several times. A few casualties occurred but no one killed. The *Redoubt* gunboat was much exposed, and in consequence has the greater portion of its castles. The *Diener* was unfortunately enough to have two men killed and seven wounded at the town of Rango, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

It appears to be the prevalent opinion that we are on the eve of some great enterprise, and preparations on a great scale are going on in the port. No doubt the 19 mortar vessels will try to force at one of the chief places in the Gulf of Finland.

THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.—The French squadron in the Black Sea, (says the Constitution) comprises 61 vessels of war, of which 51 are steamers. This squadron, which is fitted out in the most perfect and complete manner, is the most powerful and complete naval force of the present war, and is equal in any eventuality that may arise.

The maritime forces of England in the Black Sea at the present moment are 50 vessels, of which 35 are steamers. This squadron, which is fitted out in the most perfect and complete manner, is the most powerful and complete naval force of the present war, and is equal in any eventuality that may arise.

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The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, a private letter from St. Petersburg, informs us, that the Czar had given orders that every such of ground was to be contained at Sebastopol, and that the public buildings were to be blown up in case the Allies succeed in passing the second line of defence.

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and half-past seven. Presbyterian—Faintour St. Honoré 100, at half-past ten and three. Evangelical—Service by Clergymen of various denominations. Rue de la Madeleine, 17, at twelve o'clock.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.—Le Nord reports that Vienna, where the Austrians are buying great bargains in wheat and flour, the purchases are on a large scale, and the price is so low, that it pays well to carry the grain to Bohemia. Our allies appear to be making the best of the market, which Russia secures to them the monopoly.

We have received from Frankfurt an account of the resolution of the German Diet on the Austrian communication, considered on its sitting of the 26th, already briefly reported by telegraph. The Diet thanks Austria for its exertions in the cause of peace, commends her for not seeking to extend the obligations of the Confederation, declares that Germany is not at this moment called to take any engagements upon itself, and finally resolves to maintain the federal contingents of the several States in a posture of preparation for war. The voting was unanimous.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order for the 26th, thanking the inhabitants of New England and Resharah for their patriotism, and announcing the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 10th divisions from Bender and Olesca.

The accounts from the Crimea speak of the great losses of the Russian troops from disease. In the hospital of Sebastopol, and particularly west of town in the hospitals of Stauropol, Bakshi-Serai, Perokop, Theodosia, &c. The want of surgeons and dressers is very sensibly felt in the Crimea. The portion of Holy Scriptures which the profession had been forwarded thither from Odessa. According to official reports, 500 men, severely wounded, arrived at Sebastopol on the 19th inst., but could not be accommodated. On the way from Sebastopol thither, 25 per cent had died of cholera and leucorrhoea; many had been obliged to lie in Perokop and Kachowka. Of all the Russian armies and armies who distinguish themselves so bravely in Sebastopol, there are now left only 1,325.

We find in different German papers, the announcement of failures without end amongst the Russian commercial houses. At Moscow, Government manufactures are being closed and companies dissolved; for instance, one of the most important, the company for the navigation of the Volga, established in 1844. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Press* observes that since the promulgation of the decree forbidding the exportation not only of Russian gold and silver coin, but of all foreign coin even in circulation within the empire, "the last blow has been given to the commercial connections existing between Russia and the other states—her neighbours." The commercial, industrious money-getting part of the population, the so-called German element, will, in all likelihood, ere long, be driven to the wall, too costly.

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The services connected with this forty-fifth anniversary of this institution were of a most pleasing character: by the judicious arrangement of the officers of the school, the scholars, including two large and efficient Bible classes, held their position in the front and side galleries presenting a most imposing effect to the crowded audience, which had occupied every vacant spot in the church.

The singing was confined solely to the members of the School; aided by the excellent organ, and produced a most thrilling effect; and when, after the closing hymn, the infant voices graciously turned from the tune they had so well sung to OLD HENRY, in which the whole audience joined, the effect was most halloving and elevating.

The sermon was well calculated to remind the audience of the vast importance of a religious education—the arguments and illustrations, presented to show that education, good or bad, is inevitable to the human mind, were alike convincing, and showed the duty of early religious education—in the clearest light. The preacher concluded his excellent sermon with an earnest appeal to parents and guardians to their great responsibility in giving a right direction to the natural inquisitiveness of the youthful mind. The collection taken on the occasion amounted to eight pounds—N. Z.

His EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—The correspondent of the *Mirrored Gleaner* gives a flattering account of His Excellency's visit to the North. His Excellency, accompanied by the Lieut. Governor, received in Gloucester.

The case and urbanity of the Lieut. Governor's manners, have produced a very favourable impression upon our legions of all classes and opinions, and it only requires in my opinion, the exercise of ordinary equity and impartiality on his part, in the conduct of public affairs, to render him the most popular Administrator of the Government New Brunswick has ever had.

In the address presented to His Excellency by the inhabitants of the County, they say:—We feel that at no period in the history of this country, did the expression of loyalty to the Queen, and the devotion to the British Empire, afford them greater satisfaction than it does at the present time, when our beloved mother country is engaged in a bloody and expensive war with a powerful and unscrupulous foe. In the progress and issue of this contest, we cannot but feel a deep and kindred sympathy.

P. E. ISLAND.—CHARLOTTEVILLE CORPORATION.—The City Council met for the first time in the Colonial Building in the room appropriated to holding the Superior Court of Justice. His Worship the Mayor, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., informed the Council that John Lawson, Esq., had been elected Recorder; Mr. W. B. Welch had been appointed Clerk, and Mr. R. McNeil O'Hara, City Marshal. The Members of the Common Council are:—Robt. Longworth, Benjamin Davies, John C. McDonald, Donald M. Adams, Hercules Sims, Silas Barnard, Thomas Dodd, David Stewart, Thomas Pethick, and Richard Rees, Esquires.

Derangement of the Liver, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to the American physician. It has for some years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. McLANE's Great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. McLANE, most completely brought within the scope of medical control.

Agents in Halifax, Wm. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pile ointment is the best medicine for a Cough that ever was invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfeigned success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, &c. Our neighbors who have tried the Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Dem., McArthur, Vint, Co., O.*

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(FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.)
Bazaar at St. Margaret's Bay.

DEAR SIR,—You will oblige the friends at the Bay by publishing the following in the *Provincial Wesleyan*.
I have no doubt it will be gratifying to many of your readers to hear that the friends at Margaret's Bay are making a noble effort with regard to the establishment of the cause of God in their locality. As the result of the efforts, a neat, well-proportioned, two-story building, to be occupied as a Wesleyan Mission-house, is now in course of erection, the outside of which will be completely finished in a short time.

To meet the necessary expenses and aid them in finishing the building, we would notify the numerous readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, that on Wednesday the 29th inst., they intend having a Bazaar, together with a Tea Meeting in the evening. The Bazaar will be held in the lower, and the Tea Meeting in the upper part of the Mission-house at the Bay.

The Rev. William Wilson requests insertion of the following:
Presentation of the Modern Crusade to the Queen.
To the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
May I please Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Allies are now engaged, is calculated to have a mighty effect upon the diffusion of knowledge and upon the liberties of mankind. It is not therefore surprising that the present war should be a theme of prophetic revelation.

The portion of Holy Scriptures which seem to refer thereto has been carefully examined, and the result is the production of a small volume on the present Russian War; a copy of which the author most respectfully and humbly prays to be allowed to present to Your Majesty. That the Most High who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, may give success to Your Majesty's arms, and to the arms of Your Majesty's Allies; and that Your Majesty may long live; and may see this war terminate in a permanent peace and in universal prosperity through every part of Your Majesty's Empire, is the constant and fervent prayer of Your Majesty's most humble and most devoted servant,
WILLIAM WILSON.

To the above the following reply has just been received:
Halifax, August 1st 1855.
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency to transmit to you the following copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell, in reference to your address to Her Majesty, accompanied with a volume, which were sent by His Excellency to England on the 21st of June. I have the honour to be, Sir,
[Signed] W. H. BELLOCK,
Rev. Wm. Wilson.

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