

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Exeter Hall.

Exeter Hall is unquestionably one of the "lions" of the great metropolis, especially in the month of May, when most of the religious and charitable societies of England hold their annual meetings. Day after day, and frequently twice a day, in this spacious edifice crowded with intelligent and influential audiences, meet to hear the year's report of the societies to which they respectively belong, and listen to the advice and stimulating appeals of the eminent speakers who are usually engaged on these occasions. The building itself, viewed from the street, has no particular architectural pretensions; indeed, the frontage is very narrow, owing to the enormous price of ground in this locality. But having passed the spacious doors, and ascended a noble flight of forty or fifty stone steps, the auditor finds himself ushered in through folding doors, to the central seats of the hall. In this position the most conspicuous object is the platform, occupied by five or six times as much room as the same number of mere vocalists. It is clear that on the occasion of a public meeting the platform itself will hold a thousand persons. It is somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, with rows of seats, forming segments of a circle, rising behind one another, and the lofty ceiling. A small portion is usually reserved for ladies; and it is no uncommon sight to see this platform crowded with ministers and men of influence in every department of Christian labour, from every part of the united kingdom, and from many foreign countries.

Having viewed the platform—from which he will find it difficult, if it is well filled, to turn away his eyes, for no where else can such rows of noble, intelligent, benevolent human countenances be seen side by side—the spectator next views the body of the hall—an ample space, gradually sloping upward toward the far end, furnished with raised forms placed so closely as convenience will at all allow, and crowded with some three thousand persons more, who not only occupy all the seats, but force themselves into every corner, where there is an inch of vacant space. And this portion is a gallery—so distant that it is impossible to recognize from the platform persons sitting there, unless they have some conspicuous article of dress; this gallery will seat about a thousand more. Nothing can be more impressive than such a gathering; especially when, as is often the case, the audience is composed almost entirely of the more active and influential members of Christian Churches, here gathered, so to speak into a focus.

The demand which such a congregation makes upon the speaker is not trifling. Of this we can speak from experience. We have stood before such an audience as has just been described, crowding every inch of space throughout the vast building. It requires good vocal powers. Yet every practical speaker knows, or ought to know, that it is no loudness which is required, but distinctness. This is beautifully proved by Dr. Cumming and by Mr. W. Temple. When Cumming speaks in Exeter Hall, he stands with the utmost ease, begins his address without any unnatural elevation of voice—indeed, in quite a conversational key. An unpracticed speaker sitting near him, and observing that his voice did not sound louder than if he were talking in a parlour, would be led to think it impossible for a third of the people to hear. And probably if that speaker had spoken as gently, not a third of the people would have heard. The secret lies in the peculiar distinctness of his utterance. By diligent practice he has trained his vocal organs to give to every word, and every consonant to its just sound without the slightest effort; so that with the most perfect ease to himself he can make himself audible in every corner of the building.

The distinguishing feature of first-rate English speaking is ease, not vehemence. There are, indeed, a few who, as in the latter manner almost our most eminent men—such as Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, and the late Dr. Beaumont, who spoke till the perspiration not only dropped, but through the violent motion of his head, flew from his face, and besprinkled his beard at several feet distance. Yet, as a rule, the latter manner is not to be recommended. A speaker who has been seen in Exeter Hall, when the people, fairly wearied with a long meeting, were rushing toward the doors by hundreds at the close of a dry speech, arrest them by his first sentence, and keep them standing in the very position in which his first accents found them; the ease of his manner, and the quietness of his voice, are the exception, and not the rule. As a rule, vehement and bawling speakers are always put in the second or third class; the first-class men stand with marvelous ease and quiet self-possession, while the listeners are riveted to the spot in deepest silence, except as the speaker's cogent argument or beautiful illustration, when they give vent to their feelings in a burst of applause—clapping hands, and stamping with their feet—such a burst sometimes as would thoroughly unnerve any but a veteran in the oratorical art.

Another feature in the oratory of these first-rate men—such as Cumming, McNeil, Noel, the late Dr. Newton, James, and others—is simplicity. Extraneous expressions, bold, defiant, bawling, and tones of vulgar language, theatrical gestures and tones of voice, are all to be avoided. The speaker is to be simple, and his words to be plain. Simplicity of manner and expression usually accompanies the deepest thought and the greatest learning. Deep rivers run quietly; shallow brooks rush noisily over the stones.

Not every speaker, however, or every meeting, even in Exeter Hall, is successful. Not unfrequently a man gets up, who in a quarter of an hour is tedious, in half an hour is voted a bore, and before an hour's end has become intolerable. Sometimes a man who can not be heard, persists in speaking; and now and then, though not often, a speaker advances some heterodox or unpopular sentiment. Any one who wants to see what the British lion is made of would do well to be present on one of these latter occasions.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was the first of these great gatherings, and was held in Australia last year. The financial position of the Society is cheering beyond the expectation of every one. There is an increase in every department of income except legacies; the debt of the Society is reduced by nearly £4,000; there is a large increase in the number of mission converts; the cause in Australia has now not only become self-supporting, but the friends there have taken upon themselves the whole future expense of the missions in New Zealand and in the Isles of the Pacific; and the increase of the number of the former years, notwithstanding the depressing gloom of the times, the increase of taxation, the winter, and the evil report through which

the Society has had to pass. We thank God, and take courage. Several of the other great societies have this year reported diminished incomes, which, considering all things, can be no matter of surprise; but it is the more cheering, and, indeed, wonderful, that our own should be in so flourishing a condition.—*Corr. Western Chn. Advt.*

Obituary Notices.

Died, at North East Harbour, Shelburne, on the 23rd December, 1854, in the 17th year of her age, MARGARET N., daughter of George and Rosanna Greenwood.

A pleasing characteristic of the deceased, was a desire for that knowledge which comes down from above, evinced in her fondness for the means of grace. She diligently studied the Scriptures of truth, and was a delighted attendant upon the Sabbath school; this latter privilege was not, however, always enjoyed by her, as during much of the time she was confined to her bed. And she learned her portions, God extended his pardoning mercy, let not those who are richly favoured with means of grace so rarely, or never enjoyed, presume on the mercy of Him who saith—"Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

Early in June of the past year, it was evident her health was declining—disease progressed rapidly, denoting the nearness of death, while as yet there was no confidence imparted in which the spirit could find calmness in expectation of the coming event.

It is believed, however, that a few hours previous to her death, she was enabled to exercise that faith which bringeth salvation—the approach of the messenger was then no longer fraught with terror, and peacefully her spirit passed away from earth.

Her mortal remains were consigned to the tomb on the 26th, and the occasion improved by the Rev. Mr. Jost, in a sermon on Eccles. xii. 7. J. H. Shelburne, June 19, 1855.

Died, at North East Harbour, Shelburne, on the 20th February, 1855, Mr. Solomon Smith, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. S. was brought to God under the ministry of the Rev. John Pope, and for about 30 years had been a consistent member of the Church of Christ, in connection with the Methodist Society.

A short time previous to the sudden illness, which terminated in death, he had expressed his desire to go home on the next (Monday) morning, at about 7 o'clock, he was seized with a fit, and expired in about twenty-four hours; and though he was unable to communicate anything to his sorrowing friends, in view of immediate dissolution, yet the evidence of his having walked with God until the last, which he bore behind him, forbids them to "sorrow" as others which have no hope. J. H. Shelburne, June 19, 1855.

RECENT DEATHS IN BRIDGETOWN CIRCUIT. Mr. EDITOR.—According to a long established custom in this Circuit, I have to preach a sermon in connection with every funeral, and the average has been for the last three years one every third week. Lately Providence has been pleased to take from among us some of our aged, pious and influential members, who have borne the burden and heat of the day; but have now finished their course, and entered into rest.

The first we shall notice is Mr. EAGLESON, on the North Mountain, who was a native of Ireland, and was in his early days converted to the Christian faith, and was ever afterwards a diligent attendant upon the Wesleyan Society, and a zealous promoter of its cause. He died in the 95th year of his age, leaving his descendants to follow him, as he followed Christ, until all shall land safe in Heaven.

A few days after this event we were called to inter the remains of our aged and much esteemed sister, Mrs. WILLET, well known to many, and especially to the Brethren of the North Mountain, who were called to mourn the loss of one of our very best members. The next was Mrs. JAMES CHESLEY, brought to the knowledge of the truth through the instrumentality of some of the first Methodist Missionaries who visited these parts of Nova Scotia. Since that period she has had to contend with many difficulties, arising from the situation in which she was placed, labouring with a weak constitution, domestic troubles and many buffets from the enemy, which sometimes brought upon her mind depression of spirits. The Lord however was her unwavering Friend and the nearer she approached her journey's end, the stronger was her faith in God; and when the messenger of death arrived she was fully prepared, no doubt, no fear, no murmuring, soul calm, happy and full of holy anticipation. Thus she closed her eyes at last, and entered into rest, in the 70th year of her mental life. The day following we committed to the silent tomb the remains of Mrs. DEAN LAYTON, Mrs. M. M. was a person of undoubted piety, unassuming manners, exemplary conduct, great patience and entire acquiescence in the will of God. For a long time our sister suffered severe bodily affliction; for the last three years she had to spend her nights in a chair; yet there was no sentence of complaint dropped from her lips, she was perfectly resigned to her situation and waited patiently for the hour of her release, and when the summons arrived, which was in the 51st year of her age, she rejoiced in the prospect of eternal glory, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large family to deplore their loss. The next was Mrs. MARY TROOP, in Granville, who after a short and severe affliction, departed this life, in the 70th year of his age, leaving a wife and large family to mourn this painful bereavement.

Mr. T. has long been known and deservedly respected in this community, for his integrity, his piety and his Christian deportment. For a number of years he has been an accredited member of the Wesleyan Church, and his Ministers have invariably found a home in his hospitable house and among his kind and affectionate family. Deep and general are the sympathies extended to the widow and children, and it is to be hoped this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence will work together for good and that

those who are left behind may be led to follow the deceased as he followed Christ, until all arrive safe in the kingdom of God in Heaven.

M. PICKLES, Bridgetown, June 22nd, 1855.

Provincial Wesleyan.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

This Paper is filled, and may be seen from charge at HOLLWAY'S PRESS, and DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT, 24, Strand, London, W. Advertisements and subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

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As we are about placing in the hands of the printer the last of the copy prepared for the present week, we are favoured with a communication enclosing for publication the address and resolutions which we have now the pleasure to append, and we cheerfully withdraw whatever of our own it is necessary to remove, in order that these documents may have a conspicuous place in the columns of the Wesleyan. Methodist being 'Christianity in earnest,' its genius, as the essential spirit of our heavenly religion, is love; the intercourse of its ministers, and of its members, and of each with the other, is that of Christian affection; "See how these brethren love one another," is the exclamation that instinctively springs from the lips of such as are permitted to mark the conduct and conversation of those who are by this happy tie, knit together in the Lord. With the conviction, then, that the sincere attachment which it professes, and having in our hearts the pleasing persuasion that to whom it was offered is indeed worthy, we repeat that it affords us great gratification to give it this prominent place in our columns:—

Address presented by the Members of the N. B. District Committee to their Chairman, the Rev. R. Knight, at their recent Annual Meeting.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The Brethren of the New Brunswick District Committee, now closing their last session under the present organization, with the prospect before them of never meeting together again under the same circumstances as those in which they have so often met, cannot allow their present Meeting to close without offering their devout thankings to Almighty God for the peace and prosperity which have characterized their spiritual connexion with each other in this District as Ministers of Christ.

Not can they look back upon the past history of their connexion with their beloved Chairman, the Rev. Richard Knight, who for eight years has presided with ability over their Annual Meetings, without yielding to the desire to offer to him, as Christian Brethren, a small tribute of their affectionate regard in thus addressing him as Chairman of the New Brunswick District proper, for the last time—assuring him that the assiduous care and attention which he has ever manifested in the discharge of his official duties, and the general character of his intercourse with them from time to time, are permanently engraven upon their memory; while they do feel that it is not a small addition to the kindly feelings which prompt this tribute, that a gradually increasing scale of spiritual and financial prosperity has been vouchsafed to this District during his administration—leaving every department of the work at the present moment in a state of great efficiency.

They beg thus to address you, dear Sir, on the eve of the formation of a new Conference—i. e., of the Eastern Wesleyan Church of British America, assuring you that whatever may be the result of the new arrangement—sanctioning former ties, and forming new connections—our prayers and best wishes for your personal, domestic, and ministerial prosperity will attend you through all your future life; and trusting that the end of it may be very far distant, we take our leave of you with feelings of sincere affection and esteem.

Signed on behalf and by the wish of the Brethren, WILLIAM TEMPLE, Secretary.

Not less gratifying is the office which we perform in becoming the medium of communicating to the Wesleyans of these Provinces the action of the New Brunswick District in the following resolutions extracted from the Minutes, and a request of the Meeting forwarded to us for publication.

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Whereas our venerable and beloved Brother, the Rev. Wm. Temple, has for many years officially and faithfully performed the arduous and important duties of Secretary, of this extensive District; and whereas we are now upon the eve of a change which will alter, or perhaps altogether discontinue that relation, this Meeting cannot contemplate with indifference the services which he has rendered to the Society, and offering their special prayers to Almighty God that every spiritual and domestic blessing may be vouchsafed to him and to his family—that his future ministrations may be abundantly successful—and further it is hereby unanimously resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to the said Rev. Wm. Temple, and are hereby presented unto him.

2. Whereas the Rev. Wm. Temple, has rendered to this District Committee during a long series of years as their Financial Secretary, demand, under the prospective circumstances of the Districts in these Eastern Provinces being shortly to be erected into a Conference, some more than ordinary acknowledgment of their value—Resolved, therefore, That the special acknowledgments of their obligations to him for his tried ability and faithful services, as due to him by the Brethren of the New Brunswick District Committee, in their last Meeting—and hereby the cordial and affectionate thanks of this Meeting are presented to him.

3. Resolved, That the cordial and affectionate thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. Robert Cooney, A. M., for the able and faithful services rendered by him as Secretary of our District Auxiliary Missionary Society.

4. Resolved, That appreciating the valuable services of the Rev. Chas. Churchell, our Journal Secretary, the thanks of this District Committee be presented to him for the readiness and punctuality with which he has performed his duties.

RESOLUTIONS BEARING ON THE WESLEYAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE. Whereas the respective officers of this Institution have laid before the District Committee luminous and satisfactory statements of the character, condition, and progress of both Branches during the past year—it was resolved unanimously:

1. That this District Committee rejoices to know by such competent testimony, that the elder section of this useful and popular establishment maintains throughout the Provinces the reputation it has hitherto enjoyed—that they hail with unfeigned pleasure the successful results of the first year's operations of the Branch for the education of females; and they tender their devout and grateful acknowledgments to

Almighty God for exempting the Institution from that malignant disease which raged with such fury in St. John and its vicinity during the past summer.

2. That the general department of the students reflects the highest credit upon the Officers of the Institution for the discipline they have maintained, and the affectionate vigilance they have exercised—and rejoice to perceive in the religious influence already produced upon the minds of several of the students of both sexes, an evidence that the moral and religious training which forms so prominent a feature in the educational course has not been in vain.

3. That the Brethren hereby express their approval of the manner in which the excellent Officers of the Institution have performed their respective duties; and do hereby assure them of their unabated confidence and esteem. They would more especially allude to the Treasurer, C. E. Allison, Esq., whose indefatigable and gratuitous exertions in this respect have been deeply indebted from its very commencement—also to the learned Principal, the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., who has for the same period presided over the literary and scientific department with great zeal and efficiency, so that his labours under God have afforded instruction to hundreds of the youth of this Colony, and have mainly contributed to procure for the Academy the eminence it now enjoys.

4. That this Meeting rejoices to see that the exertions of the respected Governor and Chaplain, the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D., have been attended with so much success; and pray that during the year upon which he is now entering, he may be enabled to discharge the responsible duties of his important trust with the same efficiency that marked his incumbency during the past year.

5. That the members of this Meeting are also gratified to learn that Miss Adams, the talented Chief Preceptor, has afforded such ample satisfaction in the execution of the duties committed to her care—and doubt not that the Institution will continue to derive signal advantages from the influence of her example, and the extent of her attainments.

6. That this Meeting is highly gratified to find from the Treasurer's Report that the financial state of the establishment is very encouraging, and embrace this opportunity to congratulate the Board of Trustees upon the success which has resulted from the Institution of Scholastic and other ways and means, which they derived and adopted to obtain pecuniary support.

Extracted from the Minutes, W. TEMPLE.

The War.

It is impossible to regard with other feelings of profound satisfaction, the renewed vigor in the field, and the increased resolution in the cabinet of which the most recent accounts from England and the Crimea assure us. Victory, who though she has never deserted the banners of Britain and France, may at times have hovered aloft in bewildering incertitude, has reunited herself to our cause, and crowned with various and valid successes the allied arms. The battles of the 22nd and 23rd of May, have added a new and illustrious page to the military annals of France. In another place we give the remarks of a French officer on these matters, and while here introduce the following brief statement from the columns of the *Watchman*:

"It should be borne in mind that, westward of the ravine which separates the English from the French lines, there is, opposite to the latter, first the Flagstaff Bastion; then, nearer to the sea, the Central Bastion; and still further on, in the same direction, between the Central Bastion and the Quarantine Bay, (which is the boundary of the fortifications of Sebastopol on the west), the Russians had formed the place of arms which was the object of General Pelissier's attack. The importance of this point both to the besiegers and the garrison, is ascribed to the fact that it flanked the French advance towards the Quarantine Battery. Accordingly, it was defended by all the troops that the Governor of Sebastopol could spare from other quarters. The contest on the Tuesday night, desperate as it was, and fearful as the loss on both sides, was not decisive. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch disingenuously intimates that he drove back the French, which is untrue, since they forced and retained half of the works; but he owns that his loss in the first encounter was two thousand five hundred men, a disaster comparable to the slaughter of a division by the enemy in the previous combat, and the amount of their respective forces was left in the occupation of the assailants. The enemy suffered terribly. In these two night attacks more than twelve hundred of our gallant Allies perished, and between five and six thousand Russians. On Thursday morning the French received the congratulations of their British companions in arms, and celebrated with them, as General Pelissier writes, the birthday of our gracious Queen."

On the capture of Kerch by the troops under Lieut. General Sir George Brown, effected with so much celerity and ease, we may dwell with sincere gratification, destined as it obviously is to exert an salutary influence upon the campaign. Recurring to our English contemporaries we find it said:

"The occupation of Kerch and Kaffa must interrupt the maritime communication between Russia and her forts on the Asiatic coast of the Buxine, and at the same time debar her from one line of road—a sort of natural causeway between the Pruth Sea and the Sea of Azov—along which supplies have been sent to her troops. If our armed steamers can pass from the Sea of Azov, through the Strait of Genetchi, into the Pruth Sea, Prince Gortschakoff will only have the road by Perekop left him for communication with the interior of the empire, and this line will be threatened as soon as our Pacha moves from Eupatoria."

"Even already, as the first result of this expedition, the Car has not another Sea. True, it is only the old *Meotus Palus*, but the shallow waters of this gloomy lake, which geographers formerly called the "Dead Sea of Scythia," were almost the last over which his flag could float. At this moment there is on the map of the world only one Sea navigable by a Russian fleet or flotilla; and if the Caspian were not land-locked,—if, as some of the ancient maintained, contrary to the better information of Herodotus, it had opened on the north into the ocean or the White Sea,—there would not be a league of salt water on the globe where the use of our enemy's ships of war could sail securely. A frigate or a privateer still gets out now and then from Petropavlovsk; but if we may credit the late advice from the Pacific, another attempt will ere long be made to destroy that minor Sebastopol which Russia has constructed in Kamtschatka. That we have not unduly exalted the value of Sir George Brown's success, may be gathered from the speculations of a contemporary, who says that "it is no exaggeration to assert that our occupation of Kerch will be felt in the interior of the empire even to Kusan and Nijni Novorod;" and that it will prevent the Russians from feeding a large army in the Crimea."

"The maintenance of a large army in the interior of the Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its supplies and food be to be brought by land across the steppe north of the Salghir. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own sparse population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azov that the Russian magazines were supplied. Even if the Russians have apparently not attained, and the affectionate vigilance they have exercised—and rejoice to perceive in the religious influence already produced upon the minds of several of the students of both sexes, an evidence that the moral and religious training which forms so prominent a feature in the educational course has not been in vain."

"The Allies have now taken hold of the Crimea as three corners.—Omer Pacha on the west, at Eupatoria; Sir George Brown far away on the east, at Kerch; and the bulk of the invaders in the Cheronesos, on the south-west. These positions are so remote from each other that one might become nervous for the safety of either of the two outlying detachments, were it not that General Pelissier according to the last accounts is about to give full employment to the Russians in the field."

While the triumph with which it has pleased the God of Battles so signally to reward the efforts of our energies, most awake in our hearts emotions of gratitude to Him, the feelings of exultation which we might be supposed to naturally indulge on account of successes at once so brilliant and so great must be chastened by reflecting how vast has been the sacrifice of human life attendant on our victories. Kerch may indeed have been a bloodless conquest, but its desired effect is to deprive our enemies within Sebastopol of the means of subsistence, and to force them to terms by the horrible horrors of all sufferings—the pangs of starvation. Eight thousand are estimated to have fallen in those stern encounters whose favorable issue enhanced the rejoicing of the allies, when they met on the morning of the 24th, to celebrate the birthday of our gracious Queen. And starting, we are sure, must be to many the announcement of the present war. Mr. GLADSTONE, in a late speech in the House of Commons, has placed it before the public thus:—

"We have seen, a few days ago, with the deepest interest, some of the fainter traces of the desolation of war, in the forms of those heroic men who received from the hands of their Sovereign at least an acknowledgment of their glorious deeds. We rejoiced to see that many of those noble forms were again erect, and that they had escaped the doom of death and youth. But what shall we say to the thousands of our countrymen who sleep beneath the waters of the Black Sea, and under the rocks of Balaklava? What are we to say to our gallant allies, side by side with whom we have been fighting these battles, and whose losses I believe have been very severe? If we have lost 12,000 or 15,000 English, and twice that number of gallant French, great in proportion must be the number of Turks—perhaps four times as many sleep beneath the turf. I saw in the *Times* the other day—and the statement has every appearance of truth,—of the ravine which separates the English from the French lines, there is, opposite to the latter, first the Flagstaff Bastion; then, nearer to the sea, the Central Bastion; and still further on, in the same direction, between the Central Bastion and the Quarantine Bay, (which is the boundary of the fortifications of Sebastopol on the west), the Russians had formed the place of arms which was the object of General Pelissier's attack. The importance of this point both to the besiegers and the garrison, is ascribed to the fact that it flanked the French advance towards the Quarantine Battery. Accordingly, it was defended by all the troops that the Governor of Sebastopol could spare from other quarters. The contest on the Tuesday night, desperate as it was, and fearful as the loss on both sides, was not decisive. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch disingenuously intimates that he drove back the French, which is untrue, since they forced and retained half of the works; but he owns that his loss in the first encounter was two thousand five hundred men, a disaster comparable to the slaughter of a division by the enemy in the previous combat, and the amount of their respective forces was left in the occupation of the assailants. The enemy suffered terribly. In these two night attacks more than twelve hundred of our gallant Allies perished, and between five and six thousand Russians. On Thursday morning the French received the congratulations of their British companions in arms, and celebrated with them, as General Pelissier writes, the birthday of our gracious Queen."

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THE KING AND THE JESUITS OF SARDINIA.

The suppression of the convents in Sardinia is a point of such importance in European history that it cannot be passed over in silence. In Sardinia, as elsewhere, the injurious effect of trying up so much land and property in mortmain, and of encouraging the indolence and idleness of many thousands of persons, might be much more properly employed, both for their own and the public advantage, had been severely felt. The great bulk of the Piedmontese people have long desired the suppression of these ecclesiastical foundations; but the interest of high clergy, and of some among the higher families, in conjunction with the personal possessions of the Sovereign, has been sufficient to avert their downfall for a time. At length the moment came when the Ministry felt that they would be supported by the Majority in the Chambers upon this important point, and that it was necessary to act. They introduced a measure which gave general satisfaction of doors, as well as within the Chambers of the Legislature, to all save those who were interested in the perpetuation of ecclesiastical despotism. Both by open opposition and secret intrigue, the leading members of the Roman hierarchy endeavoured to avert the blow. They offered, if the convents were spared, to contribute from their own resources a large sum towards the exigencies of the State—following in this respect the steps of their French predecessors when it became evident that the Assembly was in earnest. The offer was refused, and when all the resources of Parliamentary and popular intrigue were exhausted, their last remaining hope lay in the Sovereign. Could he—had he been educated by the Jesuits—be brought to look at this measure as an act of spoliation devised by impious heads, and to be executed by sacrilegious hands, the convents might still be preserved.

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on the east—on the west a pretty green slope rises so as to impede the distant view;—on the north is the handsome residence of W. Fawcett, Esq.—and on the south, the neat and comfortable building and valuable property of Mr. James George, the two individuals who have been most instrumental in erecting the building, which is handsomely finished in a plain and neat style. It reminded us of a pillar of mercy established in the valley of peace, where the Lord hath commanded his blessing to rest."

We saw the father and the mother walk up the aisle, their heads tinged with the honors of age, and the sons and daughters followed them, and all knelt together on entering, and the lesson sunk deep in our hearts, as if the finger of God had written it there—and we could not but reflect how wise it is for those who would leave a blessing to their posterity, to choose the service of God as a foundation on which to rest their hopes. How many prayers—how many sympathies—how many deep heavings of the heart—were the hall hallowed spot—how much of hope, how much of faith is connected with it. The diacon will look upon it as a place where he hopes the Lord will bless the teachings of his word to himself and children, and the children, and children's children may look upon it as consecrated to them by the blessings they have received in answer to the prayers and tears of those who dedicated their means and poured out their hearts to God for them in prayer.

The beautiful sunshine of the day was broken by occasional clouds and showers that made the grass look more fresh and green, and we felt that we could see in the smiling sun a smiling Providence, that would send blessings on the humble effort put forth as refreshing as the showers to the grass. TRAVELLER.

Sackville, June 18, 1855.

Rev. John Ryerson's Tour through Hudson's Bay Territory.

Consequent upon the incorporation of the Wesleyan Missions of the British Conference in Hudson's Bay Territory with the Conference of Canada was the appointment of a deputation to a tour of exploration through this interesting Territory. The Rev. John Ryerson, Wesleyan Co-Delegate to the Canada Conference, offered himself for this service; and in June of last year he set out on his journey, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Huribut, Robert Brooking, and Allan Salt, an ordained native Missionary, and their families." During his progress through the Territory he penned a series of letters to the President of the Canada Conference, in which he relates the events of his tour. These first appeared in the columns of the *Christian Guardian*, but it has justly been thought advisable to give them a more permanent form, and we have now before us a handsome duodecimo volume of 220 pages, consisting of these letters, together with some added information by the author, and a very interesting introduction by the Rev. J. Scott of Canada West. From the introduction may be derived the best appreciation of the work—it says, after some preliminary references to the deputation, "This elegant and useful volume is among the first fruits of his important mission, and is published very opportunely. It is written with perspicuity, ability, and force; the topics are very numerous, well selected, and the statements original and authentic; its descriptions of novel scenery, nature and correct subjects of social, production, agriculture, extent of country, and of the establishments, trade, trade, government of the Hudson's Bay Company, well and instructively brought out. The arrangements of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Territory, conducted much to Mr. Ryerson's comfort, and facilities for observation—There is much for the tourist, the merchant, and the Christian. The chief value of the author's work is derived from the intelligence it communicates of the number, habits and wants of the population of the distant and unique region; the state of mind, body, morals, and religion there; the readiness of the people to receive religious and secular instruction; the immensity of the mental and moral field for cultivation; the condition of the Wesleyan and other missions; and the numerous inviting openings for the Gospel. For these reasons and for reasons of economy, this reliable volume will be a valuable directory for the managers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society and others for many years."

"As the first volume published at the Book Room by the Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada; and so beautiful in its typography and illustrations, it must gratify the managers, and further that the author is an influential official member of the Canada Conference. Still more, this volume exceedingly gratifies us as it is a production of Wesleyan unity in Canada and Hudson's Bay; and as such it is commended to the Ministry and Laity of the Wesleyan family in Canada, and to the patrons of Christian Missions in British North America, the United States and Great Britain."

Hudson's Bay, or a Missionary Tour in the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, by the Rev. John Ryerson, Co-Delegate, and Deputation to the Wesleyan Missions in Hudson's Bay, by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Huribut, Robert Brooking, and Allan Salt, an ordained native Missionary, and their families. King's Street: for the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 1855.

THE KING AND THE JESUITS OF SARDINIA.

The suppression of the convents in Sardinia is a point of such importance in European history that it cannot be passed over in silence. In Sardinia, as elsewhere, the injurious effect of trying up so much land and property in mortmain, and of encouraging the indolence and idleness of many thousands of persons, might be much more properly employed, both for their own and the public advantage, had been severely felt. The great bulk of the Piedmontese people have long desired the suppression of these ecclesiastical foundations; but the interest of high clergy, and of some among the higher families, in conjunction with the personal possessions of the Sovereign, has been sufficient to avert their downfall for a time. At length the moment came when the Ministry felt that they would be supported by the Majority in the Chambers upon this important point, and that it was necessary to act. They introduced a measure which gave general satisfaction of doors, as well as within the Chambers of the Legislature, to all save those who were interested in the perpetuation of ecclesiastical despotism. Both by open opposition and secret intrigue, the leading members of the Roman hierarchy endeavoured to avert the blow. They offered, if the convents were spared, to contribute from their own resources a large sum towards the exigencies of the State—following in this respect the steps of their French predecessors when it became evident that the Assembly was in earnest. The offer was refused, and when all the resources of Parliamentary and popular intrigue were exhausted, their last remaining hope lay in the Sovereign. Could he—had he been educated by the Jesuits—be brought to look at this measure as an act of spoliation devised by impious heads, and to be executed by sacrilegious hands, the convents might still be preserved.

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