

The Provincial Wesleyan.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

Correspondence.

Visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to the Institutions at Sackville.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 5.
MR. EDITOR.—The Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison has been favoured with a visit of the Hon. H. T. Mannors Sutton, Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, which has resulted largely in the gratification of the friends of the Institution; and, if I may be permitted to venture so far, I think scarcely less so to that of His Excellency himself.

There was necessarily but short notice of His Excellency's intention; but measures were promptly adopted to give him a cordial welcome. The principal buildings were crowded with various corps, among which the flag that has long braved the battle and the breeze—the Ensign of Britain—flowed nobly prominent.

In the fine Hall of the Institution, which was sparingly but chastely ornamented, the reception of His Excellency took place; and on the platform we observed the Officers of the Academy—the Hon. E. B. Chandler, L. C.; A. Smith, E. C.—Blair Botsford, Esq., Sheriff of the County—Rev. W. Temple, Secretary of the Board of Managers, &c., &c. The body of the Hall was occupied by the Students, to the number of upwards of one hundred each of young ladies and young gentlemen. In the gallery there were but few persons, in consequence of the limited notice of His Excellency's intention.

The much respected father, C. J. Allison, Esq., to the regret of all, was prevented by ill health from being present.

On the entrance of His Excellency, Dr. Evans the esteemed Governor and Chaplain, read the following address:—

respectively were presented to His Excellency by the Principal and Dr. Evans. On the part of the Hon. H. T. Mannors Sutton, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Evans and the Principal to the other establishment, was greeted with hearty cheers by the Students; who, by his request, enjoyed an immunity from scholastic toils for the remainder of the day.

Among the Institutions of the day, which indicate necessary and promising progress, that of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, stands forward with noble aspect. Its appliances for furnishing a good literary, scientific, and commercial education, based on religious principles—not sectarian, but scriptural, have been tested sufficiently long, well to earn, and securely to enjoy, public confidence; and those who appreciate such a training as will best effect material and moral development—such a training as is contemplated by the Board of Managers—and especially the Wesleyan Connection in these Provinces, have cause of thankfulness to a gracious Superintendent which has secured for their Institution the talent, the piety, the industry, and the more peculiarly suited qualifications for such positions as are well occupied respectively by the Principal, and Chaplain and Governor. F. N. M.

Address to Rev. J. F. Bent.

LUNenburg, Sept. 27th, 1855.
MR. EDITOR.—Although first want of time and subsequently a mistake in the mode of transmission had well nigh deprived my Hopewell friends of the gratification of their generous designs through the accompanying address; which was intended to be presented before I left or immediately forwarded; but which has only now come to hand. I can scarcely feel it without some acknowledgement on my part. And accordingly as I have not a more eligible method of replying, and the names are too numerous to print—the address, with a small part of the name is transcribed, which, with the reply, I forward; and which documents together, by inserting in the "Provincial Wesleyan."

You will oblige,
Yours truly, &c.,
J. F. BENT.

ADDRESS.

RESPECTED SIR,—We, the undersigned, members of the Wesleyan Church, and other attendants upon your ministry in this Circuit—cannot permit the present opportunity to pass away, without giving some expression to our feelings on the eve of your departure from amongst us to a somewhat distant scene of labour.

Having been only recently apprised of your immediate removal in accordance with the decision of the late Conference, we fear that our limited time may not have permitted us to present you with a testimonial sufficiently indicative of our high appreciation of your services of the last few years during which you have laboured so much assiduously and zeal to promote our best interests as a Church and as a people. Well knowing that the imperfect arrangements of our Circuit (yet in its infant state) materially added to your ministerial labours, we desire to express our grateful acknowledgments, for the unremitting and successful efforts you have made to place the financial affairs and business arrangements of this Circuit in a form consistent with the enlightened spirit of Wesleyan Methodism, thereby securing to us not only a healthier monetary condition, but also very much facilitating the duties of your successor in this particular.

While we are humble witnesses to the faithfulness with which you have discharged your ministerial labours amongst us,—we pray the Great Head of the Church to continue, still more abundantly to bless your efforts in the ministry—and that you may still be the honoured instrument in bringing many to Christ.

We beg to tender our best wishes for the future welfare of Mrs. Bent and family, and that you and they may long be spared for future usefulness in our earnest prayer.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed)—amongst many others—by the following persons, viz:—

- John Smith, J. C. P.
- John Matthews.
- John C. Smith, Circuit Justice.
- Steward.
- Wm. Crozier, Trustee.
- James Bennett, Trustee.
- Wm. Stewart, Trustee.
- Eliza Bennett, Trustee.
- Michael Keivor.
- Oliver Kinne, Steward.
- James Smith.
- Owen Anderson.
- Ebenezer Wilbur, Trustee.
- John Alcorn, Steward.
- Wm. Crozier, Trustee.
- Wm. Chapman, Esq.
- Aber McClellan, M.P.P.
- William Hallett.
- Hugh Smith.
- Harmay Newcomb.
- John H. D. J.
- W. A. Brewster.
- Andrew Alcorn.
- John Bennett, Trustee.
- Samuel Smith, Steward.
- Robert Milburn, Trustee.
- Eliza Bennett, Trustee.
- Steward, &c.
- John Hawkes, Trustee.
- David Strong, Trustee.
- Elias Peck.
- Wm. W. Beaumont.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS.—Allow me on receiving your very respectful and affectionate address to remark, that I did not contemplate any such definite expression of regard on leaving the Circuit, which has been the scene of my very poor labours for some two years. I may, however, be the less surprised, as it is only a continuation of the kindness shown me since the first day I came among you. The abundant scope for the exercise of all a Minister's energies on such a station will be disputed by none; and those special Circuit improvements to which you refer, could not but add to the otherwise almost sufficient toil and care connected with ordinary duty; but any success in mine in those matters is to be attributed to the promptitude and favour with which my applications were met. The comparatively infant state of your Circuit, and I may add the want of organization (practically speaking) are not altogether peculiar to your District. I fear, however, there is one feature in your address a little misleading in its tendency—mean the state of progress to which these financial and relative improvements have been brought.

Had my stay among you been extended to another year, I hoped to have seen several of these improvements considerably more advanced; but so far from any regret on my part at my release from them on this account, I am gratified, as these affairs in falling into the hands of my successor will, I presume, be much better managed than I should have found possible. I earnestly desire that he may in this and in the great end of saving souls be very successful among you.

You must allow me to transfer your commendatory allusions to the faithful discharge of ministerial duty from the execution to the motive, by which indeed I acknowledge, and can humbly appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, I have been actuated.

The comparative estimate of my past feeble endeavours, and your heartily expressed prayer that the Great Head of the Church to continue to bless my efforts in the ministry, and that I may be the honoured instrument in bringing many to Christ, afford me great encouragement; and if I shall, by Divine assistance, be my highest ambition in future, to advance the relative and spiritual interests of the great cause of which I feel myself so unworthy.

In conclusion, I sincerely and gratefully acknowledge your best wishes and earnest prayer for the future welfare of Mrs. Bent and family, and that we may all be spared for future usefulness.

Sincerely praying that in connection with your very appointed ministry you may enjoy great spiritual prosperity the present year, and continuation thereof for many years to come, and that God may abundantly bless you and your families.

I remain, Gentlemen and Friends, Respectfully and affectionately yours,
J. F. BENT.

Lunenburg, Sept. 27th, 1855.

Prohibitory Law.

SACKVILLE, N. B., TEMPERANCE HALL, Thursday Evening, Sept. 27, 1855.

In accordance with notice given, a meeting was held this evening for the purpose of organizing a Society to aid in carrying out the Prohibitory Liquor Law, coming into operation in this Province on the first of January next.

Meeting opened by singing, and prayer by the Rev. William Temple.

Rev. Dr. Evans called to the chair, who in appropriate and interesting remarks, made known the object of the meeting.

J. C. Everett appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Moved by Rev. Wm. Temple and seconded by Rev. James Taylor:—

Resolved.—That this meeting regard with lively satisfaction, the Act of the Legislature, prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic of intoxicating liquors, as a legal measure, absolutely necessary to put an end to intemperance, and to the wretchedness, pauperism, and crime by which it ever accompanies.

2nd. Moved by Rev. T. B. Smith, and seconded by Rev. G. J. McDonald:—

Resolved.—That this meeting, alive to the importance of a faithful enforcement of such law, (not only with a view to carry out its benevolent objects) but to prevent its repeal, which is already speculated upon by its enemies—and firmly impressed that it being promptly and fearlessly upheld and maintained, depend, in a great measure, upon the united and firm determination of the friends of Temperance in the Province at large.

Therefore Resolved.—That at this crisis the friends of Temperance are called to renewed and increased exertions to exterminate the traffic in intoxicating liquors:—

And further Resolved.—That it is desirable that a Society be formed in this Parish, to be called the Sackville Prohibitory Law League.

On motion of Chris. Milner, Esq., seconded by Rev. Humphrey Peckard, the following Constitution was unanimously adopted:—

NAME.—That this Society shall be known as the Sackville Prohibitory Law League.

ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP.—That the Members of such League be rate payers and other friends of temperance residing in Sackville.

PURPOSE.—We pledge ourselves to aid fearlessly and honestly in carrying out the Act of the Legislature passed to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors.

OFFICERS.—That the Officers of this League be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Committee, seven of whom are to be elected by the League; also Vice Presidents, additional Committee men, and Vigilant Committee, to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

That at any subsequent local meeting held in the Parish, a Vice President may be appointed, if fifty persons join the League at such meeting; and a Business Committee man for every twenty-five persons who in like manner join the League.

That the Business Committee be composed of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with the seven persons appointed at this meeting, and Committee men to be appointed hereafter at local meetings of the League, and that five compose a quorum, of whom the President, Secretary or Treasurer shall be one.

That the duty of the President is to preside at all public and other meetings of the League, and in absence of the Vice Presidents to preside. The Secretary to record the proceedings of the League and carry on any correspondence required by the Business Committee. The Treasurer to receive the contributions to the League and disburse same as directed by a quorum of the Business Committee.

The duties of the Business Committee shall be to appoint a Vigilant Committee, consisting of one or more persons in each school district in the Parish, arrange all public meetings, and perform all duties necessary to sustain the Vigilant Committee in the performance of their duties, and all other persons in procuring a strict enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, to hold meetings on the first Monday of each month, or oftener if the President or any three of the Committee think it advisable, and generally to give all aid and assistance in their power to carry out the objects of the League.

The duties of the Vigilant Committee shall be to prosecute for all violations of the Act to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors, make monthly reports of their proceedings to the Business Committee, and in case of any appeal to take such further action as directed by the Business Committee.

That the friends of this League be made up from Collections to be taken at its public meetings, and a reserve fund of £200 to be secured by subscription in shares of One Pound each, to be called in ratably, when and as the Business Committee may require the same, such funds to be applied in defraying the ordinary expenses of the League, and in supplying funds to the members of the Vigilant Committee (the executive officers of the League), to enable them to enforce the law without suffering loss to themselves.

On motion for names of those wishing to join the league being taken, eighty persons (and those of the most respectable and influential of the place) united in organizing, and selected the following Officers for the ensuing year:

CHRISTOPHER MILNER, Esq. President.
MR. J. C. EVERETT, Secretary.
WALTER DIXON, Esq. Treasurer.
CHRIS. BOULETTHOUSE, Esq. Vice President.
JAS. J. EVANS, Esq. Vice President.
HUGH GALLAGHER, Esq. Vice President.
WALTER BOULETTHOUSE, Esq. Vice President.
J. L. BLACK, Esq. Vice President.
JOHN FORD, Esq. Vice President.
ALDER TRUMAN, Esq. Vice President.

Subscription list opened and shares taken on the spot amount of £115, and not the least doubt is entertained that the full amount of £200 will be raised in a few days.

On motion, Resolved.—That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to Temperance Visitor, Provincial Wesleyan, and Christian Visitor, for publication.

Benediction by Dr. Evans.

J. C. EVERETT, Secretary.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

Deputation to America from the Irish Conference.

The New York Christian Advocate and Journal of Sept. 27th, announces the arrival of the Reverend Robinson Scott, the deputation to visit America for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies and securing the subscriptions of Wesleyans on this continent, in behalf of a fund which has been determined to raise, to aid in the invigoration and extension of the agencies of Methodism in Ireland. He is accompanied by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, himself an Irishman, and whom, at the urgent solicitation of the Irish Conference, the Missionary Committee have generously released for a few months from his important duties as a General Secretary, that he might give the effective aid of his high abilities to the attainment of the objects which the Irish Conference have in view. The Rev. Robinson Scott holds a high rank in the Irish Ministry, and the Rev. William Arthur has a reputation for eloquence and ability familiar to every Methodist. The cause in which they are now engaged is one which must commend itself not only to Irishmen and Methodists, but to Protestant Christians of every name. We take the following from a letter which the Rev. Mr. Scott addressed to the editor of the Christian Advocate explanatory of the circumstances under which they have been deputed to visit America:—

For a long series of years Irish Methodism has suffered a steady drain of its best and most respectable families through emigration. In many districts of the country, where a few Protestants resided among a dense population of Romanists, the remnants have been so numerous that in some instances no families remain to receive the preacher, and consequently no services have been given up; in other districts, however, and consequently classes are scattered; many of the families from among whose rising members we had reason to hope for our best agents, removed just as the young people began to be active, and their services to the Church have been rendered in other scenes. This state of things continuing from year to year, naturally tended to produce a feeling of the greatest concern in the minds of our friends as to the future history of our Connection in that country.

At the same time, as no schools existed in the country where our youth could be trained without being under influences adverse to their Methodist principles, we were constantly exposed to see the most hopeful of them giving their talents to those under whom they had been educated, and too often turning them against us. In the midst of this state of things the distresses of the famine fell upon all classes, and the number of merciful Providence has brought a number of restless, political, social, and religious, which inspire all the friends of Ireland with confidence that a change in the tide of her affairs has come, and that better days are opening before her.

The Methodists of Ireland rejoice to see other Churches in this country awake to the importance of the crisis, supported by noble friends from different quarters, and actively spreading Protestant agencies through many parts of the country. But they would feel it a double shame to them to be behind in these efforts; for when they first began their labours these Churches were asleep, and in many of the districts which they now occupy the first mission agency in Ireland was an educational institution, where those of our boys who seek a superior education may get it; as to ministers' sons, on terms within their fathers' reach; as to laymen, on the ordinary terms; but as to all, combined with Methodist doctrine and usage. Your people in this country, for their own happier circumstances in this respect, can form but a faint idea of the importance of such a step, in a country where no classical schools, no universities, and no other establishments exist. And none but what are under some denominational bias. But let them understand that this is only a means to an end; the end is the increase of Methodist agency; and for that this institution will exist.

Schools for the poor are equally necessary with schools for the more influential, and another part of the objects now contemplated lies in increasing them. More Methodist schools are now and more Methodist schools is the great end; and a part of the means is—provide a permanent educational institution, and release, by building parsonages, the large sum annually paid for the rent of minister's houses, that it may go to support labourers on now neglected fields. Had funds been available many excellent men might have been called into activity who have this object in view, and to our Churches.

The extent to which teachers, Bible readers, and other agents ought to be increased can hardly be computed. It admits, however, of no doubt, that every village in Ireland ought to have the opportunity of at least a weekly visit from a preacher. To do this would require far more than double our present agency.

To set the plan for an increase of agency fairly on foot, our friends in Ireland felt that to raise at once a great fund was necessary. There were few, and far from rich; the majority of them very poor. But though they believed that in America their case would excite much sympathy, they strongly felt that before appealing to others they must do what lay in their own power. To the British Conference they could not look for more help, as it grants annually a large sum both from its mission and its home funds to sustain the work in Ireland. The steady continuation of this was that could be expected, but it remained to be seen what Ireland could do for herself, and what the might hope from America. It was resolved that, till five thousand pounds sterling were raised by our Irish friends alone, no help should be asked elsewhere. Considering their weaknesses in numbers and means, some thought that this resolution would protect you in America from ever hearing of us. But a meeting was called in Belfast. The whole of the Conference and a large number of friends breakfasted in a spacious public hall. The president of the British Conference and an influential deputation is entertained but that the full amount of £200 will be raised in a few days.

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The Methodists of Ireland rejoice to see other Churches in this country awake to the importance of the crisis, supported by noble friends from different quarters, and actively spreading Protestant agencies through many parts of the country. But they would feel it a double shame to them to be behind in these efforts; for when they first began their labours these Churches were asleep, and in many of the districts which they now occupy the first mission agency in Ireland was an educational institution, where those of our boys who seek a superior education may get it; as to ministers' sons, on terms within their fathers' reach; as to laymen, on the ordinary terms; but as to all, combined with Methodist doctrine and usage. Your people in this country, for their own happier circumstances in this respect, can form but a faint idea of the importance of such a step, in a country where no classical schools, no universities, and no other establishments exist. And none but what are under some denominational bias. But let them understand that this is only a means to an end; the end is the increase of Methodist agency; and for that this institution will exist.

Schools for the poor are equally necessary with schools for the more influential, and another part of the objects now contemplated lies in increasing them. More Methodist schools are now and more Methodist schools is the great end; and a part of the means is—provide a permanent educational institution, and release, by building parsonages, the large sum annually paid for the rent of minister's houses, that it may go to support labourers on now neglected fields. Had funds been available many excellent men might have been called into activity who have this object in view, and to our Churches.

The extent to which teachers, Bible readers, and other agents ought to be increased can hardly be computed. It admits, however, of no doubt, that every village in Ireland ought to have the opportunity of at least a weekly visit from a preacher. To do this would require far more than double our present agency.

To set the plan for an increase of agency fairly on foot, our friends in Ireland felt that to raise at once a great fund was necessary. There were few, and far from rich; the majority of them very poor. But though they believed that in America their case would excite much sympathy, they strongly felt that before appealing to others they must do what lay in their own power. To the British Conference they could not look for more help, as it grants annually a large sum both from its mission and its home funds to sustain the work in Ireland. The steady continuation of this was that could be expected, but it remained to be seen what Ireland could do for herself, and what the might hope from America. It was resolved that, till five thousand pounds sterling were raised by our Irish friends alone, no help should be asked elsewhere. Considering their weaknesses in numbers and means, some thought that this resolution would protect you in America from ever hearing of us. But a meeting was called in Belfast. The whole of the Conference and a large number of friends breakfasted in a spacious public hall. The president of the British Conference and an influential deputation is entertained but that the full amount of £200 will be raised in a few days.

On motion, Resolved.—That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to Temperance Visitor, Provincial Wesleyan, and Christian Visitor, for publication.

Benediction by Dr. Evans.

J. C. EVERETT, Secretary.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

Deputation to America from the Irish Conference.

The New York Christian Advocate and Journal of Sept. 27th, announces the arrival of the Reverend Robinson Scott, the deputation to visit America for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies and securing the subscriptions of Wesleyans on this continent, in behalf of a fund which has been determined to raise, to aid in the invigoration and extension of the agencies of Methodism in Ireland. He is accompanied by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, himself an Irishman, and whom, at the urgent solicitation of the Irish Conference, the Missionary Committee have generously released for a few months from his important duties as a General Secretary, that he might give the effective aid of his high abilities to the attainment of the objects which the Irish Conference have in view. The Rev. Robinson Scott holds a high rank in the Irish Ministry, and the Rev. William Arthur has a reputation for eloquence and ability familiar to every Methodist. The cause in which they are now engaged is one which must commend itself not only to Irishmen and Methodists, but to Protestant Christians of every name. We take the following from a letter which the Rev. Mr. Scott addressed to the editor of the Christian Advocate explanatory of the circumstances under which they have been deputed to visit America:—

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The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company

Poetry.

From the British Colonies.

Light and Shadow.

The gathered bells pealed out notes of victory and pride,
And light of every hue and form streamed forth
A glorious day.

The Union Jack and tri-color their conquering
banners spread,
All told of England's triumph hour—I thought
of England's dead.

Of all her flower of chivalry, the noble and the
brave,
Who far away from home and hearth beyond the
Euxine wave
Lied cold, and pale, and silent where the pealing
trumpets roll
Above the mined bastion of red Sebastopol.

From the old heavy chief who dropped on that
disastrous day
When the grape-shot of the Malakoff held out
Its iron arms—
To the little drummer boy who sleeps on the
soldier's bed-stained pier,
Death is the mightiest warrior still—his trophies
all are here.

Life hath the banner and the light, the trumpet
and the gun,
The music of the pealing bells, to speak of vic-
tory won,
But far away by trench and camp, unstrid by
clarion's breath,
A pale and silent host are found, and these be-
long to Death.

And thus while life and joy abound, he hangs
his trophies up
In the sad homes where stricken hearts drink
corn's bitter cup.
Oh! what avails the glory won that those
treasures lie
On Alma's hills, at Inkermann, beneath Scotia's
sky.

Buried beneath the bastion heights, by parapet
and wall,
Whose crucifix ashes dyed in blood, hold hero
forms in thrall
To England's thousand breaking hearts this triumph
pageant gleams.

A mockery like the spectral light that from the
grave-yard gleams
And here where the lineal sons of Britain's
warrior race
Would fain with jubilee and joy her blood-
bought conquests trace
Here too are tears and lovely hearts, for those
the good and brave,
Who once shared life and love with us, low in
a Russian grave.

The hero sons we call our own are with the silent
line there
He of the frank and kindly heart, the brave to
do and dare,
So joyous in the festive hour, the true and loyal
friend,
Alas! that worth like his brought such
untimely end.

We have our grass grown greener at home,
where sleep our cherished dead,
But far away on alien soil his gallant soul
is laid.

With his brave countryman—Acaadia's
hero twin,
Mid broken spears and shot torn turf are sleeping
with the slain.

Ye may peal out ye victor bells, and even sor-
row's
voice
Must in the triumph of the right take courage
and rejoice,
But 'mid the conquering shouts of joy deep
burning tears are shed
For England's silent multitude—her martyred
soldier dead.

Sept. 22. * * *

Miscellaneous.

Sir George Brown on the War.

A public dinner was given on Tuesday the 11th Sept. at Eglon to General Sir George Brown. Just as the people were gathered in the High-street, in expectation of seeing Sir George enter the town, and with a view of giving him a hearty welcome, and a view of the fall of Sebastopol, and the greatest excitement at one pre-
valled. The bells of the churches instantly rang a merry peal, the fountain in the square was set a playing, banners were got out on all the public buildings, and Eglon had indeed a gala day.

Thronged to the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Richmond, Sir George Brown, His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and many other distinguished persons, among whom were several wounded officers from the Crimea. Major Cumming Bruce, M. P., and the Earl of March discharged the duties of croupiers.

Sir George Brown, in replying to the toast of his health, made the following allusions to the war—The East—speaking of the army he said—Generalissimo, I can truly say that the consistency and endurance have been and are above all praise, indeed, to be equalled by their conduct before the enemy, for British troops have never behaved better than they have in our own country.

I hope the news we have heard this evening will prove of great importance, and that we shall be able to do something decisive, for hitherto we have been fighting with one arm tied. We have not been able to move the army, because we depended upon our ships for every ounce of provisions and every morsel of forage and every trace of hay we consumed. It was impossible to move the army to pass the Tchernaya and march upon the Russians without leaving at least 90,000 men upon the plateau to sustain our position there. We could not leave it to go out and attack them; they would not only get our guns, but they would have obtained possession of a point on which we never could have regained from them. They would have established themselves on the high ground in the way they previously established themselves upon the low ground, and the consequence would have been instead of besieging them, instead of besieging them, possession of the south side of the harbour, which, in fact, is all the town, and our troops would be able with a smaller force to maintain the road to Mackenzie's Farm. They would cross the Tchernaya, and we shall be obliged to fight our own campaign upon ground through the town. I say that till now we have been tried by the leg. The Russian army must be remembered, has frequently been superior in numbers to ours. Mind you, regard to their army as not being acting in force, or as any other state to be doing anything or civil institutions mainly, egad they have been paying no attention to anything but their army. Russia is the most gigantic military power ever seen upon

Never at Rest.

If we boast that Englishmen know how to labour, we fear that we cannot say that they know how to rest. This is a great defect in their national character. An Englishman is perhaps, the most judicious and weary life in the world, while from the superior greatness of his privileges it becomes to him an elastic and happy. His rest is often turned into weariness, and his recreation is usually labour in disguise.

Observe a group of Neapolitans around their dish of macaroni, or a company of Frenchmen fraternizing over *cafe sucre*, and you will see contentment, repose, tranquility. Follow an Englishman let loose from his day labour, and see how he looks through dry places, seeking rest and finding none; finding nothing but fatigue, for it is rest that he requires, and it is excitement that he seeks. Stand by the evening throng on the Spanish alameda, and hear from all the citizens of Spain how to enjoy a walk. To an Englishman a walk is no enjoyment, unless there be a terminus at the further end, a game, a play, a spectacle. It is not enough that his friends are at his side, and each step is a progress towards health.

Here a Turk, who has earned his scanty subsistence, and on his mat, with his mosque and his "pipe of repose," he is soon immersed in all the delights of an undisturbed security. But in trying to attain the Turkish life, we have heard of a rather fast young Englishman who got through twenty-five cigars in a single evening. And many of our readers must have seen a German family enjoying an excursion on the Rhine. They did enjoy it. Young and old seemed happy, cheerful, social, amiable, lived in the surrounding scenery, and letting in all the joys of the world, which earth and air were teeming. But also for John Bull, with all his subjects and satellites! Grudging the bill he paid at the hotel—grumbling at the steamboat dinner—regretting that they did not take another tour—hoping that they will soon come to something better—retiring his wife for bringing so much baggage—and scolding his servant for forgetting the guns and fishing-tackle—he "recks himself in vain," and till he adopt a new system, it is evident that he may travel to

Men and Morals in Russia.

The glorious intelligence which has come from the Crimea during the week has necessarily concentrated attention on the state of things in the interior of Russia, and especially on the moral and political condition of the empire. It is not only the state of things in the Crimea, but the state of things in the interior of Russia, which has been the subject of the most interesting subject. The Manchester journalist has recently had an opportunity of conversing with an Englishman, who for more than twenty years has been in the management of the spinning department in cotton in the factory in St. Petersburg. He has only left the Russian capital during the last few weeks, and the insight which he gives into the condition of the people of that country at the present moment ought to induce the Allied Powers to follow up the success which they have just achieved, with the view of "crumpling" up the most odious despotism in Europe.

The social condition of the Russian Empire, as revealed by this authority, although not so much immediately open to the influence of cotton, is a melancholy record of the enslaved and debased habits of the people, and it proves that all hopes of ameliorating this state of things cannot be looked for while the Czars pursue the policy which they have done for so many generations. The hands employed in the cotton factories for the most part "free serfs,"—men who pay a considerable portion of their earnings to their owners, and who live on the remainder more like cattle than human beings. These "free serfs" are liable to be called upon at any moment by the Government, and the drain of men caused by the war has subjected the manufacturers to every conceivable inconvenience. "In this way," says the returned Englishman, "the supply of mill hands has of late been short of the demand; and though some relief has been obtained by working shorter hours, and by the stoppage of some small manufacturers, the evil is increasing, and may ere long almost extinguish the cotton manufacture in Russia, at least for the remainder of the war." But in point of fact the same result has been seen in every other branch of trade and production; the nobles are impoverished and discontented; the serfs are hard-worked and helpless; and the very framework of Society appears to be on the point of collapsing. The mighty fraud, which has been perpetrated in the name of the Emperor, and the extinction of nationalities, this brought to the very verge of dissolution in the second year of the war. The time is favourable for imposing fetters on the few which will bind him to keep the peace for many years to come, and the slight reflection will demonstrate that while the Western Powers have suffered comparatively little injury by the war—while the army and France have gone on with little or no interruption—Russia, at the present time, is in the agonies of despair, and cannot even provide the material of war for her armies. However painful it may be to contemplate human suffering as it now exists in the dominions of the Northern Autocrat, yet it is pleasant to reflect that his insatiable ambition has brought down upon him this retributive justice, and human rights are vindicated by the perils of his position. If barbarity is weakness, civilization is certainly power, and Russia, notwithstanding her enormous territory and her sixty millions of inhabitants, is the weakest as well as the worst-governed country in Europe.

The inner life of the "free serfs" who labour in the cotton factories of Russia will be brought out in the article which we have quoted. We knew previously that the Russian serfs as a body were degraded and wretched, but our belief previously was, that the labourers in these establishments stood higher, morally and physically, than the great majority of the same class. It is not so. The brighting influences of slavery and degradation cloud all within their eyes in a single evening. And many of our readers must have seen a German family enjoying an excursion on the Rhine. They did enjoy it. Young and old seemed happy, cheerful, social, amiable, lived in the surrounding scenery, and letting in all the joys of the world, which earth and air were teeming. But also for John Bull, with all his subjects and satellites! Grudging the bill he paid at the hotel—grumbling at the steamboat dinner—regretting that they did not take another tour—hoping that they will soon come to something better—retiring his wife for bringing so much baggage—and scolding his servant for forgetting the guns and fishing-tackle—he "recks himself in vain," and till he adopt a new system, it is evident that he may travel to

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Prepared by J. H. WELLS, 11, South Street, New York.

1855. FALL SUPPLY. 1855.

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