





Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

the godly rejoicing on the right hand, and the different sentences pronounced, what a different life would then afterwards lead!

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The functions of the Press are not fully discharged when it has recorded the prominent events of the day. Periodicals, especially a professedly religious character, ought to discriminate among these events, and not to fall either in commending what is excellent, or reproving what is evil.

The subject of Public Amusements is one of general interest to Society, and has, at the present time, a particular claim upon our attention. We consider it a popular evil that Balls, Theatricals, and Circus Performances, should at any time have a foothold in our community.

There is a fondness in the human mind for amusement, and this appears to be sometimes confounded with the necessity of recreation, which results from the nature of our constitution. But there is a wide difference between them.

The positive evil of such entertainments may be presented in a variety of aspects. Economy is violated. Without receiving a suitable remuneration, nay, without a compensation at all, expenses are lavished.

And to what purpose is this expense applied? To maintain in comfort those whose indolence will not permit them to labour for their bread. A reward is thus made to crown sloth and inefficiency—a premium is given to the idler.

The reaction of such an offence upon the mind of the donor, must be decidedly bad. To maintain in comfort those whose indolence will not permit them to labour for their bread.

Another writer answers that: "I can truly say, it were better that such persons knew nothing of the Scriptures, than to read them thus for the language and illustrations employed to exhort them to the virtue of the gospel, they pervert to the defence of vice; for it was written, for the purpose of inflaming us with a livelier zeal in things profitable, while the heathens display so much earnestness on trifles."

Our duty is constantly to abstain from, and discountenance all those worldly pomps. Let our influence be exerted not in prohibitions merely, but in showing, by the enjoyment of the Christian life, a more excellent way.

But, further, the direct tendency of such amusements, is to confirm our alienation from God. Whatever does not lead to God, removes us farther away from Him; and the cause of this is our inherent and total depravity.

given, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," how much more important is its application to them who "have their portion in this life, who seek as their good, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life."

It cannot be proved, however, even by their warmest defenders, that these things are, in a popular sense, innocent or indifferent. Their origin is evil, and their effect upon the heart is to render it insensible to the power of the Holy Spirit—to excite the passions—to chain the affections to earth and sense—in a word, to render our natural condition worse, and by opposing the saving grace of God, more than ever hopeless.

There will be a Public Meeting in our New Hall, for the inauguration of the officers, &c., at 9 o'clock. Several addresses of a suitable character are to be delivered.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the former Students of the Academy on the same day. They are to have public exercises in the afternoon at 8 o'clock, and a social reunion in the evening at 7 o'clock.

I am not myself a Wesleyan, but have long been constrained to bear witness to the good effected by your Missions in remote parts of the Country, and am a subscriber to your Society.

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subsequent working of both Branches of the Academy will, it is believed, ensure public confidence and patronage.

At the opening of the new Academy it is expected that many gentlemen of distinction, clerical and lay, will be present, and take part in the exercises. There is to be a general assembly of the Alumni of the Institution.

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five places. I cannot hope for a better state of things. The Ministers of the different Churches are indefatigable in attending to the afflicted.

There is no question but that the Lord Jehovah has a controversy with us. We have been a prosperous, but I fear faithless—our worldly-mindedness and neglect of religious duty, and numerous transgressions have come up before God. O, that we may be wise, that we may understand this, and consider our latter end!

The number of cases of deaths reported yesterday, Wednesday the 26th, was as follows:—No. of deaths in the city, 14. In Portland and Indian Town, 14. Total, 28.

Our people are endeavoring to look upon Him who alone in connexion with proper means can stay the messenger of death. May we all be found "looking for the Lord." Amen and amen.

Carleton Bazar. The Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, writes from Carleton, St. John, under date July 26th, as follows, respecting the Bazar recently held in that city:—

Unfortunately, for the object thereby contemplated, the weather was very unpropitious; it rained almost without intermission, while the articles were being presented for sale. The proceeds, however, were far beyond expectation, keeping in view the above impediment. The sum of one hundred pounds will be realized, which will, we think, justify the conclusion, that had circumstances occurred favourably as regards the weather, fifty per cent. above the sum named would have been obtained.

The second hundred pounds the ladies of Carleton have, by their laudable and persevering efforts, placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, towards the liquidation of the debt—so true it is that the efforts of the ladies are "the golden artery of success."

Permit me, through your paper, to give an expression of thanks, as well on the part of the Trustees, as my own, for their praiseworthy efforts, hoping they will be able to consummate the purpose they have formed, to continue their endeavours until the whole debt is removed from the House of God, where they delight to worship. The friends also, in St. John South Church, will please accept thanks for the kind and liberal aid afforded in furtherance of the above object.

United States and Japan. To the credit and gain of England she has most frequently led the van in opening up new channels of commerce. The Americans, however, have in a late instance taken the lead.

The treaty has opened to the commerce of the United States, two ports, Hakodadi, in the Straits of Sangar—a principal port for whalers; Simoda, at the entrance of Jeddō Bay, which will be the principal port of trade and the depot for coal. The Chinese steamers will be supplied with coal brought to that place from the interior of the island. The Japanese contract to have 10,000 tons of good coal at Simoda, and the supply will be always kept up.

ing respiration impossible. Such was the appalling scene presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night.

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, and the barracks crowded the hospitals, and the catastrophe which must have inflicted more agony on the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people fearing a general swallowing up of the city, or that they may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household gods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Non parva sine et diuina liquimus arva."

Latest from Europe. The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at the port on Monday evening last at 8 1/2 o'clock, in 93 days from Liverpool. English dates are to the 22nd ult.

St. Petersburg on the 1st July, there were 580 cases of cholera. It was making great ravages among the garrison of Cronstadt. The Russian journals are quite silent respecting Sibiria, but report the singing of a Te Deum at St. Petersburg for the last victory in Asia.

The allied fleets have sailed from Cronstadt to Baro Sound. The object of this movement is doubtless to get away from the cholera atmosphere of Cronstadt until the cholera has subsided. France are ready in the Baltic to cooperate with Admiral Napier and Parzival Deschenes. If Sir C. Napier is not to attack the forts until the soldiers are ready to cooperate with him, he can blockade the Russians as effectually at Baro Sound as he can higher up the Gulf of Finland, with the additional advantage of being at a greater distance from the disease that is now making havoc amongst the Czar's garrison of Cronstadt.

The embarking of the British ships of war was completed on Saturday 17th July in a most successful manner. The total force embarked was 5040, exclusive of the General's staff and superior officers. The remainder will be embarked during the week. It is believed their destination will be the Aland Islands.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been replaced by General Schramm, in the command of the expeditionary corps which has just been embarked. A second division of French troops is shortly to be despatched to the same destination under the orders of General Dilliers, and 6000 English are to be joined to them. The allied Powers will then have in the Baltic a force of about 30,000 men capable of taking up and guarding any position which might be considered of a nature to serve as the base of operations in the war; and of giving Sweden a material guarantee, that in no case, should she consent to depart from her present system of neutrality, will she be exposed without aid to the resentment of Russia.

Kalabak, the bugbear of the Turkish authorities in Thessaly, and the last stronghold of the Greek invaders, has been taken by the Turkish troops of Epirus, under the personal command of the diplomatic General Fazl Effendi. Kalabak is, or rather was, the Peta of Thessaly, and the largest body of Greeks which were together during this war, have been expelled from the position they had chosen themselves as the best, and sent flying in all directions. The results of this victory, besides the dispersion of the insubordinate head-quarters in Thessaly under Hadji Petros, are six flags about two weeks of ammunition, the four guns which the Greeks had taken from Selim Pasha, all the tents which they had taken from him, about thirty prisoners, and twenty-five Egyptian soldiers, who had been detained since Selim Pasha's defeat. The Turks, regular and irregular, number between forty and fifty dead and as many wounded.

The news of the burning of the Russian fort at the Salina mouth of the Danube, by the crews of gun-boats of the allied fleets, is confirmed. The expeditionary force blew up two powerful magazines, dispersed the Russian garrison, and took the Commander prisoner. Six Russian merchant vessels were captured on this occasion.

The Montieur announces that the Russian ports of the Black Sea will be blockaded, also that of a Zoff at a date to be afterwards fixed upon.

Intelligence from the Danube is very important. It is reported that the Russian troops which occupied Giurgewo, retreated to Bucharest after the Turks took possession of the place. Measures were immediately taken by the Turks to improve the defences of the town, and it may possibly be rendered impregnable to the Russian engineers as Kalafat or Sibiria has already proved. The Russians at Fiereschire reported to be 70,000 strong, with artillery in proportion, and are receiving continual reinforcements.

Vienna letters report a great panic at Bucharest, in consequence of the advance of the Turks. It is stated that in the engagement at Giurgewo, sixty Russian officers, including four of the staff, were wounded.

It is asserted that whilst 6000 Russians were marching from 23 suburbs, one-half were struck

by the cholera, and the rest were driven back to the city. The cholera is now making great ravages among the garrison of Cronstadt.

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[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notice.

Died, at River Side, Guysborough, on the 23rd May last, THOMAS SHIELDS, aged 52 years, in the full assurance, afforded by the Spirit of Truth, of a glorious resurrection.

Mr. S. was brought upon a sick bed in January; at that time he was without any saving knowledge, but he afterwards lived devoted to the world and its pursuits. During his illness he began to express an earnest desire regarding his eternal state; a partial view of his ruined condition by nature was revealed to him, and his anguish of mind became so great as almost to produce despair.

At this time he was visited by a pious neighbor, a member of the Methodist connexion, who placed the truth before him as it is in Jesus. He listened with the deepest attention; but the glorious doctrine of salvation by simple faith, in the atonement made for sinners, he refused to embrace. He was visited shortly afterwards by the Rev. W. McCarty, W. M., who was employed as the agent in elucidating the blessed truth proclaimed by the Apostle—therefore we concluded that he was justified by faith without the deeds of the law." (Rom. iii. 28.) He said he had devoted his life to the service of sin, and that there was not a single act sufficiently pure to undergo the scrutiny of a holy God. With joy therefore did he receive the doctrine of the "atonement made for sinners, and him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness."

From this time, until within a fortnight previous to his death, he continued to struggle with unbelief, and the adversary, by addressing himself to God, through an interested Saviour. At times his joy was extreme—and at other periods the fiery assaults of the enemy, coupled with extreme bodily languor, would shake his confidence, until his soul again would rest on the cross of Christ.

During the fortnight preceding his departure, he appeared filled with calm spiritual joy—a sweet serenity, untroubled by the trials attendant upon his situation—a serenity produced by outward rejoicing in the blood of Jesus—took possession of his mind. He retained this sweet evidence of his acceptance with God, until his soul was released from the tabernacle of clay, and went, we believe, to reign in the blood-washed souls in Paradise.

He gave unmistakable evidence of this happy state of mind up to the moment of his departure. The Christian friend, above referred to, half an hour previous to this moment, said:—

He lifted his eyes to the speaker, with a look of grateful acknowledgement; but appeared too weak to speak. A few minutes before his death, she again said:—"Mr. Shields, do you feel the Lord Jesus precious at this moment? If so, raise your hand." With dying energy, he raised his voice, and exclaimed:—"yes—oh! yes!" He then wished to be turned in bed; and with this last act of kindness, his spirit took its flight for another, and, we trust, a better world.

This conversion was remarkable for the striking illustration it afforded of peace and joy being secured to a dying sinner, by simple faith in the blood of Jesus Christ. And while earnestly exhorting men not to defer the important work of repentance until a death-bed—because thereon some have found peace—still the case cited comprehends our finding the "Gospel" as the "power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth"—seeing that Christ ever liveth to make intercession for us, and is able to "save to the uttermost all that come to God through him." Blessed be his holy name! from this time forth and forevermore!

Cuyler's, July 1854.

Prayer is the golden key which opens the mystical gospel clouds, and dissoles them into sweet, gracious showers.

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The Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine for April presented the following:

Wife's Petition

TO HER HUSBAND NOT TO STEAL HIS HAIR. Oh! how I wish you could art... Try to wash your hair with soap... Try to wash your hair with soap...

Temperance

The Reformed

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond were raised in New England, and were of the genuine Puritan stock. The mother of both were left in a widowhood during the revolutionary struggle...

held the letter fell into his lap, and the tears coursed down his cheeks. He rose up, and walked off to a retired spot, where he alternately wept immoderately, and made strong efforts to brace himself up, and recover his wonted indifference...

the fountains of grief were unstopped, and poor Henry wept and sobbed aloud. A few encouraging words were whispered in his ear; and after the service had closed, he returned with Catherine, silent and dumb...

in the most free and tender congratulations Henry Raymond was welcomed to the religious circles of the village, and all the privileges of the Church. All were glad, and almost equally surprised, to remark on his return. Even a certain class of wags seemed delighted, and often would remark, "A happy turn this for poor Harry."

TOILET PREPARATIONS. ISAAC BABBITT'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS. PARISHAN SHAVING CREAM. PARISHAN TOILET POWDER. PARISHAN TOILET PASTE.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

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