



The Lord for his goodness. But above all let the saints be joyful in glory: let them sing aloud upon their beds. I charge you, therefore, my brethren, to be diligent to give glory to the Lord: as ye have done, and will never let me see you again. While I live will I praise the Lord: I will sing praises unto my God while I have my being. — Wm. Aikin.

Provincial Wesleyan THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

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No communication will be inserted without the writer's name, and with his name in confidence. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or sentiments of our correspondents, unless they are signed. Correspondents are requested to send their communications to the Editor, and to give their names and addresses, so that we may be able to return answers to them.

Mr. Isaac Taylor, whose celebrity as an author has extended, to say the least, through Britain and America, lately essayed a philosophic estimate of Wesley and Methodism. With no desire to deny the eminent ability of this writer, — too fully proved in the many productions of his pen, — we are yet compelled to withhold from him, in this instance, the credit of competency for the task to which he addressed his powers. While daily recognizing, as all indeed must recognize, the wonderful nature and effects of that religious agitation which Wesley was the honored instrument in the hand of God producing, Mr. Taylor fails to appreciate the character of the Founder of Methodism. He has an altogether inadequate view of Mr. Wesley's intellectual endowments, clearly misapprehends the value of the church institutions which he bequeathed to his followers, and miserably errs in the endeavor to characterize his theology. "Let us pause and hear his own words," he remarks, "so far as it was the product of his mind, and the representation of his individual experience, and the symbolical record of his personal religious history, came forth — a CRAMPED CHRISTIANITY." Again: "We must think that he less clearly than any other, comprehended the height, and depth, and length, and breadth of the Christian scheme. If he had been less argumentative, and less categorical, and more meditative, he would have set Wesleyan Methodism upon a broader theological basis. We shall do better than offer any comments of our own upon these passages, by extracting from that able champion of Methodism, the recently established London Quarterly Review, the following rejoinder:—

"We cannot help thinking that Mr. Taylor, in this latter passage, confounds theology with religion; that is, with the religious spirit and religious observances. No doubt, with his views, Mr. Taylor would consider the latter as 'narrow,' and, in a certain sense, this may be admitted, without any disparagement to Wesley and his opinions. What is distinctive in religion, must always be limited; and as primitive Methodism had this characteristic, aimed but at one object, the salvation of mankind, and neither the extension of a Church system, nor the promulgation of a theology, in the proper sense of the term, its oneness of purpose would give it the aspect of a 'cramped' religion.

But this is not, we are at a loss to conceive how a 'theological basis' can be 'broader' than universal. The principle involved in this, it is well known, led to a long and somewhat fierce controversy, the Calvinistic party in Methodism desiring to place it on the old foundation, whilst Wesley, and those who thought with him, as strenuously laboured to free it from the bonds and 'cramped' action of the dogmas of Geneva. But he did not attempt to establish a theological system scientifically worked out. His theology is found only in his religious teaching; which, as it was designed to be popular, and for the benefit of the common people, did not admit of an elaborate and systematic classification. But the elements of a theology on the broadest basis possible were introduced by the teaching of Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors. The process is the same with every system of science, and even of social and moral principles. Nations remain in a normal state often for many generations; during which period, one truth after another is brought to light and established; and it is not till these have been long tested, that the political philosopher can find a sphere for the exercise of his skill in bringing the undigested mass into form and harmony. This was very much the case with early Methodism. It elicited great truths,—it threw these truths upon the surface of the world,—it employed them in its mission to mankind,—it offered them to the version by their faithful enunciation,—and it saw the fruit of the whole in the union and fellowship of a people who heartily embraced them.

The time came, however, when these disjointed and fragmentary elements admitted of a cohesive, expanded, systematic, and scientific arrangement,—and Mr. Wesley's Institutes sprang into existence. Will Mr. Taylor say, that the Methodist Theology, as he has expanded, rests on a 'narrow basis,' or that it stands out as a 'cramped Christianity.' We observe that this gentleman limits his remarks to the theology of Wesley himself, and does not extend his censure to others; but it must be recollected that the rudimentary principles of whatever has followed, belongs to Wesley's own theology. Mr. Watson did not strike out any new path; did not originate any unrecognised doctrine; did not pretend to found his system on a basis of his own. The simple fact is, that methodism, from the beginning freed itself from the trammels of the old limitations of prescriptive churchism, both in doctrine and ecclesiastical, and sought for itself the open spaces of the entire Christian religion, making the Bible alone its foundation.

Our Paper. We believe that we are correct in saying that the circulation of the Provincial Wesleyan exceeds considerably that of any other newspaper published in this Province; but our circulation, large as it is, requires to be considerably increased to render the publication of the paper remunerative. A sheet of the dimensions we furnish, containing the variety of matter which we weekly present, cannot be prepared and printed without an outlay absorbing the receipts derived from our present number of subscribers; the very disproportionate subscription price of ten shillings per annum. The inconvenience resulting from these facts we desire to see removed by an augmentation of our subscription list, and an increase of advertising patronage. Most papers derive much of their revenue from advertisements; and the Wesleyan, on account of its present extended circulation, is, we should suppose, a particularly desirable medium for communication by business men. Let our friends think of this. Arrangements have been made which will, we think, ensure them complete satisfaction and pleasure in their transactions with the office.—As to our circulation let every reader do what he can to aid us in this particular, and we shall speedily reach the position at which we aim.

Conference of 1854. The Watchman of Sept. 6th, has an article reviewing the minutes of the last Conference from which we extract as follows:—

Among the Conference official appointments of the present year, the following is the most interesting.—The Rev. WILLIAM BIRNINGTON BOYCE is appointed the First President of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by a resolution of the British Conference, the 'Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference' was formerly denominated and constituted, with an annual Conference of its own, but related to the parent Body, in like manner as are the Conference of France and Canada. Our brethren in Australia undertake to afford immediate and large assistance to the Missions in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, and Feejee, and pledge themselves, in the most noble manner ultimately to provide for these altogether.

There is an important resolution on the subject of Wesleyan Education. The Conference of the discretion which the Committee exercised last year in not urging, in many Circuits, the holding of public meetings in aid of the Educational Fund, lest the great Connexion effort then in progress on behalf of the several General Funds and the Chapel Trusts should have been interfered with. But it now repeats its minutes of last year, directing that such public meetings, shall be held in all those Circuits where they have not yet taken place, and this, it is possible, before Christmas. We shall only notice further, in this part of the 'Minutes,' the appointment of a Sub-Committee to have emergency during the coming year in reference to the religious observance of the Sabbath; and the recommendations, both to Ministers and people, to attend to the public bearings of this question, and to adopt in their respective neighbourhoods proper measures to obtain, through the influence of their parliamentary representatives, 'the entire closing, by legislative enactment, of public-houses on the Lord's Day.'

We have reserved for a final notice the resolutions in the 'Minutes' on the spiritual state of our societies. The Pastoral Address has already told us that the Conference professed to have discovered no new specific for the evils of the age. We must all rely in humble confidence upon that divine supernatural energy which is the sole source of real property in the Church. Methodism, however, is found to possess a wonderful organization whenever He is pleased to inspire it; and it is observable that any special instrumentality or means proposed by Conference at this period is not novel, and is special in its reference to the present circumstances. To discountenance all tendencies towards worldliness, to observe the public and private ordinances of religion, and to seek that the attendance in the Class-meeting fellowship shall be 'regular and profitable,' are our general and constant duties; they are only now brought perhaps more pressingly upon the conscience than before. Further particular recommendations follow, amongst which we rejoice to see that open preaching, 'which was so successfully employed in former times, is afresh commended to the attention of the Ministers of the Connexion.' The extent of the present circumstances, in the midst of the world's secular distractions, is to be restored where it has been neglected. No new Fast Day is appointed, but the next Quarterly Fast, (on Friday, October 6th.) is to be considered special, and to be recommended to the Pulpits on the preceding Lord's Day. A similar improvement is directed of the next annual solemnity, in which, on the first Sunday of the new year, the Wesleyan practice of 'renewing the Covenant' is observed. It is pointed out that on the following Sunday, and daily during the season of the special religious services shall be held in our Societies throughout the kingdom. There is one direction which will come almost immediately before the Ministers and people, and to which, therefore, it is our duty to call attention. At the District Meetings of the present month, after the usual business had been despatched upon the first day of their assembling, a second day is to be devoted to the Ministers, by prayer and exhortation on the spiritual state of the Circuits; and upon the evening of the second day, public religious services will be held in the Chapels of those towns where the District Meetings take place. The whole section of the 'Minutes' on 'the Spiritual State of the Societies,' will be found towards the close of our extracts on another page. We need not commend the adoption of the spirit, and, as far as possible, of the letter of these excellent instructions, to all our Wesleyan readers.

The Day of Thanksgiving. It was very remote from our intention to have permitted the highly exemplary manner in which this day was observed in the city of Halifax to pass unremarked in our last issue; but as the request just before going to press of intelligence which we deemed it important to place before our readers shut out our notice, we think it proper to supply the deficiency this week. In all the Churches, we understand, the call of His Excellency was in a most becoming manner responded to; and we can say from our own observation that the general appearance of our city was such as gave evidence of a pervading feeling among the inhabitants of their duty to recognize and adore the merciful providence of God by which we have been exempted from a terrible scourge. May the prayers on that day so fervently poured forth throughout the country be prevalent for our continued preservation from the pestilence.

Our own denomination held service in Grafton Street Chapel in the morning, when the Rev. Mr. Brownell addressed an unusually large congregation in a discourse which we feel assured will be long cherished in the memories of those who had the pleasure of listening to it, as we trust its evangelical exhortations will prove in the day when all things shall be revealed to have found a habitation in their hearts. Our readers will derive pleasure from the information that the esteemed minister just mentioned to whose temporary illness we recently referred has recovered and entered with true Methodist ardour and energy upon the duties of his ministry.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Stewart preached a numerous and attentive audience, and the word was with power. On both occasions collocation were taken up on behalf of the Continental fund, and we are happy to report £15 11s. 6d. as the result.

Field Preaching. The practice of preaching in the open air has recently been adopted in Great Britain by Ministers of various religious denominations, and we perceive that by a resolution of the last Wesleyan Conference, it is 'afresh commended to the consideration of the Ministers of the Connexion, with a view to its revival or adoption wherever practicable.' When we think of the thousands who in former days gathered round a Wesley and a Whitefield, and reflect upon the vast effects which followed the preaching of the gospel in its simplicity to the unlettered multitudes of that period in the open field, we most feel that it was an incumbent duty seriously to ponder the question, whether results of a similar nature, if not of similar magnitude, might not be justly anticipated from the employment of like means in our own times.

Sydney Circuit. DEAR SIR,—The pulpit of Sydney Circuit was, on Sabbath, 10th September, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, of Grafton-street. On the morning of that day the Minister preached the privilege of bearing a discourse from that gentleman, founded on Matt. x. 20th, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the members of the Church; and in the evening we were favoured at Sydney with another truly evangelical and soul-stirring sermon from Luke xv. 10th, at the conclusion of which the Lord's table was again surrounded by his devout of showing forth His death until His coming again.

These were—'Seasons of grace and sweet delight,' recalling memories of earlier days, when our choice was fixed on 'Him who merits all our love!' and marked by a rehearsal of our vows to 'live for Him who died for all.' May the avours of these holy exercises long continue to throw its healthful influence around the people of God in their future journeyings to the promised land!

On Monday evening our Town Missionary Meeting was held—the attendance was large and the subscription list long. D. N. McQueen, Esq. M. P., again presided over the business of the evening, and his usual tact and energy. A number of speakers were Mr. J. McKay, who has for some years afforded his valuable aid on such occasions, and whose frequency upon the platform gives increased interest and pleasure to his hearers—and Rev. Mr. Narraway, who eloquently and effectively advocated that cause in which his soul is wrapped.

The almost ceaseless flow of emigration from the shores of this island, has been severely felt by the Methodist Church here—some five or six families having removed within the last six months—and in this, in conjunction with the unpropitious weather on the evening of the Mission Meeting, must be attributed the comparatively uninteresting service in that locality. Notwithstanding these untoward influences the Wesleyan Brethren anticipate handing over to the treasury of the Lord an amount at least equal to that of last year.

A. M. L. DERRIAT. Sydney C. B., Sept. 23rd, 1854. Wallace Circuit. MR. EDITOR,—The numerous readers of your interesting periodical will be gratified to read that the Lord is showing His work in the Wallace Circuit. Revivers of blessings are now descending on the Congregation belonging to the new Chapel at the head of Wallace Bay. This handsome edifice was dedicated to God during the late District Meeting.

Meetings for preaching or exhortation have been held in continuation for nearly a fortnight; a goodly number have obtained the spirit of adoption, besides several backsliders reclaimed—the members of the Church are much revived, and Conversion is spreading through the neighbourhood, yet the work appears only in its beginning. The official members as a band of men whose hearts the Lord hath touched, have nobly come up to the work and rendered me every assistance. During the eleven years of my connection with the Wesleyan Ministry, it has not been my lot to have charge of a Circuit, so deeply interesting, in all respects, as Wallace. The new, spacious and commodious Chapels, in good financial condition generally well filled with earnest and devoted hearers—kind, affectionate people; with a revival of religion now in progress.

A Mission House Aid Society has been formed lately with a large staff of working Ladies preparing for a Bazaar to aid the Mission premises. Yours, &c. Wm. McCARTY. Wallace, Sept. 23rd. [FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.] Sabbath School Festival, St. Davids. OAK BAY, ST. DAVIDS, Sept. 16, 1854. DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your excellent paper to give a brief notice of a Sabbath school Festival which was held in this place on the 13th inst.

I am happy to say that the Sabbath School in connection with our church in this place, is in a prosperous condition. The superintendent, Mr. George Young, is deserving of praise for the interest which he has taken in the youth of the place. And identified as we were with the church in this locality, we feel it but just to say, to the teachers, and all who feel an interest in the welfare of the school, that we earnestly pray that their work and labour of love may be abundantly rewarded by Him who forgets not even the cup of cold water given in His name. An increase in our library, as well as a good supply of Treatises and Catechisms has rendered the school quite interesting during the past summer. On Wednesday, the 13th inst., being the day appointed for the festival, the ample supplies which were sent in by the friends and parents of the children, fully prove that many felt a deep interest in the welfare of the school. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the children assembled at the chapel, and after a few words of advice and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, they repaired to the hall, where the tables were richly laden with delicacies, and fruits of different kinds upon which, above seventy feasted with great delight. After the children were fully satisfied with the good things so bountifully provided, about sixty persons, parents of the children, and friends who had been invited, sat down to a rich repast, which all appeared to enjoy in the highest degree. A suitable address and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, closed this interesting festival, when we separated all being fully satisfied that it is good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity.

On Wednesday, the 4th of October, we intend having a public Tea Meeting, for chapel purposes, which we hope will be numerously attended. The situation of this place renders it a very interesting locality as a scene of missionary labour. Our congregations are good, and many seem to feel interested in the things of God. We trust that ere long the spirit shall be poured upon us from on high, and the triumphs of the cross so multiplied, that the lovers of Zion may have cause to rejoice, as when men divide the spoil. By inserting the above in the Provincial Wesleyan, you will oblige Yours most respectfully, WILLIAM TREWBY. Rev. G. W. Hill. We learn from the Church Times that this universally esteemed clergyman took leave of the congregation of St. George's, of which he has been pastor for the last seven years, on Sunday, the 24th inst., in a farewell sermon, on Mark xiii. 37.—'And what I say unto you, I say unto all, watch.' On Monday, the 23rd, the Warden, and Vestry, waited upon Mr. Hill, in the name of the Congregation, with a 'Farewell Address,' accompanied by a substantial box of their gratitude and respect. A purse containing upwards of seventy pounds was presented to Mr.

Guide to Happiness. So various and multiplied were the views which the most illustrious pagan philosophers entertained respecting the constituents of human felicity that an ancient author has enumerated upwards of three hundred different opinions on this point. And all their speculations were vain. They groped in the dark and were blind leaders of the blind. By their failures and the failures of all who have followed in their track we may be fully convinced of the utter inability of unaided reason to discover the road to perfect and enduring bliss.

How thankful then ought we to be that our lot has been cast in an age of the world when the true light hath shined. How should our hearts swell with gratitude to God that he has been pleased to give us a record of his will which is as a lamp to our feet to guide us in the path to happiness here and hereafter. Do we prize the precious Gospel, and do we desire to persevere with pleasure in promises—regard with awe its threatenings—perform with alacrity the duties it enjoins? Let us beware how we trifle with the solemn responsibilities which its given condition involves. To whom much is given of them will much be required; and the servant who knew his Lord's will and did it not shall be beaten with many stripes.

The Sabbath. The Edinburgh Witness in a well written article deprecating of the disposition at present evinced in high quarters to disregard the claims of the Sabbath, has these pertinent remarks:—'Seldom have the innate blindness and folly of infidelity been more strikingly exemplified than in the crusade which it lately set on foot against the Sabbath—This was one of its greatest practical blunders. The Sabbath it mistook for an institution resting merely upon the surface of society, and which therefore, it would cost no great effort to abolish. It was an old custom, defended only by prejudice and priestcraft, and would yield, as other customs which had outlived their day had done at the first assault of reason. The adherents of the infidel error accordingly set about their work with hearty good will, and the highest hopes of success. They could argue down the Sabbath, they thought, or they could laugh it out of the world. As yet, however, their success has been small. — The Sabbath stands as firmly on its basis as ever. Nay, despite the grave arguments and the friendly jests, and despite, too, the vituperation and falsehood, with which the Sabbath and its friends have been so abundantly assailed, this great institution is more deeply rooted in the reason and affection of the British people than it was before the crusade began.—Thanks to its assailants, the origin and uses of the Sabbath have been subjected to no ordinary test. They have been tested by theology, they have been tested by science, they have been tested by experience; and not only has the Sabbath stood all these tests but a new and stronger light has been shed around it, as an institution at once divine in its origin, and unspeakably beneficial in its ends. It has been demonstrated that He who made the heavens and the earth made the Sabbath, and that it cannot be overthrown. Such treatises as the well known and invaluable work of Professor Miller show inconceivably that the Sabbath is not only written in the Bible, but that it is written also in the nature of man, and is as deeply founded in the will of the Creator and the necessities of the creature—and that it must stand in all coming time as it has stood in the past, erect and unshaken amid the ruins of prostrate systems, beliefs and customs, a mighty dispenser of blessings to man, and an enduring monument of the Creator's goodness and wisdom. And herein the old idolatry showed themselves wiser than the modern infidelity. They took this institution under their protection, or, we should rather say, they sought to shelter themselves under its authority, for each of them had his Sabbath or holiday. Popery has its Sabbath, and Mohammedanism has its Sabbath, though observed on a different day from the Christian Sabbath—ancient Paganism had its Sabbath—modern Hinduism has its holiday; in short, all the superstitions have given in their accession to the necessity and divinity of this institution. It was reserved for modern infidelity to put itself in opposition to the laws of man's nature, and to the great arrangements of the Creator as interpreted by these laws, by proclaiming war against the hebdomadal rest which heaven, in its mercy, has given to toiling and suffering man.'

Memorial of Mr. Newton. Robert Newton, D. D. He was born at Roxby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the 5th of September, 1780. He was first converted to the Christian faith through the Rev. John Kershaw, when about fourteen years of age; and obtained salvation by faith in the sacrificial blood of Christ, whilst wrestling with God in prayer, two or three years afterwards, in company with his sister; when both were enabled to rejoice in God their Saviour. His conversion was the foundation of all his subsequent eminence, both as a Christian and a Minister. At the early age of eighteen years he began to call sinners to repentance; and he was admitted into the ministry, on probation, before he was nineteen years old; his peculiar gifts, his ready appearance, and great success being held to justify this departure from the usage of the Connexion.

He had been but a short time engaged in the sacred work when he was urged to labour in some of the most important Circuits, to several of which he was re-appointed with increasing acceptance. His legitimate and his private duties were so multiplied, in order to meet the demands of various public institutions, that at length it was found expedient to liberate him from the ordinary duties of the ministry during week days; and he availed himself of this opportunity to devote, with unparalleled assiduity, diligence, and success, the claims of Methodism to pecuniary and active support. His vigorous constitution, and his perpetual serenity of mind, enabled him to sustain an amount of labour unknown, perhaps, in the church, except in one or two illustrious instances. It is supposed that he travelled not less than six thousand miles a year, when transit was comparatively slow, and in later years, some slight thousands more; and he engaged in public services not less than twelve times a week, on an average. It is probable that he thus collected more money for religious objects than

any other man. All the interests of Methodism were promoted beyond the power of human calculation; and other churches and institutions, especially in former years, also reaped great advantage from his energetic advocacy. The Bible Society and various Missionary Societies were greatly aided by his labours, and have not failed gratefully to acknowledge these services. For many years he regularly attended the Anniversary Meetings of our own Missionary Society, and uniformly to their interest and advantage.

In 1840, Dr. Newton visited the United States of America, as the Representative of the British Conference; and laboured, during his sojourn there, with extraordinary influence and effect. Four times, by the affectionate suffrages of his brethren in the Ministry, he was raised to the highest honours of the Connexion, as President of the Conference; and nineteen times he filled the distinguished office of its secretary. Dr. Newton was eminently a Methodist Preacher, unfolding and applying Christian truth with simplicity, unctious, and power. Perhaps no Minister's eloquence in modern times, exercised so great an influence over the minds of men. His preaching was strictly popular, and found a response in every bosom, and among all classes of people. His charm and power lay in its strictly evangelical character. He always preached Christ, and Christ's Gospel, not of those who are leading, and essentially truth, whereby the Holy Spirit glorifies the Saviour. His evident aim was to become a fit instrument to be employed by God in the salvation of men. His spirit was eminently evangelical, devout, manifestly sincere and earnest, in sympathy with his subject and with the whole nation, and of a good nature, and his looks, words, and tone fully expressed his holy convictions. His style was simple, perspicuous, forcible, and conclusive; and his words and idioms were thoroughly English, fit for the most polished and fastidious, while the common people were equally attracted and edified by his plain and homely language. His voice was extraordinary in its compass, and capable of vast modulation. His utterance was fluent, natural, and effective; and his action free and most impressive. He was 'as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument.' His text announced his theme, and his words were so judiciously chosen, as to be substantially at issue. Considerations of space will not permit us to do more than name them; but the knowledge of our readers will readily supply our deficiency of further illustration. Should any one desire to know if we simply and broadly refer the question of superiority or degradation among the nations of the earth to the state of their belief, we must answer—not entirely so. Still, it is not a little remarkable that, in the map of the world, wherever we find Protestantism—not Anglicanism, but Protestantism in its widest sense—there is progress; wherever Romanism—political servitude and decay.

Mr. Holloway's Newspaper Museum. At Mr. Holloway's establishment, near Temple Bar, there is the most extensive, the most complete, and the most extraordinary collection of newspapers in the world. Mr. Holloway, it should be known, advertises his pills and ointment in about 2,000 foreign newspapers, and in nearly every English paper.—Probably the year of the Great Exhibition, and the calls of foreigners from distant climes, first gave him the idea of collecting the papers of all the nations of the world, and he has since carried out in his own private enterprise, in a manner compared with which, the collection in the British Museum is a mere farce. In a suite of lofty apartments are the newspapers of every civilized country in the world prepared, and systematically arranged in alphabetical order; and the strange and London, whether from the United States, New Zealand, the Cape, Australia, China, Hindostan, Persia, or elsewhere, may, by visiting Mr. Holloway's museum, at once become acquainted with the latest intelligence from his own country. There is every facility afforded for the reading of her books, and several clerks are kept constantly employed in receiving, sorting and arranging the papers; and the whole establishment is conducted in a manner which for order, comfort, and celerity is a perfect contrast to the arrangements of the British Museum. Any gentleman from the country wishing to look at newspapers from any part of the globe where newspapers are printed, may by calling at Mr. Holloway's, be instantly put in possession of the requisite intelligence. Of course this museum, so useful, and so unique, attracts great attention, and many distinguished men are often to be seen there,—members of Parliament, newspaper editors, foreigners of eminence, &c. &c. It is a striking instance of what individual energy and enterprise can effect.

Industrial Exhibition. Before our readers receive the present number of the Wesleyan, the Provincial Exhibition will have opened. We trust that the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters will be more than realized; for its preservation and public spirit until then seen, in its complete success, the reward of their labors. We submit the programme of proceedings:— PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The procession will form on the Grand Parade at half-past Twelve o'clock, and move off at One o'clock, P. M., precisely. The opening Ceremony will take place at the Exhibition Building, on Wednesday, 4th October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Persons will be admitted, by ticket only, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Address to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Hon. the Chief Justice.—His Excellency's reply.— Anthem.—Prayer, by His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia.—Immediately thereafter the Lieut. Governor declares the Exhibition opened.—National Anthem. [The Exhibition Building will be opened on succeeding day at 11 o'clock, A. M.] Evening.—Lecture in Temperance Hall at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Jas Robertson, Rector, Wilmot. THURSDAY, October 5th. Evening.—Soiree. Chair to be taken by the Hon. the Chief Justice. Subjects to be spoken to, akin to the objects of the Exhibition. FRIDAY, October 6th. Evening.—Fire Works. SATURDAY, October 7th. Day.—Flowing Match. Evening.—Lecture in Temperance Hall, by Rev. Dr. Cramp, Acadia College. MONDAY, October 9th. Evening.—Meeting in Temperance Hall under the auspices of the Temperance Society. TUESDAY, October 10th. Day.—Regatta. Evening.—Lecture in Temperance Hall by the Hon. Joseph Howe. WEDNESDAY, October 11th. Day.—Cattle Show. Evening.—Conversation in Temperance Hall on practical Agricultural subjects.

General Intelligence. Late from Europe. From the Christian News, Sept. 30. Hango Head is the point of Finland which forms the fork of the Baltic, where that sea runs up the Gulf of Bothnia to the north-west, and that of Finland to the east. On this promontory stood the impregnable fortress of Gustavus, mounting a large number of guns, and garrisoned by at least 5000 men. After Aland, this place seems to have come next on the programme of our fleets; but on the fall of Bonaparte, about 2000 Finns and Russians behaved to be brought into France and England. The Finns of the fortress of Gustavus were well and kindly treated; but after all insisted on being instructed in free thought, so that if sent back to Russia, they should carry with them at least a sprinkling of such ideas as might serve not a little to ventilate the politics of despotism. The capture of Hango would have added a few thousand more to this hospital 'school of progress,' and probably dreading this infinitely more than the pounding of his guns, the Czar has saved us both trouble and expense, and calling off his men, has of his own free will, blown Gustavus into the air. This we think the real secret of an otherwise unaccountable proceeding. The Russian fleet has now gone to reinforce Abo on the Gulf of Bothnia, it not also to strengthen Helsingfors on the corresponding point of the Gulf of Finland. Also in opposite Aland, on the mainland, it is situated in a retired bay, to which the passage is extremely intricate and hazardous for all but the smallest craft. In spite of this it has been successfully reconnoitred and surveyed by four steamers of the combined fleet, and found to be defended by a very considerable body of troops. From what appears in the despatches, we should think it improbable that an attack will be made here. Helsingfors is not far from opposite Revel. The island of Nagai is off the latter, and forms a pretty fair point for blockading both, if not for preparing an attack on either. The allied fleets (at least accounts) lay at Nargen, blockading, but whether prepared to attack does not appear. To say the least, Russia is a long number of years further from the conquest of the Baltic than she was in 1853, in all probability she will yet be further off.

On the 28th of May 1812, the Turks gave over to Russia the valuable province of Bessarabia. They did so, simply because might was then on the side of wrong, and they could not help themselves. This province lies between the river Dnieper on the north-east and the Pruth on the west, while it touches the confines of Austria on the north for a distance of about twelve miles. By far its most important boundary, for Russia, however, is that along the shore of the Black Sea, and the Danube on the south-east and south, and of this portion, that on the Danube, from Kilia to Reni, is vital to the Czar's most cherished aims. Here alone does Russia possess a frontier border on that invaluable stream, and along this short portion of her boundary, as well as from Kilia, to assist in the contest, while a division of Turks were passing through the Debrudha towards the same destination. It seems also probable that all this will have the addition of an invasion of Bessarabia from the coast of the Euxine. The Russian forces will be all but surrounded at the onset. A severe struggle, if the Czar do not retreat, may be expected here. In 1812, Turkey lay helpless at the feet of her foe. In 1854, strong in her alliance with great European powers, and in the prestige of her victorious arms, she advances to seize the territory wrested at the mouth of the Pruth. Gun boats are ascending the Danube from Sulina, as well as from Kilia, to assist in the contest, while a division of Turks were passing through the Debrudha towards the same destination. It seems also probable that all this will have the addition of an invasion of Bessarabia from the coast of the Euxine. The Russian forces will be all but surrounded at the onset. A severe struggle, if the Czar do not retreat, may be expected here. In 1812, Turkey lay helpless at the feet of her foe. 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of this or almost any other war. The seizure...

The Austrians have entered Bucharest, and...

In Asia, the Moslem, who by the way is rather...

The French troops are retiring from service...

The farmers are busy with harvest—the millers...

This is in perfect accordance with the course...

On Tuesday, Prince Albert arrived at Boul...

Another week of the finest harvest weather...

At the last session of General Assembly of...

The Lords of the Treasury have for some...

The Americans are making great preparations...

The Pope has ordered a "general jubilee,"...

CHOLERA AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—It does not...

The Bill of Mortality for Charleston reports...

French of Lower Canada, and that they have...

Quebec has witnessed another instance of the...

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS came off on Monday...

FOR MAYOR. F. Stevens, 55. W. G. Anderson, 51...

MILITARY.—The Alps (ss), at Boston on...

ACCIDENT.—An Artilleryman tripped and was...

We learn that directions have been transmi...

The Eastern Chronicle says:—A branch line...

A good deal of disappointment has been felt...

THE COURT OF CHANCERY AND THE CUSTOM...

At the last session of General Assembly of...

The Lords of the Treasury have for some...

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CHOLERA AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—It does not...

The Bill of Mortality for Charleston reports...

leaves, involuntary blushing, tremors, dilata...

At Cambridgeport, Mass., on the 7th inst, by...

New Advertisements. A Farm for Sale.

IN THE PRESS. THE MODERN CRUSADE.

FREE AND UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES.

Table with columns for various insurance policies and rates.

Deaths. At Turin, on the 13th of August, of bilious...

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up...

Letters & Monies Received. Mr. Eliza Woodward, Kentville, (Ms), Mr...

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up...

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Shadows. Within my room the daylight wanes, As shadows flick the wall, As sunlight through the window-panes Is creeping over all.

Each swaying shade a shape assumes Familiar to my eye, Until amid the thickening glooms I hear their wings go by:

Those angels of our household love, Returning unawares To bless and lead our thoughts above This round of worldly cares.

The chairs no longer vacant stand; My fancy now has prest The airy form and phantom hand Of every silent guest!

But where are they whose spirits keep This thrush within my doors? Who come and go, like forms of sleep, Across the muffled floors?

Also they slowly disappear, As Night renews her throne, And darkness leaves the forms, most dear, With memory alone.

A Frightful Case of Delirium Tremens. Suddenly Amos roused himself from one of his lethargic fits.

His appearance at that moment was singularly wild and terrific—he was clad in no garments, excepting his shirt—his long black hair hung in elf locks on his shoulders—his eyes were lighted up with the fire of insanity.

A rash was made by the crew to the stern of the ship, to save the unhappy man from the fate which he involuntarily seemed to court.

Charles A. Peabody, at Columbia, Ga., has succeeded by irrigation in producing strawberries upon the same since six months in the year.

The cause of drouth, as generally given by scientific writers, is denuding the country of forests, and all concur in the opinion that it will grow worse and worse so long as earth's surface is made to do so.

No country on earth, perhaps, was ever so favourably situated for irrigation as the northern portion of the United States.

And what is life—and what is man, that he should seek the fleeting shadow?—Earth is not man's abiding place.

A Singular Danger to Cattle. An attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturage of cattle, in the Western country.

Behold the fallen leaf, the type of all that is earthly, and learn to prepare for another and happier state of being.

A Singular Personage. The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Star gives the following account of a very singular personage:

Miscellaneous. The Fall of the Leaf. What a study is here! What a lesson for the eye, the hand, and the intellect!

Agriculture. Irrigation. If there is a single farmer in America unconvinced, after seeing the effects of the drouth of this summer, that irrigation has become one of the necessities of agriculture.

Notes and News. An interview with Omar Pacha. A staff officer after having been introduced to the Turkish Generalissimo, writes—

To the thoughtful mind this annual change of nature speaks a fruitful lesson. We behold the bright flowers of earth open their petals, and their rich fragrance in the breeze, and then droop and perish—emblematic of the instability of earthly things.

We beheld the child in his guileless beauty, a gem glowing with health, innocence, and joy, folded in the arms of his mother.

Vegetarian Banquet. A few days ago the seventh annual meeting was held in the Music Hall, Leeds.

Development of the Lungs. Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any well known treatise on the subject of breathing.

Practical Experience of Dr. Green in Consumption. For years past, I have been suffering from a pulmonary complaint, because of the long and tedious nature of the disease.

Kosuth's Predictions. In four successive speeches, Kosuth announced to the American people the impending Russian invasion of Turkey.

A New View of Niagara. The Ohio State Journal tells a story of an Irishman of the better class who thought he must conform to the prevailing error in trying to get to the Falls of Niagara.

Bonus Declared. "STAR" LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The Board of Directors of the Star Life Assurance Society have declared a bonus of 100 per cent on the amount paid, in five years ending December, 1862.

Notes and News. An interview with Omar Pacha. A staff officer after having been introduced to the Turkish Generalissimo, writes—

OLD STAND NEAR H. M. ORDANANCE. 600 STOVES, GRATES, AND CAMBOSES. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

60,000 Cures without Medicine! THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

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TOILET PREPARATIONS. ISAAC HABBITT'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS. CRYSTALLINE CREAM OF SOAP, PARANISHON SHAVING CREAM, PARANISHON SHAVING SOAP.

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