



# The Provincial Wesleyan.

(FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.)

## Obituary Notices.

SARAH ELDER.

Died, October 12th, aged 25 years, SARAH, daughter of the late John Elder, Esq., of Falmouth. She was early the subject of the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. When about twelve years of age, her mind was much impressed during a protracted meeting held by the Rev. Mr. Crosscombe, at which time several of her sisters gave themselves to the Lord, and joined the small Society of Methodists, then formed in Falmouth. But it was not till two years after that she became more deeply awakened to a sense of her lost condition as a sinner. A series of meetings held by the Baptist ministers at that time were the means of increasing her convictions, and leading her to seek more earnestly the pardoning mercy of God. The anxiety of her mind was great, yet it was nearly two years before unbelief and depression gave place to that sweet serenity and peace which flow from a sense of sins forgiven. She then felt desirous of a closer union with the people of God, and accordingly was baptized and received as a member of the Wesleyan Society, by the Rev. Charles DeWolf.

The last three years of her life she was the subject of longings and desires. The greater part of that time she was confined to the house, and prevented from attending the public means of grace, which to her were very precious. Still she murmured not. She saw and felt the chastening hand of her heavenly Father, and she sought with cheerful resignation. The divine word was her constant companion and delight. "What a comfort" she said "it is to read the Scriptures, especially the Saviour's own words." She was not alarmed when her strength failed and more fatal symptoms appeared, but often prayed that she might be fully prepared to meet her Saviour. Her confidence increased as her end drew nigh. When her mother mentioned the atonement and all-sufficiency of Jesus, she said with great earnestness, "this is my only hope, my only plan, for the Saviour died." The last time I saw her, two days before her death, I found her in a very calm and happy state of mind. As she spoke of the Saviour's love, I repeated,

O love that bottomless abyss,  
By whose walls I dwell,  
O'er my sin and iniquity,  
The spot of guilt remember,  
While I stand in thy blood,  
O'er my sin and iniquity,  
O'er my sin and iniquity,  
O'er my sin and iniquity.

She raised her hand—her countenance brightened while she repeated the following verse—

With faith I plunge me in this sea,  
Here is my hope, my joy, my rest;  
Bliss that no words can tell,  
I look into my Saviour's breast,  
And my soul dwells in his love,  
O'er my sin and iniquity.

As if conscious that the time of her departure was at hand—with perfect composure, she said, "you will soon have to come and commit my body to the dust of the earth, or nothing about me. All I wish is, that the dear young people in this place may be led to seek religion." The morning previous to her death, she said to her sister, I am going home, I shall soon see my Saviour face to face. "I feel such a peace, I think it must be the peace that Jesus gives."

She was remarkably cheerful, and expressed great thankfulness for every little attention paid to her. Her end was calm and peaceful. She sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, saying with her dying breath, "I am happy—happy."

JAMES ENGLAND.  
Windsor, Nov. 21, 1854.

MRS RHODA REYNOLDS.  
One after another of our members in quick succession during my sojourn on this Circuit, has passed through death from the church militant to the church triumphant—whose places we prayerfully hope may be filled by conversions and memberships from among the numerous students on our ministry. The one whose memoir we now record, is Mrs. Rhoda Reynolds (the daughter of Ben and Sarah Snow, and wife of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, Senr., of Port Loutour), who fell asleep in Jesus, Nov. 5, in the 66th year of her age. Mrs. Reynolds, among many other remarkable gifts and graces, had a most impressive and powerful impression upon the ministry of the Rev. William Sutcliffe, about 48 years ago. Feeling the need of the communion of saints, and knowing that it is written, "Two are better than one; for if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but were he alone when he falleth, he will not be helped; another will help him up." she hastened to join herself to the Methodist Society. A few months after this she experienced—

"A person written with His blood,  
The favour and the peace of God."  
I believe continued in the enjoyment thereof until the end. Her manner of life from her religious birth, up to the day of her death, was marked with all the essential elements of a soul "born from above." Her fellow Christians universally bore testimony to the union of profession and practice evidenced in her meek and lowly walk with God. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her;—whose last words at the grove were, "47 years we have lived together without a cross word from her lips." Her ministers always received a hearty welcome under her roof; and at their feet would she sit as Mary did, and at their feet would she hear their words. And even the irreligious themselves were forced to acknowledge her genuine and consistent piety.

She was blessed constitutionally with an easiness of temper—never seemingly elated or depressed, and being well regulated by grace, it became the souls calm sunshine reflecting as a mirror "the meekness and gentleness of Christ." For some years her health was on the wane, and especially for the last four years; nevertheless she truly "in patience possessed her soul;" submissively waiting the Lord's good time. I preached near her bedside but a few days before her death; and though the service was lengthy, to her it was short and sweet. "I could have listened (she said) much longer, it was so good to me." In conversing with her, she fully satisfied the soul of one right with her in reference to that blessed eternity to which she was fast verging—"For her to live was Christ, and to die was gain." And thus she continued, and without a murmur or a sigh, till her life ebbed away into the sleep of death. A large company of sincere mourners followed her to the grave, and an improvement of her happy death from the words—"If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

Let her bereaved husband and children, her fellow Christians and all the circle of her acquaintances, prepare and—  
Hasten to the tomb,  
Which shall our death restore,  
Where death shall all be done away,  
And bodies part no more.  
J. V. JOSE.  
Barrington, Nov. 16, 1854.

JOHN RYERSON.  
Died, on 16th inst., near Annapolis, Mr. John Ryerson, aged 76 years, highly respected by all who knew him; yet his upright principles, peaceable disposition, and diligence in business; and during the long sickness which preceded his death, he was brought to see and feel the need of a personal interest in Christ, in order to have peace with God, and admission into heaven. This blessing, (through mercy) he sought and found, by prayer, humiliation, reading the Scriptures, and faith in the blood of Jesus; and at length died happy in the Lord.

This is the fourth happy death, which by God's mercy, we have been privileged to witness on this Circuit since last July.

JOHN BARRATT.

## Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

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Of the many great and gifted men whom England produced in the last century, the name of none is recorded in her annals which has a higher claim than that of William Wilberforce. The abolition of slavery throughout the dominions of Britain. As a Christian, he gave evidence of the enlightened and exalted spirit of piety by which he was animated, in the work which he published, entitled, "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious Systems." His winning oratory, his convincing logic, his energetic will, all his varied powers, were consecrated to the cause of truth, were directed and ennobled by a holy zeal, which ever impelled him forward in his career of Christian benevolence. The sons of such a sire were naturally objects of a peculiar interest to the cultivated classes of England; and when it was understood that they had, in a large measure, inherited the talents of their father, fond anticipations were formed that, following him as he had followed the great Exemplar, it would be their chief delight to go about doing good. These expectations were increased by the fact of no less than three of their sons giving themselves to the service of the work of the Ministry in the Established Church of the Empire. "But how disappointed were the flattering hopes entertained of these men being disappointed! Henry, the second son, and eldest of the three who took orders in the Church, has long been an active servant of Rome. The third son, Robert, whose resignation of his preferments we noticed a few weeks since, has followed in his brother's steps. "We are told," says the *Waterman*, "that about the time when Mr. Robert Wilberforce resigned his preferments as Archdeacon of the East-Riding and Vicar of Burton Agnes, he received a long visit from Dr. Manning, who like himself had once been an Archdeacon, and a venerable dignitary of the English Church, before he transferred himself to Rome. From Burton Agnes the two Ex-Archdeacons came up together to London, where they were joined by a third party, who was no less a personage than Dr. Grant, the Romanist Bishop of Southwark; and then the three proceeded in company to Paris, at which city, about a fortnight ago, Mr. Robert Wilberforce was formally received into the communion of the Church of Rome. In earlier life, at Oriel College, Oxford, he was the companion of Dr. Manning, and has works on the Incarnation, "The Eucharist," and "The Royal Supremacy," are but new offshoots from the old Tractarian root. He has at last been submerged in the vortex towards which he had long been speeding. He has projected himself from the New Testament Church to the Historic Church, and has fallen into the last, but not the least, of the snares which are laid for the people to pass on with it to a new development; in the authoritative assertion of the "immaculate conception" of the Virgin. Such a flagrant fall, and far worse, must enter into the substance of his faith for evermore. We deplore the fatal plunge and fall, but are still more concerned to see a numerous detachment of the community which he has left hastening to the brink after him with more or less directness."

The Ex-Archdeacon is the author of several works. The "Five Empires," "History of Erastianism," and a work on the "Incarnation," with treatises on the "Eucharist," and the "Royal Supremacy," are the products of his pen. The third of these, which works on the "Incarnation," and the "Eucharist," are reviewed in the June number of the "London Quarterly Review," and the Romanizing tendency of Mr. Wilberforce's theology is there fully exhibited. He has now in his own person added another to the already numerous instances which prove the justice of the reviewer's remark that "the theological affinity subsisting between avowed Romanist and Romanizing Protestants of the class of archdeacons and others, is that they are only allowed free scope for their natural and legitimate action much sooner or later being the two parties together."

One son of the venerated Wilberforce remains to the Church of England, but his is the unenviable case of being no less distressed for the want of principle than admired for the superiority of his mental endowments. Samuel wears a Bishop's mitre and was at the date of our last papers from England, engaged in the visitation of his diocese. The following extract from his charges, though artfully constructed, will to the intelligent sufficiently indicate his sympathy with his brother's views.

"The Church held that there was a peculiar and supernatural presence of Christ with His people in that holy Sacrament; that in His death, and by the reception of the consecrated elements, convey to the faithful worshipper the real partaking of His body and His blood, where-by the Church taught also that He had not revealed to His people the mode and condition of that presence, which, being divine and supernatural, was not to be made the subject of argument, as though it was governed by the laws or entailed the consequences of a material presence. As to the manner of Christ's presence in the holy Eucharist, the Church gave no answer, but on the contrary, protested against any discussion of such questions, as being curious, and full of danger, as being likely, moreover, to lead men into fearful errors, and make them wise above what is written. Against the errors into which men had been led in this matter the Church loudly protested. She condemned, on the one hand, the Zuinglian theory, which would resolve the reality of Christ's presence into a quickened application on the part of the devout worshipper, while, on the other hand, she condemned the Papal solution of the mystery, which taught those of the grosser sort, that with the bread and wine the body and blood of Christ were incorpo-

rated, while it instructed those who were more educated that in the process of consecration the bread and wine vanished, while the body and blood of Christ took their place. The doctrine of transubstantiation, whether in its grosser or more fanciful form, had led to many dangerous superstitions, and was consequently reprobated by our Church. They (the clergy) should first of all insist upon the reality and truth of the supernatural presence which our Lord had graciously pleased to vouchsafe in the Sacrament to the worthy recipient—they should discourage to the utmost of their power all speculations in reference to it—and they should condemn that specific form of erroneous teaching which our Church had actually censured. At the same time they should guard against a dogmatizing spirit towards those who differed from them, and they should labour to lead the people from curious questions as to that which was eminently a mystery to be received humbly and with faith, and not to be argued out by the subtleties of the reason."

It will not surprise our readers after a careful perusal of the above, and on learning that the Bishop of Oxford publicly stated not long since in reference to his brother Robert's views upon the real presence of the Eucharist, that they were the only views which at the present time were likely to save the Church of England, that some of the more active opponents of those doctrines are seriously contemplating the propriety of ecclesiastical proceedings against the Bishop, to test the soundness of his sentiments.

Before parting from this subject we may record our gratification at finding that the Bishop of London who is also appointed in a diocesan visitation, speaks in this decisive tone upon the real presence of the Eucharist, that they were the only views which at the present time were likely to save the Church of England, that some of the more active opponents of those doctrines are seriously contemplating the propriety of ecclesiastical proceedings against the Bishop, to test the soundness of his sentiments.

I earnestly exhort my younger brethren to receive and interpret the 28th and 29th Articles in the plain literal sense of the words in which they are couched, and not to suffer themselves to be perplexed and misled by the mystical, and, to the uninitiated refinements by which it has been attempted of late to make the language of our Church not only something different from, but directly opposite to the truth which it was intended to assert. I am thoroughly persuaded that to embrace the notion of any *Corporal Presence* of our Lord in the Eucharist, is virtually to embrace the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and when that is once received, a door is opened for the easy admission of all the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, which our Reformed Church has renounced and condemned.

Correspondence of the Provincial Wesleyan.  
**Letter from New York.**  
The Old Folios and K. N.'s numbers and wealth and principles. K. N.'s last numbers. Have you seen Sam' Brownson and his biography. Bishop Hays and his views on the U. S. as she is. Young Sam will see to this.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1854.  
The two most powerful sect bodies in our land at this moment are the OLD FOLIOS and the "K. N.'s," or *Know Nothings*. In numerical strength they are immense—the former now has nearly 3,000 Lodges and 200,000 members, with a revenue of \$1,200,000, of which amount \$400,000 have been expended to relieve their sick and dying—their numbers are increasing, and their orphan. Truly a most noble and liberal handed charity!

We know but little of the "K. N.'s," except from their immense numbers, which appear in their ballots at our elections, when they are like the frogs of Egypt, they generally carry every thing before them, and without any noise or apparent previous organization. They are strongly American and Protestant in their feelings and purposes—an upspring of the Anglo-Saxon blood. If the Romanists find fault with this American movement, they must blame themselves—Reaching our shores by myriads, they bring with them old prejudices, false doctrines and fatal errors; and beginning to advocate these anti-republican opinions, the American feeling has been widely awakened, and this youngest child of UNCLE SAM has been born. "Have you seen Sam?" is in everybody's mouth. We have just polled our State election, and 100,000 votes, just from our State election. We have seen SAM! Brownson is now the leading editor of the movement, who defends Romanism, and this is the way he speaks of our glorious land—"We are a mixed Protestant, Infidel and Catholic people. But in real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization, or in true national or individual virtue and happiness, we are far below the lowest Catholic State." Our Common Schools amount to little, and cannot be named with those of Austria. There is, perhaps, no people on the earth that has less moral and mental independence, or less individual freedom and manliness. We certainly have liberty of speech here, if nothing else. Such talk as this in his boasted country of Romanism, against the old Scarlet Lady, might cost him his head in the tender mercies of the Inquisition. Thousands of Protestants have been sacrificed at the altars of their bigotry and persecutions for far less reasonable thoughts and expressions than this. I don't see how Brownson could have invented a baser falsehood than this, concerning our free and Protestant land. What a poor bigot a man must be to utter such sentiments, and then how melancholy must be the effects of Romanism on an educated American, thus to blind his eyes and bondage his conscience! John (Hughes) Arch-Bishop of our Empire City, in a recent letter to the Pope, styles this great State "the Province," an insult which more than 100,000 Protestants, who have just brandished as false and libellous.

In this free and happy land Romanists must be content to be on an equality with other denominations. Beyond this they cannot and shall not go. They have tried the experiment and failed—they have persevered, and uncle Sam's youngest son has been born, who will ever be more than a match for them and all their emissaries. Equality in Church and State is our boast and privilege. We see the men who would attempt change or lessen the blessing among us! Brownson was once a Protestant, when he certainly had better ideas of his Country.

Yours, &c.

(FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.)  
**Church Improvements.**  
OAK BAY, ST. DAVID'S,  
Nov. 6th, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—Our Tea Meeting noticed in a former number of the *Provincial Wesleyan* came off on the 4th of October; and although the weather was quite unfavorable, we succeeded as well as we anticipated. The proceeds were amply sufficient to meet the expense of underpinning our chapel, and putting a good fence around the yard; so that our sanctuary is now in a more secure and comfortable position. To the many friends who so willingly lent their aid in this undertaking, we are most indebted. The energy manifested by the Ladies and the taste displayed by them in decorating the hall and arranging the tables, afford strong reasons to believe, that they are on our side we need not fear, however may be against us. The friends in St. Stephen's have made a noble effort, and have succeeded in raising the expenses incurred by altering and improving the chapel in that place. Much praise is due to Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, and especially the latter, for the deep interest which they have manifested in the Church over which they are placed. We earnestly hope that they may see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in their hands. Although we have been mercifully preserved from that fearful disease, Cholera, which has caused such fearful desolation in many parts of our Province during the past Summer, yet we have to lament the removal, by death, of several who have long been pillars of the Church in this place. Of some of these a brief notice will shortly be furnished, by Brother Sutcliffe, for the *Provincial Wesleyan*.

We have cause to be thankful that our labours are not in vain on this Circuit, but we hope that those indications of the Divine approval are but the dawning of brighter days to the Church in this place, when the Word of God shall have free course, running and being glorified. Yours, most respectfully,  
WILLIAM TREWBY.

From the Wesleyan Knots Newspaper.

**Spain.**  
LARGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCRIPTURES.  
Our friends will learn with no little pleasure that the late political commotions in Spain have not been without some result, as to the usefulness of our Missionary at Gibraltar. The services which have been rendered to the cause of the Bible-distribution, during this temporary opportunity, show how important is a Mission which, though in ordinary circumstances shut out from the adjacent country, is yet prepared at any moment, when Providence may open the way, to enter in, and sow the good seed. This case also adds another to the list of instances, which show how profitable to each other mutually are the British and Foreign Bible Society and the evangelical Missionary Societies.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. GEO. ALTON, DATED GIBRALTAR, AUG. 17th, 1854.  
I have the great pleasure of informing you of an enterprise, which has been so far successful, in the interest of religion in distracted Spain. On the populations of the adjoining district (including in the hour of the Revolutionary party, the military posts on the frontiers were abandoned, the Civil Guards and Revenue Officers displaced, and the Custom-Houses closed. For several days there was an entire freedom of communication with Gibraltar, and all descriptions of merchandise were taken into the country without impediment of any kind. I felt that an opportunity so favourable for the distribution of the Scriptures, and other religious books, ought not to be allowed to pass unexploited, and I at once made arrangements for dispatching as many of such publications as I had available.

I was glad to learn that I succeeded in introducing the following numbers, namely: Bibles, Testaments, Select Books of Scripture, and Single Gospels, 1744  
Liturgies, and Family and Individual Prayers, 498  
Religious Tracts, Pamphlets and larger Works, about 3000  
making a total, as above, of upwards of five thousand copies of the Scriptures and religious books sent into Spain. An agent was employed to pass them into the country, and a great portion of them are already widely distributed. Of among the larger religious books were a few copies of Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity, Gurney's Essays on Christianity, Keith on the Prophecies, Bickersteth's Scripture Help, and Bogue's Essay on the New Testament. The pamphlets, in greater numbers, included Nevin's Thoughts on Poetry, Hartwell Horse's Romanism contrary to Holy Scripture, and Gurney's Observations on the Sabbath. These were translated by Mr. Rule. There was also a good number of an original work by Mr. Kile, entitled "Christianity Restored."

It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to all who take an interest in the diffusion of Gospel-truth in Popish countries, to learn that a little has been done in furtherance of this object by embracing a momentary opening. May God make the books distributed a blessing to great numbers! Spain is a most interesting country, where the nation is closed to the Bible. I have often feared that the blight which I generations have been on the national life would never pass away; but that the curse of the righteous God, who "judgeth in the earth," would abide on it until it were wasted, and consumed after the example of those nations of antiquity which persecuted the saints of the Most High, and are not. But surely intervals of merciful visitation will yet be granted. Spain has enjoyed some such brief periods of mercy, but they have hitherto been unavailing, and nothing can ever sensibly relieve them while the nation is closed to the Bible. I have often feared that the blight which I generations have been on the national life would never pass away; but that the curse of the righteous God, who "judgeth in the earth," would abide on it until it were wasted, and consumed after the example of those nations of antiquity which persecuted the saints of the Most High, and are not. But surely intervals of merciful visitation will yet be granted. Spain has enjoyed some such brief periods of mercy, but they have hitherto been unavailing, and nothing can ever sensibly relieve them while the nation is closed to the Bible.

On the 18th the bombardment commenced shortly after daybreak. The Russians, from their great numbers, had renounced their guns and brought up fresh ones of great weight. At ten o'clock, an alarm was given that the Russian army was marching round on the Balaklava road to attack the English rear. Lord Raglan and staff, with large bodies of the French troops, were being more at liberty at the time, moved outwards, and found the Russian cavalry and two battalions of infantry with one cannon, creeping up in a fog towards the English outposts. But the Turks opened fire from the redoubt, and the Russian pressed the batteries with great vigour, and returned three shots for every two sent against them.—But a steamer in the harbour which had occasioned the besiegers much annoyance was sunk at her moorings. Our mine rifle did tremendous execution among the artillerymen. The Russians admit on these days a loss of 500 men, including Admiral Kornikoff, the hero of Sinope killed, and General Nakhimoff wounded. The Commodore Battery at the northern entrance of the harbour, was almost destroyed; two other sea batteries suffered; a large land battery was destroyed, nearly all the pieces being dismounted and a redoubt much injured by the explosion of its magazine. The allies lost 96 men the first day, the Retribution and the Agamemnon were much injured, some French magazines were blown up, and the French works considerably damaged, owing to their slowness and the heavy metals opposed to them. Here, then, we have the great problem of wooden walls against granite solved with as much success as was ever expected.

The attack from the sea was not renewed on the 18th, but the British had advanced their batteries within 300 yards of the Russian works.—The loss of life in the city was great, the dead lay unburied, and the air was pestiferous. Five Russian generals were among the slain; on our part a son of Osman Pasha was slain; two pieces of the garrison had been repelled, and three vessels sunk in the port. On the 20th, a fire broke out in the town and continued to rage for a long time. The Russians, however, were continually trying to divert the attention of the besiegers, and on the 25th, the Times says:—The

detached English camp in the direction of Balaklava was unexpectedly attacked by about 30,000 Russians, under Liprandi. The Cosaks, who covered the attack, were encountered by the Turks and the Highland Brigade. The former retreated, leaving their guns in the hands of the enemy; the latter stood their ground. On the arrival of other forces, the Russians were beaten back, not so much, however, but that they retained possession of two forts, from which they fired on our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered very much. According to the Russian account of the affair, we lost 500 horses. The 11 cannon claimed by the foe are doubtless those abandoned by the Turks.—The subsequent fate of the four redoubts said to have been stormed by the Russians is not expressly stated. As, however, we are informed on the authority of the British Ambassador's letter that on the 26th the position of the allies was attacked by 8000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava, and that they repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, while the Russians do not venture to make any report after the 25th, except that nothing had occurred with Liprandi's corps we may reasonably conclude that by the 27th we had entirely recovered our lost ground. It ought not to be omitted that the French took a part in this affair with their usual bravery.

In accord with the request of the commander, the Admirals of the allied fleets engaged to attack the sea batteries north and south of the harbour. The ships generally came into action about half-past one o'clock, and continued to pour their broadsides upon the Commodore, Telegraph batteries, and the Maximilian Tower towards the north, till about half-past six o'clock p.m., when the fleets were hailed off for the night, and for repairs. Admiral Dundas bears ample testimony to the gallant conduct of the French fleet under Admiral Hamelin; as also the manner in which Admed Pasha the Turkish Admiral, with his two ships did his duty. The French fleet took up its position on the south to operate against the Quarantine battery, the batteries of Fort Alexander, and a battery of the artillery. The Turkish ships were to the north of the French lines, that is, in a position between them and the English. The latter had 44 killed and 266 wounded.

The Times correspondent writing from Constantinople estimates the loss of the French fleet at 60 killed and 250 wounded, making a total loss to the allied fleets of 600.

**FURTHER ACCOUNTS.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The allies are no doubt in want of fresh troops. The effective British force is not more than 16,000, so great has been the void made by battle and disease. No less than 9000 men are dead or *hors de combat* in the last eight weeks.  
Oct. 27.—The last advices from Sebastopol are up to the 25th. The vessel which brought them is unable to furnish any details, but we know that the siege was going on as usual. Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything is neglected in order to keep up the defenses; all the guns of Round Point were silenced except one. The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition.

The Herald's Constantinople correspondent, October 28, states that, by the latest arrival from the Crimea, the allies had approached the town to within a distance of 300 metres; that their incessant cannonading had demolished or reduced to silence the greater part of the interior forts; and that the city was in fire on many quarters. On the 25th the Russian garrison in desperation made a sortie in great force, directing its attacks upon the Turkish position, and taking from them one of their batteries. The English cavalry started off at full gallop in order to extricate them, and precipitated themselves with impetuosity upon the enemy; but in consequence of the smallness of their number they were unable to resist the masses of the enemy, and were soon surrounded. Their position was becoming critical, when three battalions of French *Chasseurs a pied*, and a battalion of *Zouaves* came to their assistance, and the Russians fled. This affair cost them many hundreds killed and a large number of wounded. About 2000 of the Russian prisoners while the losses of the allies were insignificant. The prisoners draw a trifling picture of the state of Sebastopol. It is a heap of ashes and ruins. The dead lie in the open streets, or are heaped up at the foot of the ramparts and in the embrasures, so that many of the cannon rest upon masses of dead bodies. The result is that the air is infected, and great sickness prevails in the town, which would probably have the effect of postponing the assault, but that the army is so impatient to finish operations. Orders for the assault, then, are daily expected and in the present position of affairs it will not be either long or doubtful.

The fleet had received orders to prepare for a new attack, and on the 25th they were preparing to weigh anchor in order to take up their position at the entrance of the harbour.  
The Monitor of Wednesday morning contains various despatches from the Crimea. In the attack by the Russians, 20,000 strong, on the 25th, the French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy and recovered the positions by a most brilliant charge in which the combatants fought hand to hand with cold steel for several minutes.

The English lost in all 400 men; the loss of the French was trifling.  
**LATEST NEWS.**  
A Vienna paper says that the storming of Sebastopol was fixed for the 1st or 2nd of Nov.  
An Odessa paper of October 28th, says that Menschikoff has only 45,000 men at his disposal.  
Prince Menschikoff in his last report to the Emperor, announces that sixty British prisoners have been taken. On the 28th ult., four redoubts were taken by General Liprandi, two of which were destroyed, and two fortified and retained. The loss of the British cavalry was supposed by the Russians to amount to 500.  
The Times has a despatch from its Vienna correspondent, dated Wednesday, saying, that according to Russian news received there, nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea up to the 2nd of November.

The Vienna paper, *Presse*, learns from an authentic source, that the siege works were so far advanced, that on the first of November, the third parallel had been opened. It would be completed in eight or ten days, when the further decisive operations would begin.  
Sebastopol had suffered considerably from the bombardment. All the streets were in ruins, and the walls of the town were in many places injured.  
A St. Petersburg despatch says that the fire of the besiegers was not very vigorous, and consequently the damage done to the place had not been materially increased.  
A letter of the Admiralty announces that, in obedience to instructions from the Government, the enemy's ports in the Baltic and White Sea will be subjected to a strict blockade without exception, from the earliest period of next spring, during the continuance of the war, and that the blockade at the mouth of the Danube is also to be extended to all ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff with the least possible delay.

Reinforcements for our army in the Crimea—on the amount of 4,000 more, are for the most part, on their way to the East.  
**WAR ITEMS.**  
Oct. 21.—It is rumored that an application has been made this evening to Count Robert and Raglan, asking for a truce, to enable the Russians to bury their dead. The application has, as a matter of course, been rejected, as it is a mere feint. They have no dead but such as are within the walls of their own town, or so close upon them that they would not hinder them from being shot, and we were so inclined. We have had some 500 deserters come to us today. One of them is an English engineer, who has lived for some years in Sebastopol. He says that the Russians are dismayed by the precision of our fire, and that our shells fall in the batteries with such terrible effect, that they have been with difficulty they can keep the heat of their guns. He also said that, during the combined attack on the 17th, they lost a large number of men; more than two thousand had been buried already, and the hospitals were full. Most of the inhabitants have left the town, and their houses were occupied by the soldiers, among whom, as our fire upon the houses, we have done considerable execution. Every preparation has been made to repel an assault. The pavements of the streets broken—deep trenches dug, and barricades thrown up, defended with artillery. These intrenchments have been built, and the health of the troops improved, wonderfully, and we are now in a much better condition to meet the foe than at Alma.

A COOL AND DARING ACT.—Among the deeds of coolness, I must mention that of a Light Division man. He was one of a picked unit of Sebastopol, with a gun of three or four soldiers, some of whom were wounded. The post he occupied was a point beyond the main line, and the determination seems now to be to lay the whole place in ashes. What will be done with the other side when this is taken I know not. To day we had a battery opened on their shipping, with what success I cannot say yet. Our loss in the trenches continues very little; the health of the troops has improved, wonderfully, and we are now in a much better condition to meet the foe than at Alma.  
The Herald's Constantinople correspondent, October 28, states that, by the latest arrival from the Crimea, the allies had approached the town to within a distance of 300 metres; that their incessant cannonading had demolished or reduced to silence the greater part of the interior forts; and that the city was in fire on many quarters. On the 25th the Russian garrison in desperation made a sortie in great force, directing its attacks upon the Turkish position, and taking from them one of their batteries. The English cavalry started off at full gallop in order to extricate them, and precipitated themselves with impetuosity upon the enemy; but in consequence of the smallness of their number they were unable to resist the masses of the enemy, and were soon surrounded. Their position was becoming critical, when three battalions of French *Chasseurs a pied*, and a battalion of *Zouaves* came to their assistance, and the Russians fled. This affair cost them many hundreds killed and a large number of wounded. About 2000 of the Russian prisoners while the losses of the allies were insignificant. The prisoners draw a trifling picture of the state of Sebastopol. It is a heap of ashes and ruins. The dead lie in the open streets, or are heaped up at the foot of the ramparts and in the embrasures, so that many of the cannon rest upon masses of dead bodies. The result is that the air is infected, and great sickness prevails in the town, which would probably have the effect of postponing the assault, but that the army is so impatient to finish operations. Orders for the assault, then, are daily expected and in the present position of affairs it will not be either long or doubtful.

DISAGREABLE VISIONS.—A shell suddenly fell right among the allied light, says a writer; in an instant every body was flat on his belly, in some parts three or four living beings were piled upon one another, and all were shouting out, "Shove it out, shove it out!" A young rifleman had slipped to take the shell in his hands, and rolled it over the parapet. Something had gone wrong with the fuse, for the shell did not burst; but of this the man who courageously took it up in his arms was not aware, and his conduct merits reward.

Our skirmishers did good work on the second day of the siege. The Russian skirmishers were completely driven back by the superior skill and activity of our men. A man of the Rifles was taken prisoner, and a man in succession from a Russian battery. The skirmishers, in fact found their work so exciting and agreeable to their feelings, that on being relieved they expressed much regret. Towards dark, a party of ten men, belonging to the 33rd, found themselves without a single cartridge left. Returning home, they encountered a dozen Russian skirmishers, who had likewise expended all their ammunition. The two parties looked at one another with great astonishment, both expecting a volley.

At length an impatient 33rd man took up a large stone and flung it into the midst of the Russians. The example was followed on both sides, and the original spectacle of a stone match now offered itself. The English at length became tired of the exercise, and charged the Russians with the bayonet, with which the latter with very good judgment, declined to be tickled, and consequently retired.—*London Chronicle.*

**ENGLAND.**  
The Morning Post says:—It is now settled that there shall be no winter session of Parliament.  
**SUPPLY OF GRAIN.**—An English clergyman in a letter to the *Times* of last Saturday estimates the produce of England and Wales at 18,000,000 quarters of wheat. From this he deducts 1,500,000 qrs. for seed, at present re-

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# The Provincial Wesleyan.

quired, and so far accounting for the high price. This leaves 16,500,000 qrs. to feed 17,000,000 of people. A quarter of wheat to an individual is considered a good supply, and what with potatoes and other grain, more than a million will require no wheat at all. Hence, he argues, that apart altogether even from foreign supplies we must have more than enough till next September.

**THE PATRIOTIC FUND.**—The feeling of the nation aroused by the fighting in the Crimea and the sufferings of the wounded, continues to be steadily exhibited at the numerous meetings held in the metropolis and throughout the country, to collect money in aid of the Patriotic Fund. On Thursday, the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City, met at the Mansion House, Lord Mayor Sidney in the chair, for the same purpose. The company assembled comprehended representatives of all parties, all animated by the same warm sympathies. The speaking was characterized by brevity. Lord John Russell moved the first resolution, expressing "the highest admiration and gratitude" for the services of our army and navy in the East. It had been noticed that some persons allege that the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen should be supplied out of the national funds; Lord John said he would not discuss that question—

"It has been the opinion of Parliament hitherto, that such grants could not be made on ordinary occasions without leading to great abuse of the funds. Be that as it may, however, we know that there are no such funds at present, and that it is to the voluntary zeal and liberality of their countrymen that our sailors and soldiers dying in battle must look for supplying comforts to their widows and orphans."

Mr. Thomas Baring, who seconded the resolution, added, that to him it must be much more gratifying to soldiers to know that "those dear to them will, in the case of their death, be supplied by the individual sympathy and contributions of their fellow countrymen, rather than by formal votes of Parliament, which might be contested at every stage." Mr. Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, took the same view, moving the second resolution; and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan said that it should be considered a privilege to come forward voluntarily in support of the relatives of those who fall in the war. About £16,000 was subscribed.—*London Paper.*

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## General Intelligence.

### Domestic.

The Supreme Court has been in session since Tuesday week. The time has been occupied in hearing arguments. There will be an unusually large number of criminal as well as civil cases for trial. On Saturday five prisoners were arraigned, two of whom pleaded guilty—on a soldier, charged with stealing money from the Countess House of T. A. S. Dowell, Esq., the owner of a coloured woman, also charged with stealing.

In the case of Nicholas H. Martin, application was made for his discharge by custody, but the Court was unanimous in their opinion, and refused the application on the ground that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Executive and it was out of their power to interfere.

The *Church Times* says:—The farmers of Nova Scotia have never seen better times than the present. We have heard of one in Cornwallis who has already sold £500 worth of Potatoes, and has more than a thousand bushels yet in his cellar. They readily command 2s. 9d. a bushel at the water side, where vessels are daily arriving to transport them to various quarters. We have been told that 40,000 barrels of Apples have been exported from the County of Annapolis, during this autumn. One individual has sold 600 barrels, of good quality, from his orchard. As to Cheese, the dairies in that quarter have turned out respectable quantities, to the extent of a ton, and even of nearly two tons weight, for which large prices are readily given in St. John, N. B., in which direction the current of their trade mainly runs. No one can pass through these western and midland counties, without being struck with the unmistakable signs of improvement which every where meet the eye.—*The old class of farm houses is almost extinct, and is replaced by neat, substantial, and in some cases elegant dwellings, with grounds tastefully laid out, and abounding comforts within.*

Vessels are constantly arriving from the Outports, and our Market is well stocked with produce, of various kinds, and selling at reasonable rates.—*Journal.*

**MORE STEAM IN THE GULF.**—The new steamer *Rosebud*, built and owned by Mr. Head of Charlottetown, made her first appearance on our waters on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., and returned next day to Charlottetown. Her model and general construction appear to be well adapted to the navigation of the gulf, and her Cabin is spacious and comfortable. The *Rosebud* is commanded by Capt. Matheson, so long favourably known to the travelling public. It is expected that she will next season be placed on the route between Charlottetown and Pictou, making three trips a week each way.—*Eastern Chron.*

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