The Progress of Christianity in Turkey.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., presided at the annual meeting of the Bloomsbury and St. Pancras Auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

After the preliminary devotions,

Mr. Noel, as Chairman, opened the proceedings. He would show, by referring to one of the many fields of operations which the Bible Society occupied, the vast amount of good which that organisation was able to accomplish. He would select Turkey as an instance; for that country the Bible Society has done much, and he would briefly relate some facts. The Turkish empire numbered thirty millions of inhabitants, of whom fifteen millions were Christians, and about the same number were Mahommedans.—The former were chiefly in Europe, and the latter principally in Asia. Amongst these thirty millions there had been barbarous, and, he might say, savage laws, which had very much repressed the promulgation of Christianity; but now these laws had been changed very much for the better. Till last year no Turk might change his creed without exposing himself to the penalty of death; but a recent decree of the Sultan had removed this restriction, and the penalty of death was remitted. Besides this, as they were aware, the Christian subjects of the Sultan were now placed on an equality, both civilly and religiously, with their Mahommedan fellow-subjects. Previously they had been very much trodden under foot.—A Christian might not sit in the presence of a Turk; he might not bear arms; and if they asked a man to lend them a penknife, even, and he replied that he was a Christian, that signified that he was not permitted to bear about him any sharp instrument. Now, the Christian was permitted to carry arms, and to enter the service of the Sultan. Christians might now erect churches and schools, and other buildings for religious purposes, just as they pleased. Postal arrangements, too, had been made on the plans adopted in England and France, and this facility of intercommunication had already done much to advance the people in civilization. Missionaries had now an unusual and wonderful increase in all the facilities for prosecuting their benevolent labours. America had sent several Missionaries into the Turkish dominions, and had stations in Syria, and amongst the Nestorians, and amongst the Armenians. There were fifty-eight Missionaries, and they had succeeded so well that there had been twenty five evangelical churches established amongst the Armenians.—At one time Protestants were obliged to solicit the protection of the Turks against their fanatical fellow Christians. Now there were 590 members of Protestant churches, all of whom, so far as man could judge, were consistent members of their churches; 186 were added to their number during last year. This would show the progress the Missionaries were making. The Missionaries had now the power of freely circulating the Scriptures and religious books, and by means of the post they could communicate very rapidly between place and place. The Bible Society had prepared and circulated copies of the Scriptures throughout the dominions of the Sultan, in the various languages which were spoken in that empire. They had versions in Arabic, Hebrew, Turkish, Armenian, (ancient and modern,) in Syriac, and in Wallachian. They were prepared to furnish copies of the Scriptures to all who could read, and who were willing to receive them. Hitherto there had been no great inclination to read them, for the English language had been anathematised by the priests and others, the Missionaries had been anathematised; and every one under their influence had been anathematised, so that the poor people were afraid to read the books they received from such persons. But now he was happy to say that the people had been so far enlightened that they disregarded these anathemas; and they were now no longer afraid to receive the Bible and religious books. On the contrary, they received them gladly, and in the year 1855 alone, 43,000 copies of the Scriptures, in those various languages, had been put into circulation in that country by the agent of the society there, and from the depots under his care. Were he to enter into the various items, it would afford a gratifying index to the progress of the population. No fewer than 1,200 were purchased by Turks, whereas, during the thirty-five years of this agent's experience he had sold, they might say, none; and instead of selling 1,200 he could with difficulty get rid of 100 gratuitously to suitable parties. The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, had publicly received a copy of the Scriptures from the hands of Mr. Spence, the American Ambassador, and thanked that gentleman publicly for such a token of respect. There were depots now for the sale of the Scriptures at Constantinople, at Pera, and at Galata. Colporteurs sold the Bible openly now in the great thoroughfares of Constantinople without molestation, whereas a few years ago they would have been murdered for so doing. On the floating bridge—which was like to our Oxford Street or Strand, comparatively, for the number of passengers—those colporteurs peacefully pursued their avocations. The other day a Turk of wealth and rank examined the stall of the colporteur, and purchased a quarto Turkish Bible; and a Turkish lady, attended by her black slave, stopped and bought a Testament. The Turkish women had been oppressed, and not supposed capable of intellectual development. All attempts to cultivate their minds had been regarded with suspicion, but now a Turkish lady could be found to stop and buy a Testament, and take it home to read. No fewer than twenty-six Bibles had been sold to Turks upon that bridge alone in the course of nine days. Every sale of this kind was a moral victory—a phenomenon, in fact, in that quarter of the globe—which showed that more was going on in the minds of the people than met the general eye

The *Christian Times* says:—Recent accounts from Germany represent the Protestants in the South, in Hungary, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, &c., in a state of dissatisfaction, not with their respective governments only, but with their own priests as well, who seem to be imitating the worst practices of the Tractarian Clergy at home, and who among other reactionary tendencies, have attempted to introduce the practice of private confession. These unworthy attempts to exalt the sacerdotal influence may have important consequences. It is not there as in England where the Laity when dissatisfied can seek other guides. Religion in Germany is so much a matter of police that a change of communion is difficult, whatever may be the internal dissatisfaction.—But this state of things has its disadvantages.—There is no surer recipe for a religious revolution, than to close up all way of escape for the discontented.

Monument to Luther.—A committee, representing the most liberal of the ecclesiastical parties, has been formed at Worms, to raise a national monument to Luther, in remembrance of the memorable words which he pronounced in this city against all the oppressors of conscience.—The subscription for this object is very popular, and takes the character of a demonstration.—The President of the Superior Consistory of Darmstadt, and the Prelate Zimmermann, of the same city, have consented to be the honorary presidents of this undertaking. We cannot but entertain good wishes for every object which tends to re-awaken and revive in Germany the principles of the Reformation. What we most want, however, is not a statue of Luther, or a chapel raised to his honour, but a living Luther, to recommence the work of the sixteenth century in conformity with the wants of the nineteenth.—*Christian Times*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th inst, there was a meeting of citizens in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of presenting to James Pryor, Esq., a handsome piece of plate, procured by subscription, from England, in testimony of his successful exertions in promoting aquatic sports, and advancing the general improvement of our boatmen. The Mayor presided, and the Hon Joseph Howe delivered a suitable address. Notwithstanding the extremely bad weather, there was quite a respectable attendance.—*Jour.*

Handsome Christmas Box.—We understand that the collections made in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Churches, on Christmas morning, for presentation to the Archbishop of the diocese and the clergy immediately connected with those churches, amounted to over *four hundred and thirty pounds.—Recorder.*

Canada

The ecclesiastico-political question of Lower Canada Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country is rapidly causing a breach between the Lower Canada liberal "rouges" and the Upper Canada "Clear grits." Both parties were, at first partially united in their determination to resist the ultramontane element which has become largely developed in our political affairs. In discussing the details of the repression scheme, however, they have separated wide as the poles asunder; and now the liberals and rouges of Lower Canada seek to throw discredit on the entire movement, by deprecating the internecine war which it would create. The real difficulty is, however, the strength of the ultramontane party in Lower Canada. Neither "rouges" nor the "clear grits" can come into power unless by consent of that party, and hence, in coquetting for office in the government, the principles of the allied grits and rouges must be sacrificed. This is just the position of the allies at present. The breach which exists is caused by the retirement of the "loose fish," as the grits style them, from the original platform. They know well that there is not the slightest chance of their elevation to office from that platform; they are therefore compelled to take a lower stand, and denounce the clear grits as impractical, fanatical, &c.

The government is compelled to be passive; should it boldly declare for either party, the strength of the opposition would be too great for it, and the cabinet would have to retire. This they fear, and hence they will be compelled to decline legislation for or against the ultramontanes.

The Welland Canal and Railway.—A subscription list of £100,000 has just been completed in London towards the construction of a railway 24 miles in length, by the side of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The Welland Canal was originally formed to prevent the Erie Canal which unites Lake Erie with the Hudson and New York, from diverting the Western trade of Canada from its natural outlet to the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence. Subsequently the construction of the New York Central Railway, on the banks of Erie Canal, has given new speed to that route, which enables it again to draw away the traffic in question, or at least that light and valuable portion of it which is suitable for railway conveyence. To regain it the Provincial Legislature have authorised the Port of Dalhousie and Thorold Railway to extend their road to Lake Erie on the banks of the Welland Canal and the Hon. William Merritt, who was in England in 1828 as the agent of the latter enterprise, has again just visited London, and returned in the Persia, having succeeded in raising the required capital from among the original shareholdes of the Welland Canal, the members of the Canada Company, the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway and others. The total cost of the line is to be about £175,000 currency.—*Quebec Chr.*

Mr. Fremont in Canada.—The good people of Ottawa are perhaps not aware that Colonel Fremont, the Presidential candidate was sojourning in their fine city during ten days preceding his election. He was exhausted by the labour of receiving deputations, and perhaps so troubled by the awkward questions put to him, that he was obliged to leave home, and knowing no place in the States where he could remain unobserved, he betook himself to Ottawa where he enjoyed his *incognito* for ten days.—*Toronto Globe.*

Australia.

The *Melbourne Herald* of Sept. 11, says:—"The gold-fields—which every experiment and inquiry shows to be inexhaustible—are yielding a larger produce, and new ones are being opened in all directions. Quartz mining proves to be lucrative in skilful hands possessed of capital; and, this being ascertained, a new complexion will be given to mining enterprise. * * Recent discoveries have been reported both of tin and silver, and a careful exploration is being made of a coal mine, said to have been found on the shores of Port Philip. Quarries of slate and marble have been pointed out, and last, though not least, of all these additions to our wealth and comfort, a bank of codfish has been sprung, so to speak, in the neighbourhood of King's Island, in Bass's Strait."

"Our first general election is going on with great animation.

"As to our commerce and resources, the spirit of trade and the indomitable perseverance which characterises our workers in the hive have kept pace with the wants of our mining population, and secured, if not briskness, at least vitality to our markets. House property and land in Melbourne are rising."

The escort returns for the year give a total of 1,804,044 ounces. Dunolly, a newly-discovered field, was attracting much notice. The correspondent of the *Sandhurst Courier* says: "At present there are about 54,000 people on these diggings."

Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

NEWS BY THE CANADA.

General Aspect.

Lord Palmerston (says the London *Watchman*) has still an unsettled and intricate foreign account to balance, and before Parliament meets if possible. His firmness has restored in some degree the old relations with France; and Russia seeing this has offered a small concession.—Prince Gortschokoff, it is understood, is now willing to give up Serpents' Island, but not New Bolgrad, except in obedience to the decree of another Congress, in which he calculates that the lines taken by France and England will be more or less divergent. Not long ago, the French Government proposed, as a compromise, that Russia should retain New Bolgrad, and that the frontier, with a fortified wall, should run between that town and the head of Lake Yalpukh. The Lake, and with it access to the Danube, would still, in that case, be commanded on the north by New Bolgrad: though, on the south, it would be guarded by the Turkish guns of Ismail. It were well that, one way or the other, the difference were arranged, for the controversy has been almost irreparably injurious to the Western Alliance. Though Louis Napoleon [illegible] by and his sentiments [illegible] that his Ministers will soon forget or forgive the insults which they have received from English journals. It is true also, as a weekly contemporary observes, that "the gross imputations of accepting Russian bribes, which have been brought against Count Walewski and M. de Morny, are insults to the Sovereign himself, who is represented as the dupe of his most confidential advisers."

The diplomacy of France and England at Constantinople lately appeared to have been reconciled by the coalition of Aali Pacha in the Ottoman Government with Reschid Pacha as Grand Vizier; but intelligence has arrived that the two Ministers could not agree, and that Aali Pacha retired after only a single day's subordination to his rival. No arrangement has yet been come to with the King of Naples, whose Ambassador at Paris has at last, and very unwillingly, received his passports. Thus we find that everywhere there is need of the continuance of the Western Alliance, the necessity of which to Europe we may hope will be its guarantee, notwithstanding unfavourable influences. The dispute between Prussia and the Swiss Confederation is coming to a head, but will fade away in good time, probably without mischief. Every one in Spain is waiting the development of things. The Government is pinched by penury, but pushed on with insane eagerness by the Queen. The last royal Quixotry is stated to be the recall of the Spanish Bourbons. Should the Carlists come back, it is a great chance that they and Isabella will be driven out together.

England.

Mr. Denison.—The *Post* says:—The case of Archdeacon Denison has been brought to a stand-still by the decision of Sir J. Dodson that no appeal lies from the Bath Court to the Court of Arches. Whether it be possible to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council direct is extremely doubtful; and it is therefore highly probable that, after all, the Bath judgment will have to take effect, and the Archdeacon be deprived of his emoluments, and begin life again unbeneficed and undignified. We have not heard what it is the intention of the Archdeacon to do. The judgement of Sir John Dodson is certainly most unsatisfactory, and cannot possibly be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The Archdeacon will, probably, be advised to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *man damus* to compel the Dean of Arches to hear the appeal. The application would rest upon a question of law, which the Queen's Bench alone can decide. The question of the interpretation of the statute 3rd. and 4th Vic., c. 86, would be the point raised, and the premises of Sir. John Dodson's decision would necessarily come under review.

The Leadership of the House of Lords.—Domestic difficulties of various kinds thicken round the Cabinet. It is believed that the state of Lord Granville's health will not enable the ministry to maintain its present arrangements about the Leadership of the House of Lords. What is to be done in case of the retirement of Lord Granville, if it should occur, does not seem clear. The post could scarcely be assigned to Earl Grey, as the Ministry would then become essentially changed in its main features, and the Premier would find himself in awkward relations with his Leader of the Lords. We do not suppose that Lord John Russell thinks so despondingly of his place before the country that he would consent to go up to the House of Peers, in order to serve the convenience of Lord Palmerston. * * * It is rumored in some quarters that Lord Carlisle will exchange places with Lord Granville. But if the latter noble Lord has not strength sufficient for the House of Lords, it is certain that the Viceroyalty of Ireland would be too wearisome for him, with its tiresome pageantry and perpetual worry.—As for Lord Carlisle becoming an efficient Parliamentary leader, it would be absurd to expect such a result at this period of his life. If Lord Clarendon were ten years younger, and if he were not hampered by the business of the Foreign-office, the Ministry might find in him a leader of the House of Lords.—*Press.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The principal features of the undertaking between the Government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company are, we believe, as follows:—Her Majesty's vessels will assist the company as far as possible in correcting soundings and laying down the electric cable. The Government will give a fixed price of £14,000 per annum for the transmission of their messages until a dividend of six per cent. is declared, when this sum will be reduced to £10,000, to be continued for twenty-five years. If, however, the number of Government messages sent should be so large that, if charged for at the usual tariff, the amount would exceed these sums, the full price is to be paid to the Company. The British Government are to have a right of prior transmission, unless the United States' Government should join in the contract. In that case the messages of the two Governments are to be sent off in the order of their arrival at the station. The tariff for messages, when fixed and approved by the Treasury, is not to be varied during the existence of the contract.—*Globe.*

Judge Haliburton has engaged to deliver an address on the 16th inst. to members of the Manchester Athenæum. This address is to be followed by others during the winter from Lord Lyttleton, Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley.

The Countess of Errol has had a narrow escape from drowning. In crossing the ford of Ythan in a phaeton, the horses completely lost their footing, rolled over, and would have been carried away, had it not been for excellent management on the part of her ladyship, who has the reputation of being a first-rate whip.

There is a rumour that four new field marshals are about to be created, namely, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Gough, Lord Seaton, and Earl Cathcart.

France.

M. Rotchschild has entered into a contract with the Bank of France to supply it with 11,200,000f. in specie, in monthly payments, in the course of next year.

The *Times'* Vienna letter, says:—

"It is very generally stated in the German and French papers that several matters are to be discussed at the Conference, but the positive assurance has been given me that the only thing connected with the treaty of the 30th of March now to be settled is the Bessarabian frontier question. As soon as Russia has promised to cede to New Bolgrad, and to withdraw her troops from that part of Bessarabia which now belongs to Moldavia, the Austrians will quit the Danubian Principalities and the English the Black Sea. The Commission for the reorganization of Moldavia and Wallachia will not go to Bucharest before the evacuation of those provinces is complete. The rage of the Russians at what has recently occured must needs be great, for up to Sunday last they still firmly believed Sardinia was with them in the Bolgard question. The fact of Sardinia having come to an understanding with England was to have remained a profound secret, but it was betrayed in Paris."

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 2nd inst., a treaty was signed at Bayonne between the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor and her Majesty the Queen of Spain, settling the frontier line between France and Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes:—"Some of the most illustrious of English statesmen are evincing uneasiness at the manner in which public opinion in Europe condemns the turbulent politics of Lord Palmerston. The celebrated Tory orator, Mr. Disraeli has expressed himself here upon this subject with much vivacity. He has been much *feted* at Paris by the court and Ministers, and has dined at the Tuileries with many members of the parliamentary opposition. Dr. Disraeli was seated at table opposite Count Walewski, and next to M. de Kisseleff."

Italy.

Felice Orsini makes the following remarkable statement in the daily papers: "Amongst the communications which I have lately received from Italy is one, the substance of which I deem it so desirable to place before the English public that I venture to trouble you with this letter. It appears that a Jesuit priest had just quitted Italy for England; the instructions which he has received from his superiors are to the following effect. To publicly abjure in London the Roman creed, and embrace the English Protestant faith. Having thereby gained popularity, to lecture upon Italy, to denounce the Romish Church and its priests, but at the same time to affirm the utter impossibility of destroying the temporal power of the Pope; to contend that Italy can only be saved by monarchy, and that, in consequence of the political complication with the Western Powers in the South of Italy, a change of dynasty will, in all probability, take place at Naples. The Jesuits know with what facility any monk who unfrocks himself is received by the British public, provided he may speak against Papacy, without their inquiring as to the true motives of his becoming a Protestant, or as to his antecedents. Their scheme was ably plotted. Happily for Italy, the patriots have so well organized themselves as to discover any conspiracy against freedom, and they inform us of it. By the publicity actually given to this plot, I trust the execution thereof will be prevented; but, to impede the Jesuits proceeding with such designs in future, it is not only good but necessary that it may be universally known; that the English people, now being warned, will only sympathise with such men whose public antecedents are of a long standing."

The King of Naples, wounded either by the ball or the bayonet (accounts differ) of a soldier, during a military review on Monday last, has had a narrow escape with his life.—Naples, it is said, "is agitated," and no wonder. But Sicily, we are assured, is now tranquil, Bentivenga a prisoner, and the insurrection over.

Sicily.—If the news received from Naples of the 2nd ult. can be relied upon, it would appear that the insurrection in Sicily is completely suppressed, and that at Palmero and Catania, about which some apprehension was felt, tranquility has not been disturbed. At that date Naples was perfectly quiet, at least the private letters received at Paris on Saturday makes no mention of disturbance.

Spain.

Narvaez (says a private letter) is literally sweeping out the public offices and barracks of all persons whom he suspects of being unfavourable to his cause. He has already exiled, dismissed, or sent into other regiments and other destinations all the officers who had been denounced to him by his spies. He has lately turned off 4,000 clerks in the public offices in Madrid, and put creatures of his own in their places. He has turned off all the municipal councillors who have not had the good fortune to meet the approval of the priesthood; at Valladolid 163 have been dismissed out of 240. Similar razzias have been effected in other provinces.

Russia.

The following telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces a royal birth:—

"The Grand Duchess Alexandria Petrovna, wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, brother of the Emperor Alexander, was safely delivered on the 19th of a son, who received the name of Nicholas. The Grand Duchess is the daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenbourg, and was born on the 2nd of June, 1838. She was married to the Grand Duke on the 6th February last."

One Day Later from Europe.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST PERSIA!

A Telegraphic despatch to the Merchants' Exchange News Rooms, dated New York, Dec. 27, reports the arrival at that port same evening of the R. M. S. Europa with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

The Cotton market firm but without any change in previous prices. The Breadstuffs market was depressed and sales limited.

Wheat—prices downward tendency.

Flour inactive—sales limited.

Corn market quiet—with little business.

Consols 93¾ to 94.

England has declared war against Persia.

The News from Nicaragua is important. Gen. Walker is reported to have gained decisive victories by land and sea over the Costa Ricans.—He has fired and destroyed Granada and transferred the inhabitants to Rivas, which is to be the seat of government.

Wesleyan Book-Room.

Select Literary Notices.

We regret that our space prevents any extended notice this week of three very popular works just published, which have been laid on our table by Messrs. Harper & Brothers of New York; we can do no more than acknowledge the receipt of them, and mention their titles—they are

1. Rome—Christian and Papal: Being sketches of its religious movements and ecclesiastical hierarchy, with notices of the Jesuits of the Inquisition. By L. E. DeSanctis, D D., formerly Curate of Magdalene, Professor of Theology in the Romish University, and Qualificator at the Inquisition.

2. Beaumarchais and his Times: Being sketches of French Society in the 12th century. By Louis de Lomenie: from documents never before published.

3. Lake Ngami: Or explorations and discoveries during 4 years wanderings in the wilds of Southern Africa. By C. J. Anderson.

All the above are beautifully illustrated; they may be had at the Wesleyan Book-Room—where novelties in Religious and useful literature are received nearly every week.

Orders by mail promptly attended to—Nova Scotia postage stamps taken in payment.

Rev. Dr. Bunting.—A private letter states that Dr. Bunting is recovering very favorably from a stroke of paralysis. His medical friends advise him to retire altogether from participation in the public affairs of the body. The loss of his counsels, the benefit of which Methodism has been permitted so long to enjoy, will doubtless be felt much by those who are entrusted with the responsible offices of the Connexion.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 366 to 416.]

Geo. N. Fuller (for P.W. 5s.), Jno. Todd (for P.W. 20s.), Jas. Crowe (for P.W. 10s.), Rev. R. Morton, T. L. Seaman (to office 20s. 7½d.), Judah Bishop (for P. W. 5s.), Mr. Snodgrass (for P. W. 5s.), A. Woodman (alt. made), Rev. Jas. Taylor, Dr. Drumm (20s. on book acc.—parcel sent by J. M.), Rev. G. M. Barratt (alt. made), T. D. Henderson (new. sub.—5s. for P. W. in adv.), Rev. R. E. Crane (add. altd.—J. W. D. has paid to March 1), Mr. Sweet (new sub —5s. for P.W.), Wm. Gammon (do. 5s.) Mrs. McIntosh (5s. for P. W.), John Smith (10s. for P.W., 5s. for books—they are sent accordingly), John Jenkins (new sub.—5s.), Arch. Goreham (new sub.—5s.), Jordan Bowlby (for P.W. 7s. 6d.), T. Crandall, Postmaster, (alt. made), Rev. G. M. Barratt (N.B.–If a party receive the paper, though he *has ordered* it discontinued, he is liable for it—we cannot forego our claim unless the paper is *refused*), Rev. W. Smith (20s. for P. W.—for Mr. Duncan 10s., Mr. Cushman 5s., Mr. Cochran 5s.), Sam. Crowell, Rev. J. Lathern, Isaac S. Taylor (100s. for B. R.), Rev. C. Stewart, W. Wilson (5s. for P.W.), N. Russell (20s. to 416), Dr. Hamilton (the books are expected), Rev. H. Holland (only one parcel sent), Rev. T. Gaetz, Rev. Jas. Taylor (60s. for P.W.—C. Newcomb 5s., John Jacques 5s.—query, Benjamin or John?—B. Borden 10s, Amos Sheffield 5s., John Baxter 5s., Wm. Boles 10s., Wm. Hamilton 5s., E. Parker 5s.—query, Enoch or Eliakim? we suppose the former—Augustus Brydon, new sub., 5s. in adv., Mrs S. Foster, new sub., 5s. in adv. —the book cannot be sent without postage, it will cost about 6d.)

BOOK PARCELS

Have been sent since our last notice to D. Gildert, Esq., (by stage), N. Tupper, Esq., (by private hand, one book since by mail).—Rev. Dr. Knight, (by "Ada"),—Rev. S. N. Bently,—Rev. R. Tweedy, Rev. W. Tweedy, Rev. R. A. Temple, (each a book by mail), Rev. R. Morton, (by stage), Rev. R. E. Crane, (per Hon. S. Fulton), Dr. Drumm, (by private hand), John Smith, (enclosed to Mr. Silver).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 31st.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	22s 6d *a* 25s
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	60s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 2d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 10d
" Jamaica, "	10d
Flour, Am. sft. per bbl.	40s *a* 43s 9d
" Can. sft. "	40s *a* 42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	22s 6d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	21s 6d *a* 22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 5d *a* 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s 3d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	57s 6d
" Cuba	55s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Heop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 31st.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s 6
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	none
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	3½d *a* 4d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Pork, "	5½d
Turkey, "	9d
Chickens, per pair,	2s *a* 2s 6d
Ducks, "	3s
Geese, each	3s
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 9d
Apples, "	none
Eggs, per dozen	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

William Newcomb,
Clerk of Market.

R. R. R.—The white horse is the Indian's hope in the time of trouble. If the Indian camp is invested with bad and desperate ruffians, it is the "white horse's" duty to rid the nation of their evil visitors. What the white horse is to the Indian nation, Radway's Ready Relief Remedies is to the sick; the moment these remedies are called upon to expel disease from the human body, they commence their holy duties.—The Resolvent cures all old standing diseases, such as Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Bad Legs, Skin Eruptions, Humors of all kinds, Pimples, Blotches, Old Coughs, Lung Diseases, Spitting Blood. It makes the skin smooth, clear and brilliant. It builds up the broken down constitution. It fills the veins with a new and healthy current of blood. It makes a new body, vigorous with health and strength.

Radways Ready Relief stops the most torturing pains the moment it is applied, and quickly rids, the body from all acute maladies. If suffering, from Toothache, Headache, Colds in the Head, Ague, Chills, Fevers Dysentry, Cholera, or any complaint that occasions pain, Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Gout Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most painful paroxysm in the "twinkling of an eye."

Radway's Regulators are the most important Pills in use they strengthen as they operate. Every one who takes a dose of Radway's Regulators, enjoys an operation of the bowels. No pain, no sickness, no weakness, "no feeling bad" follows their action, but renewed strength and a good appetite will reward every one who takes a dose of Radway' sRegulators.

☞ The annexation of California to the United States and the discovery of its gold has been productive of great and beneficial results to the whole civilized world; and the discovery of an herb in that country which cures almost every kind of disease is also of vast importance. Such a discovery has been placed before the public in the *California Herb Pills*, which are acknowledged by all who use them to be one of the best remedies ever known for all curable diseases.

Stone's Liquid Cathartic.—Is particularly recommended for rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the head, side, stomach, and the various prevalent diseases of the autumn months; and especially it is used for the eradication of humors from the blood.—*American Citizen, Lowell.*

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge,—*Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg*—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a Vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labours is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, prepared by Fleming Bros of Pittsburg, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great Vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufacured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lanes genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Advertisement.—*North and South, A Contrast* At New Orleans a slave puffs his rank segar smoke in your face. In Boston a gentleman is fined five dollars for smoking a Havana. Theft is punished by fine in Boston, in Mississippi by hanging, and in the South they send ruffians to the Legislature for murder. In Boston you can buy a box of Redding's Russia Salve for 25 cents, warranted to cure burns, sores, scalds, piles, &c. This Salve is for sale at most variety stores in the Provinces and at all the drug stores.

☞ For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., Wm. Langley, and by Druggists everywhere.

Dec 4. 1m.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a certain cure for Sore Legs.—Henry Thorne of Montreal, had a most inveterate sore leg, there were seven holes in it, like the keys of a flute, and which discharged continuously. He had the best advice obtainable at that station, but he only became worse, and ultimately could not move about even with the aid of crutches. At the intigation of a brother-in-law, who had been cured of a similar complaint by Holloways Ointment and Pills, he commenced using them; after continuing them for five weeks, the wounds began to heal up, and in two months were completly cured, he is now able to perform the most arduous duties with the greatest ease; no one would believe to see him now that he had ever been afflicted with a bad leg.

"A Most Remarkable Remedy."—*Dyer's Healing Embrocation.* The ease with which it is applied, the absence of any greasy or oily substance in its composition, its perfect neatness, leaving no stain upon the dress or skin, its agreeable odor, and its prompt, unfailing and efficacious effects, render it the most valuable medicine in use.

☞ For sale by G. E. MORTON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere.

Late discoveries in pathology show that many of the diseases which afflicts mankind arise from impurity of the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Eruptions, &c., originate in disordered deposits from the blood. Bilious disorders are caused by its unhealthy state, and the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood

To purify and invigorate the blood, and prevent the disorders referred to, try the California Herb Pills, that most famous discovery of the land of gold.

Agents in Halifax G. E MORTON & Co

The astonishing demand for G. W. Stone's Cough Medicine, and its complete success in curing affections of the throat and lungs, fully prove that we were justified in recommending it to our readers on its introduction to the public; and we can safely assert that no remedy has ever become so deservedly popular in the same space of time.—[Lowell News,

Agents in Halifax G. E MORTON. & Co

Marriages.

On the 23rd ult, at Springfield, Windsor Road, by Rev James Wilson, John Eckersley, Esq., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Peter Johnson, Esq., of Newville, Windsor Road.

At Cow Bay, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Professor King, Mr. John Moser, to Susan, second daughter of Mr. George Boas, of that place.

At Shubenacadie, by the Rev John Cameron, Revd John McLeod, of P. E. Island, to Amelia, daughter of F. R. Parker, Esq.

At the same place, by the same, Mr. George Tays, to Mary, daughter of F. R. Parker, Esq.

At Newport, 23rd ult., by Rev. Mr. Bancroft, Mr. James E. Burgess, to Margaret Ann, only daughter of J. M. Macumber, Esq.

At the residence of John Lockhart, Esq, Newport, on the 24th ult, by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. Barzillai Fosbery, to Miss Susan M. Lockhart

By the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 25th ult., Mr. Harris H. Foley, to Miss Sarah Burgess, all of Newport.

At Guysboro', on the 18th ult., by Rev. W. G. Jarvis, L. W. DeBarres, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Harriet, third daughter of Edw. Carritt, Esq., M. D.

At the residence of the bride's father, 17th ult., by the Rev. R. E. Crane, Mr. Clement H. B. Purdy, to Miss Adelaide Stonehouse, both of West Chester, Co. Cumberland.

At Halifax, on the 27th of Nov, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Wm. Graham, to Marcelina Mahoney, both of Antigonish.

At Scot's Bay, Cornwallis, on the 18th ult., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. George Steele, to Miss Rebecca Rogers.

At Weymouth, 11th ult., by Rev. C. Randall, A. W. Hopkins, to Miss Maria Tupper.

At Hebron, 14th ult., by Rev. Mr. Croucher, Leonard Hilley, to Miss Sarah Gavell, of Tusket.

Deaths.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult., after a tedious illness, Mr. Alexander Troup, aged 80 years.

His Funeral will take place, to-morrow, Friday, at half-past two o'clock precisely. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without any further notice

Suddenly, on the 4th ult., while crossing the Bay of Fundy, from St John, N. B., John, second son of the late John Steele, Esq., aged 28 years.

On the 7th ult, at his residence, Black Rock, Dublin, Ireland, Rev. George McElwaine, Wesleyan Minister, aged 65 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Brigt Mary Ann, Balcom, St John's, Nfld.
Schr Bluenose, McKwen, New York.

THURSDAY, December 25.

Brig Fawn, Pugh, New York.
Brigt Volant, Lawry, Sydney.

FRIDAY, December 26.

Brigs Beauty, Edwards, Kingston, Jam.
Velocity,Ann, New York.
Brigts Falcon, Trinidad.
Cordelia, Griffin, Charleston, S. C.
Schrs Samuel Thomas, Shelnutt, P E Island.
Challenge, Walter, Shelburne.
Alexander, Shelnutt, Sydney.

SATURDAY, December 27.

Brigt Ornate, Fenton, Kingston, Jam.
Schrs Osprey, D'Entremont, Turk's Island.
Mary, Gawson, New York.
Highland Lass, P E Island.
Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool.

SUNDAY, December 28.

Barque Banshee, McDonald, Boston.
Brigs Nancy, Grant, St John, P. R.
Magnet, Doat, New York.
Brigt Return, Turner, St Johns, Nfld.
Schr Meander, Portland.

MONDAY, December 29.

Brigts Spanish Main, Decker, Baltimore.
Neptune, Yarmouth, bound to Fortune Bay
Jessie, Nickerson—returned from sea.
Schrs Emblem, Foote, Baltimore.
Amazon, Burns, New York.
Wren, Coe, St Johns, Nfl.
Mountaineer, Sterling, Sheet Harbour.
Gold Hunter, Shelburne.

CLEARED

December 23.—Steamship Canada, Lott, Boston
Brigts Rainbow, Grey, Liverpool, G B; Ranger, Payntor, B W Indies; Boston, Purdy, Boston.

December 24.—Brig Milo, Anderson, Kingston, Ja; schr Emma, Hobbs, P E Island.

December 27.—Brigt Lilla, Zwicker, B W Indies; schrs Hero of Kars, Cameron, Newfoundland; Emigrant, Fortune Bay; Enterprise, Sours; Oriental, do.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt Ornate lost a man overboard during a gale on Sunday, 21st Dec.

Brigt Roseway Belle, at New York from Falmouth, Jam, lost fore top mast and head of