has committed to us in the East. This may be inferred from one fact, that when we alluded to the changes of a beneficent character which the East India Company had been obliged to make—such as the abolition of Suttee, bringing the Brahmin under the same law as any other man, equal laws of inheritance, and so on,—Lord Stanley deliberately took the ground that these changes had been made, not under the influence of any particular form of belief, but simply under the dictates of external principles of justice more ancient than any existing form of belief, and which would survive most of them. We know that not only were those changes due solely to the influence of the Christian religion, but to the strenuous exertions of men imbued with its spirit, who ever encountered the strongest opposition of those indifferent to its claim. The question was very plainly put, Whether we were to expect a re-actionary policy, to go back to the legislation of some twenty or thirty years ago. Let it be repeated that every thing was said and done with the most perfect courtesy, but all we could get on this momentous point was, that nobody would now think of re-establishing Suttee, or exempting Brahmins from the ordinary action of the law. With regard to the document to which Mr. Osborn has alluded, I must say that I was much surprised to hear Lord Stanley say that, without pledging himself to every word of it, it had his general sympathy. That document is so bad that one imagined beforehand that no statesman with a particle of caution would commit himself to it, except in the loosest way. After the interview terminated we consulted together, and there was not a dissentient opinion. We felt that there was nothing to do, but to go to God, and the people of God, that we must set to work and move the country. While Providence was smiting us so sorely last year, even politicians seemed to feel that we had sinned, but the moment the severity of the stroke was past their old instincts returned. But we must let them see that although the Christian people of the country have been quiet, hoping there would be no necessity for speaking out, now the necessity has come, they retain all their feeling, and will give it utterance. I hope, Sir, that the proposition of Mr. Osborn about an address to Lord Derby as the head of her Majesty's Government will be received by the Conference. Lord Derby's statement to the House of Lords just at the close of the session, was on the whole very satisfactory; at least it was as much as one could expect from a Prime Minister of England under present circumstances. But the difference between that statement and Lord Stanley's appeal to Lord Ellenborough's despatch, and the language he held to the deputation, is so immense, and the influence of Lord Stanley, by force of manner, force of intellect, force of industry and character, and his present and prospective influence in the House, so great, that I believe if we mean to do anything, we must do it in great calmness, and in great earnest. If we do this faithfully, God will bless us.

Mr. Leppington said—It is our duty to interpose whenever religious questions are before the Parliament of the country or under the attention of the ministry of the country. I do not think we should be particularly modest, though always respectful, in these interferences. They make our silence an argument. They say, we have not remonstrated; the religious public don't care anything about it, and so on. Surely we understand religion and the religious interests of a country, and the interests of mankind, as well as they understand the policy that is to govern the British Empire. We must go fairly at it.—It is our business and duty to lay these things respectfully, but boldly, and, mark you, perseveringly, before the Government of the country, and as occasion may present, before the House of Lords, and let them see that if they press matters too far in this direction, we shall be most desperately obstinate. Papists in the House worry the Parliament till they get their own way. Let it be seen then that the Methodists—though they will always speak with deference, will never [illegible] as any body in the maintenance of Christian principle and in earnest remonstrances against this irreligious tendency of the Government of the British Empire in India.

Mr. S. D. Waddy—I am sorry to be obliged to express dissent from the sentiments of Mr. Leppington. I do not believe it is the duty of this Conference to look out for every occasion in which religious matters even are dealt with. We are not a political body. We never have been. We are a spiritual body, and the more we confine ourselves to our spiritual work, and the less we have to do with Governments, the better. There are occasions on which it is necessary to come forward; but our strength and power will depend more on the infrequency than on the frequency of our applications.

Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund.

It may be acceptable to many of our Societies and to other friends, and promote the interests of the above-mentioned useful institution of our Church, to remind them of the following entries in the Minutes of the Conference:

"(5.) Every Minister shall, at the renewal of the Society's tickets, during the September visitation, fully explain to the members the nature and reasonableness of the Fund, upon the justice and liberality of our Church. He shall then enter in the Class-book the individual annual subscriptions which are to be paid before the ensuing District meeting.

"(6.) That an annual public collection shall be made in aid of the Fund in all our preaching places in the month of December.

"(7.) That an application shall be made to our friends on each Circuit for subscriptions and donations in aid of this Fund."—*Min.* 1857, *pp.* 15.

Also, "(1.) The Conference observes with thankfulness an increase in the contributions to this Fund of £20 17s. 1½d. The total amount, however, falls considerably below the sum that would accrue if an average of SIX PENCE per member were realized. As this is the lowest average that the successful operation of this Fund will admit of the Conference would again call the kind attention of our Societies and people to the urgent and righteous claims of the Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund on their considerate liberality."—*Min.* 1858, *pp.* 22.

E. BOTTERELL.
Secretary.

The Popish Journal in this City states that the gross receipts at the Cathedral bazaar "must have been over £1600," and adds "much of the success, we believe, was owing to the uncalled for attack of the *Church Witness*." This may be perfectly true, but at all events the money was not extracted from Protestants. A few persons so-called, may have been silly and inconsistent enough to patronize it, but only a few, and the object therefore, of our remarks was fully attained.—*St. John Church Witness.*

A Society denominated "The Temperance Aid Association of Halifax" has just been established in this city for the purpose of furthering the cause of Temperance in the County of Halifax. "Sons" only are admitted to membership. The officers of the Association are: R. M. Barrat, *President*; Edward Morrison, *Secretary*; John Donegan, *Treasurer.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

On the 7th inst, a meeting of the Committee of the Pictou County Protestant Alliance was held in New Glasgow, when it was decided to hold meetings in all the principal districts of the County for the purpose of extending the membership of the Alliance, and forming local committees, as contemplated in the rules adopted at the foundation of the Alliance here. In accordance with this resolution a meeting was held in the Wesleyan meeting house at River John on Monday last. The building was crowded, and the large audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Milligan and Rev. Mr. Waddell of River John, and Rev. Mr. Bayne. A considerable number of those present became members of the Alliance, by signing the constitution and paying the fee of membership, and a local committee was formed to carry out the objects of the Association in that locality.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

New Brunswick.

Sir F. WILLIAMS, who is on a visit to his sister at Sussex Vale has been presented with a complimentary address by the inhabitants of Sussex. In his reply he says:

I feel extremely gratified by the expression of personal regard towards me which your address conveys, as well as by your, but too high, appreciation of my military services; and with reference to the last war, I feel sure that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions do more devotion to Her, or pride in the Empire exist, than in these the sister Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. You will all join me in a fervent hope that these feelings may, for ages, be cherished on both sides.—*St. John Religious Inteligencer.*

Public rumor says that the Rev. Dr. Connolly, R. C. Bishop of this Province, on Sunday last spoke in strong and unmeasured terms of censure against the Protestants, because they did not patronize the Bazaar just held in St. John. We do not see why he should do this as Protestants have no right on religious grounds to aid any work of the kind, and it should not be expected that they would assist any religion which they do not look upon as genuine. Why, then, should they be censured for minding their own business We did not expect that the Bishop would have thrown off the mask which he has so cleverly worn since he came to reside in this city.—*St John Globe.*

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—The largest Pic nic of the season was on Wednesday held in connexion with the Germain St. Wesleyan Sabbath School. The large and happy company of young and old met in the grounds of Mr. J. J. Christie, at Rennebecasis. There could not have been less than nine hundred or a thousand persons present. The usual enjoyments of such occasions were provided. It is needless to say that full justice was done to the varied stock of provisions and refreshments which, by the help of the railroad, were conveyed to the appointed rendezvous. The kindness of Mr. Christie in giving the grounds and in otherwise contributing to the enjoyment of the interesting assemblage was highly appreciated by all.—*Col. Pres.*

P. E. Island.

LECTURE BY MR. BENJ. CHRISTMAS, A MICMAC.—Last night an immense audience assembled in the Hall, to hear a Micmac Indian speak of the manners, and customs and habits of his tribe. The speaker was a converted Indian, the first fruits of the Micmac Missionary Society. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Dr. Young. The meeting was opened by singing, and prayer by the Rev. G. Sutherland. Mr. Christmas detailed in a very interesting manner the habits of his people,—related anecdotes of their pagan superstition,—described the way in which they retired before the whites, and the ravages of disease and rum among them. On the last point, he spoke with great effect, and throughout was highly applauded by the audience. We regretted that he did not describe how little the French Priests or Romanism had done for them;—but their present state affords the best proof of that. They are still but half civilized, and sunk in superstition. Mr. Christmas will, we trust, prosecute his education, that his conversion, so simply related at the close, may prove a blessing to many of his people.—*P. E. I. Protector.*

Canada.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN ELECTION MEETING IN UPPER CANADA.—On Wednesday evening last, says the Toronto *Leader*, an accident occurred at an election meeting in Tilsonburg, called by the friends of Dr. Connor, which we regret to say, has been attended with fatal results. Just as Mr. Foley was about retiring, after occupying the attention of the audience for some time, the floor in the upper part of the room suddenly gave way, carrying with it about one hundred and fifty people! The floor underneath proved itself unequal to withstand so great and so sudden a weight, and that, too, instantly gave way, precipitating the unfortunate sufferers into the room below, making a total fall of some twenty-four feet! The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. A mass of human beings, in imminent danger of smothering, and for a few moments incapable of receiving any assistance, lay in darkness, groaning under bruises and broken limbs, and all that had not become insensible from the fall madly endeavoring to extricate themselves. The news of the calamity spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes wives and sisters were frantically calling on husbands and brothers who were known to be among the sufferers. Aid was not long in arriving, and the whole community turned out with a speed & zeal worthy all commendation, to lend their assistance in rescuing the sufferers. The results of these labors of mercy was the early extrication of all the sufferers many of whom were taken out with no other injuries than a severe fright and a few unimportant bruises. Others, however, perhaps to the number of nearly thirty, were very severely contused, some indeed it is feared fatally, but this it is as yet premature to decide. It is our painful duty to add that in the case of one person, when taken out, life was found to be quite extinct. The person whose earthly career has been thus suddenly closed, was a Mr. Hopkins, a carpenter by trade, till recently a resident of Ingersoll, but who had latterly been living at Tilsonburg.

We understand that Mr. Foley was considerably cut and bruised by his fall. Mr. Beatty also suffered some very severe contusions, but though considerably hurt neither of these gentlemen is in any danger.

CAUTION.—We think it advisable to caution our friends rgainst admitting to our churches a Mrs. Moore, who is now trave ling through the country, and who is, we believe, soliciting the use of our churches for preaching. Mrs. Moore, as we understand, is a "minister of the Society of Friends," of Philadelphia. She paid a visit to this city last week, and upon a representation of her connection with that body, obtained the use of one of our churches, and with what little ability she possesses for public speaking, she unsparingly attacked the ordinances, and some of the most important doctrines of Christianity—such as the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the divinity of Christ, the Trinity, the Ressurrection of the Body, and the Christian Ministry. Her preaching was a kind of *spiritual* infidelity, and so far as any intelligible idea of her creed could be gained from what we heard, she discards what we as a church believe to be the essential doctrines of Christianity, and is not therefore a proper person to be allowed the use of our churches, and our friends may be assured that they will be but little edified by her preaching. We certainly would not voluntarily endure the trial of hearing her again.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

United States.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.—The Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Methodist church, who is now on an official visit to the Pacific, has recently visited the neighborhood of the newly discovered gold mines. The last California Advocate contains an interesting letter from the Bishop, written from Esquimault Harbor. After describing a terrible storm at sea, in which the vessel was considerably damaged, and one man was washed overboard and drowned, he describes Port Townsend, where he preached on Sabbath to a very large congaegation in the Court-house, there being no churches or religious worship in the place. From hence he took passage to Olympia, by way of Bellingham Bay, stopping a short time at Victoria. He thus humorously describes his visit to that place:—

Some fifteen or twenty of the brethren came together on Wednesday night, when after preaching a short sermon, I consulted with them in regard to what we ought to do to meet the spiritual wants of those at Victoria, who may be willing to profit by our ministry. The brethren do not doubt that if the mines meet expectation, and Victoria do not go in, they will be able to give a preacher a decent support, and I have determined, at any rate, to send them one, if I can find the right sort of man, and also to Whetcom and Senecome. I found the people at Bellingham Bay and at Victoria in great and painful suspense in regard to the future, but the prevailing feeling is that of discouragement. Many have spent all their funds, have nothing to do, and know not how they are either to live here or get away. So it is also, I am told, up Fraser River. If the trail can be cut through, if the water fall sufficiently in the river, if the mines proves rich and sufficiently extensive, if and if—it is all if. I am not, you know, a miner, and my opinion is not worth much, but at any rate, I have no motive to be partial; and my opinion it, that this Fraser River excitement will prove to be the greatest humbug of the age, and that many people will suffer even to the last extremity. This was my opinion before I left California, and I have seen no reason to change it since I came here, but much to strengthen it. I fear that some parties will have an awful account to settle in regard to this matter in a coming day. We expect to leave to-day, or to-morrow, or some time, for Olympia.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Prussia.

The *Independence* of Brussels, though generally not very favourable to England, gives the following account of the reception of the Queen at Berlin, from its correspondent in that city:—

The visit of the Queen of England has, it cannot be denied, been greeted by the population of Berlin with an enthusiasm the like of which we have not witnessed for many years. When the late Czar used to come to the Prussian capital, a multitude, inspired by curiosity, collected to receive him and his brilliant suite, but it remained indifferent and silent. But what a difference did yesterday present! The news that Queen Victoria was at the Palace of the Prince of Prussia spread like wildfire, and immediately a compact crowd filled the immense square of the University, raising acclamations and hurrahs. At length the Prince of Prussia, in spite of his repugnance for display on such occasions, was obliged to cede to a demonstration so enthusiastic, and solicit the Queen to allow him the honour of leading Her Majesty on to the balcony. The Queen, with the best grace in the world, consented to accept the ovation, which was addressed partly to the mother of a Princess who has quickly gained general affection, but above all to the sovereign of a kingdom which old traditions and new hopes render dear to the people.

Queen Victoria remained at Potsdam in privacy with her daughter, whose accouchment is expected in October.

A letter from Berlin says:—"A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers, has produced a great sensation here. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the regency. It seems certain that the Prince of Prussia will soon definitively assume the reins of government, and that the ministry will be greatly modified, if not entirely changed."

Russia.

Some recent advices from Russia appear to indicate that that country is not likely to be a serious competitor with the United States this year in the European markets for breadstuffs.—The wheat crops in the important provinces which find their outlet at Odessa are said to have been fatally injured by mildew, the produce in some districts being insufficient for seed for next year. In Poland the result has been nearly as bad, and in the immediate neighborhood of St. Petersburg the fields are described as having been scorched by a drought such as has not been paralleled since 1831, the year rendered memorable by the cholera. Great fires are raging in the woods, and the peat lands were likewise burning to the depth, in some places, of five feet. A place called Ochta, near St. Petersburgh, is said to be threatened with destruction from the approach of the flames. There are, however, some important alleviations of these disastrous circumstances. In the South, the districts bordering the Sea of Azoff are likely to yield a good supply of wheat and other grain, and in the North the country round Archangel is well spoken of. The same may be said also of various provinces in the interior which usually forward their produce to St. Petersburg. No actual famine, therefore, seems impending. All that can be inferred is that the exporting power of the country will for this season be greatly diminished, and that the incomes of the nobles will suffer in proportion.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The successful submersion of the electric wire across the Atlantic has induced the Russian Government to take steps to lay a telegraph across the Straits of Bhering. A company has, it is said, been formed, but the monopoly will be in the hands of the authorities. The idea was, it seems, originated by the well known French savant, M. Babinet, and the venerable Humboldt has pronounced the scheme practicable.—To make it of any use it would, however, be necessary to lay the wire from Moscow, across the steppes of Russia and the Siberian deserts. For the sake of civilisation let us hope this gigantic scheme will be realised.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—Although the Council is not yet completed in consequence of the Government nominees not having all arranged their acceptance of office, we believe that the eight gentlemen selected will be as nearly as possible the following:—Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Melvill, Sir Frederic Currie, Sir R. Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Mr. J. Pringle, Mr. G. A. Hamilton.—These appointments are still subject to the acceptance of two of the members, and may yet vary in one or two instances—but as far as they are now known or ascertained they will probably stand in the order here stated. The selection of the seven East India Directors is already known It will be seen how the "Old Indian" element preponderates in the Council; or, we might rather say, supplies it almost altogether.—*Ob.*

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.—Capt. Patterson, of the schooner Peerless, arrived at Baltimore from Porto Cabello in thirteen days, makes the following report:—

On the 12th inst., the British steam frigates Buzzard and Tarten, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Captain Peel, of the Buzzard, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captive a large number of small coasting vessels anchored therein, and the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M, the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a number of coasting vessels. At the latter port there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crews, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were overhauled in the port.—Captain Patterson states that the blockade was caused by the government's refusal to give up the person of Gen. Monagas.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them.—We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers. [New Orleans Delta.]

September 2, 5w.

SOMETHING TO DO.

THE Subscribers will employ agents of either sex in every town and city, in a business which pays from $20 to $25 per week. Send stamp for return postage, for full particulars.

S. M. MYRICK & CO,
August 12. 6w. Lynn, Mass.

Late European News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Steamship Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, Sept. 1, arrived here at a late hour last night. She brings 355 passengers.

Queen Victoria had returned to England.

Nearly a million and a half in gold was on the way from Australia.

Gen. Grant had left Lucknow to relieve Mann Singh and capture Pyzabab.

Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the English coast during the last week. Crews all saved, with one exception.

Diplomatic agents of the allies are allowed to reside temporarily in Pekin. A Chinese Envoy goes to Paris.

A Turkish loan of £5,000,000 is announced.

The peace news from China has been fully confirmed. The treaties were signed on the 28th of May and the 13th of June. The Moniteur contains the following telegram:

Baron Gros to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign affairs:

Tsin Tsin, June 19.—The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China. That vast empire is thrown open to Christianity and nearly the whole of it to the Commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Pekin. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary Chappedelaine will be punished; it will be announced in the Pekin Gazette. The laws against Chaistianity will be revoked. All the engagements are taken and in part secured, consigned under the seal of the Imperial Commissioners.

The Turkish Ministry had gone out, and a been new one formed.

Sebastopol is to be a commercial station without fortifications.

The Jesuits have obtained exclusive authority to establish a branch of their order in China.—The Prince of Prussia is to be regent at the expiration of the present powers. Prussia has addressed a note to Vienna on her occupation of Rostadt.

Austria has addressed a circular to her agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The Austrian Government betrays alarm at the peremptory refusal of the plenipotentiaries of the Paris Conference to submit to arrangements made by her for counteracting the treaty of Paris.

The fortifications at Kars are to be rebuilt.

INDIA.—The Rajpootana rebels had fled, after plundering Tonk, pursued by Gen. Roberts.—The Gwalior rebels were menacing Beehore and Bughore.

Latest by Telegraph.

To Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 16.

The steamship *Persia* has arrived. Dates from Liverpool to Sept. 4.

200,000 lbs of gunpowder has exploded in Astracan, a port in the Caspian sea. Half the population and half the city destroyed.

The Turks continue to threaten the Christians, and conspiracies are still on foot to dethrone the Sultan.

There is more trouble in Canton. Nearly all the Merchants and foreigners have left the place.

Capt. Purdy, of the Agamemnon, and Mr. Bright, the chief Engineer of the Atlantic Cable, have been knighted.

Latest by R. M. S. Niagara.

[From the European Times.]

The new Indian Council has at length been placed in working trim. At the first meeting the Council was divided into committees. Sir Frederick Currie, the late chairman of the East Indian Board, was appointed Vice-President of the Council. The Council is to meet once a week, and five members from a quorum. At the meeting on Wednesday Lord Stanley assumed the chair as President. Mr. J. C. Melville, has been appointed to the office of Under-Secretary of State. Affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state throughout Turkey, and, although we are told that much of the unfavorable news now stirring relative to the state of things there must be received with caution, inasmuch as it comes through Greek channels, and is therefore tainted, enough remains after this very liberal discount to shew that that country is rapidly tumbling to pieces, and the prophecy about the "sick man," which the Emperor Nicholas communicated to Sir Hamilton Seymour, four or five years back, is on the eve of being realised. At Jerusalem fears are entertained that the terrible massacre at Jeddah will be re enacted there. The Mahommedan subjects of the Sultan labour under the delusion that he is betraying the cause of Islamism, and hence their hatred of their ruler, and their anger at the Christians. Some additional particulars have come to hand respecting the treaty with China, from which it appears that a series of deceptions were attempted to be practised upon Lord Elgin by the Chinese Commissioners; but his lordship, now skilled in the falsehood and cunning of these Orientals, was on his guard, and turned the tables upon them cleverly.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN RUSSIA.—Accounts just in from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 1, talk of sad reverses. Another powder magazine has exploded seven miles from the capital; 1200 pounds (near 60,000 pounds) of that combustible killed 100 workmen and shattered all the vicinity. This occurred at Okhta. Paulouski, a village and villa of Duc Constantine, had taked fire, and all was in ashes. Hundreds of houses had been burnt at Moscow by clandestine fabricators of lucifer matches, that industry having been so highly taxed that contraband factories had been set up with this result. Forests were still in flames, and the smoke was intolerable in the streets of St. Petersburg.

Letters from Rome say that the Pope is make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem soon.

THE HONORABLE CHARLES TUPPER, Provincial Secretary, has addressed to the Rev. John Hunter through the columns of the *Morning Journal* a lengthy reply to the Reverend Gentleman's letter which appeared in that paper and was at his special request transferred to our own. Dr. Tupper requests that his letter may appear in all the papers which have inserted Mr. Hunter's. We do not feel at liberty to comply with this demand. Mr. Hunter's defence against an attack made upon him in our columns we felt bound to insert, but we do not deem it expedient to open our columns to what may prove a prolonged controversy. Furthermore, Mr. Hunter is Secretary of the "Protestant Alliance," an authorized exponent of its principles and its aims. Dr. Tupper has no connexion with that organization but assails it on political grounds. We may surely set before our readers the explanations of one who is competent to speak with certainty of the origin and objects of an institution in whose usefulness we feel a deep interest, without admitting into our columns every allegation that it is attempted to bring against it. We are set for the defence of the truth, and it is not essential to the right discharge of our duty that we should give the use of our paper for the dissemination of views which we believe to be erroneous and arguments that we regard as fallacious.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis' Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

REV. ASA BRONSON.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 416 to 468.]

Wm. Rogers, Esq. (20s. for P.W.,) Rev. H. Daniel (212s. 6d. for B.R.,) M. T. Williams (100s for B R.,) Rev. James Buller Wellington, New Zealand (630s. for B.R.,) Rev. James Dove (162s. 6d. for B.R.) Mr. J. T. Thomas; Rev. Thomas Gaetz; Rev. D. Chapman, (Books sent,) Rev. Thomas Angwin; S. Gooden, Esq. (20s for P.W., for Bamford Oulton 10s., Cyrus Wood 5s., Geo. R. Phelan 5s.) Rev. R. Morton (45s. for P.W., for J. Johnson 5s., James Davis 10s., Wm. Toy 5s., John Chandley 5s., Mrs. Marr 20s.,) Mr. Logan (5s. for P.W.)

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	DEPUTATION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Sackville,	Messrs Temple & Davis,	Sackville,	Oct 10 & 11
P't de Bute,	Me'rs Narraway, Allison & McCarty,	Dorchester,	" 12
		Point de Bute,	" 10 & 12
		Baie de Verte,	" 14
Moncton,	Messrs Allison & Narraway.	Fort Lawrence,	" 15
		Moncton,	" 17 & 18
Hopewell,	Me'rs W. Temple and Thurlow,	Shediac,	" 19
Coverdale,	To be arr by Sep.		Mid'l Jan.
Richibucto,	do.	Amherst,	Oct 17 & 18
Amherst,	Mr. Davies,	Nappan,	" 19
	Dr. Pickard,	Head of Amherst	" 20
	Mr. Humphrey,	Tidnish,	" 21
Parrsboro',	Dr. Pickard,	Parrsboro',	Jan 16 & 17
	Mr. McCarty,	Diligent River,	" 18
		West Brook,	" 19
		Maccan Mount'n	" 20
		Maccan,	" 20

Collections and Subscriptions will be taken at all of the above meetings, in aid of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

By order of the Sackville Financial District Meeting.

THOMAS H. DAVIES,
Chairman.

Missionary Anniversaries.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

PLACE.	DEPUTATION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Annapolis,	Brothrs. Pickles, Tuttle, and Avery.	Annapolis,	Oct 18
		Granville,	" 19
		Clements,	" 20
		Bear River,	" 21
Horton,	Angwin, Taylor, and Lathern.	Horton,	" 11
		Greenwich,	" 12
		Kentville,	" 13
Cornwallis,	Hennigar & Angwin.	Canning,	" 14
		Cornwallis west,	" 18
		Berwick,	" 19
Aylesford.	Hennigar, Taylor & Lathern.	Aylesford East,	" 20
		" West,	" 21
Wilmot	Angwin, Pickles, and Lathern.	Nicteaux,	Nov 15
		Wilmot,	" 16
		Harley Mount'n,	" 17
		Lawrence Town,	" 18
Digby,	Pickles, Smallwood, & Smith	Digby,	Oct 11
		Sandy Cove,	" 12
		Front Cove,	" 13
		St. Mary's Bay,	" 14
Bridgetown	Smallwood, Tuttle and Avery,	Tupperville,	Nov 22
		Granville,	" 23
		Bridgetown,	" 24
Yarmouth, Barrington & Shelb'n,	Tweedy & Duncan Bro. England,	Barrington,	Oct 19 20 21
		N. E. Harbor,	Dec 19
		Shelburne,	do
		Roseway,	" 15
		N. E. Harbor,	" 16
		Barrington Head	" 17
		N. W. Passage,	" 20
		Cape Negro,	" 21
		Baccaro,	" 22
			" 23

THOS. ANGWIN,
Chairman.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 22.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	24s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d
" Cuba	47s 6d *a* 50s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	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,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 22.

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$6½ *a* $8
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	4d *a* 4½d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

FROM THE CLERGY.—Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia.

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by its use.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the Christian Era, writes: "I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my family, with much satisfaction."

Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered *lot* years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints, with good success"—Sold by medicine dealers. Sept. 16, 2w.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—It is a melancholy fact that many medicines prescribed in ordinary practice create terrible diseases—Quinine saps the bones; mercury contracts the joints, softens the liver, creates virulent ulcers, and injures the ossious system; iron and colchicum not unfrequently produce paralysis. Now in all the diseases, internal and external, for which these destructive drugs are given, Holloway's Ointment and Pills will work a safe and rapid cure. Nay, more—in cases where mercury, quinine, iron, colchicum or opium have injured the general health or produced specific maladies, the restorative properties of the Ointment and Pills will repair the mischief.

Marriages.

At Windsor, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Capt. Joshua FRANCIS, of Newport, to Miss Mary L. FISH, of Windsor.

At the Brunswick Street, Wesleyan Parsonage, on Thursday, 16th inst., by the Rev R. Morton, Mr. John DAVIS, of Pembrokeshire, England, to ANNIE, daughter of Mr. J. Grey, of Halifax.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. James W. YOUNG, of Lissomb Harbour, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Mr Benjamin H. Knodel, of Sherbrooke, Guysborough.

At Kingston, Aylesford, on the 14th inst., by Revd. R. Avery, Constant HARRIS, Esq., of Lower Horton, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of George Hunt, Esq.

In the Wesleyan church, Lower Horton, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Jas. G. Hennigar, Mr. Robert DICKENSON, of West Brock, Parsborough, to Miss RACHEL, youngest daughter of Capt. James Rathburn, of Lower Horton.

St. John and Yarmouth papers please copy.

On the 14th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the Rev. Mr. Swabey, Wm. A. DEBLOIS, Esq., of Halifax, Barrister at Law, to EMILY AMELIA, only daughter and heiress of the late Hon. Colonel Montgomery, late of Stanfield Hall, Sussex, England.

On the 15th inst., at St. John's Church, Wolfville, Mr. Frederick BROWN, to LYDIA NORRIS, daughter of the late J. S. Wells, Esq., R. N.

Deaths.

At Bridgewater, Lunenburg, N S, on the 16th inst, in the 29th year of her age, after 5 years of great suffering and debility most patiently endured, EMMA ADELINE, the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. Drumm, minister of the Parish, and daughter of John Heckman, Esq. She walked humbly with her God. Her sins were laid on Jesus, and she found him able to bear them all away and willing to comfort her. Her soul was kept during the last struggle in perfect peace. She was most happy, the last struggle in perfect peace. She was most happy, the last struggle in perfect peace. She was most happy, she exhorted the friends around her bedside to be wise in time and seek the favor of God, and commended them to his blessing and protection, and shortly after fell asleep.

"Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord!"

Church Witness, St. John, N. B., please copy.

On the 19th inst., Mrs. Anne COOKE, in the 83rd year o' her age.

On the 19th inst., JAMES A., son of the late Mr. Wm. Gossip, of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

At Boston, on the 29th ult., Wm. A. RUTHERFORD, Esq., aged 38 years, a native of Aylesford, N S.

At Carbonear, Newfld, on the 3rd Sept, AVERY S., youngest child of Rev. C. Lockhart, aged one year and seven months.

On Friday, 17th inst., Martin FAHNERT, aged 41 years.

On the 16th inst., in the 38th year of her age, MARY ANN, wife of Capt. Franc's LaCroix.

At Digby, on the 17th inst., James ANNAND, Esq., aged 48 years.

On the 16th inst., in the 34th year of her age, SARAH CATHERINE, widow of the late Alexander Wedd, of Chelsea, Eng., and second daughter of John Lindsay.

At Dartmouth, on the 14th inst., Mr. Edmund COLEMAN, aged 46 years.

At Dartmouth, on the 14th inst., Mr. Alex. LYLE, aged 46 years.

At Windsor, on the 18th inst., Mr. James IRONS, Sr., in his 77th year.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 15.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, Bermuda & St Thomas.
Schrs St Villiers, Layland, Bathurst.
Alexander Shelnutt, Newfoundland.
Lilse, Buffet, Fortune Bay; Blossmer, Fleck, Newfld.
C W Wright, Dickson, Labrador.
E G Greenwood, Peters, Labrador.
Packet, Atwood, Canso.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

THURSDAY, September 16.

Brigt George, Sydney.
Schrs Happy Return, Babin, Miramichi.
Bloomer, Shaw, Newfd.
Harriett Newell, Parsons, St George's Bay.
Eagle, Bollong, St George's Bay.
Guysborough Packet, Cormier, do.
Aurora, Hopkins, Newfd; John, Ozong, Newfld.
Endora, Musey, Labrador.
Haligonian, Myers, Labrador.
Herald, Richardson, Labrador; Salem, Hogan, do.
Almira, Eaton, do; Atalanta, Reynolds, do.

FRIDAY, September 17.

H M Steamer Jasper, Lieut Pym, Bermuda.
Schrs Two Brothers, Blanchard, Carsquet-Kosuth, Messervey, Bay St George.
Celerity, Cohoon, Labrador.

SATURDAY, September 17.

Brig Milo, Fevan, Inagua.
Brigts Maude, Marshall, Porto R