very efficient state. Dr. Cogswell, with that public spirit and generosity guided by sound judgment, by which he is eminently distinguished in this community, offered £25 to be expended in improving the means of ventilation, the furniture, &c., of the School room, which was thankfully accepted by the Committee. It is time something of this kind was done. We have been astonished to see such miserable fittings up for a School having such pretensions as the Acadian. Many of the old seats in that room are really *little* better than implements of torture for children.—*Ib.*

New Brunswick.

As intimated in our last Mr. Schofield M. P. *for Birmingham, Eng.*, arrived in our City, for *the purpose of* seeing for himself, the character *and wants of* our Province. We have pleasure in learning that he was agreeably surprised at the progress of our City, and all he saw here.—He inspected the Establishment of Messrs. R. Rankin & Co, &c; the Suspension Bridge, Asylum, Railway Works, Telegraph office, &c, and on Thursday proceeded to Fredericton, where he had an opportunity of meeting with the members of the Government, Honorable Judge Wilmot, and other leading Provincialists, who could best point out to him what we require to be made known of us On Saturday morning he proceeded to Woodstock en route to Canada In the course of some remarks made by him, while in this City, he adverted to the want of knowledge which prevailed in Britain in regard to this Province, saying that it would be his privilege when he returned, not only in Parliament, but elsewhere to dispel the barbaric ideas with which we were there associated; that we being off the highway of travel, and not having made ourselves properly known, we were passed by, as he had intended doing, had he not been urged to visit us. He would, he said, on his return point out in the right quarter, the real value of this Province, its superior inducements for a superior emigration, and its advantages to capitalists.

The visit of such a man can do us more good than the sending of Delegations to Britain. We hope others in his position may follow his example, for we are persuaded that we have a country second to none on this Northern Continent, which only requires to be known to secure to us all the advantages in population and wealth which have flowed into Canada and the United States for years past.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

TEA MEETING.—The Tea Meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society on Wednesday evening last, passed off well. There were between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons present. The tables literally groaned under the weight of good things which were temptingly displayed before those who were lucky enough to be in attendance. After the company had partaken plentifully of the "good things" they were then treated to a "feast of reason and flow of soul." John Clark, Esq., was called to the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon Geo. A Lockhart, Esq, who briefly addressed the meeting, praising the members of the Carleton Methodist Church for the exertions which they were making to free their Mission premises from debt. The Rev. Mr. Botterell came next in order, and gave a vety interesting address. He was followed by Messrs. Gore, Robert Salter, and Rev. Mr. Smith, after which the Doxology was sung, a blessing pronounced, and the company dispersed.—*Western Recorder.*

Canada.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* says:—The journals of the Lower Province are discussing very earnestly the propriety and probable results of the mission of delegates from British North America to the metropolis of the empire. It was proposed to send four from Canada; New Brunswick has sent two, and Nova Scotia three Three delegates will, of course, have the opportunity of conferring together and with the Imperial Government on the expediency and feasibility of a Federal Union of the British Provinces in North America, and on the proposed project of an Inter-colonial Railway. The former of these questions begins to be regarded as the safeguard and preservation of constitutional freedom in these provinces, and as the means of maintaining the British conection and influence. These colonies certainly cannot possess a solid basis for future progress, prosperity and power, until they are bound together in a closely connected link. The people, who should regard one another in a fraternal light as subjects of the same paternal government, have had comparatively little intercourse with one another, and are in some respects estranged for want of a unity of action and interests. Whether the expediency of a Federal Union be, or be not admitted, there can be no difference of opinion as the advantage of possessing an Intercolonial Railway, which all reasonable persons, above or below, must acknowledge to be a present desideratum and a future necessity.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.—From the vigor which is beginning to be displayed in all kinds of business, it may fairly be inferred that the tide of prosperity which commenced rapidly to ebb about a year ago, has at last turned and is beginning to flow again. The severe lessons, which many have learned, with respect to land speculation and over trading, will, however, we trust, make men more cautious in future. But there is one point in which we think the extreme caution and economy which has been exercised for the past year might with great advantage be very considerably relaxed. We allude to gifts for the support and extension of religion. The incomes of Bible and Tract, and Sabbath School and Missionary Societies, have all suffered, and though less is known about them, we fear the incomes of many Ministers of the Gospel have suffered also. If so, these should be the first to feel the revivifying influence of returning prosperity.—*Montreal Witness.*

From Late English Papers.

Lord Stanley has forwarded to the newspapers Lord Canning's defence of himself and his policy, so severely impugned by Lord Ellenborough's celebrated despatch. It is an ably written State paper, which teems with noble sentiments and unanswerable reasoning, and the grasp of a statesman is visible in every line of the document.—Now that the whole affair is over, there can be no doubt that the Governor-General was most shabbily treated by Lord Derby's President of the Board of Control, and his authority weakened in India at the time when he ought to have been strengthened by the whole material and moral power of the Home Government. Nothing was so calculated to paralyse his hands as the premature publication of the censorious despatch, if the virus had not been extracted from it by the debates in the House of Commons.—The whole spirit of the debates showed that Lord Canning, in the course which he pursued, had the confidence of Parliament and of the country, and if Lord Ellenborough had not saved the Cabinet by his timely resignation the whole of his colleagues would have been driven from power. Lord Canning's boldness saved India, and, without undue severity, he knew when and how to temper justice with mercy.

An embarrassment of a very delicate nature has recently sprung up between France and Portugal, arising out of the slave trade, and is likely to excite considerable interest for some time to come, in consequence of the course which the Emperor's government has adopted. It seems that the Portuguese some time ago seized as a slaver a vessel called the Charles Georges, belonging to Nantes, and that a court of justice in Lisbon has pronounced the seizure lawful. The ship thus seized and condemned was engaged at the time in transporting a number of 'free blacks' from the coast of Africa to one of the French West India Islands, and as this method of giving fresh vigour to the French tropical possessions was a favorite one with Louis Napoleon, which he has since greatly modified in deference to the general opinion of Europe, it can readily be conceived how annoyed he must have felt at this interference of the Portuguese with his pet scheme. Compensation was demanded for the seizure of the slaver and refused, and now there are two French vessels of war proceeding to the Tagus to support the demands of the Emperor's government. Under such circumstances Portugal, unless supported by some of the great European powers, must give way, but she is probably backed in the course she has pursued by this country—a surmise which has found expression in some of the Paris papers. The Tuileries and the Court of St. James's have never cordially pulled together respecting the deportation of free blacks from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, and, pressed by Lord Clarendon when he was in office, the government of the Emperor gave a sort of pledge that it should be abandoned. The Portuguese maintain that the French vessel was to all intents and purposes a slaver at the time of the seizure, and they point to the Emperor's present repudiation of his former policy in connection with the matter. If the relations of France and England were less friendly than they are at present, this small affair might readily be widened into a quarrel of gigantic proportions; but the upshot of it will be that little Portugal must succumb—must make the required compensation, although she has relied in the emergency on the support of her big brother. Little States, like little men, ought to be cautious how they provoke the ire of their powerful and muscular neighbours.

Everything shows that the alliance between France and Russia is becoming closer every day It seems to be generally understood that the Czar will speedily visit Paris, and while there he may possibly be induced to step over to England. His reception in London would equal in warmth,—enthusiasm is, of course, out of the question—that which his father experienced fourteen years' back, at the time when Sir Robert Peel was at the head of the Government. The English public have a good deal of the feeling to which one of Bulwer's characters gives expression—"I never like a man so well until I have fought with him." But this does not at all ignore the fact that St. Petersburg and Paris are in very close intimacy; and the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, shows, like a straw, how the wind blows Little jealousies amongst the Great Powers will often arise from very trivial circumstances; while Sardinia is drawing closer to Russia, Austria is becoming more friendly towards England, and all travellers who have recently returned from the Austrian dominions speak of the marked change, both as regards the passport system and the courtesy of the officials, towards our countrymen.

A kind of political revolution has occured in Persia, where the Shah has dismissed the Grand Vizier,—arrested him, in fact, and his two sons,—and declares that, for the future, he will take the reins of Government into his own hands.—He may do so for a time; but these Eastern potentates speedily tire of hard work. Like his brother, the Sultan, he will probably be energetic for a time, to sink again into his customary indolence. The Grand Vizier, who has now been disgraced and dismissed, held supreme sway over the Shah for years, and to him may be mainly traced the split between England and Persia which led to the war. It is now asserted that the humiliation which the Shah experienced in that conflict was always uppermost in his mind, and that, although apparently friendly with his Vizier, he never forgave him for advising him to resistance. This statement is probably correct, for it is in accordance with the weakness of the Eastern character, where rulers will profess friendship for those about them one day, and the next day ease them of thrir heads. Persia, it is clear, is feeling the effects of modern civilization, or the Grand Vizier, having once seriously offended his master, would not now be living!

The appearance again in Constantinople of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is a puzzle to the quidnuncs. At first it was stated that he was merely revisiting the scene of his former labours to take leave of the Sultan; now the impression is that he has gone back on some extraordinary mission, and is likely to pass the winter there, without, however, interfering with the diplomatic duties of Sir Henry Bulwer. Lord de Redcliffe is the bearer of an autograph note from the Queen, which he has or was about to present to the Sultan. It will turn out, we suspect, that the length of his visit will depend upon circumstances—upon the condition of "the sick man" The present is the turning point in the fate of Turkey, and Lord Stratford is known to have more power over the Sultan than any person living. Neither the veteran ambassador, nor the country which he represents, can view with indifference the recent reactionary tendencies of the Porte, and the reinstallation of favourites who were recently denounced by their sovereign with extraordinary warmth—favourites or relatives supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy having for its object either his deposition or his murder—perhaps both. With the growing intimacy between Alexander of Russia and Louis Napoleon the "balance of power" in Europe, to preserve which so much blood has been shed and so much treasure expended, is likely to be seriously disturbed unless the Sultan will adhere doggedly and consistently to the programme of reform which he was said to have recently sanctioned The scheme of financial economy is sadly caricatured by the addition of thirteen millions of piastres to the allowances of the Sultanas and other pensioners on the civil list; within a short time.

If any reliance can be placed on prevalent rumours in Paris, the Emperor of Russia intends next year to visit England and France. It is stated as certain (says the correspondent of the *Times*) that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France, and has accepted the invitation, and that both London and Paris will be honoured with his presence next spring. Moreover, it would appear that Prince Napoleon has been invited to return with the Czar to St. Petersburg and Moscow

The nobility of the government of Tver, in Russia, who were among the first to form committees for the emancipation of the serfs, have lately sent an address to the Emperor praying that the measure might not be carried into execution in that province. The Emperor did not receive the address favourably, and replied that the measure should be executed notwithstanding any opposition of the nobility. "The emancipation," (the Emperor is said to have replied, "will be carried into effect simultaneously throughout the whole of the empire, and I will not allow any part of my states to be deprived of the benefit of it." During his journey the Emperor would not accept any *fête* on the part of the nobility in the governments where they have shown themselves hostile to the measure.

China.

Hong Kong advices are to the 12th of August. The Viceroy of the province of Canton, whose malignant proclamations and addresses to the "braves" were brought to England by the last mail had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and had immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect of this notification was a cessation of the rocketing and gun firing at night, so that the garrison at Canton was able once more to sleep in peace. It was hoped that these first fruits of the Treaty would be permanent, and that the kidnapping and similarly dastardly modes of warfare practised by the braves would cease. Great dissatisfaction was felt at Hong Kong because the Earl of Elgin had appointed Shanghai as the place for adjusting the rate of the tariffs, and also for not making known the terms of the treaty. The *Times* has the following from its Hong Kong Correspondent:—

We have not been informed of any further details of the new treaty.

The allied fleet had dispersed from the Peiho.

Contrary to expectation, Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour have proceeded from Shanghai to Japan. The presence of the latter is much required at Canton, where the state of things does not improve. We hear, however Sir M. Seymour will come down hereafter visiting Japan, and he may therefore be expected to arrive in about a month's time. In case it is necessary to undertake active operations in the neighbourhood of Canton, it may be as well they should now be delayed, for in the present weather the forces would, no doubt, suffer severely on an expedition.

Lord Elgin, we believe, will return from Japan to Shanghai to meet the Commissioners that are to be sent down from Pekin to conduct the revision of the new tariff.

Their Excellencies the Baros Gros and Mr. Reed were at Shanghai by last advices.

We understand that his Imperial Majesty's fleet, under Admiral De Genouilly, rendezvous at Manila, and it is proposed at once to enter on the expedition against Cochin China, in which the Spanish Government is to join

His Imperial Maiesty's Steamer *Saone*, with upwards of 500 soldiers, arrived here on the 3rd inst., and has sailed for Manilla.

Count Putiatian, the Russian Envoy, was still at Tiensin.

Her Majesty's troopship *Adventure* and the *Sampson* have arrived from the north. The former brought down the 59th Regiment, and the latter the Royal Engineers. Several gunboats have also come in from the north during the last fortnight.

At Canton matters remain much the same as before, and are most unsatisfactory. The Viceroy Hwang has issued a notification that despatches from the Court of Pekin have been received, advising the conclusion of the treaty. As yet it has produced no effect on the policy of the war party, and it is much to be doubted, if it will create any change.

We learn that Hwang's communication, advising the receipt of the despatches to the Commissioners, was discourteous.

Notice has been given that all claims of British merchants are to be proved before her Majesty's Consul for Canton at the Superintendency here. We conclude from this that indemnity for losses was stipulated in the treaty.

The British Consulate has again retired from Canton, and only one or two foreigners are at present up there.

Lord Elgin has requested an expression of the views of the British mechants as to the most desirable site at Canton for the future British factory. Nothing however, has been decided upon the point yet.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH LADY AT JERUSALEM.—Miss Creasy, it appears, left her residence, situated near the Damascus Gate, on the evening of Friday, the 3rd of September, with the intention of proceeding to the British Consul's encampment. Under the impression that Miss Creasy was at the Consul's, her absence appears not to have occasioned any anxiety in the minds of her friends in the city until the afternoon of Monday, the 6th. On Tuesday, however, tidings reached the Consulate that Miss Creasy was missing, and nowhere to be found. Immediate search was made in every direction, but all in vain, until Thursday morning, the 9th, when the remains of poor Miss Creasy were found, in an advanced state of decomposition, lying in a field near the Consul's ground, but some distance off the path. A deep wound was found on the temple, occasioned, no doubt, by a stone, as one was found close by the body covered with blood. The little property she had about her—such as a ring and the contents of a small bag—was taken from the body; and the body of this poor Christian lady was left to be devoured by the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field. After this discovery, the Europeans who were living outside the walls under tents immediately broke up their respective encampments and returned to their homes within the city. The bearing of the native population towards the Christians, especially European, has been such as to create deep anxiety in the minds of the residents. What are we to expect when such a barbarous outrage is perpetrated under the very flag of the English Consulate, and upon an inoffensive English lady, and near the Consular residence?

Inter-Colonial Railway.

A pamphlet has recently been published in England on this subject, in which the advantages of a Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through British territory, are pointed out. The originators of this gigantic scheme appear to have enlisted the sympathies of the Imperial Government, and great as the cost will be there is no reason to doubt that it will be adopted. The revolt in India, and the recent commercial treaty with China, which must cause a large and lucrative trade to spring up between that east and important section of the globe and Europe, have caused anxious enquiry to be made as to the shortest practicable route to the East. These events, independent of the gold discoveries in the Fraser River region, are of sufficient importance to cause the attention of the people in England to be directed to obtaining the speediest mode of communicating with those distant regions.

Those who have brought the subject of this Railway prominently before the world have succeeded in showing that it is deserving of attentive consideration on several grounds. In the first place, it is the shortest route to the Pacific; secondly, it passes through British territory; and thirdly, it will place the trade of the East in the hand of Great Britain.

This pamphlet gives the distances from England to the various ports as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Liverpool to Halifax,	2,466	
Halifax to Fort William on Lake Superior,	1,484	
Lake Superior to Fucas Straits, opposite Vancouver's Island,	1,700	
		5,650

The following table will show the comparative advantages of the several routes:—

	Miles.	Miles.
From Liverpool to Panama is	4,100	
" Panama to Shanghai,	9,800	
		13,900
" Liverpool to Halifax is	2,466	
" Halifax to Fucas Straits,	3,184	
" Fucas Straits to Shanghai	5,800	
		11,450
Difference in favor of the route through Canada,		3,350

	Miles
From Panama to Japan is	8,600
" " Canton	10,000
" " Singapore	10,800
" " Sandwich Islands	4,700
" " Sydney	8,220
From Fucus Straits to Japan	4,400
" " Canton	6,900
" " Singapore	8,200
" " Sandwich Islands	2,370
" " Sydney	7,230

It will be seen by the above estimate that the shortest route to the East is through the British possessions, and when we consider the importance of the object at stake, there can be no doubt but that England will embrace the present golden opportunity of securing it. No other nation possesses the same vantage ground, and the importance of the prize is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of the millions necessary to complete the work. The nation that controls the trade of India and China will control the trade of the world. No doubt a brighter destiny is before our nation than the most fanciful imagination could ever have conceived.—*Exchange.*

A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* writes from England:—Your countryman, Mr. J. B. Gough, has met with a most enthusiastic reception wherever he has appeared since the late trial, and the conviction is deepening that he has been cruelly calumniated by Dr. F. R. Lees. There is, too, all but a universal concurrence in the propriety of the course which, under the advice of his friends, he took to free himself from the foul imputations circulated by Dr. Lees. And the satisfaction is unbounded that when Mr. Gough appeared in Westminster Hall, and on oath denied the truth of the charges brought against him, these charges were retracted wholly and without qualification; whereupon the emphatic verdict of one of the highest tribunals of the land completely vindicated his innocency.

Mr. Gough generously agreed to receive merely nominal damages, as his chief motive in bringing the action was the vindication of his own character. The verdict, however, being against Dr. Lees, the calumniator was, as a matter of course, condemned in the costs. These amounted on Mr. Gough's side to about £700; but Dr. Lees, on being applied to for payment, declares his inability, and that he has no other alternative than to go to prison for the debt; and hereupon Mr. Gough gives a further proof of his generosity by saying that he could not think of incarcerating Dr. Lees, and will therefore forgive him the entire debt.

Notwithstanding this kind treatment, Dr Lees is going about the country and on every occasion he can seize reiterating his calumnies against Mr. Gough with aggravations; but the more respectable members of the temperance community are one after another disowning Dr. Lees, and if he does not speedily amend his ways he will find himself in a minority of one. It will be found, doubtless, in the end, that Dr. Lees' base attempt to ruin Mr. Gough has recoiled upon himself and become a suicidal act.

THE EXPLOSION AT HAVANA.—The *Diario de la Marina* devotes several columns to the details of the great explosion of the magazine at Havana, full particulars of which we have had via New Orleans. The explosion was so violent that it had the effect of an earthquake a distance of ten miles. The government has received the powder of the land arsenals, and stored it on floating warehouses. The total number of killed and wounded is summed up as follows:—Wounded, so far as known, 105; killed (bodies recovered) 28; died in hospital 4. Of 86 wounded in the hospital, 19 were white, 8 colored, and 59 Asiatic. Those of the whites were soldiers.—The Municipal Government of Havana donated one doubloon to every member of the families of such of the wounded as might be in needy circumstances.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Latest by Telegraph.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, Oct. 22.

The Steamer *Pacific*, from Galway on the morning of the 12th, arrived at St. John's, N. F., yesterday morning, (21st.)

Among the passengers are Lord and Lady Bury and suite.

Cotton market steady.

Breadstuffs market inactive, quotations nominal.

Corporation of Limerick has started prospect for trans-Atlantic line between France and America.

Equinoctial gale did much damage to shipping in the German Ocean. Several wrecks with loss of life are reported.

New Company for completing "Great Eastern" delayed in its organization by non-attendance of Directors of the old company to complete necessary forms.

France has exempted from navigation duties for another year, cargoes of flour, rice, and vegetables.

French Men-of-war have arrived at Lisbon.

Paris "Presse" has published correspondence between United States Minister and Nicaraguan foreign Minister of that Republic, touching convention of "Felix Belly." The American Minister declares no arrangement of Nicaragua with Belly shall be recognized or assented to, in anything that is contrary to just rights, acquired by American citizens, and that liberal policy resulting from transit treaty of November last shall be constantly maintained. Nicaraguan Minister replies that *his* Government wishes only justice and its rights, desires friendly relations with the United States, but declines transit Treaties of no value, because not opened at stipulated periods. Belly appealed to "Clayton Bulwer" Treaty for protection, and Lord Malmesbury, in letters to Belly, tells him "Stipulation of that Treaty will in his opinion apply to his scheme, *if carried out.*

German Bank, Frankfort, has again advanced its rate of discount—making it five per cent.

Cholera, it is said carried off thirty thousand persons at Mecca.

INDIA.—Calcutta Mail, September 9th, reach Suez 3rd inst. News unimportant.

CHINA.—Hong Kong, August 24th.—Canton affairs satisfactory.

In punishing late outrage in Namtow, General Van Staubenzee with 700 men sacked and burned the place. Troubles at Ningpo continued.

To the Exchange Reading Room.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia* arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 16th inst.

There was a panic at Vienna, caused by intended specie payments by the Banks.

France has accepted the mediation of a friendly Power for settlement of differences with Portugal.

There is a great decrease of specie in Bank of France.

Bombay advices are to 24th Sept. The disarmed troops at Moultan had mutinied and were nearly exterminated.

The British had destroyed Forts at Namton, in China, but had spared the town.

Cotton market dull with a slight decline in prices.

Breadstuffs market inactive, but prices unchanged.

Provision market dull

Sugar Steady.

Coffee and Tea market firm.

Consols for money 98½.

Missionary Anniversaries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Halifax North, Halifax South, Dartmouth, Musquodoboit, St. Margaret's Bay—the Superintendents of these Circuits, aided by the local Committees, are to make their own arrangements.

LUNENBURG.—Mahone Bay, Nov. 15; New Germany, Nov. 16; Lunenburg, Nov. 17; Ritcy's Cove, Nov. 18; Rose Bay, Nov. 19.

PETITE RIVIERE.—New Dublin, Nov. 22; Petite Reviere, Nov. 23; Broad Cove, Nov. 24.

MILLS VILLAGE, Dec. 27.

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, Dec. 28; Milton, Dec. 29; Hunt's Point, Dec. 30.

PORT MUTTON.—Port Mutton, Dec. 21; Port Jolly, Dec. 22; Sable River, Dec. 23; Little Harbour, Dec. 24.

The Ministers in these five Circuits will interchange as they may deem most expedient.

NEWPORT.—*Deputation*, Messrs Stewart and Phinney—Meander, Jan. 17; Oakland Jan. 18,

KEMPT.—*Deputation*—The Chairman of the District and Messrs Tweedy and Likely,—Kennetcook, Dec. 21; Kempt, Dec. 22; Walton, Dec. 23.

MAITLAND.—*Deputation*, Messrs Phinney and Payson—Maitland, Nov. 15; Burnecat, Nov. 16; Upper Rawdon, Nov. 17; Lower Rawdon, 18.

The Anniversary Sermons will be preached on the Sabbath previous to the Meetings.—Collections taken at all the services.

The President of the Conference will be present at as many of the meetings as he may find practicable.

ARTHUR MCNUTT, *Chairman.*

Halifax, September 28th, 1858.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

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

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our City. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such is a menicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.* Sold by druggists and medicine dealers generally.

☞ The Building in which the "Way Office" was kept at Five Islands, Colchester, and owned by John Fulmes, Esq., was set fire to by some villains as yet unknown, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. The Office together with £120 worth of new sails belonging to Capt. Smith Fulmer, of the Brig *John Blank*, were totally destroyed.—*Comm.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 468 to 520.]

Newport (for P.W., N. Mosher 1st. 2s. 6d., N. Mosher 3rd 10s., Allan Mosher 20s., Rev. G. O. Huestis (20s. for P.W. for Mrs Walsh 5s., Jas. Feltmate 10s, Wm. Scott 5s, two new subs.) Rev. W. McKinnon, Rev. J. B. Brownall (the one you mention is right, there are two in arrears, see list.) Rev. Thos. Angwin (Almanac's sent.) Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe (25s. for B.R., 75s. for P.W., for R. Heartz Esq, 10s., Hon. W. W. Lord 10s., Wm. Pope Esq. 20s, Jas. Stanley 10s., W. C. Trowan 10s., B. Pentz 10s., J. Bryanson 5s.) Rev. H. Daniel (new sub.) Rev. H. Holland, Rev. A. Des Brisay, Rev. A. B. Black, Rev. Thos. Smith, Miss Haveland (10s. for P.W.) Rev. W. Temple (10s. for P.W. for "J.") Rev. J. L. Sponagle (you are correct in each instance, could easily explain, T. R. has discontinued.) Rev. H. McKeown, Rev. J. Hart (books sent Oct. 10.) R. W. Outerbridge ($100 in gold received, only equal to £25 Currency, shall be duly forwarded.) Demill & Fillmore (538s. 7d. for B.R.) Rev. J. Snowball (20s. for P.W.) Rev. R. Knight (10s. for P.W. for W. White,) Rev. C. Stewart (15s. for P. W., for Bennett Smith Esq) Rev. E. Botterell (64s. 8d. for B. R, 132s. 1d. for P. W., for Mr. Gove 9s. 2d., Mr. Lloyd 10s., Mrs. Dickson 2s. 11d. Mr. Turnbull 10s., T. C. Humbert 10s., M. Hennigar 10s., Mr. Puriton 10s., Mrs. James 10s., Mrs. McAlpine 10s., Captain Pritchard 20s. G. A. Lockhart 10s., H. Marshall 20s., ☞ the other 10s. was not sent.) Rev. R. Weddall (20s. for Silas Newcomb for P.W. (? Isaac.) R. A. Strong (10s. for P.W.) Rev. T. Richey (20s. for P.W. for Robt. Isner,) G. F. Salter (7s. 6d. for P.W.) S. Fulton (70s. for P.W. for Jesse Montrose 10s, David Purdy 30s, John Teed 20s., Rossel Stevens 10s.,) Rev. W. McCarty, (20s. for P.W., for Isaac Beharrel 10s., John Glendining 10s.,) Rev. R. E. Crane (new sub.—those books are ordered for you) Bridgetown, (25s. for P.W., for Minar Tupper 10., F. Simpson 10s., Isaac Longley 5s.) Hyrcanus Forest (5s. for P. W.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, October 27.

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, October 27.

Oats, per bushel	2s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s *a* 17s 6d
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, "	3½ *a* 4½d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	7½d *a* 8d
Chickens, "	2s *a* 2s 3
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

P. K. The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer.—*Prov. Gen. Advertiser.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The Rev. D. Whitaker, writing from Toung oo, Burmah, says: "My duties as a Missionary prevent my noticing particular cases, but your Pain Killer has been used with peculiar success in diseases of the stomach, bowel complaints, and in severe cases of burns. One of the Christian villages near us was burnt down, and several persons were represented as near a dying condition from the severity of their injuries. I sent them the Pain Killer at once, with directions for its use. All but one were saved. Sold by druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally. Oct. 28, 2w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The greatest discouragement to those who wish to give good advice, is, that it is seldom acted upon at the proper time. We shall not, however, on that account, refrain from recommending all who are attacked with cutaneous diseases, to resort in the earliest stage of the malady to Holloway's Ointment. If this recommendation is neglected, still it may prompt the patient to try the remedy at the late stage of the complaint, when all other means have failed; and even then, at the eleventh hour, the preparation will vindicate the reputation it has everywhere acquired, by accomplishing in the end an entire and perfect cure.—The Pills in all stages of external disease will materially conduce to that desirable result.

OMETHING TO DO.

THE Subscribers will employ agents of either sex in every town and city, in a business which pays from $20 to $28 per week. Send stamp for return postage, for full particulars.

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

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, River Philip, on the 12th Oct., by Rev. R. E. Crane, Mr. Henry A. STONEHOUSE, of East Branch, to Miss Sarah Ann SWEET, of River Philip, all of Co. Cumberland.

At the same place, by the same, Oct 14th, Mr. Wm. MATTISSON, of Gray's Road, to Miss Mary Jane PEERS, of Wallace, all of Co Cumberland.

On the 23rd inst, by Rev. Mr. Boyd, H. R. MCKENZIE, Esq, of Parrsborough, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. John Richardson.

Deaths.

At River Philip, Head of the Tide, on Sunday, 3rd Oct., George P. O. BRUNDIDGE, of consumption, in the 25th year of his age, youngest son of the late Mr. Luke Brundidge. He left satisfactory evidence to his friends that his Redeemer lived, and

"Dying found his latest foe
Under his feet at last."

At Wolmot, on the 10th Sept., in the 65th year of her age, AMELIA, the beloved wife of Elijah Phinney. She had been for many years, a steady and consistent member of the Methodist Church in the Annapolis circuit. She died after a short illness trusting in Christ.

On the 23rd inst., at Dartmouth, ANNETTE, eldest daughter of the Hon. Michael Tobin, aged 19 years.

On the 22nd inst., Mr. James G EADIE, in the 65th year of his age.

At Lawrencetown, on the 10th inst., BENJAMIN R., youngest son of Joshua Gammon, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Malagash, Long Island, Mrs. Ann FRANKLIN, second daughter of the Alexander Fraser, of H. M Dockyard.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, October 20.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool.
Brigt Onward, Lassen, Montego Bay.
Schrs Flower, Banks, Nertdik.
Patriot, Symons, Oderin.
Revel, Mullock, Campo Bello.
John Henry, McDonald, P E Island.

THURSDAY, October 21.

Steamer Prince Albert, Waters, New York.
Brig Velocity, Affleck, Havanna.
Brigt Urchin, Walsh, P E Island.
Schrs Emblem, Poole, Port aux Basque.
Margaret Bennett, Vincent, Newfld.
James, Walsh, Fortune Bay.
Susan E. Mahon, St Johns, Nfld.
Sophia, and Virgin, Charlottetown.

FRIDAY, October 22.

Steamers Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth and Boston; Canada, Lang, Boston.
Brigt Jesse