The Provincial Wesleyan.

when religious liberty is so much opposed in France.

We feel thankful to the God of all grace, that the health of our Minister, M. de Boinville, is still improving; he works with the zeal and fidelity of a Methodist preacher, and is beloved by the people. May God crown, more and more, his labours with success.—*Corr. of Watch*

Lord Grosvenor's Sabbath Bill—the Hyde Park Demonstration.

The Sabbath is all but practically abolished on the continent of Europe, and in England the inroads upon it are becoming of serious magnitude. In this state of things many have deemed it right to invoke the arm of legislature for the protection of the Sabbath. Accordingly, a bill for closing public houses (i. e. drunkeries) in Scotland, the whole of the Sabbath, was enacted into law a year ago, and a Bill for England *restricting* the traffic in intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, also became law about the same time. It cannot be denied but that these partial measures have produced a large amount of good to the nation at large, and no small degree of irritation among the liquor dealers and their supporters. These interested parties have all along carefully nursed their revenge; and within the last fortnight, the introduction of another bill into the House of Commons by Lord R. Grosvenor for the compulsory closing of the ordinary provision shops in London at 9 o'clock in the morning of the Lord's day, has supplied an outlet for their revengeful feelings.

The policy of the publicans was to persuade the working classes that Lord R. Grosvenor's Bill was a blow at their rights and liberties, while the aristocracy had the means and the power of doing as they pleased on the Lord's day. On Sunday week, then, about 100,000 of the working classes assembled in Hyde Park, through which a number of the nobility are accustomed to ride on Sunday afternoon, and a demonstration was made against the new Sabbath Bill—As the carriages appeared the multitude shouted, "Go to church—go to church—take out your horses—let your servants rest—*go to church.*" As may be supposed, the lordly carriages and their occupants quickly disappeared, but not without the frightening of some of the horses, and the trudging home on foot of more than one Lord and Duchess. But this demonstration, with something of the proportions of a riot, was renewed on Sunday last, when the people assembled in larger numbers and in fiercer mood than before; and the consequences were altogether more disastrous. The police authorities had placarded London on Saturday with announcements, warning the people against attending. The warning, however well-intended brought thousands more to the Park, and the collisions between the populace and the police were frequent and fierce. Few carriages were in the Park; and those that did attend were greeted with all sorts of cries and execrations, which were no sooner heard by the police, than they darted into the mob, playing their truncheons from right to left, and carrying off wounded men into custody. No less than 104 persons were taken into custody: but although the police were triumphant, the people have carried their point, for Lord Grosvenor has since withdrawn his bill.

The whole affair is deeply to be regretted.—The bill as it stood did not enlist the support of the decidedly religious portion of the community; because it sanctioned the principle of Sunday labour to a much greater extent than a religious man could approve on grounds of necessity and mercy. Its end and aim was to relieve from labour all classes of the community, as far as could be done, with regard to the selfish convenience of others. And yet the populace were persuaded to believe that the measure was harsh, and injurious to their interests. To have persisted with the measure in the face of such a persuasion would have been impolitic. It would have presented Christianity in that aspect in which the working classes are but too disposed in this country to regard it, as a stern and harsh master; and unfortunately there were no adequate means at hand of counteracting the misrepresentation, from the want of a cheap religious press.

The cheap secular prints, which the masses of London read, and from which they gather their information, were all against the bill. This points to a want in the moral cultivation of the working classes, which it is wonderful has not been supplied before this time. We have religious periodicals of various degrees of excellence; but we have not a religious news paper addressed directly to the people. We have papers connected with the different religious denominations, well discharging their duty to their respective bodies, and looking upon public measures for the peculiar stand-point of their own body. But a newspaper, appealing directly to the bulk of the people, treating not of religious but of political questions in a religious spirit, plunging fearlessly into the worldly events of the day, sympathizing with the wants, the wishes, and the aspirations of our artisans, and taking care in the discussion of social questions to show the benevolent bearing of the religion of Christ upon the civil and social condition of man,—such a paper is still a desideratum in Britain. That the people are ripe for the appreciation and enjoyment of such a newspaper, we fully believe; and if, to look no farther than the British Wesleyan Conference, our Farmers, Healds, and Smiths, would but supply the gold necessary for the enterprise, and our men of robust intellect and hearts of love, such as Dr. Dixon, F. A. West, W. Arthur, W. H. Rule and others, would but engage their pens, we would encounter the sharp secular infidel press of this country on its own chosen arena with the certainty of a complete triumph.—*Eng. Corr. Zions Herald.*

The Papal Nuncio in Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 18th, says:—I communicated to you last night by telegraph that Monsignor Franchi, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, had demanded his passports, and that the Spanish Government lost no time in complying with his request. The demand which had been expected, was made on the 15th. The ministers met in council the same night, and the passports were in the hands of his Excellency the next morning, without any explanation asked or given for that step. The immediate cause, real or pretended, is the decision of the Government and Cortes respecting the sale of the Church property. There are, however, various reasons why the Government feels rather pleased than otherwise at the departure of the Nuncio. The fact is, that Monsignor Franchi was believed to be the centre of the Carlist plots which have been so long hatching, and of which the Government are said to have proof positive. He was one of the persons who advised the Queen not to sign the decree presented to her Majesty by her responsible advisers, and suggested it as a case of conscience. Her resistance and the arguments employed to overcome it, are already known, but it would appear that the Papal Envoy had other views, which very probably he did not think proper to reveal to her Majesty in the frequent interviews which he had with her. There were not less than three or four plots carried on at the same time. The Carlists wished the Queen, who was at Aranjuez at the time, should quit that place secretly, under the protection of the garrison, on whom they thought they could rely, and escape to Valencia; and her departure would have been the signal for a rising in favour of Montemolin, and the Nuncio, whose influence at Court was not to be despised, worked to that end. The party of the Duchess de Montpensier, at the head of which were two well known ex-Ministers, laboured to produce the same result, as, if the Queen left, a Regency would be proclaimed. The Polacos, who were not engaged so entirely in the Montpensier interest, and who merely wished to recover the power they lost by the revolution of July last, had no objection to the Spanish Hegira, as they believed it would lead to their own restoration; while the Democratic party equally desired it, knowing that the mass of the Liberals would admit neither Montemolin nor any other member of the Spanish Bourbons, and that they might be brought over to their ultra-revolutionary views at last. The Queen was, in fact, the unconscious instrument of nearly all the parties, and was as you may remember, only saved from the snare by the influence of Espartero and the energy of O'Donnell. When matters appeared most dangerous the two ex-Ministers alluded to got frightened, and urged the Queen to withdraw her opposition to the measure, which the Nuncio persevered in supporting. The result is known; her Majesty agreed to sign the obnoxious decrees, and the throne was once more saved. The government, I repeat, express themselves delighted at the departure of the Nuncio, as they are relieved of the presence of a man who was regarded by the Carlist as their mainstay in Madrid and the safe channel of communication with their chiefs. When the concordat was signed, it was stipulated that the clergy were to sell the property within a certain time, and that the Government were to pay them, his Holiness having sanctioned all past sales. That stipulation not having been executed, they consider they have a right to dispose of the property for national purposes. The great difficulty in Spain is her finances, and if employed properly, the present measure ought to relieve them. She can hardly reduce her army, even were her own internal dangers over, and it is not impossible, in the present state of European politics, that she may before long be in a position to lend her co-operation to the cause in which Western Europe is engaged with Russia. Though she cannot now send a contingent to the Crimea, yet, in the event of hostilities, extending to other quarters, a Spanish contingent might be desirable. Be this as it may, the government feel that they have for more reasons than one, a happy riddance of Monsignor Franchi.

From Late English Papers.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORMS.—Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday morning the metropolis was visited by a violent thunderstorm, which continued for nearly an hour. The lightning was of a vivid character.—The rain fell in torrents, and many of the small streets at the east end of London were flooded for several hours. The market gardeners' grounds were also inundated, and considerable damage was done by the great fall of rain. At Bristol the storm took place two hours previously. It commenced about half-past three o'clock, and exceeded in violence anything of the kind that has occurred in that city for the last 30 years. The thunder was very violent, and the lightning was so vivid that the captains of African and Indian ships in the port described it as being the nearest approach to a tropical tornado that they ever witnessed in this country. Considerable damage was done by the hail, which beat the wheat down in all the surrounding country, and broke thousands of pains of glass, and at St. George's, Gloucestershire, the electric fluid struck a house near the Don John's-cross, destroyed the chimney, and split the house from the roof to the basement story.

A boy, twelve years of age, living at Gorton, near Manchester, was shutting a window, during the thunderstorm on Saturday, when he was caught by the lightning, which struck him in the breast, and scorched his body and thighs. He was discovered soon afterwaeds by a neighbour lying dead upon the floor. The same flash struck the brass chains of a clock and soldered several of the links together.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, the neighbourhood of Ormskirk was visited by a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning. In a field belonging to the farm of Mr. Bold, near Moor-hall, some seven or eight persons were at work, three of Mr. Bold's family among the number—a son about nine years of age, a daughter about seventeen, and a son something older—the whole of whom were struck down, the latter was thrown five yards from his work.—The youngest son and daughter were killed on the spot, the latter having a hole literally burned in her neck, and her hair scorched off her head. Mrs. Bold was at Livergool market on that day, and had not returned when the melancholy accident occurred. We learn that the other brother is slowly recovering from the effects of the lightning.

On Saturday morning Oxford was visited by a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning of a terrific character. Considerable damage has been done in the neighbourhood. In Oxford the parish Church of St. Ebbes was somewhat injured. Soon after five o'clock the lightning struck the weathercock, and in its progress knocked a portion of the top of the tower off, passing through the roof of the church, completely melting part of the spouting. The interior also felt the effect of the shock, for after passing through the wall it struck the pulpit, and completely took the door off its hinges. At Cowley, a village within two miles of Oxford, the lightning struck a farmhouse, injuring its chimneys and in its progress knocking off the hat of one of the labourers. At Hanney, a millar, who was on the bank of a pond, for the purpose of catching a dish of fish to send to Oxford, had a narrow escape. He was stunned by the shock, and on recovering his self-possession, to his surprise, he found a bird close to him, with its head severed from the body and its wings singed, and in the pond he took up eight good sized perch, that had been killed by the lightning. The crops of corn have also suffered severely from the heavy fall of rain; whole fields have been so knocked down that it is a great chance if they will ever recover their upright position.

The town of Lavenham, Suffolk, was visited on Monday afternoon by one of the most severe thunderstorms ever remembered. At the instant of one mighty crash the electric fluid struck a dwelling-house, formerly known as the Guildhall, in the market-place, and after shattering one side of the chimney, it descended to the roof, where it divided, and stripping off a quantity of tiles on both sides of the house, one current continued on the outside, shattering the frames of two windows, and then passing into the ground. The other, apparently a much stronger current descended in a more direct manner, having wrenched the castings of a door way from their position; the door post, a piece of solid oak, was divided from top to bottom, and the piece thrown into the passage, through which the wife of the occupier, J. Ranson, was passing, when she was violently whirled about, and thrown down by the concussion, but we are happy to say, not much injured. The rain and hail (of enormous size) poured down in torrents, tearing up the roots in some places a foot deep.

THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.—A Vienna letter of the 10th says: Your readers cannot be too much upon their guard against the efforts which are made by the press of Berlin to represent the position assumed by Austria as indicating a total estrangement between her and the Western Powers. Austria would willingly have joined her arms with those of England and France, had she not thought the risk to be greater than she could possibly incur. She knows the strength and power of Russia, and she knew it many months ago, ere the soldiers were embarked who were destined to play a part in the tragical siege of Sebastopol. Austria counted her cards beforehand; she thought that the allies were deceived as to the power of the foe they were about to encounter, and she resolved to wait in a position of expectancy till she could see her way more clearly. Hence it came to pass that though she accepted the four points, in the treaty of the 2nd of December, she reserved to herself a loophole, by which she might still escape, in the event of matters turning out unfavourably to the projects of the allies. This loophole consisted in the right of putting her own interpretation upon the aforesaid points; which, somehow or other, were so indefinitely framed as to admit of a wide diversity of construction.

Had the allies been successful in destroying Sebastopol, and so been enabled to withdraw their troops from the present theatre of war, Austria would have joined them in the demands which they made, or it may be, have gone a step further. She has every desire to see Russia humbled, and wishes most ardently that the allies may succeed; but she is not disposed to expose herself to the danger which must unavoidably result from recourse to arms, while circumstances remain as they are. England and France committed an error of a very grave character in the commencement of the war, arising from the confidence which was inspired by the alliance of two great nations, which the records of history hitherto knew in no other light than that of hostility and bitterest rivalry. "We by land and you by sea," was a by-word in Paris at the time—a word to which it was thought that the rest of the world would succumb, almost without a struggle. The feelings which prevailed in the kingdom of Great Britain were of a corresponding character, and the news which was brought by the Tartar courier created but little surprise. The empire of Russia was almost unknown; and any rumours which found their way to the western shores with respect to her strength, were either considered altogether false, or to be greatly exaggerated.

At such a time it was when the army of the allies left Varna for Sebastopol, totally unprovided for a winter campaign, and completely destitute of all the requirements necessary for a long and difficult siege. The rest is fresh in the minds of our readers, and it is unnecessary to harass their feelings by the repetition of the melancholy details of this most memorable siege.

If England and France have heard these horrors, Austria has heard them too; but she has heard them with the ear of a stranger, for they brought no tears to the eyes of her people, no domestic sorrows to her hearths. She has heard them only as a warning voice against the commission of a similar error; she has received them only as a salutary lesson against an overweening confidence.

When Austria pronounced her opinion on the "points" at the conference at Vienna, she put such an interpretation upon them as she judged the most fitting to her own interests, and most likely to bring about the re-establishment of a general peace. On only two conditions will she have recourse to arms; firstly, if Russia should retract the concessions she has made, in respect to the navigation of the Danube; and, secondly, if the allies should be enabled to give her active and efficient support. Meanwhile your readers may be well assured that every success on the part of the allies is joyfully greeted at Vienna, and that the hatred of the Russians is nowhere more firmly planted than in the much abused empire of Austria.

SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The steamship Retriever arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday night, with the African mails and 3,400 oz. of gold. She left Fernando Po June 3d, Bonny 6th, Lagos 9th, Accra 12th, Cape Coast 13, Sierra Leone 23rd, and Bathurst 27th.

A smart affair occurred during the month of May, on the Malakoolo river, north of Sierra Leone, between our troops and the natives. Differences having arisen between some traders and the inhabitants, the Teazer, 3-gun steamer, with a number of troops, was dispatched to the spot. A vigorous fire was opened on the town with great effect.—The troops, however, did not disembark till the following day, when the natives, having received strong reinforcements, poured such a galling fire on our men that they were compelled to retire to the boats, with the loss of upwards of 100 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Nicholas, commander of the Teazer, was shot through both legs. Among the killed are Lieut. Wylie, Mr. Frith, of the Commissariat department, and Assistant-Paymaster Andrew, of the Teazer, who volunteered.

In the conflict on the African coast, in which the steam gun-vessel Teazer, and 150 officers and men of the West India Regt. were engaged, 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing, and 9 taken prisoners. One boat was capsized, containing 30 or 40 men, who were drowned or shot.

The following are the authentic particulars of the affair:—On the 21st of May, at 3 p.m., Capt. Fletcher, 1st West India Regiment, commanding the troops at Sierra Leone, received an order from Acting Governor Dougan to embark 150 men of all ranks on board the screw steam gun vessel Teazer, 3. At six o'clock all were on board, consisting of the 1st and 3rd West India Regiments, commanded by Capt. Fletcher, and Lieutenants Strachan and Wylie, of the 1st, Lieutenant Vincent, of the 2nd, and Lieutenants Kerr and Beazley, of the 3rd West India Regiment; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Firth, Commissariat Staff; Staff Surgeon Marchant and Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw. The Teazer anchored at 9 a.m. on the 22nd off the town of Malageak, and, after firing a 32-pound shot and a 16-pound shell over the town, a flag of truce was hoisted at the King's house, upon which Capt. Fletcher landed the troops under cover of the steamer's guns, consulted with the joint commissioners, Lieutenant-Commander Nicolas and Mr. Dillet, private secretary to Acting Governor Dougan, and granted one hour to the King to hold his "palaver." At the expiration of one hour and a-half the troops advanced to the centre of the town without opposition, and set fire to the mosque, the King's house, and several other buildings. The intense heat of the flames compelled the troops to retire to the boats, on reaching which a smart fire was opened upon them by the enemy in ambush at each side of the landing place, and 5 soldiers were wounded. The Teazer was reached without further opposition, when it was discovered that a portion of the town remained unburnt; another consultation was held, and it was determined to drop down to Binty Point, at the mouth of the Mallicouri, and reduce Malageak to ashes, according to the instructions of Acting-Governor Dougan.

On the morning of the 23rd, at an early hour, Commander Nicholas poured into the town (which was still in flames) and the adjacent bushes, grape, canister, and shell. In half-an-hour the troops again landed without opposition and advanced. Commander Nicholas and Mr. Dillett headed the leading division to point out the houses to be burnt, Captain Fletcher and Lieutenant Wylie following with the main division to support.—In a moment the small advanced division appeared to be attacked by an overwhelming force. Mr. Dillet fell to the rear, wounded in the head and left leg; Commander Nicholas shot through both thighs; and Serjeant-major Scanlon, of the 3rd, and several men were killed. Captain Fletcher was driven back to a small bank of mud and sand near the entrance of the Malageak; Lieutenant Wylie was wounded and subsequently killed; Lieutenant Vincent shot through the body; Paymaster Edwardes, of the Teazer, shot in the head and heart; Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Frith taken prisoner; and the men fell rapidly, killed by the enemy's fire. One boat succeeded in reaching the Teazer; but the pinnace, with 30 to 40 men, in pushing off, filled and capsized, riddled with bullets. The soldiers were either drowned, shot by the enemy, or butchered when they gained the banks of the river. Of the 150 men of all ranks embarked 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing, and nine taken prisoners (since released.)

On the 24th of May the Teazer returned to Sierra Leone with the survivors of the troops.

CRITICAL SITUATION OF KARS.—ERZEROUM, June 26—Kars is not invested; but the Russian army, having an effective strength of about 36,000 men, commanded by General Mouravieff, is encamped about ten leagues from the town. The Russian general, who has selected Zaim as the basis of his operations, appears determined on using all the means at his disposal for taking Kars. The very heavy torrents of rains, that have fallen for some days past, have as yet retarded the attack, and greatly impeded the manœuvres of the enemy, who has been obliged to pitch his tents in the mud. The Russians have sent to Alexandropol for eight large siege guns, but these have got embedded in the track near the Arpa Tchai. General Mouravieff has consequently been obliged to send several men and oxen to get them out again, and bring them on to his head-quarters as soon as possible.

Tehiprakli, a village on the road to Erzeroum, and eight leagues from Kars, is occupied by the Russians, in consequence of which communication with Erzeroum is intercepted on this side. We can now only receive news from Kars by Olti, that is to say by a round-about way of ten leagues.

The Russians have evacuated Adrahan.

Such is at this moment the exact state of things at the seat of war in Asia. There can be no doubt of the great importance the Russian Government attaches to the capture of Kars, nor will General Mouravieff spare any effort that may enable him to take the place. The strength of the Russian troops is great, and far surpasses what the Turks can oppose to it. Nevertheless, thanks to the skill and courage of the generals who protect the city now being attacked, thanks also to the firmness of the inhabitants, we venture to hope that the besieged at Kars will show themselves worthy brethren in arms and race of those who defended Silistria.

It is believed in Paris that the Turkish army in Asia will be able to hold out until reinforcements arrive. The journals of Vienna are circulating a false report of the English having demanded of the Porte the Castles of the Dardanelles, and the French the fortresses of the Bosphorus.

THE GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR AND THE PRESS.—It is known that an ordinance was recently issued by General Sir. R. Gardiner, K. C. B., the Governor of Gibraltor, prohibiting unlicensed printing within that city and garrison. Yesterday was published a despatch addressed to the Governor of Gibraltar on the 5th instant, by Lord Panmure, wherein Sir R. Gardiner is informed that he appeares to have "contravened the Royal instructions under which he was bound to act in several particulars," inasmuch as he did not publish a draught of the ordinance a month before it was promulgated, or reserve it for the Royal assent. These preliminary ceremonies might, it appears, be dispensed with in case of urgent necessity, but Sir. R. Gardiner is required to explain more fully than he has done what were the dangers he anticipated, and why such measures of prevention were of such immediate urgency on the occasion. Lord Panmure, as regards the general question, admits that a discretionary power to prohibit or control the publication of newspapers must exist at Gibraltar, and that it should be vested in the Governor. Her Majesty's government will gladly assent to any limated authority given to publications calculated to diffuse information of a useful or harmless character.

GOSSIP FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—The Emperor of Russia, it is rumoured in St. Petersburg, intends to visit the South, perhaps the Crimea. The Grand Duke Michael will, it is thought assume the Government of Poland, leaving to Prince Paskiewitsch the military command. There are rumours of changes in the Russian Cabinet. Prince Gortschakoff, it is said, will be recalled from the Crimea to take the portfolio of war. Prince Dolgorouki will be the new Minister of Police; while Count Orloff is to be the new President of the Council. The Russian Prince Woronzoff, who is at present at Dresden, for the benefit of his health, is shortly expected at Berlin. Some German newspapers announce—no doubt at his request—that he possesses neither chateau nor estate in the Crimea, and that consequently the English cannot have spared either, as has been reported.

New Brunswick

Our City has been visited with several fires during the past week. The most disastrous occurred on Sunday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, in the buildings fronting on and adjacent to Merrit's Wharf, which were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the rear of a building at the head of Disbrow's Wharf, thence it extended to the southward as far as the store occupied by Messrs. M'Morran & Dunn. There was a great deal of property destroyed and we regret to learn that very little of it was covered by insurance. A fine schooner called the *Groveland* owned and occupied by Captain Kavanagh, upon which he had no insurance, was also greatly damaged. The fire would have spread to an alarming extent, had it not been for the zealous exertions of the members of the Fire Department, who, have again earned the grateful thanks of their fellow citizens.

On Sunday evening another fire broke out in the Marine Hospital, but was speedily subdued. On Monday evening, Frost & Currie's new saw mill on the Straight Shore, was completely destroyed. It was insured for £1,500—but its estimated value was £4,000.—*Ch. Witness.*

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. G. F. Street, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. There is a great deal of speculation as to who will be his successor.—*Ib.*

THE REV. DR. BEECHAM took leave of Halifax last Friday. The Steamship had been detained in Boston to a late hour on Wednesday afternoon, and therefore did not reach this port until the sun had risen in all his glory on Friday morning. Thus an opportunity was afforded those who desired it, of witnessing the departure of our esteemed President. The morning was one of the loveliest we have known, and almost everything combined to render the Dr's. last moments on the American Continent, such as would leave an agreeable impression on his mind. We say *almost*, for there was one drawback,—Dr. Beecham had cherished the hope of bearing with him across the Atlantic, to his brethren of the English Conference, who will still be in session when he arrives, printed copies of the Minutes of the first Eastern British American Conference, so far as they could be completed before his departure. This hope seemed doomed to disappointment, for up to the hour of the Dr's. embarkation, the form was not in readiness to give the desired impression. A friend was, however, in waiting at the printing office, to catch and carry off the first proof, and he reached the wharf just as the Steamer moved away. The paper was hastily thrown on board, and happily caught by Dr. Beecham. Thus, at the latest moment possible, was he placed in possession of the last thing necessary to complete his pleasure in the prospect of placing before the British Conference his report of his proceedings in America. About an hour after the departure of the Steamer for England, Dr. Richey and the Rev. R. Knight left for Newfoundland, with the Chairman and representative Ministers from that District; and the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse set out for his station in Bermuda.

REV. W. CROSCOMBE.—Many readers will have noticed a strange omission from the Station List published last week. The name of a venerable and venerated servant of God whose praise is in all the Churches, and who, we are happy to say, though unfitted for the active work, is still a living member of the Wesleyan Ministry, was not to be found there. The REV. WM. CROSCOMBE is a supernumerary, and has selected *Windsor* as the place of his residence for the present year.

A New and Valuable Work.

ACADIAN GEOLOGY: an Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia, and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America. By JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, F.G.S., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; author of a Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia, Scientific contributions toward the Improvement of Agriculture, &c.

To attempt any extended remarks upon Mr. Dawson's work on Acadian Geology, after the hasty glance at its pages for which alone we have had opportunity since it came into our possession, would be an act of injustice to ourselves and of discourtesy to our readers. This much, however, we feel competent to declare; that the book before us will add largely to the reputation, already widely extended, of its author. It is evidently the production of one of high attainments in science; it bears the impress of a mind thoroughly imbued with an ardent love of those researches which have done so much of late years to extend the limits of human knowledge.—That the Geological structure and mineral resources of this Province from the subject of the volume, and that a Nova Scotian, who, though yet, young has already taken a high position among scientific men, is the author, should be sufficient to commend this work to our perusal. In size the volume is a duodecimo of 400 pages It has a handsome geological map more perfect than any previously published, and is throughout provided with excellent illustrations, reveral of which have been reprinted by permission of the Council of the Geological Society of London, from the author's papers in their Journal. We are glad to learn from a contemporary that Mr. Dawson's book is widely appreciated, 'hundreds of copies being already in the hands of the public,' though it was only received from Edinburgh by the last Steamer from Britain. The work may we believe be procured at the Book Store of Messrs A. & W. MacKinlay.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIAGTE IPHIGENIE.—Shortly before sunset on Saturday evening last His Imperial Majesty's Ship, "*Iphigenie*," Capitienne Rozier, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Hernoux, anchored in our harbor. She almost immediately saluted the Flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe with the number of guns due to his rank, a compliment immediately returned by *Boscawen*, 70. At 8 a. m. on Sunday *Iphigenie* ran the British flag up to her fore Royalmast head and saluted it with 21 guns, an act of courtesy which was responded to from the Saluting Battery at the Citidel shortly after. At 11 a. m. on Monday following their Excellencies the Lieutenant Governor Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, and Rear Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C. B, paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Hernoux on board the Flag Ship of the latter, where they were received under a salute of *seventeen* guns with yards manned, and accompanied by three hearty cheers from the gallant French seamen, now happily our faithful allies. *Iphigenie* is a splendid double bank frigate of probably 2000 tons, with an armament of 60 guns of heavy calibre, and having a compliment of upwards of 500 officers and men. She is Flag ship on the French West India Station, where our Allies have lately kept up a much larger navel force than England, notwithstanding the immeasurable disparity of territory possessed by the former. This is the first French ship-of war of any note that has visited Halifax since the short visit of the Prince de Joinville, in the *Belle Poule*, 60, about fifteen years ago. It is said that the whole French squadron out West will henceforth rendesvous at Halifax.—*Chronicle.*

EMBARKATION OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The troops intending to sail for England, consisting of Volunteers from the Royal Artillery, Invalids from the 76th Regt., and a strong party of the Foreign Legion, marched through the city yesterday, headed by the Band and Drums of the 76th, to Tobin's Wharf, and embarked on board the Am. Ship "*William M. Rogers*," Capt. Thompson and as soon as the whole had got on board the ship dropped into the stream.

Subjoined are the names of officers and the number of Foreign Legion embarked, viz:—3 companies numbering 345 rank and file. They are commanded by Major Bowles, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, an officer long and favourably known in this city. The other officers accompanying them are: 1st Company, Capt Ignace Ziemetzkni; First Lieut. Baron Von Esson.—2nd do, Capt. Francis Wiess; Lieuts. P. Paul Von Swenson, D. Gore Daly.—3rd do, Capt. H. Axel von Jessen; 2nd Lieut. Otto Baron Brock; Surgeon. Fr. Ascheuldt, M. D.

The officers remaining in charge of companies 4. and 5. now on George's Island, are:—Lieut. Rodner; Ensign Sharman; Assistant Surgeon Beal.—Lieut. Col. Ansell is the Depot Commandant.—Capt Tydd, 76 Foot, Depot Paymaster.—Lieut. Rathbone, Depot Adjutant.—Col. Sergt. Cochlan, Quarter Master.—*Ib.*

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. T. Anguin (5s.), Rev. T. B. Smith (20s.), Rev. Geo. M. Barratt (40s.), Rev. C. Lockhart (40s.—new sub.), Rev Joseph Hart (new sub), Mr D. M. Sutterland (5s.), Rev. J. Marshall (5s), Capt. O'Brien (15s), Mr. Miner Tupper (20s.), Mr. S. F. Huestis (30s.—new sub), Rev. R. Cooney (140s), Henry Maughan, per Mr. Harrington (10s.)

Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.

☞ A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had laboured under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses his opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereigh remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family of the United States.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for M'Lane's Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

☞ Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Aver is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried the Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Dem., McArthur, Vint. co., O.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills infallible Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jackson, of Bridgewater, N. S., suffered unceasingly for four years with Salt Rheum, so bad was he that for four or five months at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the Doctors told him candidly that he never need again expect to be well. Finding this to be the case he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which he has enjoyed ever since.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 8th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	35s.
" Pilot, per bbl.	31s. 3d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	55s.
" " N. S.	52s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 2d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	50s.
" Canada sfi. "	48s. 9d.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	36s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 7½d. a 1s. 8d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 6d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	43s. 9d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	20s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	16s. 6d.
" small	14s. 9d.
Salmon, No. 1, }	none
" " 2, }	
" " 3, }	
Mackerel, No. 1, }	none
" " 2, }	
" " 3,	31s. 3d.
Herrings, " 1,	11s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s. 6d.
Haddock,	10s.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	28s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 8th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	5d. a 6d.
Mutton, "	5d. a 5½.
Poultry—Chickens,	none
Call-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d. a 1s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Thursday, 19th ult., at the residence of John E. Starr, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Brownell, the Rev. Thos. M. ALBRIGHTON, Wesleyan Minister, to Mary Elizabeth COULTAS, daughter of J. Coultas, Esq., Wold Newton, Yorkshire, England.

At Parrsborough, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Buckley, Mr. James SPRAWL, Local preacher, of West Brook, to Miss Rebecca LEBE, of Parrsborough.

On the 27th June, at the residence of the bridas father, in Wilmot, by the Rev. C. Lockhart, Mr. George MOIR, to Miss ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Major E. Phinney.

On the 3rd July, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Mr. Thomas MATTHEWS, to Miss Mary ALEXANDER, both of Harvey, Albert Co.

By the same, on Thursday, 19th, at Sinclair Town, Mr. Patrick McFARLAND, to Miss Margaret SINCLAIR.

At Pembroke, Upper Stewiacke, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. William BLACKIE, of the firm of Johnson, Deyarmon, Blackie & Co., to Miss Olive JOHNSON, of said place.

On the 21st ult, by the Rev. Alex. Romans, A. M., Mr. Wm. WILLINS, to Miss Mary Jane BURGESS, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 2nd inst, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. John CARTER, to Miss Susan FISHER.

☞ In the Marriage notices of the week before last for *Beverly* read *Bowlby*, and for *Pirrer* read *Pierce*.

Deaths.

On Monday, 16th July, at Roshea, after one day's ill ness, IDA BELISSA, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, aged 4 years and 7 months.

On Monday, July 30th, Miss Mary E. FRAME, in the 21st year of her age.

At Newport, County of Hants, on the 26th July, in the 67th year of his age, Samuel DENISON, Esq., Surgeon, after a lingering illness of 18 months, which, he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, suffering severely for the last three weeks. He was a native, of Liverpool, England, and fourth son of Wm. Denison, Esq., of the firm of Denison & Greaves, of that city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

R M steamers Asia, Lott, Liverpool.
Curlew, Sampson, St Thomas and Bermuda.
Schrs Morning Star, Hall, Newfoundland.
Meteor, Stanwood, St John, N B.

THURSDAY, August 2.

Schrs Challenge, Shelburne.
Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Miramichi.
Seraphic, Sullivan, Fortune Bay.
Emblem, [illegible], Burin.
Sarah, Boyd, Fortune Bay.
John Joseph, [illegible], St Pierre Bay.
Isabella, Magnus, Sydney Coal Ports, do.
Brig Mary Ann, Balcom, do.

FRIDAY, August 3.

R Steamer Canada, Jackson, Boston.
Brigs Vesta, Kenyon, Liverpool, G B.
Brigs Belle, Lawler, [illegible].
Arcadian, [illegible].
Eclipse, Roche, Boston.
Schrs Isabella, Hudley, Gaysborough.
Active, Mansfield.
Hannah Newell, Parsons, St George's Bay.

SATURDAY, August 4.

Ship Sir Garland, Carey, Cardiff, Wales.
Barque Douglas Lucas, Douglas, Maccliland, Eng.
Brigs [illegible], Amsterdam.
Brigt Lucy Ann, Sampson, St John, N. B.
Schrs Mary, Scanlan, Grand Bank.
Sarah & Adeline, Kay, New York.

MONDAY, August 6.

Brig Victoria, Morgan, New York.
Brigt George Washington, Kane, Glasgow.
Schr Victoria, Crowell, Bo