The Provincial Wesleyan.

that upon the cessation of the occupation, war will cease by the very fact, seeing that hostilities will be suspended. Is the Cabinet of Vienna prepared to give us satisfactory assurance on this point?

It is very unreasonable, he suggests, to expect that Russia should 'give herself up entirely to her enemies,' and he 'cannot but believe that such a thought, could never enter the mind of His Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph.' Inviting an explanation touching the guarantees of security that may be given, and declaring the desire of putting an end to the crisis which hangs over all European affairs, he assents to the three principles laid down in the protocol of April 9, —viz., the integrity of Turkey, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the consolidation of the rights of Christians in Turkey—and expresses a belief that 'it would not be difficult to accomplish a peace on this triple basis, or at least prepare negotiations for means of armistice.'

The French Minister's letter is dated at Paris, 22nd July, and both documents were made public only in the end of last week. He shows clearly what nobody except a Russian would attempt to gainsay, that the guilt of the entire crisis rests on Russia; he castigates the Minister of the Czar for presuming to call the presence of the Western forces, at the request of the Sultan, an *occupation* of his waters and territories, as a set off against that of his master. He then proceeds to show that the claims of Russia over Christians of the Greek faith cannot be admitted; that the European Powers may influence the Government of the Sultan, to establish the freedom of *all* Christian sects in his dominions, but that the acts must be such as shall spring from the sovereign action of that Government. After various other observations on Nesselrode's note, without attempting to lay down formal conditions of peace, he states the following as essential to the interest of Europe:—

First. That the protectorate hitherto exercised by the imperial court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, shall cease, and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these dependent provinces of their empire shall, in virtue of an arrangement with the Sublime Porte, be placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers.

Second. That the navigation of the Danube, as far as to its outfall into the Black Sea, shall be delivered from all restriction, and submitted to the operations of the principles consecrated acts of the Congress of Vienna.

Third. That the Treaty of July 13, 1841, shall be revised in concert by the high contracting Powers in the interest of the European equilibrium, and in the sense of a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea.

Fourth. That no power shall claim the right to exercise any official protectorate over the subjects of the sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong, but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, shall lend their mutual co-operation in order to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman Government the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the various Christian communities, and turn the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan to the account of their various co-religionists, so that there shall not result therefrom any infringement of the dignity and independence of his crown.

This able document concludes with the assurance that Austria agrees with France and England in the views which it contains.

THE CZAR AND THE POLES.—A correspondent of the Vienna Presse writes from Warsaw, that the Czar is now coquetting with the Poles. The writer says: "Great hopes are entertained by the inhabitants in regard to the visit of the Emperor to Warsaw in the middle of August, which have, in a great measure, arisen from the mild and insinuating behaviour of the authorities there. It is said to be the intention of the Emperor to make certain national concessions to the Poles. The convocation of the notables, agreeably to the organic statue of the kingdom of Poland, of the year 1832, is now much talked of. To these notables overtures are to be made, it is said, respecting the re-establishment of the public institutions in existence previous to the year 1831 (besides the framing of an organic law); guarantees to be specified to be given in return. This is a subject which touches to the quick the whole consistence of the Prussian monarchy in the north; for it is clearly foreseen that a restored Polish nationality, triumphant and rampant, would not be content with merely Russian-Poland, and Posen to boot, but would also hanker after Dantzic, and the region round about there, which were formerly Polish.

THE BLACK SEA.—A letter from Varna mentions that during the reconnoisance of the coast of the Crimea a magnificent beach was discovered about eight miles from Sebastopol itself, and most favourable for landing. Another letter states that Theodosia, on the east coast of the Crimea, is the first place that will be attacked, or perhaps Perekop. If the allies could get possession of the latter fortress, which is on the narrow neck of land between the Crimea and the rest of the empire, the Russian army in the peninsula would be completely isolated.

At Sebastopol, active and energetic preparations are being made upon all accessible points on the coast to oppose the landing of troops.—All roads—and these are but few—are mined at given places, entrenched, intersected, impeded with abattis, and flanked with redoubts. The inhabitants, it is added, are ordered to quit their dwellings at the first signal, and to retire before the cordon of Cossacks directed to sweep them, their cattle, and their moveables, into the interior.

THE WHITE SEA.—Two war steamers of the British squadron having destroyed the establishments of the Russian Government to the north of Archangel, have entered the Bay of Onega, that arm of the White Sea which reaches farthest towards the Russian interior.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—The Moniteur publishes a letter from Kars of the 6th ult, stating that the condition of the Ottoman army there improves every day. Provisions arrive in abundance, sickness and mortality are on the decline, and the *morale* of the troops is rising under an intelligent and energetic Commander. Desertion continues in the Russian army. Almost every day from ten to fifteen deserters from the Russian Moslem militia present themselves at Kars. The Russians have on that part of the frontier at most only 17,000 men.

The following is the latest items of the movements in Asia:—

The Correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle*, writing from the Turkish head-quarters on July 16, states,—"That a desperate action was imminent, which would most likely decide the fate of the campaign. The Turks were in good spirits, and their artillery in fine order. If successful, the Ottoman army would advance into Georgia."

VIENNA, Aug 16th—On the 4th an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Porte and Schamyl. It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but according to Russian reports, General Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Erivan and defeated the Turks at Bayzid with great slaughter, 3000 being slain, and four guns 17 colours, and 2 camps captured. The Russians aay the same division afterwards occupied Bayazid.

SPAIN.—Telegraphic despatches from Madrid of the 4th have been received. The new ministry is generally popular. The barricades have been destroyed, pursuant to an official order of the Junta. A royal decree authorises the existence of the Governing Juntas, and allows the continuance of the armaments for public safety; but the Juntas are only to adopt the title of 'Consultative and Auxiliary Juntas.' Another decree suspends the execution of the decisions of those Juntas which suppress or modify taxes and other sources of national revenue until the Government and the Cortes shall have adopted measures upon the subject. A third decree restores provisionally the operation of the law on the press of 1837. Government has ordered the payments of July dividends. This decree has produced an excellent effect. The Queen-Mother deferred her departure, as the roads yet are not considered quite safe. But it is reported that an armed mob would not allow the Queen-Mother to leave Madrid without the payment of a large sum of money.

A letter from Madrid, of the 7th, in the Messager of Bayonne, says:—

'Espartero is ill. The Queen is constantly in tears; the *barrios bajos* (low-quarters) are discontented, and seem almost disposed to begin making barricades again.'

According to advices from Madrid of the 11th the state of Catalonia continues to cause uneasiness to the Government. Serious disturbances had broken out at Tortosa, where the mob burst into the Town Hall and massacred the Secretary. His mutilated corpse was afterwards dragged through the streets and thrown into the river.—Geral Dulce has departed for Barcelona to replace General Manuel Concha, as Captain-General. Queen Christina still remains in the Palace. A despatch from Madrid of the 14th announces the publication of the decree convoking the Cortes. There will be only one Chamber.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.—A despatch from Munich, dated Paris, Aug. 10, announces that the carriage of the King of Saxony was overturned at Brenbuchel, between Munich and Dresden.

The King was killed by a kick from one of the horses.

The deceased monarch was a son of Duke Maximilean, (who was born in 1759, and died in 1838.) His Majesty first drew breath on the 18th of May, 1797, and succeeded, in June, 1836, by virtue of the act of renunciation of his father, to his uncle King Anthony, having been co-regent from the 13th September, 1830, to the period of his accession. The King of Saxony visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were together present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. While in England, the King visited most of the principal cities and manufacturing towns, and his Majesty was entertained by the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Amherst, and other noblemen at their seats in various parts of the country. His Majesty was a great botanist, and while in this country passed two days in collecting plants and specimens in the Isle of Wight.

The King, although twice married, has left no issue by either consort. His first wife was the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandine Therese Joseph Demetrie, who was born in 1801, and died 1832. His Majesty married, secondly, Marie Anne Leopoldine, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, who survives her royal husband.

His Majesty is succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Neopomucene Marie Joseph, who married, in 1822, the Duchess Amelie Auguste, daughter of the late King Maximillian Joseph of Bavaria, (sister of the present Queen Dowager of Saxony,) by whom he has a family of eight children.

The present King is very much devoted to literature, and among the productions of his leisure hours may be mentioned a German translation of Dante, with elaborate notes. The extensive circulation which this work has obtained, and the fact that the notes have been translated into Italian, are sufficient proofs of the high literary attainments of his Majesty.

INDIA AND CHINA.—*Trieste*, Tuesday.—The Australia steamer arrived at 3½ A. M, with dates from Alexandria to the 2nd. The Bengal Hurkura of June 29th says—In Birmah all is quiet; the Russophobia in the north west is confined to the reports which reach from Cabul, and of local events we have none to chronicle. Great disturbances have occurred in the North of China.—Shiklung is in the hands of the insurrectionists, who threaten Canton with an attack.

An inclination for making peace was felt at Ava. In Cabul, it is said that the Czar has promised Persia to restore to her the provinces taken by the Russians, if the Shah will send his armies against Turkey. It is also said that the Russians had taken the fortress of Kokan. The Dutch expedition against Borneo has been successful; Montrado has been taken.

General Intelligence.

Canada.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—Seven hundred miles of railway are now completed and in use in Canada. Over seven hundred miles more are under contract, a large portion of which will soon be completed. Lord Elgin is reported to have said that the passage of the Reciprocity Bill by the United States Senate, would "nearly double the value of Canada." Be that as is it may, the passage of that important commercial treaty cannot fail to add immensely to the real value of Canadian Railway stock and swell the sum total of semi-annual dividends. Canada is keeping pace with the progress of the times in her railway enterprises, and if she but completes in the next five years the various routes now either in progress of construction, under contract, or being surveyed, the country will then be so thoroughly intersected by rail, the lakes so completely connected, as to afford to that remarkably prosperous country opportunities for the most full development of its varied resources, under the operation of the recent reciprocal treaty with the American Union.—*Int. Journal.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon news reached us that a serious accident had occurred early in the day on the Montreal and New York Railway, while the train was approaching the Caughnawaya Station. We learn that three passenger cars, mostly filled by persons from the neighbourhood of Moor's Corners, were proceeding at a very moderate rate, when by some reason (unexplained to us) the cars diverged from the track, the connexion rod between the first and remaining car broke, and two cars upset, and rolled down a bank upwards of fifteen feet high. The cars were smashed to pieces, three Canadian labourers, who were going to join some work on the Grand Trunk Railway, were killed, and about a dozen other passengers were more or less severely injured that a few are not expected to recover. We have not yet learned the names of the unfortunate men killed.—*Montreal Herald.*

DISASTERS BY LIGHTNING.—The summer of 1854, says the Three Rivers *Inquirer*, will be long remembered in Canada, on account of the numerous accidents occasioned by lightning.—For the last month almost every exchange contained some notice of death, or fire by lightning, and almost every day we receive accounts from the country of some fresh accident. Last week, a farmer at Point du Lac had two of his cattle killed, three days after Mr. Gigard, of the Benlieu, had four horses struck by lightning, three of them were killed on the spot, and one of them a fine young mare, worth fifty pounds, has a large hole in her head and cannot recover; then last Sunday afternoon the house of Mr. Merchand, Black River, the husband, wife, and child, were thrown senseless on the floor, happily they have been resuscitated, but the child is badly burned, and is considered in a critical condition; part of the sidewall of the house was torn down and the timbers charred, but fortunately no further damage has been done.

QUEBEC.—It is somewhat remarkable that Quebec, said to be one of the filthiest cities in the Province, has been entirely exempt from the ravages of the Cholera the present summer, if we except a few cases occurring among newly-arrived emigrants.

On the 3rd inst., the drug store, on the market Square, Kingston, occupied by Mr. E. W. Palmer, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $20,000, on which there was an insurance in the Gore and Equitable, for $8,000.—*Can. Chrn. Adv.*

The Annual Agricultural Exhibition of Lower Canada is to be held at Quebec on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September. The Upper Canada Exhibition will commence on the 26th September, and continue to the 29th.—*Ib.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RICHMOND RAILROAD.—It is said that at about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, while a locomotive was crossing the bridge over Chaudiere, a part of the bridge gave way, and precipitated the locomotive into the river; fortunately no lives were lost.—*Quebec Chron.*

Toussaint Peltier, Esq., Advocate, for some years *Bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar, died of apoplexy on Friday last. Mr. Peltier received his commission in 1816, and was at the time of his disease the second oldest member of the Bar of Montreal. His funeral took place on Tuesday. The Bar and the leading citizens attended. The pall was borne by Chief Justice Lafontaine, Justice Mondelet, Attorney General Drummond, C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Q. C., Hon. Wm. Badgley, Q. C., and E. M. Leprohon, Esq.—*Ib.*

More than one-forth of the Members returned to Parliament by Upper Canada constituencies, at the late elections, are lawyers.—*Ib.*

The Toronto *Colonist* understands that Dr. Ryerson has been requested by the Government of New Brunswick to act as a Commissioner to enquire into the affairs of King's College, Fredericton,—an institution whose past history is kindred to that of King's College, Toronto.—*Quebec Chron.*

The Portland *State of Maine* says:—A heavy item to bear down the price of flour, is the splendid wheat crop of Canada. It is calculated that the surplus, for export, will be twelve millions of bushels, five million more than last year. The crop in the United States at the South and West promises will, and well be much larger than last year.—*Ib.*

United States.

THE ELECTIONS.—In *North Carolina* the Democrats have elected their governor and a majority of the legislature, which will enable them to choose two United States senators. In *Missouri* the Democrats are divided into two sections, the Benton and anti-Benton. In consequence of this the Whigs have elected six of the seven congressmen; the other is an anti-Benton Democrat. Benton, who was a candidate for re-election in the St Louis district was defeated by Mr. Kellet, Whig, for whom a large portion of the anti-Benton men cast their votes. In the legislature neither party has a majority; the Whigs stand highest, and the Benton men next. The legislature now chosen has to elect a senator in place of Mr. Atchison, whose term expires in March, 1855. The feud in the democratic ranks lost Mr. Benton his seat in the senate last year, a Whig being chosen in his place; and now Mr. Atchison, the head of the anti-Benton faction, stands a fair chance of having the same measure meted out to him. In *Iowa*, hitherto a democratic stronghold, the Whig and anti-Nebraska party have elected the governor and a majority of the legislature, and probably both members of congress.—*Adv. & Journal.*

MORE WARNINGS.—We gave, last week, three or four cases of fatal accidents, resulting from the reckless practice of filling spirit lamps while they were burning, or with a light near them; and this week we have to record four more deaths from the same dangerous act. On Thursday evening last a servant girl residing in Hudson-street, in this city, was so badly burned that she died in the hospital on the following morning. On Wednesday, the 16th, a man was filling a lamp in a butcher's shop in Western Row, Cincinnati, when it exploded and burned three children, who were in the store at the time, so badly that they have since died, and the man is not expected to recover.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace Directors have authorized their President to sell the entire concern, with all the fixtures and property of the association, deliverable on or after the 1st of November next, for one-half its actual cost. The first cost is understood to have been about $700,000. Competent engineers and architects, says the Journal of Commerce, have decided that the Palace can be taken down, removed to the Battery, and put up again for $50,000 or less, or be taken down, removed to Philadelphia, or Boston, and put up, for less than $75,000. Goods and machinery are said to be coming into the Palace in considerable quantities, much improving the appearance of things. —*Ib.*

THE DROUGHT.—The effects of the drought which has prevailed for several weeks, in almost every part of New England—and indeed far more extensively, as reports from various distant quarters indicate—are visible particularly in New Hampshire, in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipiseogee. The corn and potato crops are almost entirely destroyed; and other crops, with the exception of hay, which was quite as good as the average, will amount to little or nothing.

CASUALTIES.—The past week has been memorable for the great number of casualties and calamitous events which have occurred, or have come to our knowledge. We have had to record a number of deaths by lightning, particularly at the south, where thunder storms have been much more common and destructive than in New England; the explosion of a thousand kegs of gunpowder at Maysville, Kentucky, and the shattering of the town by the concussion, has been mentioned; then we have had nearer home collisions at sea, a boat run down and lives lost, in our harbor, gunning accidents, railroad accidents, persons killed by the kicks of horses, coaches upset in our streets, laborers on new buildings have fallen, one or more persons have been run over and killed, there have been fights and one or more homicides, and last of all, a terrible catastrophe in Broad street, the falling of two new, spacious granite stores, by which three lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed.—*Am. Traveller.*

DEMOCRATS AND FOREIGNERS.—The New York *True National Democrat* notes the erasure of Catholic and foreign names from four thousand of the eleven thousand votes polled at St. Louis, and says:

"There will be from *eight to ten thousand tickets scratched* at the polls in New York city at the coming election. That is, ten thousand voters, of all denominations, will scratch from that number of ballots of all denominations, the name of every nominee not born in this country. There will not be a single person elected who was born in Ireland, no matter who may have nominated him, or under what pretence he may have succeeded in placing his name before the public. And every man besides, will be signally defeated, for whom the Catholic Church openly or secretly lends its influence."—*Balt. Clipper.*

MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico to the 3rd inst., indicate no dimunition of excitement and disturbance among the restless, demoralized—we were about to write, *doomed*,—people. It is too plain to be concealed by all the slurring attempts of Santa Anna's newspaper organs, that there is wide-spread and very serious dissatisfaction with the arbitrary Dictatorship of Santa Anna. The plea of necessity, which has placed in his hands almost absolute power, and the severe laws and regulations which he has been induced to make, perhaps in obedience to the will of the Romish ecclesiastastics, have failed to quiet the nation or inspire it with confidence in his government. The States evidently look on the concentration of power in the Dictator's hands as but a prelude to the entire overthrow of State sovereignties, and the erection, on the ruins of a representative republic, of what will be essentially (whatever it may be in name) a monarchical government. The courting of the Church, the restoration of the order of Jesuits to the country from which their intrigues and crimes had long banished them, the re-institution of titled orders, and finally, the restrictions on the press and even on the private speech of the country in respect to public affairs, all have taught the same lesson to the Mexicans, and have aroused a spirit of opposition to the reigning government, which certainly threatens (whatever Santa Anna's organs may say) the overthrow of that government.—*Am. Traveller.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—From Rio Janeiro the news is to the 8th of July.—Business in all its branches had been extremely limited. The only political news occupying attention was the opposition to Ministers in the Chambers by one of the most prominent members, who was formerly attached to the party in power.

The U. S. ship Savannah, and H. B. M. ships Trident and Madagascar were in port.

From Bahia advices were to the 13th of July. The yellow fever was rapidly decreasing, but still prevailed to some extent among the shipping. The weather for the coming crops of sugar continued favourable, and the yield held out every prospect of being unusually large. Supplies of present crops were being rapidly diminished; stocks very light.

At Pernambuco, to the 15th of July, several fatal cases of yellow fever had occured. The rains had been unusualy heavy, causing an inundation, which had been very destructive to property and the loss of several lives is recorded

HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS FOR THE HAIR.

Among the many preparations for the growth of the *Hair* this GOLDEN GLOSS takes the lead. Three reasons will be given why it is so universally used and preferred to all others. 1st. Because it has proved the most effectual in Baldness. 2nd. Because it imparts a beautiful dark gloss and delightful perfume to the hair. 3rd. Because the Ladies, with fine discrimination, which they all possess have adopted it. Many other reasons could be given why it is a great favourite, but those who want more have only to give it a trial. Price 25 cts. in large bottles. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent. Sold in Halifax by John Naylor and the principal Druggists. 244—269.

March 16, 1854. W. & A. 6m.

The blessings derived by innumerable thousands of all persons of all ranks in society from DU BARRY'S REVALENTIA ARABICA FOOD, are of too palpable and well-founded a character to permit of a moment's rational doubt; for the history of the world records nothing so unanimous and universal as the testimonies which have been received of the auspicious effects of this diet; and when FIFTY THOUSAND known individuals have given their personal evidence to the same purport, nothing but prejudice and stupidity could withold concurrence from this general verdict. In the list of disorders completely cured, after having afflicted the respective patients for periods ranging from a few months to sixty years, are dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, functional irregularity, obstruction, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, giddiness, pains between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions on the skin, fever, scrofula, impurities, poverty of blood, consumption (if not beyond human aid,) dropsy, rheumatism, gout, influenza, grippe, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, asthma, tightness across the chest, phelgm, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, delusions, loss of memory, vertigito, blood to the head, exhaustion, groundless fear, indecisions, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, &c. Besides its curative efficacy in cases of morbid affections, this delicious Food has been found, by experience, to form the most healthful and nutritous diet for invalids, infants, females whose peculiar condition requires more than usually careful treatment, &c. Take one instance furnished by Mr. Woodhouse, of Bromley, Middlesex. It was that of a lady, who was "six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic, or enema, and sometimes to both." The use of the Food produced immediate relief; and Mr. Woodhouse proceeds:—"She has had a much better 'time' than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with any thanks that I can give you, she begs that I will express to you HER gratitude for this favourable change which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time." From such an immense mass of testimonials, the work of selection a perplexing one. Suffice it to say, that they breathe one general tone of grateful acknowledgement, and that Messrs. DuBarry invite any one who wishes to test the truth of the representations made by applying to the writers themselves. This is at once honest, satisfactory and convincing. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. DuBarry's advertisement in our to day's columns.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Bile, Jaundice and Liver Complaints.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Mary Wood, to Mr Jenkins, chemist, Christchurch, dated September 12, 1852. Sir,—I suffered for seven months from a liver complaint, jaundice, and a severe bilious attack. During the whole of this time I was under medical treatment, but experienced no relief whatever. I was at length recommended to try Holloway's Pills and am happy to say that this invaluable medicine in the course of a very short period, effected a perfect cure, and restored me to health so that I can, with confidence, recommend these Pills to others similary afflicted,

(Signed) Mary Wood."

PER TELEGRAPH TO READING ROOM.

The U. S. Mail Steamer had arrived at New York.

Dates by her were to the 25th from Liverpool.

Political and War news unimportant.

Consols quoted at 93¾.

Flour in limited demand. A further reduction of 1s. per barrel is quoted.

In Wheat a decline of 3d per bushel has taken place.

More enquiry for Corn. Sales at slight advance in previous rates.

Provisions had declined.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.—*Cincinnati*, August 28.—A terrific tornado passed over the City of Louisville yesterday, about 12 o'clock.

The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, was completely wrecked; the entire building, including the roof, rafters, and brick walls fell in—causing the instant death of twenty of the congregation and seriously injuring ten or twenty others.

The scene was heart-rending. Soon a large crowd assembled, and began their search for the victims. A mother and her three children were first discovered grouped in death; another scene presented a father, mother and babe—the father dead, the mother mortally wounded, while their little child placed beneath them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the form of its parents. In other instances some of the victims were found terribly bruised and maimed. The catastrophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and the people are appalled beyond belief.

Fully one hundred buildings were unroofed and otherwise injured. The storm passed over that portion of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-first streets. A splendid block of four story houses recently erected on the north side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, was completely destroyed, and two or three men, it is supposed, buried in the ruins. The buildings were built at an expense of $18,000.

The storm was also very severe in Jeffersonville, where four houses were blown down.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Aug. 26, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Judge of the Court of Probate for Hants County—Harry King, Esq. in the place of the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, resigned.

To be Judge of the Court of Probate for King's County—George A. Blanchard, Esq., in the place of William H Keating, Esq., resigned.

His Excellency has been pleased to declare French Cross, in King's County, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for British and Foreign Shipping and Goods, and to nominate Mr. John Orpin to be Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for the said Port.

Fires are raging in the woods on both sides of the line between this Province and the State of Maine. In some sections much damage has been done, and the fires were spreading at the last accounts. In Perry, Maine, a new brig on the stocks has been destroyed. The *Standard* thus speaks of the effects of the fires on this side of the line:—

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The forests in all directions are on fire, and it is said much damage has been done; on many farms some houses have been burned to the ground, and the growing crops have also suffered and in one or two instances been totally destroyed. In this neighbourhood extensive fires are raging, and unless some showers of rain fall, there is no saying what injury may be done by these fires.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Robert Viscount Jocelyn, M P., formerly an officer in the Rifle Brigade, and well known in Halifax, died from an attack of Cholera, at the residence of Lord Palmerston, Carlton Gardens, on Saturday, Aug. 12. He was eldest son of the present Earl of Roden, and born in 1816. He married in 1841, Lady F. E. Cowper, youngest daughter of Lord Palmerston, and leaves two sons and two daughters.—*Chronicle.*

Late dates have been received from the West Indies. The progress of Cholera is happily stayed. All the islands visited by the scourge are now suffering sadly for the want of laborers. *Jamaica* is said to be even worse off in this respect than Barbadoes. Demerara has suffered from heavy rains and thunder storms.—*Chron.*

The *Fredericton Reporter*, thinks that the last Executive Council, which will in all probability be held by Sir Edmund Head, in New Brunswick, sat during last week in Fredericton.

☞ We have received the September number of the *National Magazine*. The reading matter is of the best description, and the illustrations excellent.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. Elias Brittle, Burin, N. F., (5s.), Mr. Forsey, by do., (5s.), Mr. John Lake, Fortune Bay (5s.), Mr. Wm. Bennett, (10s., in all 25s.), Joseph J. Blackburn, Esq., (10s.). Mr. W. B. Chapman, (5s.—new sub., by Rev. W. Temple), Rev. Geo. O. Huestis, (20s.). Mr Edward Haslop, (new sub.), Mr. James Taylor, (new sub.—both by Rev. Geo. O Huestis), Mr. James Smallwood, (new sub—by Rev. A B. Black, P. E. I.), Mr. Samuel J. Davis, Bay de Verte, (5s.). Mr. Samuel G. Oulton, (5s.), Mr. Samuel Weeks, (2s. 6d.), Mr. Martin Bent, (2s. 6d.). Mr. Baxter, Windsor, (5s.—by Rev. Wm. Smith.)

Boston, March 12, 1855.

Messrs. A. G. Bragg & Co.—I have been using your Nexican Mustang Liniment for some weeks, and it has produced a cure on me that is truly wonderful. For the last three or four years I have had a large bunch gather on the sole of my foot, covering one-half the whole surface, quite hard and bony, yet as tender and sore as though the flesh was entirely bare. I have tried various remedies, and consulted many medical men of high standing, and have had my feet lanced numerous times, and not long since the hard bunch was cut out, but to to no effect. I noticed your liniment was advertised as a cure for sores, tumers, hard bunches, bruises, &c., and I made a trial; and by the use of two bottles my foot has entirely recovered, and is now, as smooth and soft as it ever was. There are hundreds who are knowing to the above, and have seen the foot, and can testify that the same is true.

Yours most respectfully.
THOMAS MARRON.

Look at the advertisement in this paper and try it.

It is a fact worth knowing, that those in the constant use of Dr. Adams' Colcassian Ambra always retain their hair in a good state.

NOTICE!

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Thomas Ritcey, late of Ritcy's Cove, in the County of Lunenburg, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same to the subscribers duly attested within eighteen calendar months, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
EDWARD ZINK,
Administrators.

Lunenburg, June 15, 1854 tf.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to Wednesday, Sept. 6th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	28s. 9d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	27s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca. none.	
" " N. S.	50s.
Butter, Canada,	none.
" N. S. per lb.	11d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi.	52s 6d
" Canada sfi. "	50s.
" Rye,	32s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	26s 3d.
Indian Corn,	5s. 6d a 5s. 9d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 5d. a 1s. 5½d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 4d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	85s.
" Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	33s. 9d a 35s.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30s.
Codfish, large)	16s. 6d.
" small)	14s. 6d.
Salmon, No. 1,)	80s
" " 2,)	75s.
" " 3,)	60s.
Mackerel, No. 1,) none.	
" " 2,)	
" " 3,	35s.
Herrings, " 1,	12s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	11s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	20s. a 22s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 6th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Veal,	3½d. a 4½d.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d.
Pork, Fresh, none.	
Butter, per lb.	1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per dozen,	10d. a 1s.
Poultry—Chickens,	2s. 6d.
Geese, none.	
Ducks, "	
Turkeys, per lb.	7½d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Peas, per bushel,	5s.
Apples, per barrel,	12s. 6d. a 17s. 6d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Port Mutton, by the Rev. Henry Angel, Mr. John Coop, jr., of Milton, to Miss Catherine, LESLIE, of Port Wattoon.

At Windsor, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. England, H. R. KERR, of the General Post Office, Halifax, to SARAH, second daughter of the late W. Robertson, St. John, N. B.

Deaths.

Drowned, at Williamstown, Australia, on the 5th of May last, Mr. Charles HARRISON, a native of Lunenburgh, in the 26th year of his age. He was an active, enterprising, and promising young many a good son, and affectionate brother, and has left behind him many relatives to mourn his untimely end.

On Saturday evening, 26th ult., ALICE M., infant child of Alex. Neal aged 3 weeks.

At Yarmouth, on Saturday, 13th Aug, ELIZABETH MATILDA, wife of Joel Baker, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Fox, R. N., after several years illness, leaving four children and other attached family relatives to lament her death. Her end was peace.

At Cole Harbour, on Friday last, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of James Mingo, in the 57th year of her age, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

At Portapique, on the 24th ult., Miss DANIEL FULTON, in the 18th year of her age, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Fales, of Five Islands.

At his residence, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Monday, 14th inst., in the 65th year of his age, Commander John Rayner MAYNE, Royal Navy.

At Durham Village, Pictou, on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., after one weeks illness, SARAH JOHNSTON, beloved wife of Mr. Daniel McDonald, and youngest daughter of Mr. John Douglas, (of her) Middle River, leaving a disconsolate husband and two children to mourn their irreparable loss, together with a very extensive circle of friends and relations to lament her early death

At Richibucto, N. B., on the 20th ult., with a joyful hope of a ressurection into Eternal life, Mr. William B. FALL, in the 29th year of his age

P. E. Island papers please copy.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, August 30.

R M steamers, Europa, Lott, Liverpool, 11 days.
Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N F via Sydney.
Ship Chebucto, Johnston, Canton, 119 days.
Brigt Keepsake, Robison, Cadiz, 53 days.
Schrs Helen Maud, Croucher, Havana.
Prudent, Bay Chaleur

THURSDAY, August 31.

Brigt Brisk, Dowsley, Fortune Island, 21 days.

FRIDAY, September 1.

R M Steamer America, Lang, Boston.
Schr Wave, Forsey, Grand Bank.

SATURDAY, September 2.

Brigts Advalorem, Harding, Matanzas.
Bauger, Paynter, Cuba.
Antelope, Holder, New York.
Schrs Three Brothers, Talbot, Quebec.
British Queen, Pye, Fortune Bay.
Mary Ann, Integrity, and Hector, Sydney.
Laurel, Louisburg.
New Messenger, Pictou

SUNDAY, September 3.

H M steamer Buzzard, Labrador and Newfoundland.
Barques Star of the East, Wallace, Cadiz.
Serepta, Custance, Cadiz.
Am brig Castilian, Pinkham, Sagua le Grande.
Brigts Mercy, Cameron, Sagua le Grande.
Mary, Sullivan, Cienfuegos, 25 days.
Plato, Boyle, Demerara, 22 days.
Maitland, Chisholm, Kingston, 20 days,
Star of the East, Levatte, Boston.
Bloomer, Thorourn, Boston.
Schrs Mary E Smith, Gove, Boston.
Labrador, Cronan, Labrador.
Good Intent, Smith, Piscenta.
Emily, Shaw, St. George's Bay.
Pearl and Britannia, Sydney; Brothers, Pictou.
Expert, Portland—bound to Newfoundland.

MONDAY, September 4.

Schrs Challenge, Hennesy, LaPolle.
Mary Jane, Huelin, St George's Bay.
John Joseph, Shaw, do.
Velocity, Munn, P E Island.

TUESDAY, September 5.

H M schr Netley, from the Eastward.
Schr Isabella, Sydney

CLEARED.

August 30.—Brigt Aurelie, Michon, Quebec.

August 31.—Steamers Europa, Boston; Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N F; barque Cairo, Kelly Quebec; brig Florida, Arrestrup, B W Indies; schrs Providence, Montreal; Britannia, Newfoundland.

September 2.—Barque, Janet, Buick, Dalhousie; brigts Louisa, Lauchner, B W Indies; Griffin, Webb, do; schrs Galaxy, Boston; Superior, Meservey, Bay St George; Morning Star, Hall, do.

Bonus Declared.

"STAR." LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of ten years duration.

Age at Entrance.	Sum ass'd.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years.	Total am't now payable at the death of the Ass'd
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The Bonus now decl