Reception of General Williams.

Halifax has done high honor to herself by her enthusiastic reception of the "Hero of Kars;" and certainly, Nova Scotia has every reason to be proud that she has given to the empire a General so illustrious, a man in every way so noble. Our space for such a subject is limited, but we must make a note of the reception to day, and next week we must say a word of the man. Sir William Fenwick Williams arrived, as we have already informed our readers, on Tuesday evening of last week and was escorted amidst the plaudits of the citizens to the Waverly Hotel. Wednesday morning dawned auspiciously, and the sun lighted up a joyous scene. Flags floated from innumerable windows. Triumphal arches spanned the streets. Wreaths of flowers and words of welcome and of honor were profusely displayed.—From our cotemporary the *Sun* we borrow the following further account:

At 3 o'clock the Societies formed open line, the General, accompanied by the Mayor, entered the car, the boys took the ropes, and the procession moved off in the following order:

Band.
Volunteer Artillery.
Corporation.
Executive Committee and Judges.
Triumphal Car, with GENERAL WILLIAMS and His Worship the Mayor, drawn by citizens.
Engine Company.
Axe Company.
North British Society.
Charitable Irish Society.
St. George's Society.
Abolition Society.
Halifax Temperance Society.
Sons of Temperance and Cold Water Army.
Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.

The procession with fine music from the Band of the 62rd Regt. and the Band of the *Indus*, walked through Pleasant Street to Morris Street, and thence through Hollis Street, up George Street, to the Parade. The Societies were then drawn round the Car in their order, to hear the address and the General's reply.—For a moment an opening was made for the venerable Chief Justice, who stepped forward and exchanged courtesies with the General.

From the platform of the Car General Williams could see and be seen by all around.—The manly appearance of our hero was much in his favor—his breast almost as full of decorations as it was with anxiety at the period when they were won, and the sword of his country's steel, presented by our Legislature, hanging at his side, made his countrymen feel he was a General well worthy of the honors they were bestowing.

The address was then read by his Worship, clearly and distinctly:—

To Major General Sir WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bart., of Kars, K. C. B. &c., &c.

Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Halifax, with unfeigned pride and pleasure, welcome your return to your native shores.

In common with every portion of the extensive British Empire, we watched with increasing interest the events and progress of the late war with Russia, sympathising with our gallant Soldiers and their brave Allies in the privations and dangers, their enduring fortitude and courage in the trench and on the battle field, and in the glories and triumphs of their arms.

But while thus deeply intent on those great and splendid achievements, the eyes of all were suddenly diverted to the more distant city of Kars, for from it came tidings at which every heart beat with exultation and anxiety.

There were exhibited the power and influence of man over his fellows; and we beheld with admiration, amid accumulated difficulties and dangers, the successful exertions and commanding energy of a lofty mind.

One such—a British Officer—was there, cool and collected in the hour of trial, brave, skilful and decided. He cheered and animated the feeble Turkish garrison by his words and example, infused into them his own indomitable spirit, headed them in the repulse of their assailants, and gave to their weak and unfinished defences, the aid of his science and skill.

Outnumbered by a surrounding foe, worn down by fatigue and famine, but still victorious in the fight, cut off from succor and relief, and reduced to the last extremity, they exhausted every means of defence; and, confiding in you as their Leader, maintained a glorious and protracted struggle even against hope.

In you, Sir, we recognize the heroic defender of Kars. Your brilliant exploits there have called forth the admiration of a brave and generous enemy, the applause of other nations, and the gratitude of your own.

But while you have added to the renown of your country, and won for yourself a name that will live in its history, we here fondly recollect that this is the land of your birth, and take a deeper interest and feel more personal pride in your success, and the well deserved honors and distinctions with which it is crowned.

After the reading of the Address, General Williams made the following

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen, of Halifax.

Upon an occasion like the present you will, I am confident, make every allowance for the difficulty I experience in replying in suitable terms to the Address with which you have just honored me on my arrival in Nova Scotia.

As natives of this loyal Province, you can more readily imagine than I can possibly express, the pride and satisfaction I feel at the hearty meeting I now meet with at the hands of my fellow countrymen.

You have already been told of the manner in which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen received and rewarded me on the termination of the war, and how heartily I was welcomed by all ranks in the United Kingdom; but being now on the soil of Nova Scotia, I am bound in duty to tell you how deeply I feel and appreciate those honours.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens:—You have in this address given expression to sentiments so flattering with reference to my services that I am bound to remark upon them, and those observations shall be very brief.

Amidst those trials incident to war, I endeavored to do my duty; yet I never should have succeeded in the performance of that duty without the assistance of a band of officers certainly not surpassed in coolness and high military attainments, as well as of the efforts of a Turkish army of undaunted courage and devotion; and I shall never cease to thank God for having preserved so many of us throughout the scene of our protracted struggles.

The late war happily called forth the energies of many of our countrymen. Welsford and Parker were distinguished for daring, amidst a host of gallant men; they died a glorious death, and you are about to record your sense of their merits by the erection of a monument, equally honorable to you, as it is worthy of them.

Our most gallant countryman General Sir J. Inglis, still, thank God, survives,—is young, and will, I trust, live to render eminent service to his sovereign, and to add fresh laurels to those which now encircle his brow. His exploits in the defence of Lucknow are of world-wide renown, and I deeply regret that he does not stand alongside of me on this happy occasion, that I might be the witness of that enthusiasm with which you would greet that brave and distinguished man.

I again thank you most cordially for this Address and warm greeting.

W. F. WILLIAMS,
Major General.

During the reading of both Address and Reply hearty cheers were occasionally given; and, at the close of the latter, repeated cheers were given, at General Williams' request, for General Inglis. A salute was then fired by the Volunteer Artillery, and the bells struck up a merry peal. The procession re-formed, in open lane, and the General passed through on his way to Temperance Hall, where he had kindly consented to hold a Levee. Here the General took his stand in front of the platform, with his Worship the Mayor and City Clerk beside him, and some four hundred persons had the pleasure of an introduction to him through the latter gentleman.

Few sights appeared more beautiful than that presented at the Hall; and the General did not fail to observe it. The fine gallery of the building was filled with ladies, who, animated by the scene before them, evinced by their smiling countenances the pleasure they felt. General Williams saw it, and remarked how much the pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of the fair sex, and the genial influence generally exercised by them. The ladies rose in a body—three hearty cheers were then given,—the whole company withdrew from the Hall, and the General was escorted by the St. George's Society and Sons of Temperance, led by the military and naval Bands, to the Waverly,—where cheers were given for the General, for the Queen, for General Inglis, and for his Worship the Mayor, the Bands occasionally striking in. Gen. Williams then addressed a few words to the assemblage, thanking them kindly for the reception he had received, and expressed his pleasure at the orderly and highly creditable manner in which the whole affair was conducted. The Societies then withdrew, and in a time short perfect quiet reigned.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Canada.

We hear of much excitement in various parts of Canada West on accounts of late political occurrences, some of which is of a questionable character. It is said, for instance, that in some parts of the country the Governor General would not be safe after his treatment of the Brown ministry. And singularly enough, the very class thus excited against Sir Edmund Head is that which most loudly condemned the Moutreal tories for attacking Lord Elgin. In both casses, and whatever the provocation, we look upon the persons who suffer themselves to be thus exasperated as very far wrong. "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." If all constitutional means are used to right wrong and remedy abuse, the end will be attained without resort to any kind of questionable means. And if party and factious zeal be very bitter and unscrupulous on one side, it is to be remembered that there has been much of the sam injurious, and one might say unchristian spirit, on the other.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE MONTREAL PILOT has the following notice of a good deed of Sir Edmund Head, the Governor General of Canada:—

"A street row having occurred in Toronto, a hodman among the crowd, notwithstanding his denial of complicity, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay the costs. During these months, a poor woman supported his five children, that his wife might save her earnings to pay the costs, which she supposed were £1 5s, the usual charge in minor cases. The term expired a few days ago, and the poor wife appeared with the money, and was informed that the costs were £11 5s; in other words, perpetual imprisonment for her husband and starvation for herself and family. In this extremity she applied to a gentleman well known to every one in Toronto, who used his influence with the Attorney General, and so procured a forgiveness of the debt from the Governor General, and a warrant authorizing his release on a certain day. On the evening previous to the date of the warrant, one of the children became ill and was pronounced dying, and the afflicted mother longed for the husband. Again the case was laid before his Excellency, who, although it was late at night, went himself to the Attorney General, and hurried from office to office, procuring a warrant here and a signature there, urging speed and assisting in every way. He then hastened to the prison, released the laborer and restored him to his family in time to receive the last embrace of his child!"

FEDERAL UNION.—On this subject the Toronto *Colonist* says:—"Four members of the Government, including the President of the Council, the Attorney-General and the Inspector-General, are understood to have made arrangements for going immediately to England; and from His Excellency's allusion to the subject, it is reasonable to conclude that Federation will be strongly advocated by the gentlemen who go home."

RESIGNATION OF MR. MACKENZIE.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie this morning gave formal notice, pursuant to the Statutes, of his resignation of his seat as the representative of the County of Haldimand; and on motion made by Mr. Stirton, and duly seconded and carried, and Speaker was called upon to issue his writ for a new election.—*Toronto, Leader, 17th Aug.*

A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.—The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, which has been in the course of construction for several years, it is said will be the largest and finest in the world. It is to be two miles in length. The total amount of masonry in the bridge will be 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at 15½ feet to the tun, gives a total weight of about 22,000 tuns. Fourteen of the piers are completed, and it is expected that eight more will be finished this season, leaving only two more to erect in 1859. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tuns. The bridge when completed, is timated to cost the comfortable sum of $5,000,000.

United States.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1858.—Last Sabbath afternoon was made memorable in the annals of our city by the assemblage of thousands on thousands—some say one hundred thousand—Roman Catholics, mostly from Erin's Isle, to celebrate the laying of the corner stone of the new Cathedral. For this building, Archbishop Hughes, with his well-known sagacity, some years ago when land was comparatively cheap, selected a block, bounded by 5th Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street. This is a little over four and a half miles from the Battery, about the dividing line between the eastern and western portions of Manhattan Island, and through the choicest parts, prospectively, of our city, though it now may be considered suburban, as there is no want of green fields in the neighborhood.

This cathedral, if the present plan is carried out, will exceed anything in church building on this continent; it is to be gothic, on the plan of a Latin cross, *three hundred and twenty-eight feet* long, and *one hundred and twenty eight* wide.—The material is not yet decided on; the most desirable will be selected; and to ascertain what stone is such, experiments are now being made by the architects.

Truly grand will it be; and there is no calculation as to its cost. To begin with, the Archbishop has $103,000 subscribed by 103 patrons, for the years expenditure; probably the cost will exceed a million. Among the donors are two of $1000 each, not Roman Catholics.

Doubtless different opinions will be entertained on the propriety of such a large outlay, but in one aspect easily can it be justified, to wit, the number of hands kept busy, and the hundreds of mouths filled with food by the vast sum disbursed in the erection of the structure. A million of dollars distributed among the laboring classes will make many cheerful faces, and gladden hundreds of humble abodes, and $100,000 at this juncture, when work is so scarce in this city, will come most acceptably where most needed, to the laborer and mechanic. Neither should the adornment of the Commercial Emporium by so magnificent a pile be lost sight of.

The Roman Catholic priesthood in all the surroundings of the St. Patrick's Cathedral pursue their old policy, to make theirs a religion of the imagination, addressed to the senses, the eye and ear. In the laying of this corner stone, banners, flaunted, priests marched in splendid vestments, martial music resounded, thousands huzzaed; enthusiasm was at its hight, verifying the truth of the words of an eloquent writer who speaks of "the priestly array, the lighted taper, and the histrionic pantomine." as the means by which Rome governs her votaries.—*Zion's Herald.*

THE CHANGE OF LEVEL IN THE LAKES.—Chester Dewey, LL. D., of the University of Rochester, states that Lake Ontario is seven inches higher than in October, 1857, when it was the highest that had been known for eleven years. He states that there is no regular time of rise or fall in the Lakes—no periodical changes of five, or seven, or eleven years. Lake Ontario is high or low when or soon after the same fact in Lake Erie, and the fluctuations are about equal as they are in Lake Michigan. The difference in the level is very rarely four feet in a year, when the waters are at rest. The conclusion he arrives at, after eleven years' observation of the lakes, and of meteorological conditions in their vicinity is that the fluctuations of their level depend on the quantity of water poured into the lakes by all streams which carry off the rain and the melted snow, and upon the amount of evaporation.

HINTS BY A REFORMED BURGLAR.—A New York morning paper publishes a letter from "O. McC., a reformed burglar," who says:

"As reform is the order of the day, would it not be good to give a hint to your patrons how over two thirds of the burglaries of dwelling houses are effected in New York and other cities, as I can speak from experience? It is done mainly by the lovers and sweethearts of the servant girls who are employed in the houses, and by acquaintances made in the evening, while standing in the court yards of the dwellings, to make the acquaintance of some one whom they do not know. All these acquaintances and lovers, or cousins and brothers, as we were called, gain admittance in the houses, make all the love we can, and then, after learning all we want to know, rob the house; this is the cause of our success. Warn all against these lovers, brothers, cousins, &c., and advise visiting the servants to be stopped, and there will be less burglaries. I have robbed in three years nineteen houses, but am now reformed by the spiritual revivals, and have gone to my trade of lock smith.

India.

We (*Times*) are indebted to the courtesy of the agents of Austrian Lloyd's for files of India and China papers brought by the Calcutta mail, *via* Trieste. The dates from Calcutta are to the 4th July, and from Hong Kong to the 23rd June.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 3rd July:—

The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of Rao Scindiah in his paternal dominions is of much greater importance than at first would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly forseen; indeed, Rao Scindiah himself seemed to have entertained such apprehensions when he applied for aid to the Governor General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore, if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in the possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot be conveniently spared.

Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a death blow to the hopes of the rebels, for we regret to say that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindoun, and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the Upper Provinces from the fact, that on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of rebels with camp followers was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition. Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either against Bhurtpore or Jeypore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be enabled to hold out until a sufficient force be collected to oppose them. The worst in this matter is, that so many innocent people must suffer, for the course of the rebels is always marked by plunder and extortion, friend and foe being treated alike.—Anyhow, these rebels must be hunted down, for, if allowed to hold together until after the rains, their numbers will swell to a formidable extent.

The accounts from Lucknow record another and most successful engagement. It appears that information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighborhood of Nawabgunge, Brigadier Sir Hope Grant determined on bringing them to account. He marched from Chinat, and fell in with the rebels under the command of the Moulvie, who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, shouting "Deen Deen" Brigadier Grant's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodgson's Horse advanced with two companies of Infantry, and cut up about 600 of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the guns escaped.—The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie, thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shajehanpore; and, having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Powayne, about 16 miles north-east of Shajehanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Powayn, and first demanded that the Tesildar and Thanadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah, should be given up; but this request being refused he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot.—The moment he fell his head was cut off, and, together with the trunk, sent to the Commissioner of Shajehanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annoyance.

The Rajah of Mynporee, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholepore, one of the Rajpootana States, Ameerchund Bade, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Negpore territories the Zemindar of Aheeree has succeeded in making a prisoner Yakut Rao, one of the rebels in the Chundaree district, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should still be individuals ready to embrace their cause. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting *budmaches* for the rebel leaders. About 40 already entertained by him have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a court-martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native *employees.*

SPEECHES OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CHERBOURG.—The Queen and Prince Consort were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line of battle ship "Le Bretagne." The Emperor, in proposing the health of her Majesty and the Royal Family of England, made a speech in which he said:—"I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am actuated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg. The facts do indeed speak for themselves and prove that the hostile passions which were excited by some unfortunate incidents have never been able to alter the friendship which exists between the two countries or the desire of the people to remain at peace. I have, therefore the fond hope that, if any attempt were made to revive again the rancours of a former period, such attempt would be foiled with the good sense of the public, as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater, which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both empires against the violence of the sea."

The Prince Consort on behalf of her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said:

"The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will ever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having on opportunity by her presence here to join the Emperor in endeavoring to draw together as much as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations. That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessing of heaven will not be wanting to confirm it."

LONDON, August 6, 1858.—A more universal sentiment of pleasure was never observable than on the receipt yesterday morning of the telegram announcing that the Atlantic cable was approaching the Irish shore. The surprise, moreover, was as great as the pleasure, since there was perhaps not a single person in London who had any real hope of a successful result. As to the leading engineers, they were all prepared to demonstrate that success would be inconsistent with some of the plainest mechanical laws.

On the afternoon before the arrival of the news, the £1000 shares were offered in the Stock Exchange at £340, but no buyers, could be found at that price. Probably if a sale had been forced, it would have been difficult to obtain £300. On the following morning they immediately started to £700 and now they are firm at £900 to £950. There are scarcely any transactions, however, the buoyant feeling imparted to holders by the sudden intelligence not having yet been sobered down so as to lead them to realize.

The event created additional gratification from its having happened on the very day of the Cherbourg affair. It seemed as if the genius of commerce and civilization were eclipsing the triumphs of brute force. The Emperor may boast of having by the solid masonry at Cherbourg restored the marvels of Egypt, and the idea carries us 3000 years back. Despotism is of course retrogressive in its views, and there is no moral interval between the reliance of a Pharoah and a Napoleon. The Atlantic cable, on the other hand, not only shows us that there have been 3000 years of progress, but also exalts us with the contemplation of the increasing ratio in which that progress will continue. The lesson of the 5th of August, 1858, will always read like a splendid allegory.—*Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*

The Presse recounts a shocking and almost incredible instance of Papal oppression as having passed at Bologna, in the States of the Church. A child of a Jew, named Mortura, fell ill two years ago, and was secretly baptized by its nurse. The woman recently mentioned this fact to her priest in the confessional. The priest immediately sent a report of the affair to the Inquisition at Rome. On June 20th, at eight o'clock in the evening, five gendarmes, with a monk of the Holy Office for their guide, came to Mortura's house, and told him that they had come to claim a Christian child whom he was unlawfully harboring. In spite of the remonstrances of the father, and the tears and screams of the mother, their child, now four years old, was torn from them and taken to Rome, where it is believed to have been placed in a foundling hospital. The mother has gone out of her mind. This monstrous act is said to be notorious in Bologna.

PUNISHMENT OF TEMPERANCE PRIESTS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes—"Some Roman Catholic priests who have founded temperance societies in Russian Poland have been punished by order of the Government. The object of the priests who established temperance societies in Gallicia in 1845 was to acquire political influence over the lower classes, but there is reason to believe that the priests in Russian Poland only aim at the acquisition of religious influence. The teetotallers in Gallicia did a vast deal of mischief, for when the crops failed in 1857, and the lower classes had no corrective for the unwholesome food which they were obliged to consume, they fell sick and died off by thousands. In a district which was inhabited by 300,000 persons no fewer than 45,000 died of typhus."

Financial District Meetings.

The ministers and the Circuit Stewards in the St. John District are hereby informed that the Financial Meeting of this District Committee will be held (D.V.) in the school-room of the Germain Street Church, in this city, on Wednesday, September 8th., at 10 oc'clock A. M.

E. BOTTERELL.

The Financial Meeting for the Sackville District will be held at Point de Bute, on Wednesday, the 15th of September, at 9 o'clock A. M. Superintendents of Circuits, and Stewards, are respectfully requested to attend.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.—The Ministers and Circuit Stewards in the Prince Edward Island District, are hereby notified that their Financial Meeting will be held in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

INGHAM SUTCLIFFE,
Chairman.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.—The Superintendants of the Circuits comprising the Fredericton District as also the Circuit Stewards are hereby informed that the Financial District Meeting will take place at Frederioton on Wednesday, Sep. 8th.

R. KNIGHT.
Chairman.

The Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will take place in the basement of Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, on Wednesday September 23rd, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Superintendents of Circuits, Preachers on trial, and Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance.

ARTHUR MCNUTT,
Chairman.

CHAPEL RE-OPENING.—The Wesleyan Chapel in Richibucto, N. B., now being enlarged, will be re-opened, (D.V.) for Divine worship, on Sunday, the 19th September.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the service in aid of the building fund.

D. D. CURRIE.

Richibucto, August 20th.

☞ Our Correspondent, T. H. D., will have seen that his note arrived too late to secure its object. He will have observed, too, that the first formal message sent over the Atlantic Telegraph line by the Proprietors, contains the joy inspiring words which a general but unfounded impression pointed to as selected by Her Majesty.

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

September 2, 5w.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Exercise is the handmaid of health; but it not therefore follows that persons engaged in sedentary occupations must be sickly. If the circulation is languid, and the secretions are sluggish or vitiated, a course, and in many instances a single dose of Holloway's Pills will set the system to rights. Persons whose business compels them to pass much of their time in a sitting or stooping posture are more liable to these difficulties than any other class, and to them therefore this great invigorant and regulator is of untold value. It it does not actually produce the vivifying effect of exercise in the open air, it is the best substitute for outdoor locomotion the world has ever seen, for it prevents or removes constipation, gives tone to the stomach, and braces up the nervous system.

Latest from Europe.

By Submarine Telegraph.

CYRUS STATION, TRINITY BAY,
August 26, 1858.

The following news has just been received through the Cable from Valentia:—

Treaty of Peace concluded with China. England and France indemnified.

Steamer *North America*, with the Canadian mails, and *Asia*, with direct Boston mails, leave Liverpool, and the *Fulton*, Southampton, on Saturday next.

To-day, 25th inst., papers have long and interesting reports of Mr. Bright, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineer.

INDIA NEWS.—Bombay dates to 19th July. The mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

LONDON, 27th August.

To Associated Press,—

Following received from Seward, Secretary Atlantic Telegraph, for associated press:—

Emperor of France returned to Paris on Saturday.

King of Prussia too ill to visit Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria to return to England 30th August.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21st. August. Settlement of the Chinese question. Chinese Empire open to trade. Religion allowed. Foreign diplomatic agents admitted. Indemnity to England and France.

ALEXANDRIA, 9th August. The Madras mail arrived at Suez on the 7th ult. News from Bombay to the 19th.

No commercial news as yet transmitted over cable.

DELAUTY.

How often do we see in everyday life, as well as on the stage of the world, one man run down the bird and the other man put the salt on its tail! Gisborne and Field—an Englishman and an American—contend for the celebrity and honors accruing from the successful submergence of the Telegraph Cable across the broad Atlantic, Gisborne, acknowledged as the projector and pioneer of the undertaking, struggles through unforseen difficulties, mental and physical, with bull-dog like tenacity, but at length succumbs to adverse fortune. Field—elastic, supple, full of Yankee ingenuity and resources, steps to the rescue at the eleventh hour, catches hold of the entangled line, and successfully completes the project! Let all honor be awarded to Cyrus W. Field, for his exertions and his labor thus crowned with success; but at the same time, let his country and himself not begrudge to Gisborne the laurel which rightfully belongs to him; and if, as it is said, the latter is broken down in body and in purse by his efforts to effect a deed the conception of which alone ought to make him famous throughout many lands and generations—let the Telegraph Company of which Mr. Field has the direction, in thus their hour of victory, remember the man who blazed the path through which they have attained their point of eminence, and generously recognize his claims to a share of the pecuniary rewards that will be, no doubt, freely awarded to them by admiring nationalities.—*St. John Courier.*

☞ We have received the second number of the *Journal of Education and Agriculture.* This Journal we think will be very useful. The attention given to Agricultural subjects should render it very acceptable to our farming population.

Mr. James Laurie has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Provincial Railway in the place of Mr. James R. Foreman. Messrs. John H. Anderson and Willam Pryor have resigned their seats at the Board of Commissioners, and Messrs. Archibald Scott and S. L. Shannon have been appointed in their stead.

☞ In consequence of the absence of the Book Steward at New York and Boston, the usual acknowlegments of letters and remittances will be postponed untill his return—about September 9th.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 1.

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* 30s
" State, "	30s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	24s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d
" Cuba	47s 6d *a* 50s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5 "
Herrings, No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 1.

Oats, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$7 *a* $9
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	4d *a* 5d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d *a* 11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

SOMETHING 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 Windsor, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. John A. MILLER, to Miss Elizabeth FISH, both of Newport.

By Rev. S. Avery, at the Wesleyan Church, Pine Grove, Wilmot, on the 22d July, Mr. John Henry POULTER, of Paradise, to Miss SARAH M., daughter of Mr. James Parker, of Brooklyn.

On the 11th ult., at Bramshau Church, New Forest, Hants, England, Philip HARRINGTON, Esq., R. N., to GRACE, daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

At St. John, N. B., on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Charles J. HOSTERMAN, to CHARLOTTE, young est daughter of the late John Howe, Esq., Postmaster General, Halifax.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hannan, Quarter Master Sarjeant Frederick JONES, 62nd Regt., to Miss Ellen HOLLAND, of this city.

Deaths.

On the 20th ult., Mr. Charles BROOKS, of Ferguson's Cove, aged 34 years.

On the 21st ult., CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Wm. Sturmy, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 27th ult., aged 47 years, ELIZA PHEAR, wife of Henry Pryor, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, of Montreal, C. E.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday morning, 29th ult., after a severe illness, Mr. Wm. A GAMMON, aged 55 years.

On the 31st ult., HELEN TEMPLE, wife of Robert Malcom, aged 52 years.

On the 31st ult., MARY, infant daughter of Mr. Robert Melton, jr., aged 3 weeks.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, August 25.

Steamer Canada, Lang, Liverpool.
Brig Frank, Jones, Porto Rico.
Brigts Albert, Stevens, New York.
Prince Albert, New York.
Charles Adams, Peterson, Cuba—bound to Montreal.
Schrs Medium, Eisenhauer, Baltimore.
Septimus, Morris, Miramichi.
Emblem, Begg, Port aux Basque.
Lady Jane Grey, P E Island.

THURSDAY, August 26.

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth & Boston.
Brigt Jerome, Harding, New York.
Schrs Union, Winsor, Cape Negro.
Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

FRIDAY, August 27.

H M steamer Gorgon, Newfoundland.
Brig Oxford, Eaton, Havana.
Brigt Martha Sophia, Budrot, Montreal.

SATURDAY, August 28.

Brigt Mary Ann, Balcam, Sydney.
Schrs Hiram, Brown, Labrador.
Lady Smith, Boudrot, Arichat.

SUNDAY, August 29.

Brig Fawn, Boyle, New York.
Schr Reward, Boudrot, Arichat.

MONDAY, August 30.

Brig Victoria, Ellinger, Fortune Island.
Brigts Eagle, Potter, Liverpool, G B.
Lucretia, Maxwell, Richmond, Va.
Schrs Union, Fortune Bay.
Rosanna, Hooper, Fortune Bay.
Hebe, Wilson, Newfoundland.
Beverly, Blanche, St George's Bay.
Harriet Newel, Parsons, do.
Catherine, Hall, Bay St George; Bloomer, Shaw, do.
Mary, Dorion, Dalhousie.
Rising Sun, Landry, Bathurst.
Vermont, and Atalanta, Bay Chaleur.
Remember, Boilong, Cape Breton; Alma, Canso.
Rover, O'Brien, Pugwash.
John, Mary Flora, Sarah, and Mayflower, Magdalen Isles; Elizabeth, Landry, Canso.
Alert, Mosher, Labrador.
Ocean Belle, Prince Consort, Sea Slipper, Camelia, Village Belle, Caroline, and Matchless, Labrador—full faces of fish; bound to Western Ports.

TUESDAY, August 31.

Barque Lima, Mann, Liverpool.
Schr Impertratria, Hann, St Pierre.

CLEARED.

August 25—Steamer Canada, Lang, Boston; brig Gipsey, Griffin, St Johns, Nfld; brigts Forward, Coalflect, London; Ornate, Fenton, B W Indies; Messenger, Bouchet, U States; schrs Gertrude Horton, Meyer, do; Kate, Messervey, St George's Bay; Arno, Messervey, do; Zebra, Donaldson, Liverpool, N S; Liberty, Roberts, Sydney.

August 26—Steamers Niagara, Miller, Liverpool; Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Osprey, Sampson, St John's, Nfld; brigt Jessie, Thomas, Porto Rico; schrs Mary Ann, Lang, Boston; John, Ozong, Bay St George; Quicksteo, Dorman, Horton.

August 27—Brig Velocity, Afflock, Porto Rico; brigts Charles Adams, Peterson, Montreal; Alpha, Curry, Sydney; schrs Hampden Belle, Alexander, Baltimore; Alma, Scott, St John, N B; Eagle, Skillen, Newfd; Eleanor, Ryan, do; Fame, Nickerson, Barrington; Sarah, Todd, Yarmouth.

August 28—Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston; brig Magnet, Doat, Kingston, Jam; brigts Bloomer, Boston; Albert, Steeves, Hillsboro'; schrs Susan, Lang, Boston; Kossuth, Messervey, Bay St George, Hector, Fraser, Sydney.

MEMORANDA.

Liverpool, G B, Arrd Morning Star, St John, N. B. 6th—Eliza, Picton; Reformer, Pugwash 11th—Sld Adriatic, Halifax. 14th—Ldg for Halifax: Amelia, Martha, Bideout, Burmah, and Lotus.

London, Aug 3—Cld Wild Horse, Windsor. Scotia, and White Star to sail for Halifax on the 20th; Architect loading for Halifax, to sail 15th Sept.

Clyde, Aug 14th—Ldg Rosenath, Halifax.

Belfast—Sld Raymond, Halifax.

Brig Frank left brig Beauty, brigts Dasher, Maude, and Starr, and schs Lima, all from Halifax at Porto Rico.

Boston, August 23—Arrd Charles Eaton, Canning, and Harmony, Cornwallis; Nourmahal, Annopolis; Windsor, Walton; Mary Ann, Westport.

Building Lots at Richmond!

THE enquiry for Building Lots on the Campbell Road induces the Subscriber to offer his Property at Richmond for sale. Its proximity to the Railroad Depot and Wellington Barracks, and the principal part being opposite "Rose Hall," the residence of Mr. Jordan, a good opportunity is offered for the erection of pleasant and healthy dwellings

The Campbell