The Provincial Wesleyan.

ted to remain but a short season. The continent was reserved so many thousand years for European occupancy. 'Tis true we hear of Native Americans—but they are unknown to revelation. There are no natives in the world but in Asia, and they are run down to the lowest point. But we believe in a manifest destiny. What then shall this republic be? A Corsair among the nations, the Buccanneer of the Caribbean Sea and of the Pacific Ocean—or a christian nation and a people of God. The eagle with the dove must go forth throughout the land, blazoned on our banner,

A hundred millions will soon tread the soil of this Continent, and whose shall they be. A kingdom must be built up for Christ here, and Colportage is one of the great agencies to effect this. Colporteurs are the Sappers and Miners, and the Flying Artillery also of the Christian army here. Look at the extent of our field—the National domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the sparseness of the population. Hitherto compactness gave strength, and power; but here the rule of history was reversed, extent of territory gave greatness and power.—Massachusetts, the most thickly peopled State of the Union, had but 100 to the square mile. Belgium no less than 300 persons. Never in the world then has there been so perfect and powerful a nationality, covering such a vast extent of territory. In New England one half the people do not go to Church, and 80,000 out of 2,500,000 are not going within the reach of religious privileges. This will give us some idea of the plan and work of Colportage, and what must this be in the West. The Colporteur goes to them with Moses in the Law, David in the Psalms, Isaiah in the Prophets, Christ in the Gospels, and the Apostles in the Epistles. He goes too with Baxter fresh from the battle field of Cromwell, as a Chaplain to every house; with John Bunyan from Bedford jail, to dream over again the journey of the pilgrim.—*Am Traveller,*

Administrative Reform.

For some months past, there has been throughout the British nation a leaden, brooding, deepening gloom. The people have keenly felt that every thing was going wrong, but the very portentousness of the evil has kept them inarticulate. Or when they have for a moment broken silence, it has been only in some wild impulsive burst, like the outcry which summoned to the helm Lord Palmerston, followed by bitter and immediate disappointment. On Saturday last, however, the state of things was changed. The voice of London was heard, —earnest, deep, and deliberate; and now the land will be silent no longer. This occurred at a meeting convened by a circular, issued by the magnates of trade and commerce in the matropolis, professing all shades of political opinion. One hour before the appointed time, the large room—capable of containing 1500 persons—was filled to overflowing; and so great was the anxiety to be present that many hundred applicants for admission could not be accommodated. In this exigency, the conductors of the movement extemporized arrangements for the simultaneous holding elsewhere of another meeting on the same subject, and the use of Guidhall having been readily granted by the Lord Mayor, a medium was supplied for the expression of a large portion of the popular feeling, which must otherwise have been stifled.

Such a convention betokens no ordinary sense of duty and of danger. Those who led the movement were no busy politicians or designing partizans. They came from the desks of their counting-houses, not as agitators, not as orators, but as plain men of business, who saw the nation's affairs getting into such a state as would bring any one of themselves into bankruptcy in a single year. Samuel Morley, Esq., was the chairman, a name accepted every where as the symbol of union of surpassing business talents with the loftiest principle. A single sentence from the chairman's address will give the key-note of the meeting. "We have come from our private avocations, which are in themselves sufficently onerous, because we have been moved at the humiliating position in which the country is placed, and because we see that the heart of England is sick at the state into which things have been brought and we, therefore, wish to call upon our fellow citizens with one voice and as one man, to declare that this state of things shall no longer be suffered to continue." In the some strain the succeeding speakers followed. A compact and powerful league was formed, whose work it will be to insist on *government by the best;* the criterion of the best being not relationship to marquises or dukes, not landed possessions or parliamentary interests, but competence for the giving task.

The movement, thus inaugurated, cannot be stayed. Its object may not be gained by any sudden leap. The present Ministry, indeed, cannot last long, and whoever be their successors, it can scarcely be hoped that the old aristocratic traditions and routine will all at once be boldly cut off; but a very manifest improvement will inevitably take place. This is not a revolutionary movement,—a movement of class against class; but a war upon our present system of nepotism and feebleness, and as such we wish for it a perfect triumph.—*Eng. Corr. Zions Herald.*

Maynooth.

The name of Maynooth College is never thought of by a loyal Englishman, but as a monstrosity disgraceful to a Protestant country, and dangerous to the tranquility of the Government. The proceedings of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, appointed by Parliament sixteen months ago, to investigate the operation of the Maynooth endowment, now just published in two folio volumes, have awakened the indigation of all true Protestants. The Commission appear to have pursued their inquiries as though they had to bolster up Popery, and increase the subsidy. These feelings found embodiment and utterance at an aggregate meeting of Protestants held the other day in London. This meeting was composed of a large and influential body of delegates, the majority being ministers of the established Church of England. The Revs. W. H. Rule, C. Prest, and W. Arthur, were the principal Wesleyan ministers present. The object of the Conference, however, was not sectarian, but to pass resolutions for promoting the united action of all denominations of Protestants, and this, too, without regard to party politics for the repeal of the act which permits the Government of this Protestant country to give an annual endowment of £30,000 a year in support of the Popish College at Maynooth. T. C. Colquhoun, Esq., was called to the chair, and on taking that position he delivered an able speech. He contended that the hopes which had been entertained by Parliament in granting the Maynooth endowment had been signally frustrated, and pointed to the report of the Commission in confirmation of this view; he demanded therefore in the name of the British people by all that is high principled and patriotic, that the grant be immediately withdrawn. A resolution was therefore proposed and adopted, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting that a motion to this effect was about to be made in Parliament, and that it was "likely to be supported with equal energy by members of different political parties." It was also unanimously resolved, "that the endowment of the College of Maynooth, for the training of Romish Jesuits, is contrary alike to the dictates of Holy Scripture and to sound public policy; and that the Papal system, by the recent aggressions in England, Holland, Piedmont, Germany and America—its persecutions in Tuscany—its repressive efforts in Spain —and the late additions to its unscriptural dogmas, manifests itself to be still dangerous to our institutions incompatible with freedom of conscience, with liberty to disseminate religious truth, and with the public worship of God." All the resolutions adopted were at once earnest and well-timed, suited to the exigencies of the case, and obviously designed to avoid imfringing on the views of distinctive individuals or the demonstrative. Extreme dissenters oppose Maynooth on the broad ground, that the appropriation of public money to the support of a religious body or institution is a wrong to the community, fraught with serious peril to the body receiving such grants, and in direct hostility to the spirituality and independence of the kingdom of Christ. Church of England men, of course, oppose Maynooth chiefly on account of the soul-destroying errors taught in the College. But both parties agree as to the great practical end, and Maynooth appears to be doomed.—*Cor. of the Pittsburg Christian Adv.*

Colony of Liberia.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a recent visit of the Rev. J. M. Pease, who is agent for the American Colonization Society. He expects to set out for Africa next June, in order to explore the country in view of examining the higher portions of it, at some distance from the coast, as this is believed to be a much more healthy region than the sea-coast.

Liberia now extends some eight hundred miles along the coast, but does not reach far enough inland to take colonists out of the low, swampy region, where the malaria leaves no escape from severe acclimating fevers, and enervating constitutional depression. It was necessary first to occupy the coast, in order to have the control of the sea-board, where the colony could be protected, that they might have the benefit of commerce, as well as to stop the slave-trade. This was a necessary previous step in order to final success.

It is ascertained that back from the coast, how far we can not precisely say, there is a high, rolling, healthy country, whose inhabitants, bodily and mentally, are superior to those who reside on the coast. In this salubrious region the colonists from America could be located, so as to make very little change that would be adverse to health. The Christianization and civilization of the interior would be advanced, so that great good would result. It is the object of Mr. Pease to explore the high ground and report the result. The project is entirely practicable. From the partial explorations already made, it is well ascertained that the highlands of western Africa, bordering on the valley and waters of the Niger, is a fertile and productive country, the forest growth is luxuriant and valuable: cattle of every kind are common; and the people, physically and mentally, are far superior to those of the coast. It is a moral duty to Christianize these people, so susceptible and docile as they are believed to be.

The commerce of Liberia, in its present normal state, is important. The exports of western Africa at this time, through Liberia, amount to fifteen millions of dollars, the benefits of which mostly accrue to Great Britain. The products of the country find a market everywhere. The palm oil, so generally used for lucubrating machinery, is indigenous to the country; by proper machinery it can be extracted from the native nut in the greatest profusion. Ivory is an important item of commerce, and so are all the delicate dye woods, with which the forests abound. But the great staple of the country is coffee, which grows even under their rude culture most luxuriantly, and which is of superior quality, not surpassed in the delicacy of its flavor by any except the Mocha.

The design now is to enhance and make more available all these advantages, and to develop resources which are within reach, by opening a communication with the interior of western Africa, and establishing colonies of colored people from the United States on the highlands; in other words, to give a back country to Liberia.

Yet, under all these advantages, the infant republic of Liberia has been able to sustain a remunerating commerce. The people have proved themselves to be capable of self-government, refuting a postulate which some political economists deny even to the white race. They are unlike the Sierre Leone colonists, entirely colored people; and very little, if any, mixed with the native race. They are a religious, moral, and industrious, and even enterprising people; and, by the able administration of their government, and the good conduct of the colonists, they have secured the respect and protection of the civilized states of the world.

The British Government hat offered to annex the colony of Sierre Leone to the republic, and there is every probability that the proposition will be accepted.

In connection with this, our readers will see the importance of the step taken at our conferences last year, in projecting a plan of education for the colored people in the free states. A literary institution of a high grade, comprising ably-conducted departments in law, medicine, and education, would be of vast interest for the colored people at home, and to furnish physicians, lawyers, preachers, and teachers of every grade for the colored people of the world, wherever they are needed. Mr. Pease informs us that the south would furnish numbers of pupils for this institution of pious and promising youths, male and female; that they would not only liberate them, but pay their way. We know of no mode that would so effectually benefit the colored people as a high literary institution of this sort; and then connect with it good common schools everywhere for colored people, so as to give them good education. Then, when educated, let them labor among their brethren at home or abroad, where their lot may be cast. The plan is highly approved by Mr. Pease. We hope to see it carried out.—*West. Chris. Adv.*

THE RAILROAD.—A report has reached us that a memoiral to Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, is now being circulated in the Counties of Colchester and Cumberland for signatures, praying His excellency to exercise the power of control over the Railway commissioners vested in him by the Railway act, and cause them to discontinue operations on the Windsor line until the main trunk to Amherst is completed. The memorial quotes from railway statistics in England, Scotland and Canada, to show that on all paying lines the revenue from the heavy freight traffic is from 20 to 50 per cent larger than that from all other sources.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Extract from a letter dated Kiny's Cove 3rd June:*—

"The fishery in this and the neighbouring harbours at this early season far exceeds anything of the kind for thirty years past. The great misfortune was that but few were in order to catch it. Some boats in Bonavista on last Friday, brought in 26 quintals; some boats here and in Keels have from 50 to 60 quintals. Herring was so plenty that they took them with cast nets.

Latest European Intelligence.

BY STEAMSHIP "ATLANTIC" AT NEW YORK.

The news is of the most important and exciting character, covering three distinct successes by the allies. First—By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defences or place d'Armes before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22nd and 23rd, and was a sanguinary affair, the place being defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides in killed and wounded, is set set down at 8,000. Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable. The French retained their position.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs under date of the 25th, 10 P. M. "To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered but little resistance, and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22nd and 23rd. An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we are enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses. They must be about 5,000 to 6,000 killed and wounded.

May 26.—The enemy has not made any demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Tamiesch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good.

May 27, 9 A. M.—The expedition to Kertch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies. They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers. It was rumoured that Gen. Pelissier had attacked and routed Liprandi's forces.—Gen. Canrobert was reported wounded, and another general killed.

A despatch from Lord Raglan of the 30th says that letters from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons of the 29th announces the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn. The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about 100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamer remained in the sea of Azof.

Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured. The number of guns found by the allies exceeds 100.

A French account says that the Russians burned twenty transports as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour. Fourteen steamers of the allies entered the Sea of Azof.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertch, and its capture, therefore, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege. The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, and well supplied with all the material of war.

Heat had succeeded to rain. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol on the north side and the Russians were working vigorously on the north side erecting an earth work, &c. The allies had completed their fourth parallel, and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into the advanced parallels.

Despatches from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but that the hot weather was causing sickness.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but one hundred and eight privates and ten officers belonging to the British. We have no returns of the French.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kertch, under Gen. Brown, was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French despatch, also from Varna, states that the allies are in possession of Tchernaya, on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries, and several battalions detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

BY STEAMSHIP "ASIA."

At Halifax, Wednesday, June 20th.

(From the European Times.)

Amongst the most important announcements of the week were those made in Parliament by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary, in their respective places, to the effect that the Vienna Conferences had finally closed, and that they had been closed by order of the allied governments. Austria before this took place had made another ridiculous proposition, which the Russian envoy solicited permission to send to St. Petersburg, but which request the ambassadors of France and England assured him they had no power to comply with.

We know so little of what passes in the provinces of Russia,—so little, in fact, is allowed to transpire,—that implicit reliance can never be placed on accounts professedly circumstantial A Belgian authority, however, states that the disturbances in the Ukraine, so far from being subdued, are daily spreading, and that armed bands, amounting to 20,000 or 30,000 men, defy the Government, and that the insurrection is certain to ramify still more extensively It is suggested that, if the allies gave a little assistance to this flame, it would spread far and wide amongst the motley tribes which Russia holds in her iron fetters.

Our occupation of the Sea of Azoff begins already to tell in Circassia, for we learn that the Russians have evacuated Soujuk Kaleh, and were concentrating at Anapa. Every day will show more clearly the desperate pinch to which we have reduced Russia by cutting off the supplies which fed both her armies.

An interruption of the telegraphic wires between Varna and Balaklava during two or three days of the present week has prevented the receipt of intelligence from the Crimea; but the communication is again open, and Lord Panmure has availed himself of it to announce the commencement on the 6th of the third bombardment of Sebastopol. The telegraph has already put us in possession of the results of the expedition to Kertch, the terrific fights between the French and the Russians on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd ult., and the advance of the army to the Tchernaya. These great events, even when narrowed to the compass of a summary, appear imposing and even grand; but, read by the light of the detailed accounts which have just come to hand, they swell out to a magnitude unsurpassed in grandeur, heroism, and skill, by anything which has transpired since the invasion of the Crimea.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT.

DANTZIC, Thursday, June 7.—To-day Her Majesty's Ship Bulldog, arrived with mails from the fleet.

The British and French fleets were on the 4th inst. close to Cronstadt.

The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in the harbour; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Dundas has been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them laden with timber have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

A correspondent of the *Times*, at Konigsberg, writes that the commercial advantages which Prussia is deriving from its neutrality are neither so great nor so decided as they are believed to be. on the general and regular commerce of the country the war has acted like a blight.

The news of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol, while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Journal des Debats*, says that the health of his Majesty is by no means satisfactory.

SEBASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon.

The greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

OCCUPATION OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.—Letters from Paris state that it was understood, in circles generally well informed upon the intentions of Government, that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but fortify Yenikale, and leave 5000 Turks to defend it.

Our flotilla will keep the Sea of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Marionopol, and Taganrog.

In the Russian arsenal, near Kertch, the allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival, but had not been quick enough to lay them.

SPAIN.—Intelligence from Madrid, to the 6th instant, states that General Espartero had laid before the Queen the resignation of M. N. Madoz, Luzuriaga, Aquirre, and Santa Cruz. It is supposed that these members will be succeeded by M. N. Bruiel, Marlinez, Gabala, Fuenbranders, and M. Huclois.

United States.

THE PORTLAND LIQUOR RIOT.—The great domestic event of the week has been the rum riot and bloodshed which has occured at Portland, Me. As nearly as we can ascertain the facts, they are substantially these: In anticipation of the opening of a City Agency for the sale of spirituous liquors in Portland, Mayor Dow, one of the committee of the city government, purchased in New York, a quantity of liquor, (about $1,600 worth,) in the original packages, had it removed to Portland and there stored, in readiness for the anticipated opening of the City Agency. In the meantime, the opponents of the new law had got wind of the Mayor's proceedings, and procured a warrant for the seizure of the liquor, three of them making oath that they believed it was unlawfully in store for purposes of sale. The warrant was handed to the deputy city marshal, who with his posse, took immediate possession of the liquor. A crowd soon gathered around the store, and from hooting, proceeded to throwing stones, and to riotous attempts to break into the store. The police force within at length fired upon the mob, the military were called to aid the civil force, and repeated rounds were fired upon the crowd, and one man killed and another wounded, before the riot was completely suppressed. The object of the mob seems to have been, to get possession of the liquor and destroy it, thus paying back upon the Mayor personally, in kind, the penalty which he has caused to be inflicted on so many violaters of the law. The end of this, thus far, is an excitement of great violence. A public meeting has been held, and the Mayor has been denounced most heartily; and now an attempt is to be made to get him indicted for murder. This, of course, must utterly fail. That there was a violent and unprovoked riot, there can be no doubt; and that the resort to fire-arms was not made until very great provocation had been given, and the rioters had been repeatedly warned to desist, there can be no more doubt; so that the shooting was all according to law. But the wisdom and necessity for such a course on the part of the mayor, is quite another question.—*Am. Traveller, June 7.*

It is pleasant to pass from the violence of men to the smiles of Providence, manifested in the rich abundance of rain, which has recently fallen in nearly or quite every section of our widely extended country, from Texas to Maine, Serious apprehensions had begun to be felt, extensively, lest another extensive drought was about to visit the country; when these recent, timely rains began to fall, cheering the hearts of men and making all nature rejoice.—A diabolical attempt was made to throw the midnight railroad train, from New York for this city, from the track, on Tuesday night, probably for the purpose of robbery, as a large amount of specie was in the express car of Messrs. Adams & Co. The cars were thrown off, but the robbery was not effected. No passenger was fatally injured, though a number were wounded. —Sad accounts of cholera, small pox and yellow fever at New Orleans, are brought by the papers of May 27th. The telegraph reports some abatement. The sickness is attributed to the long continuance of severe drought.—*Ib.*

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. Jno. McMurray (200s.), Rev. J. F. Bent, Rev. G. O. Huestis.

Worms.

☞ As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, having used it for several years in his own practice, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

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

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND.—It is not he who has invented Brussels Carpeting or Gold Brocade, whom the masses have reason to hold in regard, but he who furnishes something useful to everybody. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, tells as an anecdote that among the first inquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether he knew the American Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER, who invented the *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills.* As these articles (more particularly the Cherry Pectoral) are in general use in the cities of South America, they are the most prevalent representations of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from malignant diseases, it is not strange they should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million people.—*Christian Advocate.*

Commercial.

Canada and her Resources.

Of the various British Colonial Possessions, none have been making such rapid strides in wealth, population, and general progress, within the last few years, as Canada. A province containing 160,405,216 acres, and possessing already a population of over two millions, with a favourable climate, and every element of success within herself, could not fail to prosper. The causes of this rapid progress are stated to be, the accelerated amount of Immigration within the last five years—the greater degree of self-government now enjoyed by the Colonists—and the extension of important local improvements in Roads, Canals, and Railways. The total Immigration into Canada in the last seven years has been 268,145—the number having increased from 27,839 in 1848 to 53,183 in 1845. Western and Northern Europe are in want of the grain and wood of Canada, while she requires the manufactured silks, woolens, and cottons of Europe, and has unlimited ranges of land to offer to farmers and settlers. Canada has at length come to be recognised as a secure place for the profitable investment of British capital, and her Government bonds, her Railway Shares and Debentures, her Water-Works, her Land Companies, and Banks are looked upon with becoming favour, and in a more legitimate light. First in the public eye on occasion of an exodus, Canada presents itself as being at once the Colony most ready of access, that in which society most closely resembles home, and that which presents the greatest probability of longest remaining loyal to the parent country.

Between 1811 and 1851 (the date of the last complete census) the population of Western Canada had increased from 77,000 to 952,904; there is every indication that it is now near 1,400,000. Although the increase in population of Lower Canada has not been so rapid, it has advanced from 423,630 in 1824 to 890,261 in 1851—that is the population has more than doubled in twenty-five years. The increase for all Canada has been 59 per cent. between the years 1841 and 1851—greater than for all the States of the American Union, even including the new Western States. The gross Revenue of the Province (about five-sixths of which are derived from Customs' duties) has been as follows for each year since 1848:—In 1849, £513,431; 1850, £704,234; 1851, £842,184; 1852, £1,153,026; 1853, £1,320,659.

The Trade of Canada has increased since 1817 in a very satisfactory manner. In that year the imports were valued at about £3,000,000, and the exports at £2,200,000; while, on the other hand, in 1852, the imports were valued at £5,000,000, and the exports at £3,500,000. Again, the Trade between all the British North American Colonies and the United States stood as follows:—Total value of the imports and exports in 1849, £8,749,000; ditto in 1852, £13,630,000, or about 75 per cent. increase in four years. The Trade of Canada in this period of four years, had increased at the rate of 100 per cent. The total trade of Canada with the United States in 1853 (imports and exports) amounted to £4,140,000 The total value of the imports of the Colony in 1853 was £5,500,000 sterling, of which about £3,000,000 was from Great Britain. The value of the exports in the same year was £8,000,000, of which £4,613,000, was from Great Britain. So that, as compared with 1852, we have an increase of 60 per cent in the imports, and over 70 per cent. in the exports. Of late years Canada has made considerable progress of various kinds, and particularly has this been marked in self-government, and the extension of Municipal institutions. Her Trade with the American States has especially increased. Between the years 1849 and 1854 the transit goods through Boston alone to Canada had increased from £30,000, to nearly £1,000,000—an increase almost incredible. Again, the value of merchandise transported from Canada to Boston has increased from £10,500 in 1850 to £133,245 in the first nine months of 1854—for we have not yet the complete returns of the last year.

The sources for the increase of the Trade of Canada are very numerous. The waters and fisheries of the noble St. Lawrence bring traffic from Europe and the Atlantic States. On one side there is the immense Ottawa region, with its vast supplies of timber; on another side the great West, with its teeming produce; and to the eastward there is an immense fertile country rapidly opening up. The Lake Trade of Canada and the Passenger and Goods Traffic over the Canadian Railroads from the American States are yet in their infancy; but we learn from a Halifax journal now before us that, under date of the 9th inst, several vessels, sugar laden, had sailed from that port for Portland, Maine, for the purpose of transmitting their cargoes to Montreal, per Railroad.

Canada presents a field for Mercantile operations perhaps unequalled in the world. Her debt is small; the public exchequer overflowing the revenue more than double the expenditure; her national securities are at a considerable premium; her banks are large and solid institutions —not a stoppage, much less a failure, in them having occurred for nearly twenty years. British capital is flowing into the country for investment, and vast public works are being carried out with English funds. Not less than 3,500 miles of Railway are now chartered, and either making, or with a near prospect of doing so; indeed about 1,200 miles are completed, and 2,100 are more or less advanced. Real estate has risen greatly, and labour of every kind is still in much demand. If the trade of Canada is already so important, what will it be in after years, as its population increases, its agricultural interests become developed, and the reciprocal Trade with the adjoining States progresses?

The trade of each of the principal Canadian Ports has gone on rapidly increasing. The duties collected at Toronto in 1848 amounted to £27,752, and, in 1854, to 173,588. The imports at Toronto were to the value of 197,225 in 1848, and £1,445,163 in 1854. The exports have advanced from £67,557 in 1850, to 273,049 in 1854. There is not a town or village, from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Florida, that was a century since a part of the vast wilderness trodden and hunted over by the Indians, which does not prove that Colonisation may be made the source of boundless wealth. Its requirements are Land, Labour and People. These in combination *produce* capital: but when capital is superadded, Colonisation can be carried on speedily, effectually and profitably—it becomes at once salvation to the indigent, increased wealth to the capitalist, and a source of satisfaction to the patriot and the philanthropist. The construction of several lines of Steamers to ply between Canada and Great Britain, in addition to those already on the Atlantic line in connection with its Railroads, must do much to secure to Canada a large portion of the Carrying Trade between North America and Europe.

A careful examination of the foregoing data respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Province will give an idea of the immense traffic that is already carried on in Canada. The farmers of Canada being all freeholders, their improvements tend only to their own benefit, and not to that of a landlord. This is calculated to excite a degree of perseverance, and consequently a measure of success, unknown in this country. That Canada is destined in the next quarter of a century—if not earlier—to become one of the leading wheat countries in the world, admits of no doubt. The surplus of last year was estimated at not less than 12,000,000 bushels, the market value of which may be set at 5s. 3d per bushel, at which rate the farmers would receive £3,750,000.

People in Europe have been apt to suppose that Canada produces little else besides corn, timber and minerals; but the fine collection brought together at the recent local Exhibition held at Montreal prove that the Province is able to vie with older countries in machinery, manufactures, and mechanical appliances. The credit which Canada acquired in London by its display of produce will not be lost at the Paris Exhibition. Sufficient will there be shown to prove that Canada abounds in mineral wealth, in most useful fossils, in timber of the most valuable description and likewise in mechanical skill of a high order. These together with the different kinds of grain that will be exposed, cannot fail to attract the attention of the Mercantile world, which may find as wide a field for its enterprise and the employment of capital in British America as in any other region of the globe —*London Shipping Gazette.*

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 20th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	32s. 6d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	28s. 9d. a 30s
Beef, Prime, Ca.	55s.
" " N. S.	50s.
Butter, Canada.	none
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. sph. per bbl.	62s. 6d.
" Canada sh. "	60s.
" Rye,	42s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	30s. a 31s. 3d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 7d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 6½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	57s.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	18s. 6d.
" small	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	100s
" " 2,	90s. a 95s.
" " 3,	75s. a 80s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	70s.
" " 3,	57s 6d. a 38s. 9d.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	24s a 25s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o clock, Wednesday, June 20th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	20s. 26s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	4d a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 3 a 1s. 4d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork,	none
Lamb,	none
Poultry—Chickens,	3s.
Turkey, per lb.	9d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	9d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the Cure of General Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Antorne, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Professor Holloway. "Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial, after using them about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptoms of my disorder disappeared." (Signed) H. ANTORNE.

Marriages.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, the Rev. Frederick W. MOORE, to Miss Mary DAVIES.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Frederick STRONG, son of the Rev J B Strong, to SARAH, third daughter of William Douse, Esq., M. P. P.

On the 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Hannigan, Thomas Stephen WATSON, a native of London, to Catherine REDMOND, of St. John's, N. F.

At the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Sackville, on Tuesday, 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. J. Herbert STARR, Wesleyan Minister, to SUSAN, eldest daughter of Mr. David Evans, of Norval, Canada West.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Peter H. LENOX, Esq., Barrister at Law, to FANNY SOPHIA, daughter of Wm. Jesse Smith.

Deaths.

On Thursday, 7th, after a lingering illness, Richard Watair, son of Robert and Mary Walsh, aged 15 years and 9 months.

On Thursday, suddenly, John McDONALD, in the 50th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 12th inst., after a short and painful illness, Mr. Patrick SWAYNE, in the 57th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

Barque Halifax, Layhold, Boston, 3 days
Schrs W H Hart, Evans, LaPolle.
Exile, King, Magantico, N F.

THURSDAY, June 14.

Barque Kingston, Murray, Liverpool, 46 days.
Brig Express, Frith, hence for Havana, returned.
Schr Eastern Light, Baltimore, 14 days.

FRIDAY, June 15.

H M Ship Boscawen, Capt Glanville, Bermuda.
Am ship Eliza Mabry, Wilton, New York—bound to Valencia—lost main and mizen topmasts on Sunday.
Schrs John Benson, Flint, Baltimore.
Britain Queen, Pye, Baltimore.
Villager, Watt, Dalhousie.
Alexander, Shelnut, Bathurst.
Trusty, Bathurst.

SATURDAY, June 16.

Barques Standard, Liverpool, 53 days.
Egyptian, Phelan, Liverpool, 25 days.
Brig Kingston, Griffin, Cienfuegos.
Brigts M. Cortimor, Burke, Cienfuegos.
Conquest, McKay, Cienfuegos.
Rapid, Wilson, Montreal.
Messenger, Baudrot, do; Adah, do.
Schrs Rose, Gannion, Montreal.
Topsy, Crowell, Baltimore.

SUNDAY, June 17.

R M steamer Merlin, Corbin, St Joh's, N F.
Brig: Halifax, Purdy, Mayagnez.
Schr Helen Maud, Sullivan, St Jago.

MONDAY, June 18.

Brigt Boston, Roche, Boston.

TUESDAY, June 19.

Barques Hymen, Liverpool; Stentor, do.
Brigs Arab, (new) Country Harbour.
Ann McKean, Thorburn, LaHave—bound to West Indies.
Brigts Rainbow, Cochran, New York.
Belle, Quebec, Witch of the Wave, Curry, Pictou.
Schrs Seaboat, Talbot, Bay Chaleur.
May, McNutt, Princestown P E I.
Durham, Dolliver, Port Medway.

CLEARED.

June 12.—Schrs Courier, (Am) Rogers, Dennis, U S; Matchless, Gatson, Bay Chaleur; Caroline, Tanner, Labrador; Caroline, Burns, P E Island.

June 13—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; brigt Martha Sophia, Boutilier, Canada; schrs Triumph, Dowsley, B W Indies; Gem, Hunter, Kenny, B W Indies; Daring, Lewis, Labrador; Eagle, Leslie, do; Fort, do.

June 14.—Brigt Clyde, Whipple, St John, N B; schrs Ellen, Vigus, St John's, N F; President, Labrador; Virgin, Martell, P E Island.

June 15.—Brigt Mic Mac, Doane, Cuba; schrs Chieftain, Fraser, Jamaica; Eliza Jane, Walsh, Montreal; Convoy, Hamilton, Cape Negro.

June 16.—Steamship Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; brigts Lady Ogle, Wood, B W Indies; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schrs Belleisle, Conon, Labrador; Sceptre, Wenseil, do; Marion, Wergell, Bay Chaleur.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Loch Mabien Castle, from Liverpool for Quebec, with 500 passengers, wrecked at Bird Island, near Magdalen Islands. Brigt Industry, Robertson, from Charlottetown, P E I, for Liverpool, G B, ashore at Cape George.

At Matanzas, June 6.—Brigt Star of the East, Levat, hence via Port Medway.

Capt of schr Helen Maud reports—brigt Onward, arrived hence at St Jago, 12 days, landed cargo and proceeded to Cienfuegos to load.

LONDON HOUSE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

—1855—

E. BILLING Junr, & CO.,

Have received per Mic Mac, Francois, Hubert, Pearl, and Margaret, from Great Britain, also per late arrivals from United States—their entire Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

—COMPRISING—

All the new and most Fashionable

Dress Materials,

Robes de Sevigne, Striped Robes Albanoises: French Printed Muslins, Barages and Balzarines—with several large lots of extremely low priced Dresses, well worthy the attention of wholesale buyers

SHAWLS,

In every variety of Rich Paisley Blk. Cashmere, Barage, Tissue, &c. Paisley filled Scarf Shawls, from 20s. Rich Printed Cashmere Scarfs, do 14s. 6d.

Paris Mantles,

"La Princesse," "Cravelli," "L'Ebertier," "Carina," with a variety of other new and fash