The Provincial Wesleyan.

The News from the Crimea—What does it amount to.

Two steamers from Europe, following each other in rapid succession, brought the announcement and confirmation of the fall of Sevastopol. In whatever light the American people may regard the success of the Allied powers, and however widely public opinion may be divided in favour of, or in opposition to the respective belligerents, there can be no question that this event is destined to be of greater importance than any which has transpired since the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo. Beaten by the slow operations of a prolonged siege from defences of a novel yet masterly construction, the Russians are driven, either to try the issue of a hopeless battle on the plains of the Crimea, or to retire upon Baktchi-Sarai, and thence to the outlet of Perekop. We say a hopeless battle, because we feel satisfied, after their failures at Balaklava, at the Alma, and along the lines of the Tchernaya, when confidence inspired their courage, and the defences of Sevastopol bade defiance to the leaguer, they cannot now expect to gain a signal victory on the steppes of the Tauric Chersonesus; and though it would seem, from the tenor of the latest despatches, that they still retain possession of the strong forts which protect the north shore of the harbor of Sevastopol, it is not probable that they regard that position as at all tenable, now that the Allies can turn upon it the immense weight of the captured guns, in combination with their own. Failing, then, to hold the northern forts, and dispirited by their recent losses, by their expulsion from the city they had so long and nobly defended; deficient, as it is believed, in their commissariat, with no outlet by which they can return to Russia except the narrow isthmus of Perekop; with the possibility that the Allied fleet will shortly land an army in their rear, these devoted soldiers of the Russian Empire have but little prospects before them, except a brave death or an unheroic, though not disbonourable capitulation. There are those who ask what great end was accomplished by the fall of Sevastopol? We answer, all that the Allied powers could desire, and all that Russia, putting forth the whole might of her Empire, strove to avoid—the annihilation of the Muscovite power on the Black Sea; the release of Turkey from impending destruction; the restoration of the Caucassian tribes to that perfect freedom they have struggled so long to retain; the release of the Turkish principalities from a protectorate which was gradually changing to a sovereignty; the free navigation of the Danube; the contraction of the Russian Empire to the South within boundaries not easily overstepped, and the destruction, for many years yet to come, of all hope of Russian progress as a maritime power.

Baktchi-Sarai, the point upon which some of the French journals suppose Gortschakoff will retreat, is a town of some 13,000 inhabitants, situated some 60 miles south of Perekop, in a long deep valley, between two mountains. When the Crimea was under the rule of the Tartar Khans, Baktchi-Sarai was its capital. According to a recent writer, it was built in an irregular manner, on each side of the sloping ground, which descends to the Tshuruk-Su, a rivulet which flows into the Katcha. The main street is about two miles long, and on this the principal buildings are erected. The other streets are mere lanes, dirty, crooked, and ill-built. The most attractive features of Baktchi-Serai are its numerous fountains, mosques, medressi or schools, baths, and a magnificent Khan-Serai, or palace of the Crimean Khans, whose residence it formerly was. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews have several synagogues in the town. There are sixteen Khans for the residence of strangers, or the deposit of merchandise; six of which are of free stone and of spacious dimensions. Including seventeen coffee houses, the number of houses of public entertainment is thirty-eight. Of stores there are about five hundred.

Such is the modern aspect of the ancient capital of the Tartar Khans; a town which will become invested with a new interest, if Gortschakoff should endeavour to establish his lines of defence along the mountain ranges by which it is encompassed. For three thousand years, the history of the Crimea has been on eventful one.—Fourteen hundred years before the Christian era, it was known to the Argonauts. The town of Kherson, which once stood a few miles south-west of the plain upon which Sevastopol was subsequently built, was founded by people from Miletus, who colonized the western and southern shores of the peninsula.

The Eastern division was at one time subject to the Scythians, who made frequent inroads upon the Greeks; but were finally expelled by the latter, with the assistance of Mithridates, King of Pontus. It was at this period that the Eastern division of the Tauric Chersonesus, and the territory opposite to it, as far as the foot of the Caucasian mountains, was erected into the Kindgom of Bosphorus; having for its capital the ancient Panticapaem, better known from the recent naval exploits in the Straits of Yanikale as the town of Kertch. Subsequently various portions of the Crimea fell, successively, into the hands of the Samaritans, Alani, Goths, Huns, Kosare, and Polovtsi, until about the close of the 12th century, when the Genoese took possession of the Pontus, and a few years later the Polovtsi were expelled by the Mongols and Tartars.

In 1695 the Turks drove out the Genoese, and conquered, soon after, the entire peninsula, of which they held possession until 1783, when it was added to the Russian dominions. Such is the brief history of a territory containing not more than 8600 square miles, and three fourths of which is said to present a soil too arid for successful cultivation. What disposition the Allies will make of it, in the event of achieving its complete conquest, remains for the future to determine.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOV.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following letter from Yenikale, of the 5th:—

"The allied flotilla, consisting of three English and three French vessels, has again paid a visit to Genitchi, and bombarded it at a distance of from 1,000 to 1,100 metres, so that what had been merely damaged or pierced by balls at first has now become the prey of fire. The Russian barracks and a quantity of huts, intended for a Russian winter camp, have been burnt as well as the town, of which nothing has now remained but the site. The enemy did not on this occasion reply to our fire, but took themselves off at once. After this bombardment our flotilla proceeded to the spit of Arabat, for the purpose of burning some boats which had been seen in the Putrid Sea, as also a small village marked in our maps to the south-west of Genitchi. A violent squall put an end to our preparations. You cannot form an idea of the suddenness with which these squalls come on you in these seas. On this occasion we luckily lost no men, but a few of our boats were swamped. Our plan, of course, is only adjourned. Our Cimmerian Bosphorus has become quite animated since the arrival of our steam gun-boats. They are daily cruising about in the straits and practising their guns. They will be very serviceable to us in due time. On the 17th of last month they were all drawn up in order of battle before Kertch, at 100 metres from the quay and displayed a formidable row of guns.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct 15.—To be assistant Teachers of the Normal School—C. W. Randal, Esq, the Rev. W. M. Mulholland.

To be Commissioners of Schools.—For King's County.—Edward Moren Esq

For Cumberland—The Rev. Robert E. Crane, the Rev. James Rogers.

To be Provincial Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in Cape Breton—William G. Onley Esq.

To be Warden of River Fisheries for the County of Sydney—Hugh McDonald Esquire.

A meeting of the Common Council, for the appointing of their officers for the current year, and the transaction of other business in connection therewith, took place on Monday-The Recorder, City Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Marshal and nearly all the other officers were re-elected.

Considerable discussion occurred in reference to the proper duties of the Constables, and a resolution came to disallowing in future the appropriation to their own use of any fees casually received.

The salary of constables was fixed at £75 per annum. Two new appointments were made—John Arthur and Thomas McCoy—To fill vacancies.

Clerks of Market, Weighers of Flour, &c., were re-elected.

The appointment of the under keeper of the Fish Market, stands over for further action. Mr. M. Power was appointed Pound Keeper, vice McDonald resigned.

Superintendents of Streets were appointed provisionally, it being in contemplation to alter the system of managing this branch of public service. Alderman Pugsley submitted a resolution in furtherence of this object, and several Alderman admitted the necessity for a change of some kind. There is no other matter more requires the earnest attention of the Council.—*Col.*

On Tuesday evening, 9th inst., a committee of the Halifax Volunteer Artillery presented Sergeant Major McLeish, R. A., at the Colonial Coffee House, a very handsome case, containing a Service of Silver Plate, as a token of their estimation of the valuable assistance he has rendered the Company, in instructing them in the science of Gunnery, and the arduous duties appertaining to Artillerists.—*Recorder.*

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—It is stated that the regular weekly trips of the Cunard line of Steamers will be resumed early in December, alternating on this side between Boston and New York. The last of this line which left New York was the steamship Africa, which left that port on the 13th of December last. The British government required the services of so many of these vessels that it was found necessary to drop the trips to New York, and the Collins line which had before sailed on Saturday of every other week changed its day to Wednesday, thus forming in connection with the British Steamers from this port, a regular weekly connection between England and America.—*Ib.*

A middle aged man called Harry Cross, aged about 40, fell into one of the Vats of Wilson's Distillery, Upper Water Street, on Thursday, 11th inst. He was immediately rescued by Mr. Wilson and his men, and sent to the Asylum, with an urgent request for Medical aid, which was instantly afforded; but the man died at 7 o'clock next motning. Deceased was a baker by trade. He had been frequently cautioned by Mr Wilson not to go near the vats, but notwithstanding this, leaned over one and fell in. He was rescued in less than three minutes. A Coroner's Inquest over the body returned a verdict of Accidental death. The man did not belong to the establishment.—*Ib.*

Syme the Sapper who was convicted of the crime of murder some time since, made his escape from the Penitentiary on the 12th inst. The Lieutenant Governor immediately offered a reward of £100 for his capture, and on Monday last Constable, assited by Garner, Campbell, and Fraser, succeeded in taking him. He was found in a barn in the vicinity of the quarries on the eastern shore of the North West Arm, sleeping beneath some hay. He was a most pitable looking object, when brought, bearfooted, to the lock-up.—*Ib.*

Another convict escaped from the Penitentiary on Saturday last,—Hoopan *alias* Spring, sentenced for robbery. He was retaken by Ham and Cotter, and brought back to confinement.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Wyncock, a young man of about 22 years of age, was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree which he had been cutting down. The particulars appear briefly as follows. On Thursday morning, the 4th inst., he left home for the woods, not having returned at the time expected, his father and some neighbours went to the place where it had been supposed he had been to work. It was now dark; the father, in groping on a fallen tree, put his hand on his son's head, and found that in cutting he tree down it had fallen across the neck of his son, and bent him down double; how long he had been in this position they did not know, but when found life was fully extinct. The above accident occurred in Buckfield in this county.—*Liverpool Transcript.*

FIRE.—At the east side of port Medway, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the house of Edward Plummer was totally consumed by fire. Mr. Plummer was absent from home, driving a raft down the river, and knew not of his severe loss until informed of it by a boy from the shore.—Nothing of any consequence was saved; thus this aged, industrious poor man has been deprived of his all, and now left hopeless, with a wife and a family of three children.—*Ib.*

New Brunswick

Friday last was observed by all classes in this city as a general holiday, in honour of the downfall of Sebastopol. On the previous evening, a concert was given by the St. John Harmonic Society, at the Mechanics' Institute, at which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was present. The pieces selected for the occasion were many of them of a patriotic character, and were remarkably well received by an extremely crowded audience.

The morning of Friday was ushered in by a salute of fifty guns by the Polymorphian Tribe, and shortly afterwards a most grotesque procession passed through the streets, exciting much laughter and amusement. At ten o'clock the harbour was the principal point of attraction. Immense crowds were assembled at various prominent positions to witness the Regatta, which passed off very well. Later in the day, a Grand Procession of the Polymorphian Tribe, in costume, representing various nations, passed through the City, Carleton and Portland. In the evening there was a magnificent display of Fireworks and another salute of 20 guns. Many of the Hotels, Engine Houses, and private dwellings throughout the City, were brilliantly illuminated, and the day closed without an incident to mar its joyous character or to cause regret—all our citizens being apparently animated with the one single desire to do honour to the occasion.—*Church Wit.*

At a public meeting of the trustees and others, on Monday evening last, in the Centenary Church, to further take into consideration the erection of a Wesleyan Methodist Church in Wellington Ward in this City, the subscription list was introduced and the handsome sum (including a few names previously on the list) of £890 was made up, the subscriptions varying in amount from 20s. to £100; and from the readiness manifested to respond to the call, there can be no great exertion required to raise the amount sufficient to complete the contemplated building.—*Com. to Freeman.*

The Catholics are not the only people who can subcribe liberally. The Methodists have already two churches in the City. We hope the new building will be another ornament to that end of the City.—*Freeman.*

Canada

The Montreal *Herald* is bestowing many hard words on the Toronto *Globe* for a statement which appeared in the latter to the effect that Popery had destroyed freedom of speech in Montreal and Quebec, and giving as a proof that Kirwan had not been able to lecture against Popery in these cities, adding that no man that valued his bones durst do so. To this the *Herald* replies by stating that Kirwan did lecture in Montreal, and that a full report of his lecture had appeared in the *Herald*, and therefore he infers that freedom of speech does exist, the *Globe* to the contrary notwithstanding. Now it appears to us, as in many other matters that both are partly wrong and both partly right, but there is no occasion whatever for the imputation of wilful misrepresentation. What are the facts of the case? Knowing that Kirwan was about to visit Montreal, the desirableness of having a lecture from him was discussed by those who usually act upon such occasions, but great difficulties were found on account of fears on the part of judicious men that it would end in a riot. In fact, the only Church applied for was refused, for a week night, though it was kindly offered for a sermon on Sunday forenoon, when daylight and the Irish being at mass would render the experiment safe. We think it is not at all unlikely that this result reached Toronto and created the impression that Kirwan could not lecture in Montreal; and be it observed this was in one sense literally true.—No one, even the boldest in Montreal, thought of a lecture to which the admission would be paid by tickets as in Toronto; and the question was finally decided by one minister of the city (Rev. D. Fraser) inviting Dr. Murry to occupy his pulpil on the usual evening of his weekly lecture, pains being taken to divest the whole of the character of an ordinary paid lecture, and to give it that of a minister of the Gospel bearing his testimony against the errors of Rome. And even with all this precaution, and the Mayor and Police force on the alert, disturbance was anticipated by many, and every one was thankful when the lecture passed over quietly. Whether this was lecturing in the ordinary sense of the term, and whether it proved freedom of speech to exist in Montreal, we leave the public to decide. In Quebec we suppose no person could have been found to take the responsibility of getting up a meeting for Kirwan, and so long as Champlain Street rules that city, and care is taken to have police, magistrates and juries in sympathy with the rioters of that Ward, certainly no man who does not wish his bones broken ought to lecture there on any subject connected with Popery.—*Montreal Witness.*

United States.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of the drought which prevailed in this region during August and September. We have now occasion to speak of the abundant rains which have fallen within the last two weeks. The supply has been ample for all the wants of the country in this vicinity; restoring the parched earth to greenness, filling the streams, and replenishing the exhausted wells; but, in some parts of New England, the rains have been superabundant. In New Hampshire the streams were raised and overflowed their banks, doing much damage to the ripening crops; this has been particularly true of the great rivers of the State, the Connecticut and Merrimack, which have risen to an extraordinary height, overflowing their intervales; an unusual thing in the autumn.—The yellow fever continued to abate at Norfolk and Portsmouth up to our last accounts; but rather for the lack of material on which to act, than from any abatement of virulence in the disease itself. But in other sections of the South, the terrible disease continues to rage, and is even spreading. All along the Mississippi it is reported to be quite prevalent and malignant.—We are bound to recognise the good hand of an overruling Providence in not only preserving our city and vicinity from devastating pestilence, but in giving us uncommon healthfulness. The deaths in Boston last week were only 77, and a large portion of even these were of children. It is a proper acknowledgment of our indebtedness to God for this health, to send cheerful relief to our sick and suffering brethren in the South; and we are glad to be allowed to chronicle frequent remissions of money from our citizens to Norfolk and Portsmouth. In all, probably ten thousand dollars have already been sent, and more may yet be forwarded if needed.—A fatal railroad accident on the Boston and Maine road, near our city occurred on Monday morning. Three persons have already lost their lives by the accident, others are wounded. The engine and baggage cars were thrown from the track by running over an animal which suddenly sprang upon the track before the engine, and so near that there was not time to give the alarm and scarcely to shut off the steam. Another fatal accident accurred on the Fall River railroad on Tuesday, by which a brakeman lost his life. The man imprudently attempted to pass over the op of the cars while the train was in motion. He struck his head against a bridge, and lost his life by his imprudence.—Speaking of railroad accidents reminds that seven or more suits have already been commenced againt the Amboy and Cambden Railroad, by parties who were injured in their own persons of that of their friends, by the late disaster near Burlington.—*Am Traveller.*

THE NEWS AND THE NEWS BOYS.—The startling news of the taking of Sebastopol, which reached the city yesterday afternoon, created an unwonted excitement among all classes. The Merchant, the Broker and the Politician were of course all largely interested in the great event, and the anxious enquirers who besieged the Bulletin office in search of particulars, after the rumour of the fall of the much talked of fortress had been wispered, attested the interest felt in the intelligence. The attaches of the office kept "mum," however, till the particulars were in type and on the press, when the fact that "*Sebastopol ce pres!*" was announced on a placard outside the door at half-past two o'clock, and then commenced the fun among the News boys. The news spread like wild fire among the urchins, and a general rush for the second edition was the result. No other papers had as yet issued an "extra," and the boys with their usual shrewdness, knew that the first in the market with the details, would make a ready sale of papers. The boys to secure the coveted sheets fairly clambered over each other's heads in the room where they are supplied with papers, and when they obtained their supplies they rushed "like mad" through the streets, entangling themselves with passing vehicles, and creeping between the legs of omnibus horses in their eagerness to get abroad with their bundles.

The clamor made by the boys was as amusing as their movements; one shaver with a pair of lungs out of all proportion to his puny size, bellowed out lustily, "extree Bulleteen! Sebastopol taken by the Rooshans! Second edishun!" Others announced in addition a "great fight among the alleys" And a fast-looking cub in shirt sleves and a black eye, assured a purchaser that "all about the muss" would be found in the Bulletin.

The long talked of, often expected, and much deferred fall of Sebastopol has at length taken place, and the shock has been felt at Third and Chesnut streets as well as at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, London, and Paris.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an astonishing Remedy for Erysipelas.—Mr. Henry Turner, of Mahone Bay, N. S., was afflicted with Erysipelas, large purple blotches came on his face and neck, and all parts of his body, and despite of the many remedies he tried he was not benefitted.—At length, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and pills, and made up his mind to persevere with these remedies which he did. The result was that in a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, and his general health wonderfully improved. This case has created quite a sensation in Nova Scotia.

Latest European Intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

ADVANCE ON PEREKOP.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 9th inst, says:

"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts on our left flank.

"The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janysatta."

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.—According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbec.—Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicholaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

The detailed accounts from the seat of war come down to the 29th ult., the telegraphic despatches to the 11th inst. By the latter we learn that on the evening of the 9th the allied fleets were before Odessa, and the bombardment of the place was every moment expected to begin. Gen. Simpson's despatch gives an encouraging account of the state of affairs in Sebastopol. "Large fatigue parties aredaily employed in dismantling and conveying timber and other materials from the ruins, and I hope to have a considerable portion of the troops under cover before the bad weather." In another paragraph Gen. Simpson states that the enemy had been firing into the town from the North forts, but very inefficiently, as only one man had been killed and another wounded. Prince Gortschakoff, upon whose despatch we commented last week, gave a melancholy picture of the state of affairs in the city before the evacuation, but the Russian organ communicates details which show still more fully the horrid carnage in the ranks of the enemy. It appears from these figures that the Russians lost during the last three weeks of the siege more than thirty-two thousand men. Another account is still more precise, and exhibits a still higher range of mortality. The figures stand thus:—

August 16th . . .	8,600
Bombardment, 17th . . .	1,500
From 18th August to 4th Sept.	17,000 (1,000 per day.)
5th, 6th and 7th, September .	7,500 (2,500 per day.)
8th September	11,700
	46,300

On the day of the assault the number of killed wounded and missing exceeded eleven thousand. The Brussels correspondent of a Manchester paper, commenting on this terrible destruction of life, adds,—"The loss is equal to the full effective force of five and a-half divisions of infantry, or one and a-half corps d'armee, averaging the 16 battalions of each division, at the liberal amount of 500 effectives, which averages, however, at least far beyond the numbers originally present under arms."

AUSTRIA has addressed to her agents at the German and other courts a diplomatic note respecting the position of affairs arising out of the fall of Sebastopol. In this note she proclaims herself to be the ally of the Western Powers, and, being so, must decline to mediate between the belligerents. The Austrian note further declares, that although the fall of Sebastopol was a great success, it will not terminate the war, for other successes must be realised ere Russia can be brought to terms. This is correct enough, and the allies are preparing to act upon it. It is further declared by the Austrian court, as an apology for its do nothing policy, that if, at the commencement of the war, the Bund had given its cordial support to the Government of Francis Joseph, terms might have been secured for Russia which she cannot now expect. The note closes with an allusion to the amity which prevails between Austria and France,—that the alliance is sincere and perfect, and that but for this fact, the relations between England and Austria would be less satisfactory than they are at present.

Fresh proofs of Prussian duplicacy accumulate. It is stated, that while the King of Prussia, in order to serve the Czar, was opening a correspondence with the Emperor of the French, with a view of obtaining the most favourable terms for Russia, he was at the same time attempting by all the means in his power to detach Austria from the Western Alliance. A confidential agent in the pay of Prussia was despatched to Paris, the bearer of an autograph letter from the king to the head of the French nation, filled with the most odious professions of friendship, at the very time that the Prussian monarch was offering to Austria an armed neutrality in order to put an end to what he called an "unjust war." Austria, disgusted with this double dealing, denounced her perfidious ally to the Western Courts.

No stronger proof can be adduced of the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war with vigour, than the fact that the Commander of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to provide provisions for 50,000 French troops, which may be looked for in Silistria by the end of the present month.

ODESSA.—A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great satisfaction. It emanates from Count Kleinmichel, dated Peterhof, 3rd of August, and orders the commencement of surveys and preparatory works for a railway from Charkow to Kaffa by Genitchi and Arabat, and another from Genitchi to Sebastopol, by Simpheropol and Baktchi-Serai. The same decree states that surveys are also to be made for a railway from Moscow to Odessa, by Charkow. General Menillkow and Colonel Aleksiew, of the Engineers, are charged with these works. A letter from Kherson states that in the course of the month there had arrived in that port from Nicholaieff twenty-one vessels, eight laden with flour and oats, and thirteen in ballast; and that twenty-two had left the port for Nicolaieff and Otschskow, laden with corn, linseed, timber, salt, coal, &c."

THE BALTIC.—A letter from Stockholm, of the 30th ult., says: "Letters from Helsingfors state that the Russians are repairing with the greatest activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which were so dreadfully damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th August. They are establishing new powder magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of new explosions; the storehouses which were in wood are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position; the barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Drunsio. General de Berg, the Military Governor, has visited the rock of Longom, in which the French established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the winter a sort of citadel there."

NEUTRAL FLAGS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.—VIENNA, Oct 7.—The permission granted by the Allies to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper restrictions, as telegraphed to you on the 4th inst., was negotiated by the Austrian government at the instance of the Trieste house of Gopcewitsch, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment.

I am now able to add that Russia has also given its consent to the measure, but, of course, only as far as concerns the flags of neutral states.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.—Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Leander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING-UP THE TRENCHES.—A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marseilles Journal*, says—"One of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches." It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favourably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.—Advices from Marseilles, of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

RUMOURS OF A RUSSIAN LOAN.—VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Several bankers here give credence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

DENMARK.—Letters from Copenhagen say that the banishment of Prince Ferdinand from the capital—should he persist in his refusal to sign the new constitution—is spoken of. Rumour even assigns to him a forced place of residence, viz.' the fortified city of Fredericia.

PIEDMONT.—The Minister of Public Instruction in Piedmont has prepared a bill for the reform of elementary schools.

MONTENEGRO.—A despatch, dated Vienna, Thursday evening, announces that a band of Montenegrins had made an irruption, and violated the territory of Austria, near Krivoscia.

Late California News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.

The State Election has resulted in favour of the Know Nothings.

Col. Kidney has resigned the governorship of San Juan and another meeting of citizens had been called, the English Consul having assured the Colonel, it is said, that his government would recognize him if re-elected.

The Nicoragua steamer Uncle Sam, it will be remembered, put into Acapulco with cholera on board, and before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 106 of her passengers, of which 98 were adults. Seven others subsequently died in the hospital and 14 remained under treatment. No new cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, and the city was quite healthy.

None of the whaling fleet had done anything up to July.

The Allied fleet, after its visit to the Amoor in search of the Russian fleet from Petropaulowski, proceeded to the Bay of Castro, where they discovered the Russian Ships. The Allies left two frigates to blockade the port, while a steamer sailed with all expedition for Bakodali, for the purpose of bringing up the East India squadron to their assistance. The fleet immediately sailed for the Bay of Castro, but the Russians managed to escape in a fog.

New Paper.

We have received the first number of a Tri-weekly, called "THE ADVANCE," published at the office of the *Athenæum*. Monday, Wednesday and Friday have been selected as the days of publication. J. S. Thompson, Esq., is editor. The present number contains copious reports of the proceedings of the City Council, and these it is the intention of the editor to continue regularly.

STEAM TO YARMOUTH AND BOSTON.—The Steamer *Eastern State*, of Yarmouth, came up our harbour on Thursday last, bringing a large number of passengers, and left on Monday afternoon for Boston via Yarmouth with passengers and freight. The *Chronicle* says:—"The E. S. is a fine wholesome looking craft of her class, as regards her exterior; her interior is fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of passengers; and judging from the very satisfactory manner she performed her work between Yarmouth and Boston, during the past summer, the inference may be fairly drawn that she is a good sea-boat and very fast vessel.

Letters & Monies Received.

See that your remittances are duly acknowled ged.

Rev. W. Wilson, (new sub.) Rev. A. B. Black, (10s.—new sub.), Rev. T. H. Davies, (for Mr. Jacob Vicker, N. Y., 5s), Rev. D. D. Currie, (for S. A. Porter, 5s., Isaac Waters, 10s, J. Sleet, 5s.—in all, 20s.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 24th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	57s. 6d.
" " N. S.	57s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 3d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 2d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	52s. 9d.
" Canada sfi. "	53s. 9d. a 55s.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	5s. 6d a 6s.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s. 1½d. a 2s. 2d.
" Clayed, "	2s.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	87s. 6d.
Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	46s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	16s. 6d.
" small	14s.
Salmon, No. 1,	95s.
" " 2,	90s.
" " 3,	75s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	100s.
" " 2,	none
" " 3,	35s.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. a 15s.
Alewives,	14s. 6d.
Haddock,	11s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	32s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 24th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. a 45s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 8d.
Lamb, "	3½d. a 5d.
Mutton, "	3½d. a 4½d.
Calf-skins, "	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 3d.
Pork, " "	5½d. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	7½d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pr.	2s. a 2. 6d.
Geese,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s 6d. a 4s.
Apples, "	5s. a 7s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yd,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yd,	1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Marriages.

At Granville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas Mosier, of Annapolis, to MARGARETTA MAFFA, daughter of Geo. B. Oxley, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Hooper, Mr. John Lillibridge to Miss MARY S. FITZ, eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. Manning, all of this city.

At Wallace, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Black, Mr. ALEX. CAMERON, Esq., of Baddeck, C. B., merchant, to ANNIE, daughter of Robert Purves, Esq., of the first place.

On Friday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thrasher, Capt. Thomas MICKLEWRIGHT, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Mary Jane CAREASH.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, Rector of St. John's Church, Fredericton, Mr. Wm. A. FRASER, to MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of Silas H. Chandler.

Deaths.

On Saturday last, Sarah ROBINSON, widow of the late Francis Robinson, Professor of Music, aged 85 years.

On Thursday morning, 18th inst., Mr. John I. KIRBY, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

At Antigonish, on the 11th inst., CATHERINE, the beloved and affectionate consort of Mr. Allan MacDonald, Custom House Officer of that place, aged 50 years.

At Digby, on the 19th ult., GEORGE A., third son of John C. Wade, Esq., aged 3 years.

At the siege of Sebastopol on the 8th Sept., while gallantly leading on his men to the assault of the Redan, Capt. W. B. C. A. PARKER, of the 77th Regt., son of the late Capt. Parker, of H. M. 64th Regt., and grandson of the late Benj. Green, Esq., formerly Treasurer of this Province. He leaves a widow and three young children, who with his mother and her family, and a large circle of acquaintances, deeply and sincerely mourn his loss, and will retain in affectionate remembrance the domestic and social virtues which adorned his character.

At Milton, Mass., on the 12th inst., very suddenly, of complaint of the heart, ROBERT, second son of Daniel and Mary Grant, in the 20th year of his age.

At Pictou, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, Thomas Ingersoll BROWN, Esq., of Truro, in the 77th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

Schr Lima, O'Bryan, New York.

THURSDAY, October 18.

Steamers Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas.
Eastern State, Corning, Yarmouth
Brigs Temiscousta, Sturkey, St John, N. B.—bound to Spain.
America, O'Brien. Boston.
Brigt Palmira, Baltimore, 7 days.
Schrs Velocity, Smith, Baltimore.
Copy, Dealy, Buctouche.
Port Spain, Labrador via Shelburne.
Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, October 19.

Brigt Boston, Roche, Boston.

SATURDAY, October 20.

Brig Lotus Julia, Sydney.
Brigts Belle Poole, LeBlanc, Boston.
Jemima, Lang, Sydney.
Jessie, Hall, Sheet Harbour.
Schrs Susan, Lang, Montreal.
Delegate, Smith, Baltimore.
Wave, Lyle, Labrador.
Emma, Labrador—bound to the U States.

SUNDAY, October 21.

Brigts Kaloolah, Jenkins, Boston.
Adah, Vigneau, Montreal.
Schr Hope, St George's Bay.

MONDAY, October 22.

Brigt Mic Mac, Doane, Montreal.
Schrs LeMarchant, Eisanhaw, Baltimore.
Providence, St George's Bay.
Industry, Allard, Bay Chaleur.

TUESDAY, October 23.

Brigt Plato, Boyle, Porto Rico.
Schr Atalanta, Swain, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

October 17.—Brigt Falcon, Hodston, Trinidad; schrs Bonita, Griffin, F W Indies; Sultan, Day, Philadelphia; Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia; Emblem, Doyle, Newfoundland.

October 18.—Brig Zuleika, Griffin, F W Indies; brigt Ranger, Paynter, W Indies; schrs Gold Hunter, Kenny, New York; Volunteer, Taylor, Boston; Aurora, Wilson, Boston; Bloomer, Shaw, Bay, St George; Mary Jane, do; Only Son, Murphy, P E Island.

October 19.—Brigt Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N. B.; schrs Hibernia, Newell, Baltimore; Sarah Jane, Winchpool; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque; Planet, Georgetown.

October 20—Ship Rover's Bride, Larkin, St. John, NB; brigts Louisa, Ellinger, Porto Rico; M. Mortimer, Burke, Kingston, Ja.; schrs Flora, Potter, Boston; Providence, Blanchard, Newfoundland; Argus, Nickerson, Placentia; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Newfd.; Martha Bird, do; Liberal, Charlottetown; Harriet White, do.

October 22.—Steamer Eastern State, Corning, Yarmouth and Boston; brigts Mary, Dobie, St Jago de Cuba; Vivid, Holmes, B W Indies; schr Martha, Bond, Placentia.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, Oct 19.—Arrd Nelson, Picton; Reindeer, Parsboro; Acadia, Cornwallis. 11th—Vivid, Empire, and Lavinia, do; Brothers, Sydney; Judge Hathway, Picton; Wm Walter, Weymouth; Rover, Annapolis; Mary Elizabeth, Maitland; Don Pedro, Granville; Trial, Harvey. 12th—Kaloolah, Jenkins, Havana; Pursuit, LaHave; Curlew, Londonderry; Emma, Windsor; R. Stone, Wilmot; Radiant, Three Sisters, and Augustas, Weymouth; Wave, Westport; Leo, do; L A Surette, and Mary Eliza, Argyle; Stewart, Joggins; Seaman, do; Pivot, Church Point; Sarah, do. 17th—13th—Marrietta, Cornwallis; Mary Saulnier, and John Bull, Clare; Zebra, Argyle. 14th—Flying Arrow, and Eliza, Sydney; Rose, Clare; Lively, Digby.

At New York, 11th inst, brig Enchantress, Windsor Havana, Oct 5—Sld bark Omar Pacha, Jost, Boston.

Antigua, Aug 28—arrd Active, Weymouth; 30th—Spanishman, Liverpool, N S.

Brigt Electric, Newell, from Malaga for Montreal, touched at Sydney, 12th inst.

Schr Chieftan hence at Porto Rico.

Schr J M W, Lauchner, hence at Trinidad, 22nd ult.

Brigts Agenoria, and Plato, at Mayaguez

Barque Concordia, hence for Mon real, got ashore on Thursday, opposite, Sand Point, Strait Canso.

LONDON HOUSE.
*SPRING IMPORTAT