Religious Intelligence.

Religion in France.

In our last article we described the schemes and doings of the Roman clergy in France. We turn now to the aspects of Romanism in French society at large.

Rome boasts of having gained, since 1848, a great victory over French nationality, by breaking down Gallicanism. In former times the clergy and laity of France, although a strong pillar of papacy, were far from submitting, with blind servility, to the claims of the pope. They maintained, not rarely, against the pope himself, the rights of the national Church, and showed themselves strongly attached to her old customs and usages. This trait of national Catholicism is undoubtedly disappearing in France. Whatever may be the causes and the probable consequences the fact manifests itself in an unmistakable manner. A clear proof of it is found in the spreading introduction of the Roman liturgy, instead of the old national one, hallowed by so high an antiquity. As early as 1851, more than sixty of the eighty-five dioceses of France had consented to introduce the Roman rite. But, to the great dissatisfaction of the pope, the first Church of France, the arch-diocese of Paris, could not be prevailed upon to yield. An urgent demand was made on the archbishop in 1849, and several of his suffragan bishops yielded without awaiting the action of their metropolitan. At length the isolated resistance of the archbishop has been broken; a recently published circular announces to the clergy the introduction of the Roman liturgy. It is frankly submitted in the circular, that the Roman breviary abounds in aprocryphal legends. Still, in obedience to the pope, a common prayer-book, representing aprocryphal legends as historical truths, is put into the hands of the priests for their daily use. Such is the obedience demanded by the Church of Rome. We learn, however, from a leading Roman Catholic paper of Germany, the Sion of Augsburg, that a great many priests are thoroughly dissatified with the abrogation of the old liturgy of Paris.

Some progress of Romanism among the laity is indicated by the growth of their religious associations. During the present year the old societies have extended themselves widely; several new ones have been formed, and a number of other societies, not having a strictly religious character, hace placed themselves under the patronage of the Church.

Among the religious associations of an older date, the Missionary Society for the Propagation of the Faith received, in 1855, the sum of 2,528,000 francs, which is more than the contributions of all other Roman Catholic countries taken together, though trifling if compared with the receipts of Protestant Missionary Societies. The Society of "The Holy Childhood of Jesus," (Children's Missionary Society.) and the Society of St. Vincent, (Poor Aid-Society,) have likewise made considerable progress. In the annual report of the Association for a better observance of the Sabbath, we read that in seven dioceses new societies have been established, but that their success is far below their expectations. Only one railroad company, that of Orleans, had made it possible for the greater part of the men employed by it to observe the Sabbath.

Among the new associations we mention a "Confraternity of Christian Mothers," which, although founded a few years ago, has received but recently, (on March 11,) from the pope, the approbation of its statutes and organization. They aim at spreading a Catholic education in the families of France. They number 800 members in Paris, all belonging to the higher classes of society, and therefore exercising a powerful influence. Another new association which attracts attention, especially by the number of illustrious names under whose auspices it make its appearance, designs the establishment of Catholic schools in the East. The Honorary Presidency has been accepted by Marshal Bosquet, one of the heroes of Sebastopol; Admiral Mathieu is the actual president. The two vice-presidents and the secretary are members of the Academy. The board of managers consists of 100 members, among whom are many nobles, state counselors, and other men of influence. Membership is acquired by a donation of 10 francs, or about two dollars. According to the circular, issued by the president, the association has been formed in consequence of the firman, which grants religious liberty to the Christians of Turkey;—it intends to enlarge the schools kept already by the Brothers of Christian Schools and the Sisters of Charity, in Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem, on the Lebanon, and in other places in Turkey; to increase their number, and thus to perpetuate the results of the Eastern war, and the "glory of France." It is remarkable that not a few of these associations are indebted to Protestantism for their origin and progress. The Missionary Society for the Propagation of the Faith was organized by a citizen of Lyons, who had observed in London the proceedings of the English Missionary Societies, and more than one bishop points his diocesan to the success of Protestant societies, (except, for keeping the Sabbath holy, for the diffusion of religious books, &c.,) in order to awaken them to a similar zeal.

Besides these religious associations, there are many others which, although not of an ecclesiastical origin, yet desire the patronage and alliance of the Church. To this class belong especially the institutions of charity, of which France has produced a great number during the present century. They are mostly under the charge of the Sisters of Charity or other female orders, and bring thousands of families under the influence of the Church—families which the priest would never reach. One of these institutions, the "Creches," i.e., places where children under two years of age are gratuitously nursed, during the day, under the superintendence of a Sister of Charity, is, by order of the government, to be established in all communities of the empire. If this measure is completed, the Roman Church gains another powerful ally.

The Church continues to be favored with the support of the Government. Louis Napoleon has given to the Pope many new and extraordinary tokens of respect. He has invited the Pope to become the godfather of his son; he has declared at the public reception of Cardinal Patrizzi, the legate of the pope, that "to show respect to the Holy Father, who is the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth," appears to him "one of the best means to secure the protection of Heaven." During his late sojourn at Plombieres he has even made a pilgrimage, on foot to a sanctuary of the Virgin Mary. On many other occasions, however, he has left the wishes of the Ultramontanes unfulfilled. He has not given them yet a new "Concordat," like that of Austria. He refused to appoint the astronomer Leverrier, the Ultramontane candidate, as Minister of public Instruction, and he has given still greater offense to the priesthood by inducing the pope to remove the Bishop of Lucon, merely on account of his private political opinions.—The Church receives gladly whatever concessions the Emperor thinks proper to make to her; but her attachment to the Napoleonic party is just as doubtful as the sincerity of Louis Napoleon's Romanism. It is, at all events, a significant fact, that the ablest political leader of the Ultramontanes, Count Montalembert, is the only man in the French Legislature who dares to oppose openly the schemes of the government.

A great noise is made in Ultramontane papers on a Catholic movement in the French army.—A learned professor of the University of Heidberg, Dr. Zell, has written a whole book on the subject. It would be certainly, important enough if Rome could ever lay hold of the French army. But until now this has not been the case. The substance of these reports seems to be, that the reaction in favor of the Roman Church, which is gaining some ground everywhere in France, has acquired some friends also among soldiers. Several generals have become practical Catholics; a number of soldiers are wearing a miraculous amulet in honor of the Virgin Mary; the labors of the Sisters of Charity in the hospital of the Crimea have found many admirers in the army, and the government is doing its utmost to secure for the religious exercises of the Roman Church a large attendance of soldiers, although it refrains from making them obligatory as the Bourdons did, and the Austrian government does now. All evidence taken together, it seems that the Roman Church meets now, in the French army, a more friendly disposition than formerly, bnt that she is still very far from her goal.

We have now reviewed all the principal indications of the new Catholic movement in France. According to all probability it is not yet at its climax. The empire of atheism and infidelity is not yet broken down, although the necessity of an effective religion is more universally admitted and proclaimed than ever. There are millions who are in search of such a religion. We have seen how many means are in the hands of the Roman Church to reach these classes, and we suppose it, therefore, probable that some further success awaits her. But there is a rival of Romanism in the field, smaller in numbers but vastly superior in every other respect, which is reaping now, and will reap in in future, a larger harvest than Romanism.—This will form the subject of our next article.—*Chr. Adv. & Jour.*

General Intelligence.

Canada.

TORONTO, Septr. 27, 1856.—The eleventh Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition closed at Kingston last night. It has been the most complete and satisfactory exhibition yet held. The permanent and substantial character of the structure in which the exhibition took place, with its elegant outline and graceful proportions, gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, contributed greatly to this result.

The number of entries this year was about 3,500; last year it only reached 3,070. The articles exhibited were divided into thirty-four classes, and embraced almost every variety of Canadian manufacture and products, fine arts, trades, &c. The display of agricultural products and implements was very good. A number of admirable Canadian ploughs were exhibited. Among the animals the show of sheep and pigs was good; horses and cattle were not numerous. Had the railroad been open from Toronto to Kingston and from Kingston to Brockville, the number and variety of these more valuable articles would have been much greater; but the owners of the better breeds did not like to risk their cattle for a day and night on a stormy lake in a crowded boat.

The specimens of cabinet ware manufactured by Messrs. McKeand & Thompson, of Toronto, and exhibited by Mr. Alfred Perry, the Canadian commissioner to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, London, attracted universal admiration. They consisted of a side board, centre table, side tables, chairs, screens, &c. They were made of the finest black walnut, beautifully polished and elaborately carved. The carving on the sideboard is in three groups, and consists of a fox, gun, bugle, gamebag and powder flask (1st group;) a variety of fish, (2nd group;) and ducks, snipe, woodcock, &c., (3rd group.) The whole is surmounted by the arms of Canada. The exquisite finish of these articles was the theme of universal remark. They are now en route to the Sydenham palace, and will be placed in the Canadian court of the Exhibition.

The display of cutlery was much enriched by the contribution of Mr. Date, of Galt, U. C. The articles exhibited were beautifully finished. A number of articles were sent to the Exhibition from the workshops of the provincial penitentiary which is located at Kingston. The chief things thus exhibited were cabinet ware, cutlery and boots and shoes.

One of the most noticeable parts of the Exhibition was contributed by Dr. Ryerson, from the museum and depositories of the Upper Canada Educational Department. Nearly the whole of one transept of the exhibition building was filled with specimens of maps, charts, prints, models and diagrams for the public schools of the province. Models of agricultural implements from the Paris Exhibition were also shown. Among other things was also exhibited a model, in relief, of the famous city of Sebastopol, with the trenches and parallells of the allied forces, etc.

His Excellency Governor Clark, Sir Edmund Head and other notables reached Kingston on Wednesday. Addresses of congratulation and welcome were presented to both Governors, and suitable replies made. The New York Governor seemed much struck with the evidences of enterprise and prosperity which he saw at the Exhibition. In his reply to the address, he said, "We pride ourselves in New York somewhat on our state and agricultural county fair; but I confess I am warned by what I see here that we must look well to our laurels. * * * Allow me to congratulate you on the signal success of your Exhibition."—*N. Y. Com. Adv*

TORONTO.—The editor of the Church Journal thus speaks of the buildings in that city and its vicinity:—

Before leaving Toronto, there are some points partially bearing on Church matters, which we are unwilling to leave unsaid.

The architecture of the Churches in any city, will more or less depend upon the kind of material which is there the cheapest and most abundant. In this respect Toronto has a peculiar advantage as to brick-work. There are two *genera* of brick used, the red and the white. Of the former there are two or three distinct shades or subdivisions; and of the white, we noticed no less than four, the darkest being a light muddy or dirty gray, and the others a darker and lighter cream color, and almost white. This gives the opportunity of external construction to colors plainly marked,—a style which is becoming more and more common. The prominent lines, corners, cornices, string-corses, and arches of buildings are often of the lighter brick, the rest of the wall being of red. One species of the white brick is very smooth, hard and beautiful, being made in moulds of polished steel, by pressure only, without water. Buildings constructed wholly of this, have almost precisely the appearance, at a little distance, of Caen stone.

Considerable progress has also been made in moulding the brick, so as to increase the richness of corbel-tables, cornices, string courses, &c. A new Congregationalist edifice, not yet finished, shows some very piquant specimens of this mode of treatment.—But it is only in its infancy yet. When fully developed, together with the variety of colors in the material which is so easily accessible, the brick work of Toronto may rise to an excellence in taste and effect, which will form one of its most remarkable characteristics as a city. The denominations here, as among us also, follow hard upon the heels of the Church in the cultivation of a church taste in architecture. The "Knox" Free Kirk Presbyterian building has one of the finest spires in the city, in the Gothic style. The new Congregationalist edifice, we have just spoken of. And at Yorkville the Methodists have lately put up a beautiful new Chapel, with spire, of the same rich cream-colored brick, and with a cross-flory on the top of the spire; while, close by, the little old dingy clapboard Church, looks as if it were trying to hide itself among its thick trees for shame.

But it is not in brick only, but stone also, that Toronto is highly favored. From near by, a beautiful stone is procured somewhat similar to the Caen, in quality and easiness of working, and closely approximating it in color also. It is not so warm and rich in tone, being rather more of light cool whitish gray. Much of it is of almost the same tint as some shades of the white brick, so that at a little distance it is not easy to distinguish the two apart. There are other shades of it also varying in darkness to a medium warm brown; but none being anything like so dark as our brown stone in New York. The abundance and cheapness of this stone, and its easiness in working, make it a leading feature in the street architecture of Toronto.

A short run out to Guelph and back impressed us more powerully, in some respects, than anything we saw in Toronto itself. Nothing is more striking than the solidity with which the Grand Trunk Railway is built, compared with the economical flimsiness which more or less distinguishes most of our American railroads.—The masonary of the culverts, bridges, viaducts, &c., is really splendid. One can smell "government jobs" all along the road, indeed: but they have left such solid and magnificent work behind them, that a young and mighty nation may well be proud of the results though grumbling at the cost.

Guelph itself was to us a complete surprise. An inland Canadian town, we expected more signs of primitive life; but we found the place built mainly of stone. The Court House is a castellated structure, with towers and battlements, all of solid stone. Stores, residences, public buildings, and even the house occupied by the Rector of the parish, were of stone.—The Church is only partially finished. The full design will make it one of the most beautiful edifices in the provinces, with a cruciform ground plan, and lofty spire. It is stone of course; and thus far (the nave only and the lower stages of the tower) has cost already $10,000, and will cost near $30,000 before it is done. This is greatly in advance of any thing we should be likely to attempt in any place of similar size in the United States; and we should do well to take pattern by their liberality and zeal. The gratifying result, thus far, is due to the energy and enterprise of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Palmer.

United States.

DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Steamer Niagara was burnt on Lake Michigan, on the 24th. *One hundred* lives were reported to be lost; later word reduced the number to about sixty. Capt F. S. Miller and the crew were saved.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:—To-day is the right time to speak of this calamity. As yet we have only the telegraphic account. We know nothing of the causes which have brought about this terrible disaster. It may have been in the true sense a "visitation of God," a judgment inexorable, and not to be avoided by any human foresight. This is possible, and only possible.

We have some faith in that theory which asserts that there is no such thing as an accident, that proper care in construction, and continuous watchfulness in management, will never fail to protect the lives of those who entrust them to the keeping of our public conveyances. Were a part of that lavish expense which gilds the saloons, and glitters in every state room of our steamers, devoted to a proper construction of the hold and that dark, unvisited region around the boilers, we believe that we should less often be called upon to record in our colums the sweeping immolation of fifties and hundreds of our fellow creatures.

Look at the most splendid of our gorgeous steamers. They are very tinder-boxes in appearance, and as month after month the public heart is chilled by the news of their destruction by fire, we feel that their appearance does not belie them.

We wish to do all honor to that noble spirit of enterprise which places on the Western waters the most gorgeous palaces that ever floated. We acknowledge that strong commercial energy which stands up under these frequent losses, and makes the ring of the ship yard hammer drown the moans of the perishing victims and the lamentations of their friends.

But cannot this sacrifice of human life be stopped? Commerce, as now conducted, is a moloch. We know that no heart throbs as painfully as those of the unfortunate owners of the lost vessel. We would not add another pang to their sufferings; but let steamboat owners and railroad directors, remember that to achieve the great good they yearly accomplished, by increasing the facilities of intercourse, a fearful responsibility must be incurred in the guardianship of so many human lives. Let them look to it that no precaution is wanting in the construction of their vessels, engines, cars and tracks, that strict discipline be maintained among the employees, and that their officers be sober, careful, prudent men.

THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR HUSSAR.—Search for nearly two millions of treasure lost when the British Man-of-War Hussar was sunk in Hell Gate, by striking against Pot Rock, in Revolutionary times, has been for sometime going on by a company formed in 1850, and called the "Worcester Hussar Company," the leading parties who have invested capital in the enterprise being capitalists of Worcester. At the time the Hussar sunk she had on board about seventy American prisoners of war, which she was conveying to Newport, the prison ships at New York being full to overflowing. After an explanation of a newly invented sub-marine armor used on this occasion, the Times says:—

A large variety of articles, like those already enumerated, have been brought up from the wreck by the present company. The human bones found have been principally disjointed sections of the human skeleton. Connected with the lower bones of a large number of arms, have been found manacles, and showing evidently that a part it not all the American prisoners on board were manacled and chained. A few days since an entire skeleton, the first whole one discovered, was found. Singular as it may appear, the head of this skeleton still contained a portion of brains. A chain was connected with a manacle on the right wrist bone of this skeleton. As for the amount of money thus far discovered, the company do not name the sum, though there can be but little doubt they are making it a paying enterprise. Nineteen gold guineas, taken out a few days since, were shown our reporter. These guineas bear date from 1711 to 1776. They were all in perfect condition. A piece was shown of three guineas, a crown and a half-crown, found in one solid lump. The silver was in the centre, and by coming in contact with the gold a sort of galvanic battery action had taken place, making the whole a compact mass. The effect upon various other metals and substances by their long submersion under water is worth nothing. Copper and lead are not changed: wrought iron loses in quantity, but retains its quality; with cast-iron it is just the reverse, it retains its entire bulk but diminished nearly one third in weight. Wood shows the depredation of worms. Cocoa nut-shell drinking cups look as sound as fresh ones. But it is not for those trifles or to note the changes upon the different articles submerged, that the present company have thus far pursued and continue pursuing their work. Money—the recovery of $1,800,000—is their sole aim and pursuit. The chief difficulty thus far encountered, is represented as being the trouble of getting away the decks and timbers of the vessel so as to gain access to the hold. This difficulty is stated as now nearly removed, so that it is expected that what remains of the treasure unrecovered will shortly be removed. The whole time of actual exploration varies from one to three hours a day, and this during but five months of the year. It is owing to the peculiar situation of the vessel and the violent tides here that no more time could be expended in the search. The company claim that the ship has been abandoned by the British Government, and that they are entitled to all they may recover from the wreck. It is hardly to be presumed that their claim will be disputed If enterprise and perseverance are entitled to any reward, the present company richly merit all that they may gain from their protracted labors.

DONALD MCKAY, ESQ.—We regret to learn that our friend Donald McKay, Esq, the king of ship builders, has felt obliged to call a meeting of his creditors. This is owing mainly to his being called upon to pay at once a large amount, the result of an award against him in England, where he has lost very largely in connection with those who purchased parts of his ships. We trust his suspension is but temporary At a meeting of his principal creditors it was thought advisable to state publicly that his assets are abundant and his property is in such a condition that a very short time will be required to liquidate all his liabilities, leaving him ample means to continue his business. We take pleasure in saying that the course pursued by him in this matter is highly creditable to him, and meets the approval of his creditors.—*Boston Traveller.*

England and France.

The *Times* remarks:—

With reference to articles respecting Naples, there are strong reasons for believing that England and France are, and will remain, perfectly united in their action toward the Neapolitan Government, and good ground to hope that the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled without recourse to extreme measures. The union of the Danubian provinces, advocated by the French government, and with rather uncalled for vehemence by its representative at Bucharest, is not, it is now pretty certain, looked upon favorably by England. But out of this no serious difference will arise. To insure the welfare and prosperity of Moldo-Wallachia, and at the same time to do nothing that shall weaken Turkey, form the common object of England and France in that part of the world.

"The question of Spain remains, and this is undoubtedly the most delicate and difficult of the three. Since the time of Sir H. Bulwer, however, England has wisely abstained from interference in the political quarrels of the Spaniards, and up to very recently the Emperor Napoleon has followed a similar prudent course, so far at least as we have any evidence to show."

After some remarks on the "natural anxiety" of the Emperor Napoleon for a stable government of some sort in Spain, and his encouragement of the O'Donnell ministry on account of its chance of stability, the correspondent writes:—

"It is believed here that the Emperor is very desirous that France and England should act together in Spain. With the constitutional sympathies of England and the present tendencies of the Spanish government, which is believed to derive its inspirations from France, this will be difficult."

Spain.

The affairs of Spain are represented in correspondence under date of Madrid, 14th inst., as going daily from bad to worse; that at a council held on the 12th, the Queen asked if the Cabinet had taken any resolution on the sale of church property, to which O'Donnell replied that this measure had produced valuable results, and that he could not introduce any modification in a law voted by the Cortes, sanctioned by the Queen, and solemnly promulgated. The Queen demanded that the law should be suspended until the new Cortes could take a definite resolution concerning it. Two days after the new constitution was proclaimed, but it is not known whether any compromise has been made on the question of the church property.

It is admitted on all sides that the great and dangerous question of the moment in Spain is the sale of the church property, by which the country has alone been able to make head against its financial difficulties. This is the final test of O'Donnell's power. The Queen was resolutely bent on abrogating the law;—when the decree for the new constitution was brought for her to sign, she said to O'Donnell that she had the firm intention to cause the law on church property to be modified by the new Cortes; and when the minister told her that the ordinary Cortes could not annihilate the work of a constituent Cortes, she replied—"Very well, we shall see."

The Madrid journals of the 18th announce the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy for causing a rising in the mountains of Toledo, and the arrest of thirteen persons concerned in it. The *Espana* had been seized. The *Epoca* calculates the amount of ecclesiastical property to be sold, in virtue of the law of desamortizacion, was 700,000,000 reals, and that 800,000,000 worth has been sold.

At the Russian coronation, when the prayers were finished, the Emperor rose and said, "Give me the crown." The Patriarchs did not put it on his head, he put it there himself. He then asked for the sceptre and the globe. It was at this stage that Philaret recited from a paper a sermon or address. The Emperor then took the sceptre in his right hand, the globe in his left, and sat crowned upon his throne. Laying aside the sceptre and the globe he then, with the right hand, took off his crown, which large and round, is one crust of diamonds, surmounted by a cross in the same stones, and he gently touched his wife's forehead with the mass of trembling light. The little diaden of brilliants was then handed to the Emperor, who had re-crowned himself, and he placed it himself on the Empress's head. She rose, and he in like manner threw her Imperial mantle over her shoulders. They then both sat down again, Alexander resuming the globe and sceptre.

THE EAST.—Accounts from Constantinople, of the 8th inst., state that, in consequence o the steps taken by M. de Boutinieff and the other ambassadors, the Porte has abandoned its intention of undertaking an expeditien against Montenegro. The affair is now to be regulated by the Conference of Paris.

Special Notices.

Annapolis District Missionary Meetings

BRIDGETOWN CIRCUIT.

DEPUTATION—Rev. Messrs. Hennigar, Angwin, and Smallwood.

Sermons—Sunday, 12th Oct., by Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Granville and Bridgetown.

Meetings—Monday, 13th, at Handlay Mtn.,
14th, Laurencetown,
15th, Bridgetown.

AYLESFORD CIRCUIT.

DEPUTATION—Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Hennigar, and Taylor.

Sermons—Sunday, 2nd Nov., by Rev. W. Wilson.

Meetings—Monday, 3rd, at Wilmot,
4th, Nicteaux,
5th, Aylesford, West
6th, Aylesford, East.

CORNWALLIS CIRCUIT.

DEPUTATION—Rev. Messrs. Angwin and J. G. Hennigar.

Sermons—Sunday, 9th Nov., Rev. J. G. Hennigar.

Meetings—Friday, 7th, West Church.
Monday, 10th, Canning.

MORTON CIRCUIT.

DEPUTATION—Revs. T. Angwin and J. Taylor.

Sermons—Sunday, 9th Nov., by Rev. T. Angwin, Horton, and Greenwich.—Rev. J. Taylor, at Kentville.

Meetings—Tuesday, 11th, Horton,
12th, Greenwich,
13th, Kentville.

DIGBY CIRCUIT.

DEPUTATION—Revs. F. Smallwood, W. Wilson, and C. DeWolfe, A. M.

Sermons—Sunday, 9th Nov., by Rev. C. DeWolfe, A. M., at Digby and Sandy Cove.

Meetings—Monday, 10th, Digby,
11th, Sandy Cove,
12th, Trout Cove,
13th, St. Mary's Bay.

Arrangements for meetings on the Yarmouth, Barrington, and Shelburne Circuits will be published hereafter.

A PUBLIC COLLECTION in aid of the funds of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will be made at each Sabbath and week-evening service.

Missionary Anniversaries.

Services in connexion with the Anniversaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Societies will be held on the respective Circuits as follows:

Point de Bute, Oct. 12, 13, 14—Revs. W. Temple, W. McCarty.

Amherst, Oct. 19, 20, 21—Revs. T. H. Davies, J. Buckley.

Parrsboro', Jan. 4, 5, 6—Revs. W. Temple, W. McCarty.

Moncton, Feb. 1, 2, 3—Revs. R. Weddall, T. B Smith.

A PUBLIC COLLECTION will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

EPHM. EVANS, Chairman.

Sackville, Sept. 6. 1856.

Standing Notice.

The following are the times appointed by the Conference for making the different collections in the present Conference year:

(Extract from the Minutes.)

TIME FOR COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE CONNEXIONAL FUNDS.

In August,	Public Collection for the Contingent Fund.
September,	Collection in the Classes for Sup. and Min. Widows' Fund.
December,	Public Collection for same Fund.
March,	Yearly Collection in the Classes for the Contingent Fund.
April,	Public Collection for Educational Fund for Ministers' children.
May,	The Conference Collection.

The Public Collections are to be made in all our Sabbath preaching places.

COMMUNICATIONS designed for insertion in this paper, and all letters intended specially for the Editor, should be addressed (prepaid),

"PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,
Halifax, N. S."

LETTERS on business must be addressed,

"REV. C. CHURCHILL,
Wesleyan Conference Office,
Halifax, N. S."

☞ The Honorable Charles Young of Charlottetown, P. E. I. has received from the Newton University of Baltimore, the honorary degree of L.L.D.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 16th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9½d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	41s *a* 42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 3d *a* 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Heop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" 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,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 16th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s *a* 40s
Veal, per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4½d *a* 5d
Mutton, "	4d *a* 5d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Geese, each	2s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Apples, "	4s *a* 6s
Pears, "	16s
Eggs, per dozen	10d *a* 11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Pills* will cure any disease of the Liver and Stomach after all other remedies have failed—There is no medicine in the world which enjoys such an extensive sale as these invaluable Pills, and none which deserve it, the myriads of individuals who have been restored to health after every other remedy has failed, is the chief and deserved cause of their popularity, they have been introduced into every country of the world, and been found signally efficacious in all disorders incidental to the human frame; liver and stomach complaints are quickly carried off by their use, and their virtues in severe cases of dropsy, are the most extraordinary ever witnessed by man.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A CURIOUS CASE.—A man fell down in front of Redding & Co's store, 8 State Street, bruised his leg and arm badly; declared he would go and prosecute the firm for not putting gravel on the sidewalk. One of the clerks requested the man to allow him to rub a portion of the Russia Salve on those parts of his body which were injured by the fall; he complied, and it so mollified his angry passions that his enthusiastically shouted for a box of the Salve, and now says it was a lucky fall for him, as he is able to cure burns, scalds, bruises, cuts, piles, corns, &c., having got the means to do it. Redding's Russia Salve is generally sold by the Doctors and by the country stores, being "as good as wheat." Price 25 cents a box.

☞ For sale by WM. LANGLEY, and by Druggists everywhere.

Let us Reason Together.

ADVERTISEMENT.—We wish to call attention to our Medicines. An experience of fifteen years in the business enables us to judge correctly of the merits of nearly all patent remedies, and from a host of worthless articles, we have selected an assortment of articles really good and reliable. Our Cherry and Lungwort, Turkish Wine, Pills, Pain Killer, &c., are all we claim them to be; and our Yonatt's & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines, Condition Powders, etc., are the very best in use. This we know. Try them, and you will also know it, and tell others so. One word more: is it not for our interest to provide you with the most perfect remedies possible, and certainly a long experience enables us to do so.

☞ For sale in Halifax, *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

NO STAIN LEFT.—ADVERTISEMENT.—The ease in which Dyer's Healing Embrocation is applied, the absence of any grease or oily substance in its composition, its perfect neatness, leaving no stain upon the dress, or skin, its agreeable odor, its prompt unfailing and efficacious effects, render it the most valuable and cheapest medicine that can be used. The genuine has the fac simile of the Proprietor's signature.

☞ For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., and by Druggists everywhere.

Stone's Liquid Vegetable Cathartic.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS
CURES PILES.
CURES FOUL STOMACH.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES HEADACHE.
CURES RHEUMATISM.
CURES NEURALGIA.
CURES HUMORS OF EVERY KIND.
RESTORES LOST APPETITE.
RENOVATES AND STRENGTHENS THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co

Electric Oil.—If half we have seen in the Philadelphia papers be true, (and we have no doubt of it,) then DR. SMITH, of Philadelphia, has made the most important medical discovery ever heard of, for the cure of all kinds of *severe pain*, and we know eminent houses that buy $1000 worth at a time, so great has the demand become for this Electric Oil. We hear of swelled limbs reduced in two hours, of Piles cured in two weeks, headache and toothache in ten minutes; of rheumatism in a day, and paralyses even in three weeks. This Oil has been well tested by medical men and approved by them.—*Phil. Pap.*

☞ G. E. Morton & Co., Agents, Halifax.

☞ California has been called the land of promise—it is now fully entitled to that appellation, as the discovery of an *herb* in that country not only promises, but really places health within the reach of all. The *California Herb Pills* will be found upon trial, one of the most valuable and efficient remedies in existence for nearly every curable. disease.

☞ G. E. Morton & Co., Wholsale Agents, Halifax.

Marriages.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, D. D., Mr. Charles LAHEY, of Pisarinco, to Miss Christiana DUKE, of Carleton.

On Saturday morning, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Crisp, Mr. John JOLLY, of Kent, England, Engineer of H. M. S. Basilisk, to ARABELLA BROWN, daughter of James Cogswell, Esq., merchant of this city.

At Lunenburg, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Wm. Duff, Mr. Robert LINDSEY, merchant, to Miss Louisa TRIDER.

By the Rev. John Cameron, Sept. 30, Mr. George H. HENDERSON, of New York, formerly of Pictou, to Miss Catherine HENNIGAN, of Kennetcook, N. S. Oct. 2nd, Mr. Wm. J. WITHROW, to Eleanor FERGUSON, both of Nine Mile River.

On Tuesday evening, 7th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Robert REDDOCK, to Elizabeth WALKER, both of this city.

At the Cathedral, New York, on the 2nd of Oct., by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Mr. Thomas E. KENNY, son of the Hon. Edward Kenny, of this city, to MARGARET JONES, daughter of M. Burke, Esq., of New York, Barrister at Law.

Deaths.

Very suddenly, on the 7th of Oct., of Typhoid Fever, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. James Loveless, of Scots Bay, Cornwallis, deeply and sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and friends—who sorrow not without hope.

On Monday, after a lingering illness, Anne DUNN, in the 19th year of her age.

At Chester, Pennsylvania, U. S., on the 29.h ult., of consumption, SARAH ANNIE, daughter of Mr. C. W. Rathburn, formerly of this city.

At Havana, on the 11th ult., Mr. John SIMPSON, in the 28th year of his age, a native of Portsmouth, Eng., leaving a wife to mourn the loss of a kind husband.

At Digby, on the 25th of Sept., Mr. John WADE, in the 72nd year of his age.

At McNab's Island, on Wednesday morning, 8th inst. in the 62nd year of his age, Peter MCNAB, Esq.

Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, 7th, John MURPHY aged 50 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

Barques John Burrow, Cary, London.
Wolt, Crerar, Liverpool.
Brig Daniel Huntley, Davis, Glasgow.
Schrs Beverly, Maxwell, Fortune Bay.
Harriet Newell, Parsons, Newfoundland.
Granville, Delap, St. John, N. B.
J. C. Archibald, Martell, Sydney.
Sarah, Parker, Annapolis.

THURSDAY, October 9.

R M steamer Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool.
Brigts Gladiator, Salter, New York; Sarah, Picton.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schrs Luther Child, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Hibernia, Sullivan, Newfoundland.
President, Bay Chaleur; Flora, Potter, Westport.
Admiration, Gaspe; Reward, do.

FRIDAY, October 10.

R M steamship Canada, Lang, Boston.
Brigt Star of the East, Havana.
Schrs Chieftan, Fraser, Baltimore.
Seaflower, Bay Chaleur.
Volunteer, Taylor, Barrington.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.
Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool.

SATURDAY, October 11.

Brig Beauty, Edwards, Malaga.
Express, Frith, St Jago.
Schrs Velocity, Atwood, Antigua.
Magnet, Lewis, New York; Osprey, do.
Port of Spain, Perry, Shelburne.

SUNDAY, October 12.

Brigt Ada, Simpson, St John, N. B.
Schrs Crimea, Hall, Montreal.
Lark, Bay Chaleur.

MONDAY, October 13.

Brig America, O'Brien, Boston.
Brigts G Walker, St Domingo.
America, Hocker, Bermuda.
Maria, and Belle Poulet, Picton—bound to Boston.
J Rannis, Steele, Sydney—bound to Boston.
Schrs Planet, Perry, Cape Negro.
Flirt, Walsh, Magdalen Isles.
Alert, Innis, St John, N. B.

TUESDAY, October 14.

Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston.
Schr Durham, Port Medway.

CLEARED

October 7.—Schrs Bright Star, Riley, Baltimore Packet, Cormier, Bay St. George; Commerce, Shaw, do; Lucy Ann, P. E Island.

October 8.—Barks Saxon, Cronan, Liverpool; White Star, Merriman, Pictou; brig Florida, Aarestrup, B W Indies; Lady Seymour, Shaw, do; schr Superb, Montreal.

October 9.—Steamers Niagara, Wickman, Boston; Osprey, Corbin, St Johns, Nfld; Eastern State, Killam, Boston; brig Eclipse, Mitchell, F W Indies; brigts Halifax, Turner, Havana; Africa, Meagher, Boston; Boston, Purdy, Boston; schrs Ellen, Curry, Miramichi; Montano, Georgetown; Zebe, Magdalen Isles.

MEMORANDA.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept 20—Arrd Peace, Antigonish. 24th—Zelinda, New Carlisle. 26th—Cld bark Voyager, Brazils.

New York, Sept 29—Arrd Emerald, Malta; Acadian, Windsor; Naomi, Sydney; Waverly, Moonlight, and Andrew Peters, Pictou. Oct 2nd—Agenoria, Turks