in cries for mercy, and in the voice of praise from souls redeemed. "The shout of a king was heard among them." Num. xxiii. 21.—During the two following days the holy influence increased in power and glory, so that it was scarcely possible for idlers and scoffers to withstand the invitations of the servants of God to consecrate themselves to Christ. The meeting closed with a love-feast, at which time was the only thing required to invite up the testimonies for Jesus. It is impossible to number the souls justified and sanctified on the occasion; still more impossible is it to calculate the good accomplished in the cause of Christianity in general, and of Methodism in particular. The scribes whom we appointed to number the host, gave in an account of 200 souls, Wesleyans and Baptists who professed to have obtained pardon and peace. Several Baptist ministers, and also several Episcopal Methodist ministers from the States, gave excellent addresses to the people.

It is not my place to say anything concerning the prejudices of many Wesleyans against Camp Meetings. I would say "Come and see!" Can any good thing come out of a Camp Meeting? "Come and see." But do not go to camp as "a camp follower" Go as a soldier for Christ, resolving to get good, to do good, to glorify God, and thy spoils shall be great. An *attempt* to hold a camp meeting, without sternly abiding by the great principle of giving seven days devotion to the service of God, will break down into a miserable *religious pic-nic*. Carry out the grand old Jewish principle of "the feast of tabernacles."—Lev. xxiii. 34. And let this be evangelized and directed according to the instances of our Lord's ministry in the mountains and in the deserts, and then shall ye know how sweet is the broken bread from the hands of the Saviour himself. I have been with my Lord in the village, in the house of Mary, in the temples of the crowded city, in the fisherman's boat, and in the storm at sea; but this is the first time I have followed him to the desert. How enlarged my views of his power and love, how intimately near he drew to me, and spake in love to my soul, and how sweet that broken bread, cannot be expressed in words.

Yours, &c., *Tolerus*

P. S. On their return from the camp meeting Dr. and Mrs. Palmer spent a few days in Fredericton. Special services were held morning and evening, and many souls were deeply affected by the simple and timely appeals of our distinguished friends in Christ. Much prejudice was manifested at first, but this gradually wore away, as the subject of holiness lighted up in all its beauty and blessedness before the people. Their visit will not be soon forgotten. I trust our Society in this city is truly convinced of the necessity of seeking a wider, deeper baptism of the spirit. Mrs. Palmer has a pleasing manner in her style of address, and cannot offend by her simple, lady-like manners.—She hands round the wine of the kingdom, "the living water," in a silver cup; so that none can take offence, except such as the carnal mind prompts against the doctrine of holiness. Dr. Palmer's addresses in the prayer meeting were attended with an uncommon degree of power. His entire devotion is the secret of his power. His "great strength" lies in his passion for soul saving.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Canada

In Parliament, still the same old dreary story of faction, variegated this week by a direct vote of want of confidence in the Upper Canada portion of the Ministry, which was lost by a sufficiently decisive majority. Mr. Sandfield MacDonald moved it, but Mr. Brown and other leaders of the Opposition were not even present at the division.

The Tariff resolutions have finally passed through Committee, and been received by the House. We believe the Tariff Bill will be pushed rapidly through its future stages.

A series of resolutions to be proposed by the Premier have been printed on the question of an intercononial railway. The object is to endeavor to get joint colonial action and imperial assistance to make this railway as a national work; or rather to complete it, for important links are already made.

The weather during the week has been warm and favorable for agriculture, but the farmers of Upper Canada complain of the wheat fly. This complaint has become chronic at this season of the year, and we have no evidence as yet that great evil has been done. The hay crop is heavy.—*Montreal Gaz*

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.—The Government of Canada has received an unexpected defeat. The Ministry proposed to tax ships entering the St Lawrence. The vote in Parliament stood ayes 48, nays 50. The opposition insist that it shall be received as an expression of want of confidence, and the Ministry shall resign. But they refuse, pronouncing the motion merely an incidental one—not brought forward as a Government measure.—*Boston Courier.*

United States.

FROM UTAH.—Letters from officers of the Federal Government, dated Salt Lake city June 11, describe the city, which six weeks previously contained 15,000 inhabitants, as deserted, only one or two hundred men remaining, avowedly to set fire to the buildings and lay the whole town in ashes, if no satisfactory arrangement is made with the officers of the Federal Government. It was thought, however, that Gov. Cummings would induce the inhabitants to move back. He has their entire confidence, and they are poor and in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life. These facts render it highly probable. There are houses enough to contain a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand The city is regularly laid out, and clear cold water running through every street, to irrigate. Every house has more or less land. Almost every house has some fruit trees, some quite a number. The climate is delightful. White it is warm in the valley, the mountains with perpetual snow are visible.

The peace Commissioner has been to Provo, the town on the Southern border, about 40 miles from Salt Lake, where the population of the latter city have fled. They found a great mass of people crowded together there, living in a very disagreeable style Most of them had no houses; they existed in their waggons and in holes shaded or imperfectly covered with bush. They seemed to be very destitute of clothing; many of the women had not clothes sufficient to dress themselves decently. The major part of the people seem to be sincere fanatics. Provo has about seven thousand inhabitants. It is not a military station; it is an open, well watered plain, having a better soil than there is at Salt Lake. Mr. Powell made a speech to some 5000 persons there, which was well received. The women attended as well as the men; every person went, taking his seat, stool, or bench, along with him The Commissioners did not consider the female portion of the Mormon as particularly happy; they looked melancholy, downcast, and morbid. There were no laughing eyes, no blushing cheeks, as among our women, to storm the hearts of the sterner sex. Commissioner Powell spoke to about 2500 people at the little town of Delhi, on his way up.—*Am. Traveller.*

THE FRAZER RIVER EPIDEMIC.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the Nantucket Inquirer, and dated San Francisco, June 20:

"We are now in the midst of an intense excitement, and people seem to be almost going crazy about the newly discovered gold mines at Puget sound or Frazer River. I have not said much about it before, because, remembering the Kern River humbug, every one was slow to believe. But this gold fever is no humbug I believe. But this gold fever is no humbug I assure you, if we are to judge from the facts before us. From reliable estimation at least ten thousand people have left California for the new El Dorado, and as yet very few have come back, and those who have returned confirm the most glowing accounts that have been received. All the steamers go up crowded and come down empty, which is a very favorable sign. The miners are leaving the mines by thousands and coming down to go to Frazer River. Some of the mining towns are nearly deserted Wages here have begun to advance; firemen on river and ocean steamers now get $100 per month, being an advance of $40; stevedores $6 per day; carpenters $7."

QUALITY OF THE GOLD FROM FRAZER RIVER.—Only a small quantity of gold had been received at San Francisco from British Oregon or New Caledonia, up to the last dates. We have the receipts at the Mint up to the 7th June, only; at which time the value deposited there had reached only $3,948, more than half of which was brought in on the 7th. Letters say that up to the 29th, about $20,000 had been brought down. These deposits are all of river gold, which in California is ordinarily about one per cent finer than coarse gulch gold. The average fineness of the river gold of California is about 890, five per cent. finer than that of Frazer River.

From English Papers

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CHERBOURG.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces that the Queen and the Prince Consort will go to Cherbourg on the 4th of August, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says:—

"The Cherbourg journal publishes the programme of the coming *fete* at that place. The Emperor will arrive at Cherbourg on the afternoon of the 6th August. On the same evening there will take place the benediction of the railway, and the presentations and deputations of the town authorities On Saturday, the 7th, the first stone will be laid of the Hospital Napoleon III; at noon, the benediction of the new dock, and of the vessel of war *Ville de Nantes*; in the afternoon, the launch of that vessel; and, in the evening, a ball. On Sunday, visit of their Majesties to the port roads and the docks; after mass, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I; a review of the troops; after which their Majesties will embark in the *Bretagne*, for Brest. When the Emperor and Empress arrive in the roads the Russian squadron will be there, consisting of two divisions; and, perhaps, an English division, and the Queen, or at least the yachts and Lords of the Admiralty."

The *Observer* says:—

"Arrangements have been made to charter a vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental Company by several members of the House of Commons, and her Majesty's visit to France, will be accompanied by a considerable following of both Houses of Parliment."

Spain.

Out of a real or pretended anxiety to secure a more faithful and independent expression of public opinion in Spain, the new Ministry has ordered a revision of the entire electoral lists.

Fifteen civil governors have been replaced.—An addition of 32 000,000 reals has been made to the floating debt.

In an extraordinary cabinet council held in presence of the Queen (says the *Espana* of Madrid), the note by which the Spanish Ministry will demand explanation from the English Cabinet relative to the offensive language employed by Lord Malmesbury to Spain, was read. That this note shall possess all the dignity and energy which become a nation of such glorious antecedents as ours is required by the gratuitous and unjust nature of the accusation and by the dignity of the Spanish name.

Italy.

In consequence of some recent row, General Guyon having intimated that he would declare Rome in a state of seige, Antonelli threatened to take the Pope and court to Ancona under Austrian patronage. The French commandant has been ever since on hostile terms with the clerical manager of secular affairs in that city.

Russia.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the social reforms in Russia are progressing surely though slowly. Formerly the Grand Duke Constantine was strongly opposed to the plans of the Emperor, but his opinions have recently undergone a change. He appears to have acquired the conviction that the resources of Russia cannot be properly developed until her system of Government is modified, and he now strongly urges his brother to abolish the "Techinn," (a nominal title of nobility or rank given to the military and civil authorities) which is one of the principal causes of the corruptibility for which Russian *employes* are so notorious. More attention is to be paid to the education of the people, and young men of talent are to be encouraged to pursue their studies at a (Russian) university. Until now Russia has produced but few scholars of note, and the cause of this dearth of *savans* is well known. The predecessors of Alexander II. were of opinion that much learning was not good for their subjects, and the authorities so managed matters that a few years ago there were not so many students at all the Russian universities as there are in Prague, the capital of an Austrian province. Somewhat more liberty is now allowed to the press, and the Russian papers are about on a par with those published in France. "The Czar," says a correspondent of the *Frankfort Journal*, "appears to be firmly resolved to makes as great changes and improvements in the organisation as in the administration of his vast empire" As Prince Gotschakoff and his talented coadjutor, M de Tolstoi, maintain the traditional foreign policy of the Romanoff family, Russia has, with the assistance of France, succeeded in regaining nearly all the influence in the East which she lost two years ago.

The following is a new trait in the character of the Emperor Alexander, which proves how elevated are his views. An Agricultural Society at Warsaw, says a letter of the 1st instant, has just been formed in this city, and it now reckons 1,200 members, composed of the principal landowners of the country. It held its first meeting here a few days since, and a considerable sensation was caused by it, as such an assemblage has never taken place since the National Diet. The authorities became alarmed and consulted the Emperor by telegraph The following answer, was I am informed, returned:—"You say that 1,200 members of the Polish nobility have assembled at Warsaw, and that you feel uneasiness at the circumstance. For my part, I regret that the number is not greater."

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The following letter "from a prominent director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company" was published in the Journal of Commerce on Monday last. It will be seen that the views expressed in it accord closely with the editorial remarks in the commercial of June 25, and present a somewhat gloomy picture for the future of the enterprize:—

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The public seems impressed with the belief that the effort now making by the combined fleets of the United States and great Britain, to connect the continents of Europe and America by a submarine cable, is destined to fail

There are circumstances in its favor and more against it. They have a thousand miles of surplus cable, enabing those in charge, to allow it to run out at a speed fifty per cent greater than that of the ship. They can raise up the brakes put on steam, the cable going gently to the bottom. The machinery is more nearly perfect than last year, and if experience is of any advantage, they should be able to avoid the errors of the past. The late experiments have developed the fact that if in deep water the cable breaks, or the electric current be suspended by any imperfection in insulation after having left the ship, it cannot be hauled on board for repairs—In fact, success depends upon the perfect insulation. If a pune ure be made in the cable, reaching the conducting wires, of the size of a pin, the current of electricity will pass off into the sea. By any means the cable be strained, severing the conducting wires, and thus breaking the current the whole effort fails If the insulation be perfect, and no accident occurs through stress of weather or the working of machinery, there appears to be no good reason to doubt its success. The ships left Portsmouth on the 10th day of June under canvas, not being able to carry sufficient coal for the voyage. The supposition is, they made but slow progress through the water not exceeding fifty or sixty miles each day. It is believed that the Arabia sighted one of the fleet on the 23rd, two hundred miles east of mid ocean, giving to them an average of some sixty miles per day; and if the same speed be maintained for the remaining two hundred miles, it is reasonable to suppose that the cable could not have been united before the 27th, thus escaping the severe storm reported by the Arabia and Indian Empire on the 25th. This fact alone may decide the destiny of the cable, for since that date all accounts agree that the weather has been most favourable. It is supposed that the ships will each pay out about one hundred miles per day, requiring between eight and nine days to accomplish the work. This will bring the Niagara to Trinity bay, (Newfoundland about the 5th or sixth day of July, until which time there should be no special anxiety for its safety. But after that period, the absence of news may be considered decidedly unfavourable, for it is understood if anything occurs to the cable, destroying its vitality before they arrive in two hundred fathoms water, the ships are to return to Europe and we shall be deprived of any intelligence except through vessels coming West. If the 10th July passes without intelligence from the Niagara it may be considered fatal to the enterprise—The question may be asked should the present effort fail, will the company make another attempt to lay the cable—this will depend on the length paid out at the time of the accident. If the whole be lost, the capital of the company, two millions and a half, will be sunk, and the present parties having lost their money, will not be likely to risk more, unless science suggests some plan giving greater promise of succes. M.

FRESH OUTBREAK AMONG THE MUSSULMANS IN CANDIA.—The news from Candia is far from satisfactory. It is now the mussulmans who resist authority, on account of the concessions made to the Christians. The *Esperance*, of Athens, describes the state of affairs in Candia as very unsettled.

The Mussulmans who are shut up in the fortresses still refuse to leave them, and threaten a massacre of the Christians. Several of the latter were murdered near the town of Candia, in a kind of razzia, in which the cattle belonging to the peaceable Rayahs of the surrounding villages were carried of.

The insurgent Christians who had retired to their homes on the representation of the Ottoman commissioners, who had evacuated all their positions round the Canea, leaving only 500 men in observation at Kerania, again assembled in the mountains. They announced that they would not lay down their arms until the arrival of the new governor, Sami Pacha, with the imperial firman confirming the concessions recently made to them.

MARSEILLES, July 13.—The Mahomedan population have committed fresh outrages, and attacked the Christian churches and the European consulates. The Christians sought refuge by flight

Accounts from Athens state that a terrible reaction of the Musulmans against the Christians has taken place in Candia.

A young Greek of the Canea killed a Turk in self defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mosque, and a general rising soon after took place.

The European consulates, as well as the Catholic churches, were insulted The French flag was fired on, and the hotel of the Turkish Admiral was threatened unless the Greek was put to death.

The Greek was strangled by order of the Admiral, and his body was given up to the populace and was dragged by them before the houses of the consuls.

The Christians are leaving Canea in crowds. The Turks at Rettimo have devastated churches in that town, wounding several of the clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillerymen stationed in it taking part with the mob.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JIDDAH.—The following Telegram, from Acting Agent and Consul-General Green, was received at the Foreign Office, via Malta

Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* arrived at Suez from Jiddah on the 3rd inst.

On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedan inhabitants of Jiddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice Consul; M. Eveillard the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French Consulates were plundered. The *Cyclops* was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight (fire?) on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat On the 19th the Governor General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men

The *Cyclops* left Jiddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty-four others

☞ Since 1559, when the present Protestant Church of England was firmly established by Queen Elizabeth, the majority of the people of England have been Protestants. The Roman Catholics are believed at present to be less than one million of the population. The adherents of the Church of England form about one half of the population The most numerous classes of Protestant dissenters are: the original connexion of Wesleyan Methodists, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Particular Baptists. The Protestant Episcopal Church is established by law, and her two archbishops and 24 of her bishops have seats in the House of Lords.

The government of England is a limited or constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the Guelph family, or house of Hanover, who acceded to the throne on the death of Queen Anne, the last of the Stuart family, in 1714. The legislature consists of three bodies, whose united consent is required to give force to their enactments. 1. The Sovereign; 2. A House of Lords of about 430 members, with hereditary membership and titles; and a House of Commons, elected, at least once in seven years, by the people. This constitution was established at the revolution of 1689, since which time it has not been altered, except in 1832, when, by the Reform Bill, the election of the House of Commons was placed chiefly in the power of the middle classes. The House of Commons consists of 658 members: 500 from England, 105 from Ireland, 53 from Scotland,—chosen mostly by householders paying a yearly rent of £10 or upwards. They have the control of the public purse, which places the effective power in their hands. This constitution, with religious toleration, a free press, trial by jury, the *habeas corpus* act, and freedom of trade, give the British people an extent of liberty not enjoyed by any other nation of the great continent.—*Reid's Geography of Brit. America.*

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Every one will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that the human hair is the greatest natural ornament that is possessed either by a gentleman or a lady. Just meet an apparently good looking man, for instance, in the street; you admire his features, whiskers and general bearing; but lo! he lifts his hat in recognition of your bow, and the charm has vanished, for Ichabod is written on his bald head, and the glory has departed with the flowing locks that once flourished luxuriantly there In the case of a lady, the matter is, if possible worse—such cases reminding one of the circumstances on which the following epigram is founded.

"O! give me, fair Emma, a lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed;
"'Twas a sin to refuse such a modest request—
So take the whole wig," the dear creature replied.

Now, to prevent such a catastrophe, is within the power of every lady and gentleman; for by using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, hair is not only prevented from falling off or turning gray, but the article will restore hair to bald places, and even if it has changed color and become gray, it will bring it back to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. Those who are acquainted with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the hair, must be well aware that certain substances have specific action upon it and it is by a judicious combination of these that Prof Wood has succeeded in compounding a mixture possessed of remarkable virtues.—*Waverly Magazine and Literary Gazette.* August 5, 2w.

Financial District Meeting.

TRURO DISTRICT.—The Superintendents of Circuits and the Circuit Stewards in the Truro District, are hereby notified that the Financial Meeting of that District will be held (D.V.) in Truro, on Wednesday the 25th., at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Truro, August 2, 1858.

Minutes of Conference—Errata.

With the utmost care bestowed upon the typographical execution of the Minutes of Conference for 1858 we regret to notice two or three omissions.

1st. Among the names of those now received on trial that of D. B Scott was omitted in the copy.

2nd In Circuit 29, Truro District, the name of the Circuit, "River John," is wanting.

3rd. In the Guysboro' Circuit, the name of J. W. Teesdale is left out by mistake.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the Atlantic Monthly and Grahams Magazine for August, they are for sale at E. G. Fuller's Book Store.

The Welcome Guest, published weekly, price one penny, has been kindly sent to us by Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co, it is profusely illustrated and contains a large amount of light and pleasant reading

CHAPEL OPENING.—The new Wesleyan Chapel at Kennetcook will (D.V.) be opened for divine service on Sunday, Aug. 18th prox. Preaching at half-past 10 A. M., and at 3 P. M. Collections in aid of the building fund will be taken up at each service.

PANORAMA OF BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—We have great pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the panorama itself, and not only so, but to the faithful interpretation of the dream in its spiritual application in the explanations given by Mr. Greenwood during the time of exhibition. We believe it has been well patronized and deservedly so.

☞ Mr. BENNETT SMITH has been returned as the representative for the County of Hants by a majority of 245 over his opponent.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No 416 to 468]

Rev. C. Lockhart (15s. for P.W., for J. Reynolds 5s., J. B. Lawrence 10s.) Rev. D. D. Currie, (54s. 2d. for P.W., for Hy. Peters 15s., Stephen Beal 5s., Israel Hicks 10s., Thos. Johnson 10s., Terence Curran 10s., Wm. Roberts 4s. 2d.,) Rev. W. Smith (10s. additional from Rev. J. Prince for P. W.) Rev Mr. McKinnon; Rev. R Knight (20s. for P.W., for Thos. Varner 10s., R. Bailey 10s.,) Rev. Thos. Angwin (10s. for B. R.—30s. for P. W., for Jas. Bent 10s., Elijah M L. Palmer 20s.) Rev. J. Prince; Rev. S. Avery; Rev. A. McNutt; Mr. R. O'Brien, (three new subs., paid in advance—thank you).

Halifax Markets.

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

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am sfi. per bbl.	30s
" Can. sfi. "	26s 3d *a* 27s 6d
" State, "	26s 3d
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8½d
" Clayed, "	1s 6½d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	48s 9d *a* 51s 3d
" Cuba	45s *a* 47s 6d
Bar iron, com. per cwt	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2, "	19 *a* 19½
" 3, "	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1.	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

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

Oats, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$8 *a* 10
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	5d *a* 6d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	5s *a* 6s
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

IF ALL OUR READERS WHO ARE TROUBLED with Liver Complaint, Jaundice or Dyspepsia, will read the advertisement in another column of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and then try a bottle, we would not see so many sickly, despairing people as now meet our gaze at almost every corner, for there never was a remedy of which so much is said, and that performs so nearly what its proprietors say it will do. It came to us so highly recommended that we could not fail to try it, and a trial has convinced us, without a doubt, that it is the best family medicine in use. We take it for Headache, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, and any of the little bodily ills that are common, and it does produce a pleasant state of feeling to the sick, and what is better after using it a few times, these little ills grow less an less, and there is a prospect of being entirely free from them by a continuance in the use of the Invigorator. Now we wish to impress our readers with this, that the Invigorator is a medicine particularly adapted to family use, and were there are children subject to little diseases, as all children are, it is invaluable, and saves physicians' bills, and an untold amount of anguish both to mothers and their little ones.—*Scioto Gazette.* Aug. 5, 2w.

G. E. MORTON & Co., agents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Happily for mankind, mercury, iron and quinine are falling into disuse. Wherever these marvel-working Pills are introduced, they supersede all the old remedies.—Heretofore, diseases of the stomach, the liver and the lungs have been treated in a way that may be designated as murderous. The medicines administered, even where they have smothered the disorder for a time, have done so at the expense of the constitution. These Pills, on the contrary, expel the seeds of the maladies instead of merely choking down the symptoms for a time, and renovate the constitution and the whole vital organisation. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious fever, lung fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation and bilious or nervous headache, the relief they afford is immediate, and the cures they accomplish perfect.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Labratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses, and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000, doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousand of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! and what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this Sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which was breath turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affection's most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same, disease The red Drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom, and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. [Galveston Texas News] Aug 5, 4w

Marriages.

At St. Matthew's Church, LaHave, on the 27th ult, by Rev. Henry S Owen, A B, Mr Frank Lawson, of Halifax, to MARY G., second daughter of Charles J. Rudolf, Esq., of LaHave.

At the house of the bride's father, on Thursday, the 22nd ult., by Rev. I. F. Bent, Mr. Charles W. PARKER, to AMELIA R., second daughter of Mr. George Fellows, all of Granville.

Deaths.

At the residence of Mr Charles Dickie, Cornwallis, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Fleming, in the 31st year of her age.

At Truro, on the 18th ult., Henry H CROWE, late of California, son of Thomas M. and Laetitia Crowe, aged 29 years.

In West Newton, Mass, July 19, SARAH H. MITCHELL, daughter of the late James H. Donaldson, Birch Cove, Halifax

At Portland, N B, on the 11th ult, SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late Deputy Commissary Veith, formerly of Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

H I M steamer Gassendi, (French) Sydney.
Barque Robt Hastie, Allan, Liverpool.
Brig Daniel Huntley, Earl, New York.
Brigt Brooklyn, Brennan, Hilsboro'
Schrs Aledaroo, Crowell, Alexandria.
John Nelson, Nelson, New York.
Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.
Peerless, Bruce, Sheiburne

THURSDAY, July 29

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Barque Florence, Tye, Glasgow
Brig Highland Mary, Davidson, New York
Brigt Roseway Belle, McKay, Matanzas
Schrs Mary, Furlong, Matanzas
Ocean Bird, Lockhart, New York.

FRIDAY, July 30.

Steamer Canada, Lang, Boston.
Brigt Sea Lark, Cienfuegos. Capt. Banks died of fever on the 19th inst.
Schrs Lilla, Sullivan, Trinidad
Mountaineer, Sterling, Baltimore.
Chesapeake, New York.
Lunenburg Pckt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Barques Mercutia, Gorrie, Kingston, Jam—bound to London.
George A Philips, Cruthburn, Bristol.

SUNDAY, August 1.

Brig Bacaire, Othegalan, St Pierre.
Schr Coquette, Dow, Grand Bank.

MONDAY, August 2.

Brigt Henry, Squarebridge, Miramichi.
Schrs Abeilla, Roderick, Quebec.
Planet, Kenny, Baltimore.
Harriet Newell, Bay St George
Palm, Nickerson, LaPoile.
Annabella, Bay Chaldur.

CLEARED.

July 23—Barque Athene, Larsen, Pugwash; brig Express, Frith, Kingston, Jam; brigts Sarah, Crowell, New York; Mary Ann, Balcom, Sydney; schrs Rosanna, Hooper, St Pierre; Mountaineer, Olsen, Newfld; Bloomer, Worth, Newfld; John O Archibald, Mariell, Sydney; Endeavor, Keeley, Labrador.

July 29—Steamers Canada, Lang, Liverpool: Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Osprey, Simpson, St Johns, Newfld; schrs Queen Star Jenkins, Ponce; Inkermann, Alkema, Cuba; John, Ozong, Bay St Geo.; Rainbow, Jeffreys, Newfld; Wm Henry, Kippen, Nfld; Planet, Wilson, Truro.

July 30—Ship Monmouth, Doane, Miramichi; brigt Stanley, Davidson, Havana; schrs Ranger, Doane, B West Indies; Saranac, Hutcheson Antigua; Spitfire, Crowell, Newfld; Beverly, Blanch Newfld; Aurora, Hopkins, Newfld; Guysboro Pckt, Cormier, Bay St. George; Mary Ann, Capa Ounso.

July 31.—Barque Priscilla, Culonwe I, Parrsboro; brig Daniel Huntley, Earl, Windsor; schrs Mary Lucy, DeGrace, Shippigan; Arno, Messervey, Bay St George; Campages, Kennedy, Charlottetown; Catharine, Hall, Sydney; Aideboron, Crowell, Barrington

August 2—Barque Mercutio, Hennan, London; brig Highland Mary, Davidson, Windsor; schrs Julia, Simpson, St John, NB; Speedwell, Bragg, Port aux Basque; Artist, Atwood, Placentia Bay; Ida, Townsher d, Nfld; Julia, McDonald, Pugwash; Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Hantsport

August 3.—Steamer Eastern State Killam, Yarmouth and Boston; brigts Charles, Outhouse, Minudie; Favourite Lass, Burell, Sydney; Brookline, Brannen, Sydney; schrs Mersey Taylor, Nickerson, Quebec; John Wm, Carter, Newfld.

MEMORANDA

London, July 2—Cld S L Tilley, Corning, Quebec; 6th—Bristol Belle, Sponagle, Barcelona 8th—Sld Columbus, Davidson, Halifax; Coquist, Ellis, Cape Breton 9th—Ard Scotia, Carey, Pugwash.

A large ship, of about 900 tons, from Sherbiac bound to Liverpool, ran ashore between Brae Island and the west point of P E Island on the 15th inst.

Nova Scotia Railway Office,
Halifax, 12th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL FREIGHT for the morning trains to Windsor and to the Truro Road must be delivered at Richmond Depot by Six o'clock on the previous evening, with its proper account of marks and number, and the Freight paid

Horses and Waggons must be at Richmond Depot at least one half hour before the time mentioned for the departure of the train or they cannot be forwarded until the next train.

The Train for Windsor will start hereafter at 7 30 A. M

JAMES McNAB,
June 17. Chairman.

MT. ALLISON WESLEYAN ACADEMY.
Ladies' Branch.

THE Summer Term of the Mount Allison Ladies' Seminary will open Wednesday the 12th August 1858.

The healthiness of the situation and the increasing facilities of this Seminary in imparting a finished education render it a very desirable place to which parents may send their daughters. Sackville is easily reached from Halifax, either via Windsor by Railroad and thence by Steamer to Parrsboro', where good Coaches will be ready, or via Truro by the established Mail route

July 1. 6 ins.

Just Received
AND FOR SALE AT THE
WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

MEMOIRS of Captain Vicars.
Indian Rebellion by Dr. Duff,
Ministering Children.
Memories of Gennesaret.
Shadows on the Hearth,
Passing Clouds.
Dr. Living-stone's Travels,—(cheap)
Cruise of the Betsy,
Giant Killer.
Life Work; Rambles of a Rat,
Story of a Needle
Family and Pulpit BIBLES,
Wesley's Sermons,
Kirwan's Letters.
New Books received by every Steamer.
Books bound to order in superior style
Pamphlets, Posters, Invoice Heads—printed with neatness and despatch at the Wesleyan Conference Steam Press. July 22.

FIGS, FIGS,
100 BOXES fine each choice Naples Figs.
Just receiv'd, and for sale by
W. H. HARRINGTON & CO.
July 29

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the latest.*

New Family
ALMANAC
FOR 1859.

ON or about the 1st of October, 1858, will be published at the Provincial Wesleyan Office, a NEW FAMILY AND FARMER'S ALMANAC, which, from the office at which it is printed, will bear the name of

The Provincial Wesleyan
ALMANAC.

No pains will be spared to render this a most worthy candidate for public favour—it will be sold at the lowest price, but get up in a very SUPERIOR STYLE, from new type, and on good calendered paper

It will contain all necessary ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, prepared with care for this special object—the tide tables revised with the utmost care, and calculated for Halifax, Annapolis, St John, N B, Windsor, and St John's, Nfld

It will include all matters necessary to such a publication, suited to the Farmer, the Fisherman, and the Merchant, with Railway and Post Office Regulations and Time Tables, Religious Statistical Information, &c., together with a

Halifax Business City Directory,

Prepared expressly for this work.

☞ A few pages for Advertisements are yet disengaged, if an early application be made at the Provincial Wesleyan Office

☞ Orders for the same may be sent to the same office, or to the different Book Stores in this city.

Halifax, August 5, 1858

COLONIAL BOOKSTORE!

4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
4th volume of	Colonial Bookstore	Spurgeon.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore.	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial bookstore.	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore.	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore.	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore.	Havelock.
Life of	Colonial Bookstore	Havelock.
New York	Colonial Bookstore.	Pulpit
New York	Colonial Bookstore.	Pulpit.
New York	Colonial Bookstore.	Pulpit.
New York	Colonial Bookstore	Pulpit.
New York	Colonial Bookstore.	Pulpit
New York	Colonial Bookstore.	Pulpit
New York	Colonial bookstore,	Pulpit
New York	Colonial Bookstore	Pulpit
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore.	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore.	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore	French & German
Select Discourses	Colonial Bookstore	French & German

For sale a magnificent ORGAN and Stops.
DeMILL & FILLMORE.

Colonial Bookstore,
Corner of King and Germain Streets, St. John, N. B.
JAMES DeMILL H. S. FILLMORE.
August 5

TRURO
Wesleyan Bazaar.

THE Ladies of the Truro Wesleyan Congregation would inform their friends and the public, that they propose holding a BAZAAR during the ensuing autumn for the purpose of raising funds for the Enlargement of the PARSONAGE HOUSE Any contributions or articles for sale will be thankfully received by any of the following