The Provincial Wesleyan.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The eighth annual conference of the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance commenced its session in London on the 9th ult. After the annual address had been read by the Rev. John Stoughton, sundry resolutions were read by the Rev. George Scott, formerly missionary at Stockholm. The next day addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. James Hamilton and the Rev. Mr. Berks; the first was considered as "memorials to departed brethren," and the latter on the present crisis of affairs.

During the season of the ensuing great exhibition (1855) the French branch of the Evangelical Alliance propose to hold at Paris a General Conference, to which Evangelical Christians of all countries are to be invited.

ENGLISH CHURCHES ON THE CONTINENT.—The establishment of public Protestant worship for the benefit of our countrymen travelling on the Continent during the Summer and Autumn, is a work of which many of our readers must have practically felt the importance. Among the clergymen appointed this year by the Colonial Church and School Society, is the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, of St. James', Holloway, who, in conjunction with the Rev. P. S. Royston, took the duty at Zurich during August. On Monday evening last the reverend gentleman gave an interesting account of his observations in Switzerland, to a numerous audience gathered in the parochial school-room, Church street, Islington.

The lecturer described the great natural features of Swiss scenery, and dwelt with much fervor on his visits to localities hallowed by the memories of the Reformation. Everywhere, he said, English travellers were to be met with, and he had been much cheered by the devoutness of the Sunday congregations. The observance of the Sabbath by our countrymen had a marked influence on the native population. Wherever there was a fixed service, numbers of the English and Americans would be found assembling on the Saturday evening, with a view of suspending their onward journey till the Monday. The very existence of such a service detained many who might not otherwise have refrained from Sunday travelling. He had met with instances in which the facilities for attending public worship had been warmly appreciated.—*London paper.*

From English Papers.

THE APPROACHING REVOLUTIONS.—If this war terminate without loosening other chains than those of the Tartars and the peasants of the Danube, there may succeed in England a joyful peace, but a still and frightful silence will reign over the rest of Europe. We shall exult as we embroider memorials of new battles on our flags—as we hang up our arms, bright with recent victories—as we store our trophies, gathered from fortifications which our cannon have laid in the dust—as we give rewards of honour to the living, and glorious tombs to the dead; but will the price of blood be paid? Will there be in Christendom more happiness? Will there be among its inhabitants less danger of new conflicts and commotions? When disciplined armies have retired from the European field, will not untrained legions be summoned to contest it? We shall not have allayed the misery of any afflicted people. We shall not have filled those time-worn channels which, at no remote hour, will pour a more fierce and turbulent flood against the towers of the Holy Alliance, than that which has rolled under French and British standards upon the citadels of Russia. The rulers, who are now in hostility, may fold their hands, but there will be no serenity in the hearts of the people, for of all the millions that occupy the surface of the ancient world, few indeed are they who do not wait ardently for the time when they can assail their governments and overwhelm them with destruction. This is the scene which, sooner or later, must open upon Europe—the struggle which is coming—the necessity which cannot be eluded—the day of earthly judgment, when enemies who never can be reconciled must meet—when wrongs, aggravated by all forms of cruelty and contumely must be avenged—when rights must be resumed, which cannot be secured, nnless the confederacy of existing Powers is swept utterly away. Here is the sad and desolate prospect of Europe. We must not hope, then, that our victories, if they are gained alone, will inspire with any delight those nations which are not identified with us by the enjoyment of any common privileges; which have no enlightening and fertilising influences of liberty to cheer them; which have no consolation in poverty, no dignity in wealth; but are all in anger and grief, conscious that they have a great and bloody trial to suffer before they can enter into our exultation or partake of our felicity. Let us not impute to them, therefore, a sullen and jealous character, if they witness, with no content, the sealing of treaties in Europe. They are resolved that none of our treaties shall bind them. They mean to rest under no peace—arranged by their monarchs without their counsel—to satisfiy regal passions, and which may sacrifice national interests. Rulers have coalesced to curb one too powerful tyrant, who menaced their equality; the people also may combine to recover their human privileges, their natural rank, and their share in the fortunes of their race.—*Weekly News.*

Men in high places begin to speak openly of great changes in the map of Europe. Sir Hamilton Seymour cautiously, and Sir John Trollope, in great frankness and zeal, with others and still more influential men, direct attention to the momentous changes for which we may look forward. Polish nationality is evidently looming in the future, at least it casts its shadow before it. The Czar, in sending his best troops from St. Petersburg towards Warsaw, and being about to fix his own head-quarters, there, is anticipating this direction of the war. The Times has the following historical and *suggestive* remarks on the subject:—The partition of Poland was accomplished by a conspiracy of the three Northern Powers, and her subjection has been perpetuated by their common interest. The measure was proposed by Frederick of Prussia; it was eagerly adopted by Catherine; it was reluctantly acceepted by Maria Theresa, who wrote with her own hand on the margin of the draught treaty of partition when it was laid before her, these memorable words,—'*Placet*, because so many great and learned men will have it so; but, long after I am dead and gone, people will see what will happen from having thus broken through everything that has hitherto been holy and just.' Subsequent events have shown but too fully the prophetic justice of this observation. At the Congress of Vienna, the pretensions manifested by Alexander for the annexation of the Duchy of Warsaw and the absolute dominion of Poland were such, that Austria entered into a secret treaty with France and England on the 6th of January, 1815, mainly directed against the perils with which she was threatened in that quarter. Alexander afterwards agreed to separate the crown of Poland from that of Russia, and to establish a constitutional monarchy with distinct Polish institutions in Warsaw; but the Revolution of 1831 gave Nicholas a pretext for sweeping away these illusory barriers, and for incorporating the Polish provinces in the Russian empire. That change was by far the most serious inroad ever made by the arbitrary will of any sovereign upon the great settlement of 1815; and, although France and England alone protested against that aggression, on the grounds of justice and good faith, it was upon Austria that the political consequences of the measure fell. In Prince Metternich's note of the 21st of February, 1815, to the Committee of the Five Powers, he declared that the restoration of an independent Polish Government would have entirely satisfied the wishes of the Emperor of Austria, who would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifice to attain that object; and he added that Poland in the days of her liberty and independence had never been a rival or an enemy of Austria, and that the policy of Austria had always been friendly to that country until the partitions of 1772 and 1797, to which she was led to accede by circumstances independent of the will of the Sovereereigns of Austria. These views may be less applicable at the present time, but they deserve to be kept in remembrance.

God alone knows the end of this world-wasting misery. It may be but the beginning of the tremendous battle—however delayed, still inevitably to come—the fight of human liberty against deadening despotism; the contest of human hearts against armed traditions. With Sebastopol battered to a mountain heap of ruins the fight with the Czar is only begun. Let the Crimea be weeded of every Cossack spear; let Nicholas have no better hold of that grand territory than he is like to have of Paradise,—still we have to grapple with the Czar. We have yet to take Russia by the throat at St. Petersburg; we have to limit the Muscovite to his own frozen den; and we can only do this by giving strength of independence to peoples who shall be even as living walls against any new aggression of the despot. With Russia beaten and at bay, and Poland breaking through its grave-clothes, Austria becomes the dear ally of Russia. And then, with Poland up, we have Austria between two walls of fire—Italy and Hungary. And for men to think that this will not come, is to look out upon the bleak whiteness of a wintry day, with the leafless, skeleton trees, the river paralysed to ice, and not a sound but of the freezing, groaning wind;—and so seeing, hearing, in very weariness of heart to believe that the spring and the summer will not come; that the earth will not be green and odorous with grass and flowers; that the river will not shine and ripple in the sunlight; and the lark will not trail its hymn to God, high in the vaulted heaven. It is only winter—a long one it may be, but only winter—with Hungary and Italy. They will, they must rejoice in the sunlight; and full throated liberty will chaunt *Te Deum* upon their hills and in their streets; at their firesides and in their workshops.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—While the work of war goes on prosperously, those who look forward to the future will be glad to learn that the more lasting strength to be derived from internal reform does not pass unnoticed by the advisers of the Ottoman Porte. When the Russians abandoned their Circassian forts, there was a cry from the friends of the Czar, that Circassian slavery would become more extensive. The exportation of women to Turkey was indeed prohibited by Nicholas; but his ill-paid commanders connived with the traders, and augmented their revenues thereby; while the Austrian steamers made large gain by the living freights. The British Ambassador has obtained firmans for the total suppression of the Circassian and Georgian slave trade, and not only may enslaved women from those countries be set at liberty, but the traders severely punished. What effect this may have upon polygamy in Turkey it is difficult to say. But it is not doubted that the Porte is in earnest, and the trade will cease in Constantinople, at least for the present. No doubt can be entertained that the harem is a chief cause of the sloth and cowardice in the governing class in Turkey. It leads also to enormous household expences, which again lead to constant plundering; the small imitate the great; and tho' the great mass with which we come in contact have but one wife, it is by no means uncommon to find a clerk in the metropolis at about £100 a year, with his two wives and a state fit for a British Cabinet Minister; each must have her white and black attendants, and each her own carriage; he himself his couple of horses for his own use, a groom to walk by his side, and one behind to carry his long pipes; and thus in leisurely state he goes to business in a government office perhaps; where, to eke out his salary to meet his expenditure, he has to use his influence in legal causes, which from time to time secure him immense gratuities, and so corruption reigns. In former times many of the white slaves were Spaniards, Venetians, &c., and many an inferior satrap had then a household as large as the present Sultan. With the scarcity of the supply, matters have been mended; cut off the importations from Circassia, and polygamy will in a great measure cease.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

THE LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday last the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, in his place in the Lower House, announced the formation of the new Government as follows:—Hon. Chas. Fisher, Attorney General; Hon. J. M. Johnson, Solicitor General; Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; Hon. William H. Steves, Surveyor General; Hons William J. Ritchie, James Brown, and Albert Smith, Executive Councillors, without place.

Mr. Cutler one of the members who voted against the old government, being dissatisfied with these arrangements, immediately brought forward a motion, implying a want of confidence in the new administration. An amendment to this motion was then moved, equally hostile to it, by Mr. Gilbert, that it was unconstitutional for a member of the Legislative Council to hold the office of Surveyor General. A long debate ensued, but on division there appeared for the amendment 6; against it 19. The House does not appear to have divided on the original motion, But we presume it would have been lost by about the same majority. The Reciprocity Bill passed by a vote of 19 to 4—the minority being Messrs. McPhelim, Cutler, Ryan, and Gilbert. The two houses subsequently passed an excellent congratulatory address to the Queen, on the battle of Alma, and were prorogued by his Excellency on Friday.—*Church Witness.*

COPPER MINE IN CARLETON COUNTY.—We are pleased in having it in our power to announce that a valuable Copper Mine has been discovered in the neighborhood of the Saw Mill, near the mouth of Bull's Creek, in this vicinity We were aware of this discovery some time ago, in fact we were present at the first blast that was made, but deemed it prudent to keep it silent until it should be ascertained beyond a doubt that the discovery was of importance.—Specimens of the Ore have been submitted to the examination of Professor Robb, of King's College, and the satisfactory report of that gentleman must be gratifying to the public at large, yielding as he says upwards of 34 per cent—This exceeds, we understand the celebrated Copper Mines in Cornwall, England. The specimens assayed by the Professor were from the surface of the rock, and it is fair to asume as the quarry is deepened the richness of the ore will increase. We congratulate Mr. Stephens, the enterprising proprietor of the mine on the prospect that is now before him. We believe that he has done more than any other man to develop the mineral resources of this Province, and we hope that he will now receive an ample compensation for all his trouble.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—*Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854.*—The clergy reserve bill has at length been laid before Parliament. The question has hitherto been the political fulcrum for attaining power in Canada, and is even now the great lever for elevating and depressing polictical parties. It is the bond of union which holds together the present coalition government. The discussion and progress of the measure therefore excites the greatest interest in this province. The provisions of the bill are so important to the religious bodies now enjoying the proceeds of the clergy reserves, that I send you the following analysis of them:—

The preamble recites the acts of Parliament making the original grant of the reserves, and subsequent arrangements for their sales and distribution.

Sec. 1 provides that the proceeds of the reserves shall continue to form two funds, one in each province, to be denominated respectively the Upper and Lower Canada Muncipal fund: either fund to consist of all monies arising from the sale of clergy reserves in its own section, whether now funded or uninvested, or hereafter to arise from sales, interest, rents, &c.

Sec. 2 provides that the annual stipends and allowances charged on the reserves before the last Imperial Act, be payable during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same. Allowances paid to religious bodies to be continued for —— years after the passing of the present act.

Sec. 3. Authorises the Provincial Government with consent of parties interested, to commute stipends and other payments for the money value.

Sec 3. Receiver General to retain a sufficient amount of the funds to pay all stipends, &c., chargeable on them; such amount to be invested in public British or Provincial securities.

Sec. 5. Provides for the yearly division of the unappropriated balance among the muncipalities in each section of the Province respectively, according to population; the Receiver General being authorised to retain the equivalent of any debt over due the department by any muncipality into which any county in Lower Canada may be at the time divided, and each union of counties for muncipal purposes in Upper or Lower Canada, to be deemed a county municipality.

Sec. 6. Repeals so much of the Imperial act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, as limits the quantity of lands, forming part of the clergy reserves, which may be sold in any one year without the approval of the Imperial Government, and also so much of the said act as makes any appropriation of any monies forming part of the clergy reserves fund, or arising from the sale of clergy reserves, other than such as is made by this act.

Sec. 7. Any lands which may have been exchanged for lands originally forming part of the clergy reserves to be deemed clergy reserves for all the purposes of this act.

United States.

The most noticeable affairs of the week are political. The noise and din of political preparations and elections, give chief interest to the hour. The fall elections are being strongly contested, and from appearances the Free States will generally elect anti Nebraska members of Congress. It is conceded by the organ of the administration at Washington, that there will be an anti-administration majority in the next House, while it is claimed that the South will give an undivided support to every measure known to be favoured by the Cabinet. This latter fact if true, and we presume it is, shows that Southern politicians are already united, that a Southern political party fusing all past distinctions in one determined purpose, to make the spread of slavery a permanent idea in the national government, already exists: that it will be followed by a union of the North into a vast party, with resistence to the Slave power, for its motto, there can be no doubt in the minds of any watcher of popular signs, and indications.—*Zions Herald, Nov. 1.*

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOTEL, BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—On Saturday afternoon, Earle's Hotel, Park Row, New York, was shaken to it very roof, by an explosion of gunpowder among the baggage in the office below stairs. Fortunately at the time of the explosion there were but few persons in the office. These were stunned and thrown upon the floor, but none of them dangerously hurt. But for the fact that the front of the office was glass, giving a vent to the powder, the whole house must have fallen from roof and all its inmates (about 100) have been buried beneath its ruins. We are sorry to state that there is the strongest reason to suppose that the mischief was the work of a diabolical design.—The police found, as it is stated in the N. Y. Herald, that in "a small leather travelling valise had been placed a small keg of powder, holding twelve pounds. In one end of the keg was inserted the muzzle of a small double barrelled pistol and against the triggers of the pistol was placed an iron spring, made to strike the triggers and thus create an explosion at a certain time, regulated by the running down of weights attached to the trigger spring. The valise was one of an ordinary appearance, and could be placed, as it was, in the office, among the baggage, without any suspicion, and at the hour fixed upon the machinery would revolve within the valise so as to peform the fatal work intended.

The police collected among the fragments the remains of the valise, the staves and hoops of the small keg of powder, the double barrelled pistol, and some of the machinery. On the premises also were found some large shot, which have no doubt been placed in the keg to make the havoc more sure and deadly.—*Intern. Journl.*

THE MOST DREADFUL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER since the Norwalk tragedy, occurred on Thursday last, on the Canada Great Western Railroad. The train left London at one in the morning. After running three or four miles, the cylinder head of the locomotive burst, and the train had to be taken back to London, and another locomotive was attached to it, when it again started, after a delay of about three hours. A few minutes after five, when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it came in collision with a train of fifteen gravel cars, heavily laden, which produced a tremendous shock. The two second class cars were smashed to pieces, and nearly all in them were killed or injured; the first of the first class cars was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part met the fate of those in the second class.

The scene presented after the collision was a horrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner; while, from out the heap of ruins proceeded the groans and shrieks of the wounded. The passengers, who were so fortunate as to escape uninjured, immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of ruins in which they lay. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the bodies of twenty-five men, eleven women, and ten children, had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered. Twenty-one men, and twenty women and children, were found to be badly injured—many of them fatally. Some of the dead were crushed out of all human shape, presenting a heart-sickening sight.

The last accounts enumerate *forty-seven* persons killed; fifty more were taken to Chatham badly wounded, and a large number of others were more or less bruised. The second class cars were filled with emigrants, mostly Germans.—*Adv. and Journal.*

REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON COAL.—A petition to Congress praying for the abolition of the duties on coal is now going the rounds of Massachusetts. So oppressive has the present price of the domestic article become in that region, that the people are unwilling to await the operation of the reciprocity treaty and demand the total repeal of all drawbacks on the importation of all foreign coal. There cannot be a question of the justice of their demand in point of principal. Coal has no claim whatever to be protected by duties: it is rapidly enriching every one concerned in its production, and pouring wealth into the lap of those who are even incidentally concerned in the trade. The Reading Railroad is said to be doing an enormous business, and earning large profits simply from its coal freights, and the richest men in the country to-day are those who hold or farm coal lands. What claim have these people to swell their already enormous gains by taxing us thirty per cent in the shape of a duty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SOUTH AMERICA.—The laws of New Granada have removed the great foundation-stone of society by attempting to legalize concubinage.—Parties wishing to marry, may contract to live together for a certain number of years, and a civil magistrate is required to sanction such a contract, or the priest may do it; and then they are united to live together until the term expires for which the contract was made.

It is needless to dwell upon the innumerable evils, and evils incurable, which neccessarily grow out of such a state of things. This state of things is the result of the base conduct of a covetous priesthood. They would not unite in marriage, persons who were desirous of entering into that relation, unless they received the stipulated fee for their services, and this was frequently larger than the parties were able to pay.—They were obliged to live together without the performance of the legal ceremony, or not to live together at all, and they did not find it convenient to do the latter. The Legislature attempted to regulate this evil, by giving the Alcade the authority to unite parties in marriage for a consideration which they would be able to pay; but added the pernicious clause that I have inserted above. But as there is no penalty for concubinage *not legalized*, there are many who live together while it suits them, and often for some trifling cause they separate to seek new mates in other parts.

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

Read and Judge for Yourselves.

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852.

☞ GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they *are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases*, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveller in Western New York.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

COUNSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Doct. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most sceptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick and that is *they cure*.—*Boston Herald.*

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

The reputation of this preparation is increasing daily; the circle of its influence and unbounded popularity is deepening and widening; and the cases of pain, and suffering, and anguish, relieved by its use, are multiplying and increasing beyond all precedent. It goes like an angel, "with healing on its wings."

To persons who wish, we can furnish names and residences of persons all over the country, who have been cured of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and the most loathsome Sores; as well as Tumors, Cancers and Wens—and of horses that have been cured of Spavins, Ringbones, Splint, Fistulas and Poll-evils, and hard bony Tumors on the feet, legs, shoulders and back. Almost every farmer throughout the country can testify to its wonderful healing powers—and none of them would be a day without it. Owners of livery stables and stage companies can save hundreds of dollars yearly by using this Liniment on their horses whenever they become galled, chafed or crippled from any of the thousand accidents to which their stock is subject.

See advertisement in another column.

An infallible Remedy for Bile, Juandice, and Liver Complaints, *Holloway's Pills.*—Extract of a Letter from Ellen Fawcett, of Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to Professor Holloway.—"I suffered for seven months from juandice and bile, arising from a very disordered state of the liver, during this time, although I tried many remedies I obtained on relief to my sufferings. At length I purchased a quantity of your Pills, and after using five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and with confidence recommend them to otners who are thus afflicted."

(Signed.) ELLEN FAWCETT.

FRAGRANT.—Beck & Co.'s Perfumeries, sold by all Druggists.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Mr. Elisha Woodward, Horton, (5s.), Rev. R E. Crane, Parrsboro', (20s.); Rev. James Taylor, Bend, (10s.), Rev. G. O. Huestis, Truro, (20s), Rev. C. Lockhart, Aylesford, (45s.). Mr. L. M. Morse, Cornwallis, (5s), Mr. James Brown, do., (5s), Rev. J. V. Jost, Barrington, (80s.—by Mr. David Swaine), Mr. Harcanus Forrest, Newport, (5s.—new sub)

☞ The Legislature of this Province has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Saturday, the 2nd of December next.—We learn from the *Morning Chronicle*, that despatches received from Washington, have led to this early summons, but that *no extra* session is contemplated. The Legislature will continue to sit until the business of the Country is disposed of.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ATHENÆUM, Newspaper, are respectfully informed, that Mr. Wm. Scott, Merchant, of this City, has kindly consented to collect and receive all balances due to the Wesleyan Office for that Paper, up to April last, and the said Subscribers are requested to pay the same to him with as little delay as possible. W. CROSCOMBE,
Acting Treasurer of the Wesleyan Office.

The intelligent portion of the public can no longer remain inattentive to the convincing personal evidence which has been given by FIFTY THOUSAND respectable individuals, as to the extraordinary cures affected by Messrs. DU BARRY'S RAVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, in various stages of the undermentioned maladies, and after medicines had utterly failed, or had in many cases, aggravated the original symptoms: dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, functional irregularity, obstruction, acidity, cramps, spasms fits, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, giddiness, pains between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions on the skin, scurvy, fever, scrofula, impurities, poverty of blood, consumption (if not beyond human aid,) dropsy, rheumatism, gout, influenza, gripes, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, asthma, tightness across the chest, phlegm, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness forstudy delusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy groundless fear, indecisions wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, &c. Amongst those who have joined in this magnificent testimonial of gratitude are such men as the Right Hon. Lord Stewart de Decies, the Venerable Alex. Stewart Archdeacon of Ross; Major General King; Captain Parker Bingham, R. N., &c., &c. The catalogue likewise includes the names of hundreds of ladies, who, with a noble resolution, overcoming for humanity's sake their natural repugnance to publicity, have come forward to describe their long-continued sufferings under the anguish of disease, and the misery of of fruitles medicine-taken, and their final delivery from all this wretchedness by the use of the light and agreeable Ravalanta Food. In numbers of instances it has been the salvation of women in pregnancy, and of delicate nurses and infants; and the duration of chronic diseases, which it has effectually overcome (after all other methods of cure had been used in vain) was, in some cases, upwards of sixty years. If we designate the discovery of this food as the greatest physical blessing which the good fortune and ingenuity of an individual has yet confered upon the human species, we feel that we are speaking quite within bounds; and we can only express our hopes for the sake of society at large, that the use of this inestimable preparation may become as universal as its capacities for good are certain and inexhaustible. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement in our to-days columns.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.		32s. 6d.
" Pilot, per bbl.		27s. 6d. 28s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.		55s.
" " N. S.		50s.
Butter, Canada,		none.
" N. S.	per lb.	1s. and 1s. 1d.
Coffee, Laguyara,	"	8d.
" Jamaica,	"	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi.		52s. 6d.
" Canada sfi.	"	51s. 3d.
" Rye,		35s.
Cornmeal,		25s. a 25s 6d.
Indian Corn,		5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.		1s. 5½d.
" Clayed,	"	1s. 4d. a 1s. 4½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.		85s.
" Mess,	"	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,		38s. 9d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,		18s.
Hoop " "		25s.
Sheet " "		30s.
Codfish, large		17s. 6d. a 18s.
" small		16s. a 16s. 6d.
Salmon, No. 1,		80s.
" " 2,		75s.
" " 3,		65s.
Mackerel, No. 1,		none.
" " 2,		
" " 3,		38s. 9d.
Herrings, " 1,		15s.
Alewives,		15s.
Haddock,		12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.		37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,		22s. 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	25s. a 35s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	23s.
Veal,	3d. a 4d.
Lamb, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Pork, Fresh,	4d. a 4½d.
Butter, per lb.	1s. 2d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per dozen,	10d.
Poultry—Chickens,	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Geese,	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Ducks,	2s. a 2s. 3d.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s. a 3s. 6d.
Apples, per barrel,	12s. a 15s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On the 7th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr Hannan, Capt. Charles Ernst MILKIE, of Frankfort, to AMELIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Joseph Leverman, of this city.

At Boston, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Whelan, Capt. Wm. McDONALD, to BRIDGET, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Sturmy, of Halifax.

At Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 26th Sept., by the Rev. J. P. Collyer, Mr. Philip B. Hogg, of Shelburne, to MARIA MARGERET, fifth daughter of Mr. Jacob Selig, of Halifax.

On Wednesday evening, Novr. 8th, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. John HARRIS, Florist, to ANN, eldest daughter of the late John Robb, of Halifax.

On the 25th Oct., at All Saints, Southampton, Eng., Arthur James HERBERT, Royal Welsh Fusileers, to ELIZABETH, widow of the late George Ferguson, Esq., of Houghton Hall, Cumberland, and formerly Capt. in the R. W. Fusileers, and daughter of Charles J. Hill Eaqr., of Halifax.

At Remshead River, on Wednesday, 1st inst., by the Rev. R. E Crane, Mr. John W. HUGHES, of the above named place, to Miss Jerusha HOLMES, of Diligent River, all of the Township of Parrsboro'.

At Petitcodiac, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Isaac CARD, to Miss Sophia FORBES.

Deaths.

At Fox River, on Saturday, 3rd June, 1854, GEORGE WELLS TUTTLE, the beloved son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Chandler, aged 5 years.

"Nipt by the winds unkindly blast,
Parched by the sun's directer ray
The momentary *glories* waste,
The short-lived beauties d'e away."

On Saturday morning, 11th inst., JAMES HENRY, son of J. H. Anderson, Esq., aged seven years.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst., Joseph WHIDDEN, Esq., Barrister.

On Thursday night, 9th inst., the Hon. Henry H. COGSWELL, aged 77 years.

At Arichat, C. B., on Friday, 3rd int., after a lingering illness, Hecter McDONALD, Esq., of the late Firm of A. & H. McDonald, Merchants, in the 71st year of his age, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Aberdeen, on the 4th Oct., Capt. Alexander LESLIE, well known to this community as Commander of the brig Albion, universally regretted and esteemed.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., Wm. Robert NEWTON, Esq., of Mickleover, Derbyshire, in the 38th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Story, aged 44 years.

Suddenly, at Cole Harbour, on Sunday morning, in the 61st year of her age, Louisa BISSETT, wife of the late Benjamin Bissett.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 8.

R M steamer Osprey, Corbin, St Johns, N F.
Schrs Rapid, Bollong, Carbonear.
Buenose, Oderin.
Zelie, Bertin, Magdalen Isles.
Medway, Hackett, Boston—bound to St Johns, N. F.

THURSDAY, November 9.

R M steamship America, Lang, Liverpool.
Brigs Plover, Gosbee, New York.
George Washington, King, New York.
Tuscan, Pictou—bound to Boston.
Schrs Citron, Jost, Baltimore.
Clifford, O'Bryan, Philadelphia.
Belleisle, Rood, New York.
Villager, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, November 10.

R M steamship Niagara, Shannon, Boston.
H M surveying steamer Columbia, Bay Fundy.
H M steamer Medea, Bermuda.

SATURDAY, November 11.

Brigts Boston, Laybold, Boston.
Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston.
Ageonoria, Murphy, Pubnico.
Schrs Emerald, Smith, Philadelphia.
Resident, Bremner, New York.
Expert, Day, Oderin.

SUNDAY, November 12.

Barque Maria, Sydney.
Brigt Mary, Dobbie, Baltimore.
Schr Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.

MONDAY, November 13.

Brigs Express, Frith, St Jago de Cuba.
America, Flint, Boston.
Government schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schrs Ellis, Pubnico; Echo, LaHave.

TUESDAY, November 14.

Brigt Ranger, Paynter, Jamaica, 19 days.
Schrs G O Bigelow, Bermuda.
Garland, Nickerson, Montreal.
Maitland, Neal, Kingston.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchites, Coughs Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalations. Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on Disease of the Lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. (See certificates in hands of Agents.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapour passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Decr 20th, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in a bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the last six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of the most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a tea spoonful of the Cherry Syrup I was relieved in great measure from the difficulty of breathing and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and I am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is,—TRY IT.

MARGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

New York, Decr 27th, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John, New Brunswick; when I reached the city, my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after awhile the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

Price $3 a Package.

AVERY, BROWN & CO.
Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

Sold also by Rettie & Crow, Truro. S. Rettie, Folly, Londonderry.

N. B.—Any person inclosing $3 to Avery, Brown & Co. will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by first conveyance to any part of the Province, or four packages for $10. 276—292 in. Oct. 26.

NO ALCOHOL,
NO MINERAL,
NO POISON.
OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE
ENTERS INTO THE
OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE STRONGEST AND BEST CERTIFIED MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

PHYSICIANS and CHEMISTS of the highest standing give it their sanction.

Merchants, Mechanics, Clergymen, Lawyers, Members of both Houses of Congress, Governors, Senators Public Officers of all kinds, Citizens of every State and section of the country, persons of both sexes and of every age and condition of life, stamp it with their unqualified approbation. (See Certificates.)

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Proprietors,
26, Merchants's Row, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Dru