white tents of the diggers, looking, from the opposite side, like the encampment of an army.—The glare of huge fires in front of the tents, and the rude figures of men and women engaged in preparing their evening meal, threw life into the picture, and heightened the wild romantic interest of the scene. As we stood to gaze, we heard in the distance the dull, heavy stamp of the machine employed in crushing the gold out of the quartz, and the shrill whistle of the engine by which it is worked; whilst, nearer to us, sounds of rude and boisterous merriment assailed our ears, telling of the vicinity of grog-shops, which here, as elsewhere, ply their work of destruction. O that men were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end!" We spent the night in a tent; but it was so exceedingly cold, that we could get but little sleep. At six o'clock, on Wednesday morning, we left Steylitz, and, after wandering several miles out of our way, reached the sawyer's hut about half past eight. On our way, we passed over a tract of ground where the quartz had been so pulverized by a recent bush-fire, as to present exactly the appearance of a light fall of snow. We sat down with good appetites, to a substantial breakfast of mutton-chops, and, having read and prayed with the family, who are five miles from the nearest place of worship, we again set out for Geelong with one horse between us, Mr. Harding's being still unable to travel. After some interesting conversations by the way, in which we were again and again painfully reminded of the spiritual destitution of the people, we reached the Mission-house about four o'clock, having journeyed not less than forty miles during the day, half of which distance we had walked over rough, stony plains, and under a burning sun. Having taken tea and rested awhile, I walked to Newtown, and preached to an interesting congregation. In doing so, I quite exhausted my remaining strength. I contrived to get home, then sought, and without difficulty found, that repose which is the reward of labour and the restorer of wearied nature.

On Saturday, March 1st, I undertook another journey to Mount Cottrell and the Little River alone. I preached at Mount Cottrell at half-past ten, to a deeply serious and attentive congregation of about sixty persons, many of whom had walked four and five miles, whilst one gentleman came on horseback, a distance of ten miles, to be present at the service. I could not help thinking of the means of grace too often neglected and despised at home, and mourning that it should be thus, whilst they are here so rarely enjoyed and so highly esteemed.

After taking a cup of tea, I mounted my horse at once, and riding twenty miles under a scorching sun, arrived about three o'clock at Station Peak, on the Little River, where I preached to all the people residing in the neighbourhood, about fifteen in number, who listened with serious attention, and some of whom manifested deep religious concern. In the morning I visited a Station three miles down the river, and then left for Geelong. I reached the Mission-house about ten o'clock in the evening, having preached and given tickets at Gawne on my way.

When I tell you that we have now fifteen congregations in Geelong and its neighbourhood, with eleven day-schools, all of which require our constant supervision; that we have, besides those of which I have spoken in connexion with my journey, several new places in contemplation, and among them one we have commenced supplying at a distance from us of fifty miles, you will perceive, that, with these long journeys, there is ample work for the three Ministers now in the Circuit, including Mr. Waddington, your late valued supply for Indented Heads.—Indeed, I am not going too far, when I say that, in this Circuit, and the places in its neighbourhood, which are destitute of any ministry, we could find immediate and abundant employ for treble our present number of Ministers.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL EYRE, Commander of the Forces in British North America arrived in this city on the afternoon of Wednesday the 10th inst. A review of all the troops in Garrison took place on the following day. We regret to learn that one young gentleman was struck in the thigh by a cannon ball, and that a gentleman's servant had a narrow escape from a rammer discharged by one of the soldiers.

FIRE.—The city was startled from its propriety on Sunday night, at 11½ o'clock, by the sound of the fire and other bells, occasioned by the burning of a Cottage at Pine Grove, in the vicinity of the Tower. Before the Military and the Firemen could possibly reach the scene of conflagration, the building was burned to the ground. As the house had been unoccupied since the previous Saturday, the fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. Happily the flames did not extend to the beautiful building late the residence of James Fenerty, Esq., the proprietor of Pine Grove.—*Chronicle.*

MILITARY.—All the Troops now in Camp at Point Pleasant are to return to Quarters forthwith; and it is understood that the Left Wing of the 76th Regt. will move to New Brunswick about the last of the present month.—*Ib.*

NEW LINE OF COACHES.—Messrs Stephenson & Co., of this city have commenced running a line of Coaches to Windsor and Kentville, at the reduced price of 12s. 6d. to the former is thence to the latter. Truly there is nothing like opposition in trade.—*Ib.*

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—The Transcript of the 11th inst. says, that on the Monday morning preceding, the workshop of Mr. *Joseph B. Wyman*, containing planeing, mortising and other machinery driven by water power, besides nearly all his carpenter's tools, lumber belonging to himself and others, and numerous other articles of value was consumed by fire. Mr. Wyman's loss is essimated at £500 at least.

Canada.

The Correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertizer* writing from Toronto, Aug. 26th, says:—Several questions of importance demand immediate attention on the part of the Government. The first and chief one is the dissolution of the present House of Assembly.—Public opinion has set in so strongly in favour of this step, that the Executive will probably concede the point and dissolve the House. In case this is done shortly, the election of members to the Upper and Lower House will occur almost simultaneously. The reflection of public opinion will thus be equally felt in both houses at the same time; besides it will give present members of the Lower House an opportunity to gain admission to the Upper House without resigning their seats in the Assembly.

The seat of Government question is another important one; but an appeal to the people is almost indispensable to its satisfactory solution. The delay in the settlement of the question leads to delays and embarrassments in other matters.—The erection of the new provincial University set apart for the erection of Government buildings; and though the project may never be carried out, the Government are not disposed to restore to the University the site selected.

The University question itself seems to be as far as ever from settlement. Since the resignation of Mr. Chancellor Blake, it is understood that the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper has also resigned his seat in the Senate of the University. Others have followed his example or decline to act, so that the Senate meetings are reduced to a mere quorum. Before these differences arose the Senate had appropriated $120,000 for the erection of University buildings, and had dispatched an architect to Europe to examine and report on University buildings there. The architect has since prepared his plans; they have been approved, but as yet nothing has been done toward the erection of the buildings. The Government will have some difficulty in reconciling differences and uniting public opinion on the subject. Thus far the Provincial University scheme has been a failure. The endowments princely; but none of the religious denominations will have anything to do with it; and sooner than conciliate them by endowing their colleges, on condition that their charter (authorizing them to confer degress) be suspended, the advocates of the Provincial University would rather continue the University as it is. Five colleges are now authorized by law to confer degrees in Upper Canada, viz: Trinity, (Episcopalian,) Victoria, (Methodist,) Queen's, (Presbyterian, Regiopolis, (Roman Catholic,) and Toronto, (Provincial.) The opponents of the present University system propose to have but one *University* for the conferring of degrees.—(That is now the sole function of Toronto University, but it has only one college in connection with it, viz: University College.)—They would, instead of one, have five colleges in connection with the University; and in consideration of these colleges suspending their charters, they would endow them out of the present University funds, and thus make them efficient feeders to the University. By this means emulation among the colleges would be promoted. Each would try to send as many as possible to the University for degrees, and a fixed and uniform standard of excellence would be attained by the graduates of all the colleges affiliated to the Central University.

United States.

CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress has completed its business and adjourned, the Administration having triumphed in securing the passage of the Army bill without the Republican proviso; and more than this, the very vote on adjournment was another triumph, having the effect of defeating a proposition made with a view of dismissing all the "treason cases" in Kansas. The vote in the house was 101 to 98—the only New England Member voting with the majority being Fuller of Maine. This unexpected success of the Administration party was due to several causes—one or two members had changed their votes in consequence of the arguments and entreaties of friends, one of the Republican members was sick, another who had paired off did not return before the time of limitation had expired,—and so, seeking themselves in sufficient force, the majority pressed and carried their measures.—*Am. Traveller.*

The condition of affairs in Kansas has not improved. The accounts we receive may be exaggerated, but enough is known to satisfy the most incredulous that slaughter and rapine are in the ascendancy—that there is open, undisguised disregard of all rights or privileges, and that the Government troops are either unwilling or unable to quell the disturbances. That the aggressions are committed, as a general thing, by the pro-slavery party, is clear; and that the emigrants from the free states are shut up to the necessity of leaving the Territory or fighting their way to peace, is equally evident. All western Missouri is aroused under the most inflammatory appeals from Atchison, Stingfellow, and others of similar views. In the mean time, the settlers from the free States are collecting their forces, and arming in defence of their civil rights, and every citizen seems at once transformed into a soldier. To such an extent has the contention been carried, that we cannot hope for the settlement of the strife at the ballot-box. The parties have appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, and the virgin soil of Kansas has been stained with the blood of brothers armed in fratricidal war. The sun of civilization is traveling back on the dial; and we seem to be on the eve of a political crisis which may yet issue in a reign of terror not unlike the days meted out to France when the cup of her abominations was full.—*American Paper.*

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—A message was received by congress, on the 6th, from the president, communicating a mass of papers connected with the difficulties in California. The letter of the governor of California asks the president for three thousand stand of muskets, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, and their ammunition and appliances, promising they shall be paid for or returned.—He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection. The president conceiving insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the attorney-general, whose opinions he approves. Mr. Cushing argues that there is no evidence in the governor's statement, or in other authentic information, that in what has occurred at San Francisco, there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction, to constitution, laws, or official authority of the United States, and that the president is only to be moved to action by the legislature of the state in which the insurrection exists, or of the executive of siad state when such legislature cannot be convened, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interposition of the federal government. He says the whole constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the governor took any steps to convene the legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted, and had its effectual application to the evils, long before any such remedy could be demanded from the president.

THE CHARTER OAK.—Our whole community, old and young, rich and poor, were grieved to learn that the famous old CHARTER OAK, in which Wadsworth hid King Charles's Charter of the Old Colony of Connecticut, in 1689, at the time when Sir Edmond Andross in the name of his master, James 2d, demanded its return, has been prostrated by the wind. It fell about ten minutes before one o'clock, in the stormy morning of August, 21st, 1856.—This tree has been for centuries one of the "Hartford Institutions." No tree in the country has such legendary associations. Our citizens thronged in crowds to the spot, Chief Justices and Reverend Doctors, intermixed with sturdy laborers, to view the fallen Monarch.—A dirge was played at noon, by Colt's Armory Band, over the fallen tree. It was a touching thing for these mechanics, some of them sons of Connecticut, and some of them born on the other side of the Atlantic, thus to volunteer their sympathy; and many an eye was moistened as the Dead March in Saul was played, and followed by "Home, Sweet Home" and rounded off with "Hail Columbia." The bells all over the city were tolled at sundown, as a to the irrevocable past, has been suddenly parted. Rev. Dr. Hawes suggested that a monument be erected on the spot, commemorative at once of the bold Walsworth who saved the charter, and of the tree in which it was saved.—*Hatford Courant.*

Important from Nicaragua

We are in possession of private reliable advices from Nicaragua of the highest importance. Walker's position is a most precarious one.—He has only 1200 followers, while Rivas, who still contends that he is President, is fortifying himself and has already 3,000 well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to Walker, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organizing forces to invade Nicaragua and drive Walker from the country; and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes, now near at hand, they will make a descent on Nicaragua. Rivas will of course receive their sympathy and co-operation, as Walker is now regarded by the people of Nicaragua as a usurper. At first they were disposed to look upon him as their deliverer; but his many plunders and acts of cruelty have induced them to change their minds with regard to his character, aims, and purposes. The cause that impelled Walker to go to Nicaragua no longer exist. The people of the country no longer want him, and as he went there upon their invitation, as he alleges, he should now leave, since by his acts of cruelty he has driven them from his support. They prefer one of their own countrymen to preside over them; and hence they cling to Rivas. Walker's arrogating to himself the right to depose Rivas the people of Nicaragua do not recognise. They regard Rivas as the rightful President. The commercial and business resources of Nicaragua, we are assured, are in the worst possible condition. Business of every discription is entirely suspended, and there is little money in the country. The greatest distress prevails, and the future as well as the present of Nicaragua presents a sad picture.—*Panama Herald.*

Mexico.

Immense placers of pure gold have been discovered in the southern portion of the State of Guerrero. Attention is called to the sulphor beds which exist at and around the volcano of Popocatepel, and which are said to be inexhaustible. The United States pays $18,000,000 annually for sulphuric acid for mechanical uses, and it is said that if Mexican energy could be stirred up by some American capital to work these mines, we would have a much better article of sulphor at less cost than what we now get from Italy. Some of the papers think that the Spanish difficulty is far from being permanently settled. The city of Mexico was to be lighted with gas. The French Minister having refused to preside at a meeting held to devise means for the relief of his suffering countrymen at home, and having subscribed only one hundred francs to the fund, was hissed and hooted, and had a regular *charivari* from the French residents for his pitiful conduct.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest from Europe.

The *Cambria* arrived here on Friday at 1, P. M., with English dates to the 30th ult. The *Arabia* arrived on the following morning with advices to the 4th inst. The general news is of little interest. The trade returns exhibit an enormous amount of manufacturing activity. A grand entertainment was given to the Guards in London, in which 2000 fine soldiers participated. The chair was filled by Serjeant-Major Edwards, the senior Serjeant of the Guards, who claims to be the oldest soldier in the British army.

The remonstrances addressed by the Western Powers to the King of Naples have met with a reply not only decided but even offensive in its terms. The King reminds the French Government of its energetic efforts to vanquish revolution at home, and presumes that its intention cannot be to encourage revolution in Italy; and he asks of England, "What would Lord Palmerston say if the Neapolitan Government were to presume to sit in judgment on the administrative acts of the British Cabinet and to recommend a modification in its internal policy, as for instance the adoption of more liberal measures towards unhappy Ireland and more humane ones in regard to its subjects in the East Indies."

In the Roman Legations a new feature has arisen which is alleged to create much disquiet to the Pontifical Government. The municipal authorities of some of the most important towns have dared to petition against a longer continuance of the Austrian occupation. This event derives its chief gravity from the fact that the authorities in question are persons of wealth and conservative habits, who were appointed only a few years back by the Court of Rome as express instruments for carrying out its reactionary will.

Meanwhile, Sardinia continues to grow in power and repute. The subscriptions of the towns of the kingdoms to purchase cannon for arming the frontier forts against the Austrians, prove to have been a popular and most opportune idea. Mazzini, however, perseveres in endeavouring to excite his countrymen to distrust monarchical Italians, and to rush into republicanism, for which they are wholly unsuited. He is, consequently, daily losing ground. Were he capable of a more rational and less egoistic course, he might with his sincerity and boldness assist greatly, at the present epoch, in leading his country to independence.

Spain is quiet at last. From all sides we have a confirmation of the fact, that although O'Donnell remains master of the situation, his position is not a secure one, and nobody believes that he will maintain it. Espartero has left the country surrounded with a sort of charitable disdain, which proves that he has lost his prestige and his force, which is far worse for him than either defeat or proscription. The successful generals are dividing the titles, honors and distinctions of the victory.

So many secret societies have lately sprung up in France, affiliated more or less with the *Marianne*, that a new hierarchy of policemen has been created, whose special duty will be to watch and ferret them out. These societies are organized for the overthrow of the present Government, and the substitution of a socialist form of government; but as I had occasion to say in a former letter, they are only dangerous as tools of a movement made by some more powerful party; for this society of *La Marianne* is composed, wherever found, whether in Lyons, which is its head quarters, or at Paris, of the most ignorant and most powerless portion of the community.—The men who are to be feared at the barricades are intelligent workmen and market men. *La Marianne* is composed for the most part of a class below these—of a class which ranks in intelligence with rag-pickers and beggars. The commissaries of police charged with the duty of watching these societies are to receive rewards for special efficiency.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*It is true*, that Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the cheapest and most valuable remedy for cuts, wounds, bruises, sores, and (used internally) for cholera, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, &c. Thousands of persons throughout the United States, the Canadas, Mexico, and even the "Old World" can testify to this fact.

Special Notices.

Missionary Anniversaries.

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

Sackville, Sept. 21, 22, 23—Deputation, Revs T. H. Davies, R. Weddall.

Richibucto, Sept, 21,22,23—Rev. A. McL. Desbrisay.

Hopewell, Oct. 5, 6, 7—Rev. E. Evans, D. D., W. McCarty.

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.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT will be held (D.V.) at River John, on Wednesday the 24th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. Superintendents of Circuits and Circuit Stewards are invited to attend.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the HALIFAX DISTRICT will be held in the Wesleyan Church, at Petite Reviere, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the different Circuits are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

A. MCNUTT, Chairman.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the ST. JOHN DISTRICT will be held in the School-room of the Germain-street Chapel, in the city of St. John, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., when the Ministers, without exception, and as many of the Circuit Stewards as can possibly make it convenient, will be expected to attend.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

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."

☞ Parties wishing to communicate by the same mail with both Book Steward and Editor, will please write on separate sheets, but may enclose in one envelope addressed to the Rev. C. Churchill.

Wesleyan Book-Room.

Select Literary Notices.

We are indebted to Messrs. Carter & Brothers of New-York for the following new works, just received:

1. HENRY LYMAN, THE MARTYR OF SUMATRA.

This is the title of a work just published, although the subject of the narrative has been dead many years. It is the memoir of a devoted young missionary who was sent out in 1829 by the American Board of Foreign Missions to Sumatra, where he fell a victim to the savages of that country while prosecuting a journey to the interior. It is beautifully written. It is a narrative of no ordinary interest, and will form a valuable addition to the library-table of our friends. It is very neatly got up—a volume of upwards of 400 pages. The table of contents will, to one versed in the matter, give some idea of the execution of the task, as it respects style: Chapter 1, The Boy; 2, The Conversion; 3, The New Man; 4, The Decision; 5, The Hill Difficulty; 6, The Ordination; 7, The Chaplet for the Dead; 8, The Voyage; 9, The Missionary Household; 10, The Batoe Group; 11, Nyas; 12, The Martyrdom.

2. TALES OF SWEDEN AND THE NORSEMEN.

Very interesting stories of a very interesting people. Illustrations of strong Protestant principle, with a deep religious feeling pervading these tales, fully sustain the irreproachable character which Messrs Carter's publications are well known to possess, and make this volume a welcome addition to our younger class of readers.

3. TRADE AND LETTERS—*Their Journeyings Round the World.*

This volume contains the substance of three Lectures delivered before the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, by W. A. Scott, D. D. There is a novelty in the style of the Lectures which must have made them attractive to the auditors, and there is a value in the Lectures themselves which justify their being gathered into some more permanent form. The first lecture is entitled, "Homes of Trade and Letters"; the second, "The connection of these with, and their influence upon, the Progress of Nations";—the third is entitled, "Hints on the Commercial Spirit of the age." There is also a valuable appendix to the volume.

4. THE ADOPTED SON.

Another volume added to the Fireside Library, the title of which will be sufficient: "Walter Binning, the adopted son, or, Illustrations of the Lord's Prayer."

These books are all published by Carter & Brothers, of New-York, and are for sale at the Wesleyan Book-Room.

5. UNIVERSALISM NOT OF THE BIBLE.

This is a fact easily established by the candid enquirer after truth, who, acquainted with the soul destroying doctrines of Universalism, carefully examines for himself the Sacred Scriptures. Aids, however, are at all times desirable, and here we have "An Examination of more than one hundred and twenty texts of Scripture in controversy between Evangelical Christians and Universalists, comprising a refutation of Universalist Theology, and an exposition and Scriptural index, by the Rev. N. D. George," of Melrose, Massachusetts. Mr. George is not ignorant of the devices of Universalism, and he has done good service to the Church in providing this useful manual in which are brought together and intelligently expounded, the numerous texts which incontestibly prove that whatever origin of Universalism may be it is *not of the Bible.*"

6. THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE

For September is on our table. The contents are as usual various and entertaining and twenty-three illustrations adorn its pages. The new editor, Dr. Floy, will doubtless maintain the reputatation of this popular serial. It may be ordered from the *Wesleyan Book Room.* Subscription $2 per annum.

7. THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.

Edited and published by the Rev. Dr. McLeod at Baltimore, is an excellent repertory of religious matter original and select. The terms $1 per annum or five copies for $4, are such as to bring it within the reach of every one. We are now in the receipt of the numbers for July and August.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Wm. Henry, Upper Musquodoboit (5s.—new sub.), Dr. C. C. Hamilton (ans.), Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. W. Holland (paper addressed to Nictaux), Mr. W. Warwick (ans.), Rev. Dr. Knight, A. P. Bradley, Rev. Elias Brettle (12s. 6d. for P. W.—the matter shall be investigated), J. T., Bay Verte (motive that prompted the lines very good, but they are not up to the mark), Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. J. Taylor (80s. for P. W., viz., for J. Humphrey, 20s., W. A. Steadman, 20s., W. Haines, 10s., J. McFarlane, 5s., T. Charters, 10s., Wm. Forbes, 10s., R. Madison, 5s.), Rev. Jas. Burns (for J. Robertson, new sub., 10s. in ad.), Rev. T. H. Davies (for Allan Mosher, 20s., two years to June '56), Rev. C. Lockhart (100s. for books), Rev. C. DeWolf, Rev. G. O. Huestis (Capt. Chisholm's paper was sent last week—we have no back numbers—minutes sent).

BOOK PARCELS

Have been forwarded since our last to J. N. Freeman, by Liverpool Packet; J. F. Bent, by Lunenburg, do.; Rev. E. Botterell, and Mr. W. Warwick, by Creole from Windsor; Rev. W. Wilson, by Bridgetown Packet; Rev. James Taylor, (waiting to be called for); Rev. Joseph Hart, Catechisms and Tracts, by Mail, (there is no postage on these); Rev. R. A. Temple, Catechisms, by Mail; Rev. G. W. Tuttle, by Bridgetown Packet; Rev. G. B. Payson; Mr. A. P. Bradley, care of B. Dewolfe & Co., Windsor, (leaves tomorrow); Mr. Sweet; Rev. G.O. Huestis, by Stage; Rev.C. Dewolfe, by Eastern State; Rev. C. Lockhart, 2 parcels by Capt. Cunningham, (Capt. Crowell had left).

☞ We learn through the *Wesleyan Missionary Notices* that the Rev. Henry Daniel and family embarked at Liverpool for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 7th of August.

☞ In our notice last week of G. M. Wortabets lectures for, *son of an* AMERICAN *bishop* read, *son of an* ARMENIAN *bishop.*

Commercial.

Flight of Bullion to the East.

The AngloSaxon, an interesting weekly, published in Boston by Dr. Bartlett, formerly proprietor and editor of the Albion, in an article with the above heading, makes the following exhibition:

The extraordinary drain of silver to the East Indies and to China from Europe, is beginning to create some alarm in Great Britain. The drain is large, steady and increasing, and consists, as we have intimated mainly of silver. The silver, it is true, is not drawn from England, because she has no large stock of that metal to part with, but it is chiefly taken from France, to which latter country England sends gold to replace it. Hence the constant flow of gold across the channel to Paris. Let us show some of these facts in figures furnishad by Mr. James Low:—

Total shipments of the precious metals from England by the Indian steamers during the first six months of the year. The results are as follows, viz:—In January, £532,948; in February £979,485, in March, £882,118; in April, £843,718; in May, £1,182,444; and in June, £679,920; making a total of £5,100,633 in the six months of which £201,725 was in gold, and £4,898,908 silver. The proportion despatched to the three Chinese ports was £937,288, the remaining £4,163,345 being sent entirely to India, with the exception of a small sum to Alexandria. In the corresponding six months of last year, the total shipments were £2,514,806. These figures exhibit an increase of £2,585,827, or more than 100 per cent. over those of the corresponding half of 1855. But the increased velocity with which the current of the precious metals has lately set toward India will be best shown by a recapitulation of the total exports from England by the Eastern steamers during the last five years. These remittances amounted in 1851 to £1,818,380; in 1852, to £3,551,977; in 1853, to £5,590,867; in 1854, to £4,306,302;—and in 1855, to £7,358,161. In the present year they are proceeding at the unprecedented rate of nearly ten millions and a quarter stg. per annum.

This establishes the fact of the rapid flight of British treasure to the East.

The fact, too, that France and through her the continent, supplies the silver, is shown by the following results. They are drawn from the French official reports:—

Total imports of silver into France during the three years 1853-4 5, at £13,132,000. We take the exchange at 25f. to the pound and the exports at no less than £32,440,000 indicating a balance in favor of exports over imports of silver of £19,108,000. During the same period the aggregate imports of gold into France were £47,216,000, and the total exports of £10,272,000, showing a balance on the side of imports over exports of gold of £36,944,000. The gold sent into France, it will be noticed, exceeds greatly in value the silver drawn from it. Part of this excess is probably due to the French Transit trade on the precious metal, whilst part is very likely hoarded in the provinces. It is evident from a general comparison of these figures that, under the influence of the Eastern demand for silver, the stock of this metal circulating in France and in other continental countries in being gradually drawn and replaced by gold.

This is conclusive enough. The London Daily News, contains these and other great facts on this subject; and the News further shows that this specie goes to India, to pay for the exports from India, which are far in advance of her imports. This is proved by a paper read before the Statistical Society by Col. Sykes, from which we copy the following:—

Taking, for purposes of illustration, a period of eight years, from 1834-5 to 1841-2, Col. Sykes shows that the aggregate imports of all goods into India were valued at £61,211,044, and the aggregate exports at £108,052,293, and that, consequently, there was a balance in favor of India, or debt due to it, of £46,841,248. This he remarks was partly liquidated by a net import of bullion of £15,184,720, leaving an unpaid trade debt of £31,656,528.

Doubtless, this apparently heavy discrepancy was made up in some other way—in part, perhaps, by the pecuniary and other transactions from the figures is, that the balance of trade was constantly in favor of India. Taking next a period of five years from 1849-'50 to 1853-'54, Colonel Syke's statistics exhibit results of a kindred character. The aggregate value of the imports into India in these five years was £55,292,688 against £95,115,476 of exports, leaving an apparent balance of trade in merchandise in favor of India of £39,822,788. This shows a much larger annual balance in favor of India than during the eight years of the preceding period. The total imports of bullion in these five years were £18,998,865, by which the balance was reduced to £20,823,923.

Thus, then, it appears that in five years the balance of trade in favor of India was £39,822,788—in round numbers forty millions sterling! This period of four years terminated in 1854, since which the export of bullion has rapidly increased, and the balance of trade in favor of India, has probably increased also. It is now easy to see what becomes of the Californian and Australian gold which is sent to England in such vast amounts. It is shipped to the continent and exchanged for silver, and the silver is reshipped to India on British account to pay the difference, and make up the deficiency for our diminished or insufficient export of goods to pay for the imports.

Now here is a case of balance of trade that is most striking, not to say alarming, for it shows that England is losing her gold, and France her silver, and serious consequences must presently arise. What then is the vast Indian possessions to Great Britain, if they only tend to impoverish her? How much more profitable is her trade with the West, where the balance is always in her favor. How much more profitable are her dealings with the Anglo-Saxon race, than with those Eastern possessions where the people do not adopt her habits or buy her manufactures.

India, then, it seems is the great gulf which swallows up British capital and British talent, for be it known that the flower of the British youth are sent to India. Nothing will satisfy a Court of Directors and procure a situation in India but talent, high education, and respectability, where thousands speedily fall victims to the severities of the climate, the sword, and the numerous fatal incidents of the country. Had half the talent and treasure that has been expended in India during the last quarter of a century, been thrown into the British possessions of the West, what splendid results would now be apparent. We will not pretend to estimate them. But from all this England may draw one great lesson, viz: that the most profitable trade is with the West; it is immaterial on which side of the boundary line of 54° 40', for both sections of the Anglo-Saxon family speak her language, adopt her fashions, and are her best and most certain customers. Well may every patriotic man desire a permanent peace with America.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

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. sft. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sft. "	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
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
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, Sept. 17th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	none
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s *a* 42s 6d
Veal, per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4½d *a* 5d
Mutton, "	4½d *a* 5d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Potatoes, per bushel	5s
Apples, "	7s 6d *a* 10s
Plums, "	15s *a* 20s
Pears, "	16s
Eggs, per dozen	11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Pills*, a certain cure for General Debility. Mr. Arthur Hurm, suffered according to his own showing, more than any one from general debility, nervousness, indigestion, and sick headaches, this multiplicity of disease upon a man of a sanguine temperament (which he admitted himself to be) reduced his strength considerably, and he became as it were the mere shadow of his former self.—In this case the blood was in a very impure state. He tried a variety of remedies, and literally became a martyr to medicine but nothing abated the afflictions, until he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in seven weeks completely restored him to health, to the astonishment of all who knew him.

Not Many Years Ago

ADVERTISEMENT.—Patent or Proprietary Medicines were almost entirely unknown, but of late there has been brought into use an assortment of them, [that is, a special remedy for each different disease,] by Messrs Comstock & Brother, of New York. They are entirely vergetable, and perfectly free from mercury or any other mineral poisons which are so injurious to the human constitution. Being free from such, they can be recommended as being safe remedies in all cases, without the danger of catching cold and endangering the lives of the users.

Their Cherry and Lungwort, for coughs and colds, is unequalled, and it will also cure Consumption in its first stages. For baldness, and other diseases connected with the human hair, their Turkish Balm is equal to any in use. They are also the Prietors of the only genuine Carlton's & Youatt's Horse and Cattle Medicines, such as Condition Powders, Gargling Oil, etc.—Try them.

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

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
No. 12 Granville Street.
Important to Buyers.

THE Subscribers, wishing to reduce their presen Stock of Dry Goods, previous to Fall Importations, will commence from this date to dispose of the same, for CASH ONLY, at a very great Discount.

A quantity of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Parasols,

Marriages.

At Liverpool, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. A. Martin, J. A. BROWN, Esq., of Windsor, to Miss MARY C. daughter of L. D. Gelder, Esq., of Liverpool.

At Newport, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. Augustus O. CRONKHITE, of this city, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late John Cochran, Esq., of Newport.

On Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by Rev. T. C. Corbett, Mr. John SHERRING, of the Parish of Hackney, to Miss Sarah PARTON, of Lunenburg.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. C. MILLER, of Truro Road, to Miss Christy CAMERON, of Caledonia, St. Mary's.

On Saturday, 13th inst., by Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. Thomas P. STUDD, late of England, to MARTHA MARIA, daughter of Wm. John's, Esq., of Halifax.

Deaths.

On the 12th inst., LAVINIA, wife of James Butler.

Suddenly, on the 4th Sept., at Cambridge, Eng., BOSTON, Mr. [illegible] JENKINS, aged 74 years, father of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of this city.

At Sacramento, California, on the 2d July, of consumption, Reuben STYLES, printer, of Nova Scotia, aged 31 years.

On Friday morning, 12th inst., Mr. Michael McDonald, aged 42 year.

On Friday afternoon, John, son of the late Nicholas Lynch, in the 8th year of his age.

At Truxillo, Honduras, Central America, July 5th, Charles McCULLY, son of the late Wm. McCully, Truro, N. S., in the 27th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 10.

H. M. ship Brilliant, England.
Brigs America, O'Brien, Boston.
Eclipse, Starbell, Sydney.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Bay of Fundy.
Schrs Planet, Crow, New York.
Undine, Heckman, Fortune Bay.
Three Brothers, Nearing, Placentia.
Sophia, Bell, Newfoundland.
Cygnet, Brown, Bay Chaleur.
Emma, Muggah, Sydney, J. C. Archibald, do.
Village Bride, Smith, LaHave.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

THURSDAY, September 11.

Brigs Eclipse, Mitchell, New York.
Gen Cantonment, Pacton—bound to U. S.
Schrs British Queen, Pye, Newfoundland.
Eliza Hooper, McKenzie, L'Ardoise.
Splendid, Perry, Roseway.

FRIDAY, September 12.

R M steamships Niagara, Leitch, Boston.
Cambria, Moodie, Liverpool.
H M steam frigate Pylades, Coast of Newfoundland.
Barque Halifax, Layland, Boston.
Brig Union, Perry, New York.
Brigt Mary, Doane, Fouce.
Schrs Melbourne, Norris, New York