The Provincial Wesleyan.

Latest European Intelligence.

BY R. M. S. AFRICA.

Arrived Tuesday morning at half-past one o'clock. Dates to the 1st Sept.

There is not much of interest beyond the confirmation of previous advices. We copy this week from an Exchange the following intelligence:—

The *Post* says there is reason to believe that the Russian forces in the Crimea are suffering intensely from the want of food and the necessary supplies, and that this, combined with other causes, assures them of a speedy expulsion of the Russians from Sebastopol and the south of the Crimea.

A letter from Odessa of the 6th, in the Ost Deutche Post of Vienna, says:—"Accounts from Sebastopol state that the bridge established across the harbour was inaugurated on the 2nd, in the presence of Gens. Gortschakoff and Osten-Sacken, and all the military authorities. It is expected that the construction of this bridge will afford considerable facilities in the defensive operations of the garrison.

The *Times'* correspondent writing on the 6th, says—Little has occurred here since my last letter to vary the often-described routine. A great deal of amunition continues to go up the front, and there are many speculations as to the probability of an early attack. The French are working away on the right, with the view of getting at the Russian ships, and the usual nightly cannonade continues with more or less vigour. It is in contemplation to make a good road from Balaklava to the camp. This is indeed a most necessary work if we are to pass the winter here, and it is to be hoped that it will be promptly proceeded with, and not postponed until it be too late to complete it before the bad season sets in.

Another letter dated the 11th inst. says:—Preparations are now gradually making for the winter. Our planks are being served out. The cook houses are in course of construction.—Spaces between tents, paths, &c., are being paved to make some attempt to lessen the mud. The prevailing idea is that the assault will be preceded by a bombardment of the chief points in the Russian line of defences, and a direct attack against the shipping. The French say that they are ready to open at any time, but that they are still adding to the number of their batteries, though they possess 34 batteries on the right, and many of them powerfully armed. The daily loss in wounded is so great that there is every inducement to commence operations as speedily as possible. Major John M'Gowan of the 93rd Highlanders was taken prisoner on the night of Aug. 7, in consequence of mistaking his way.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

We have now full details of the terrible blow inflicted on Russia in the Baltic. We abridge the accounts of several correspondents, so as to give a brief and connected view of the operations.

Sweaborg stands in the Gulf of Finland, three miles south-east of Helsingfors. The fortifications extend over six islands, or rather rocks, called Langorn, Lilla Swartoe, West Swartoe, East Swartoe, Vargon, and Gustavsvaard; the last five are connected by bridges, and occupy a space of about 1200 by 650 yards. Vargon is the capital, the strongest fortress, and also the central one. The works are of granite, and as massive as the foundations on which they stand, being, for the most part, constructions out of the solid rock. Sweaborg is said to mount 810 cannon, has casements for from 6000 to 7000 small arms, and barracks for a garrison of 12000 men.

On the 7th of August, at 9.30 a.m., signal was made from the flagship, 'Outward and leewardmost ships weigh.' The fleet, consisting of 9 British line-of-battle ships, 13 steam-frigates and sloops, 16 mortar vessels, and an equal number of gunboats, sailed from Nargen, and after a pleasant run of five hours anchored at a distance of about 5000 yards from the fortress at Sweaborg. In the course of the same evening the French fleet joined, and immediately commenced throwing up a mortar battery on the island of Langorn, situated some 2000 yards to the north of the cluster of five islands which form the principal part of the fortress of Sweaborg. During the 8th both fleets were busily employed preparing for action, the mortar vessels were towed into position, about 3700 yards from the fortress, with 400 fathoms each of cable to 'haul and veer on,' as circumstances might require. This morning the Imperial flag was flying at Sweaborg, from which we infer that the Emperor, or the Grand Duke have come to have a look at us.—Thousands of people crowd the rocks and heights along the shore, to watch us all day long, and the harbour is perfectly alive with boats carrying troops to different island batteries. The signal was made from the flagship at 7.15 in the morning of the 9th, 'Gun and mortar vessels open fire with shell.'

At 7.30 a.m. the first mortar was fired, and taken up along the whole line, the gunboats running in to within 3000 yards, and getting their range. The enemy returned our fire very briskly with red-hot shot and shell, but, although their range was good, the damage inflicted was comparatively trifling, owing, principally, to the excellent handling of the gunboats and mortar vessels, the former being continually on the move, and the latter hauling or veering on their 400-fathom cable, as soon as they found the Russian shot falling too close to be pleasant.

At 10 a. m. we set fire to Fort Vargon, and at 11.5 the magazine blew up with a terrible explosion, and for a few minutes the Russian fire slackened. At 12.15 a. m., a terrible explosion took place, followed by a succession of minor ones. The force of this was so immense that a battery of guns *en barbette* was literally blown to pieces by it. The grandeur and magnitude of this explosion surpasses every description, and appeared like a continued succession of explosions—probably subterranean magazines in passages or gallaries—which lasted for three minutes. The loud roar resembled peals of thunder, which re-echoed for miles around along the mountain range beyond Helsingfors. Huge rocks, pieces of timber, parts of batteries, guns, large buildings, and I fear a vast number of human beings, were hurled into the air, leaving a wide gap below the volumes of dense smoke and dust that followed, which for some time continued to hang as a pall mourning over the reck and runs below. First, the bursting of the shells, followed immediately by violent explosions in regular periodic succession, and more like a volcanic eruption than anything else I can fancy. Instead of lava, there were guns with their rammers, shot, shell, rafters, stone, and every conceivable thing that entered into the composition of a fort, vomited forth in most terrific confusion, and splashing the water round an extensive circle. Volumes of smoke and flame followed, and the whole thing appeared obliterated. The damage done here to life must be great. I can only compare it to a violent eruption of Vesuvius. A whole fort was blown up, thousands of shot and shell was thrown into the air, the latter bursting as they rose; and what appeared the most extraordinary was, that it seemed as if it were never to cease. Pillars of smoke, intermingled with shot, shell, and, some affirm, even guns, constantly rolled out, as it were, the bowels of the earth. The sea for half a mile was immensely agitated and covered with foam. Firing on both sides ceased for the moment, but as soon as the first burts of astonishment had subdued, the airs resounded with the cheers of the allies, not only from those engaged, but from the vessels outside, whose rigging and yards were covered with men; but "Don't let them rest," was the order, "Blaze away my boys," and carcases, and shells, and red-hot shot were thrown as near the fire, to make confusion worse confounded. Not another gun did they fire for more than an hour. The flames caused by the explosion spread rapidly; and building after building, barracks, stores, and small magazines, burned and blew up right and left.

On the hill around Helsingfors (which has not been fired into) thousands are watching eagerly our movements. Many of these appear to be women and children, probably near relations, and deeply interested in the fate of the defenders of the fortress.

At 12.40 more magazines exploded. At this time the dockyards, arsenal, barracks, all the Government buildings, store-houses, &c., were burning furiously. The sight was most grandly imposing. The yards and poops of the line-of-battle ships were crowded with the excited seamen, who cheered vociferously after every explosion, as only British seamen know how to cheer. To add to this frightful din the liners Cornwallis and Hastings and steam frigate Amphion opened their broadsides at the same moment; and, as if to crown the whole, the Arrogant, Cossack, and Cruiser chimed in by commencing a heavy fire, with good effect, on a large body of troops which they chanced to espy on a small island to the eastward of the fortress. The cannonade continued with little abatement up to 8 o'clock p.m., when the gun-boat recall was hoisted. At that time not a gun was being fired by the enemy; indeed, the extraordinary slackness of their fire all day was a source of general surprise to us, for, instead of having 200 or 300 guns playing on us, we had not more than 25 or 30, and of these only one at a time fired every two or three minutes; the fearful explosions of the day, and the destruction that was raging around, seem to have paralyzed their defence.

The enemy's fire has been very slack since two o'clock, and there are so many fires upon the islands of Swartoe, Vargon, and Gustavsvaard, on which the town and its hitherto formidable fortress is built, that it is one continual sheet of red flame and smoke. Our mortar practice during the day has been beautiful, and all the young officers in charge of them deserve the greatest credit; each of them worked and fired his own mortar himself, and there was scarcely one that did *not tell*.

The rocket boats commenced practice about 9.30 p.m., when, it being quite dark, a magnificent spectacle presented itself. The citadel, admiralty-houses, storehouses, and other public buildings on Vargon were all on fire; a beautiful breeze from the N. E. fanned it into a fierce blaze, and the red flames, rising at least 150 feet high, seemed to riot among the clouds of black smoke and lick them up. At this moment the rockets commenced their fearful rush through the air, like mighty meteors, leaving long streams of fire behind them, and the mortars, which had ceased firing for a while to allow them to cool, began to boom again, and their shells, mounting high in the air, twinkled like stars, as the revolving shell showed its lighted fuze occasionally. We could trace it on its mission until it fell and exploded, when a bright flash, followed by smoke and a shower of sparks thrown upwards, told the havoc it spread around. The scene during the night was grand beyond description. The whole of Sweaborg appeared one mass of flame—the rockets and shells adding to the awful splendor. To prevent the enemy getting the gun-boats' range they were kept moving in circles formed by four or five in each, and each brings the gun to bear upon its object as it is fired; then, turning as sharply round as possible, the broadside gunboat is pointed and fired, and they proceed to complete their circles—while doing so they have time to reload. The rockets and mortars continued firing until 2.30 a.m. of the 10th.

At 6.35 a. m. (10th) an explosion took place at Vergon; our fire continued without intermission, and at 12.30 p. m. we succeeded in setting fire to a part of the dockyard on Swartoe, and at 1.30 to a great number of sheds, reported to contain 100 row gun boats not in use. This fire spread itself to the town adjoining, and at one time we could see three long streets in a blaze at once.

At 2.40 p. m. some French gunboats wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of gigs to sound a little to the westward, when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upen them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we had spared it, from a wish not to destroy private property. Yet it is evident they expect us to respect certain places, for on one huge building to the westward of Helinsfors is a piece of canvass stretching from chimney, to chimney, with the words 'Lunitic Asylum' painted in large black letters upon it; yet within 300 yards of it they have three immense batteries—one immediately under it, and the others on either side; and about half a mile to the east of it several hundred men where engaged in building a mortar battery and magazine, and covering the latter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral Penaud to observe that 'there was much more honour in burning Sweaborg, but there would be more satisfaction in destroying Helsinfors.'

11th.—The bombardment ceased this morning at 4 a. m., at which time the whole place seemed to be on fire. A few rocket boats were sent in last night to draw away attention from the French mortar battery, from which two guns and the remains of their mortars (four of which had burst) were being removed. The firing of this battery was superb, but I think that from our mortar vessels was better, principally because our fuzes seem to be of superior manufacture.

A little after noon Admiral Penaud visited each French ship, to thank the officers and men for their exertions during the late engagement. Admiral Dundas issued a general mamorandum with the same object, which was read to the men of each ship by their respective captains.

The owner of the yacht Wee Pet, Mr. Hughes was very nearly paying a severe penalty for endeavouring to satisfy his curosity. Just before dusk he stood in towards the fortress. and got within range of the guns, when a perfect shower of shell and hot shot was thrown at him, dropping over him astern, indeed, in every direction, but fortunately not touching him.

On Saturday no firing took place, and Sunday was a day of rest. On that day everything was quiet and in repose; even the mighty deep bowed in reverence to a holy influence, and was still. The tolling of the bells at Helsingfors was distinctly to be heard; the dull and plaintive sounds, mingled with the strains of sacred music from our men-of-war, came floating over the calm waters, and offered a strange and soothing contrast to the noise, turmoil, and excitement of the of the the two preceding days.

On Monday morning, the 13th inst., the two fleets got under way, and returned the same day to Nargen, having performed in an incredible short space of time, one of the most wonderful exploits recorded in modern times, and proving, how those are mistaken who imagine that great deeds can only be achieved at enormous sacrifice of human life. At the time we left, the fires in the town were burning. The Cottingham steam transport, which left here last week with the invalids of the fleet for England has run ashore near Faro, and it is thought she will become a total wreck. The Belleisle has been sent to receive the invalids she had on board. The mortar vessels whose mortars are disabled will return home immediately, most like to morrow or next day.

During the two days of bombardment, a thousand tons of iron were thrown into a space of about a mile in diameter by the English mortar vessels. The French fire was equally great in proportion. The correspondent says:—In a short time, with comparatively no loss, the fleet performed one of the most glorious exploits of modern times. The mortar and gun vessels supported by the due proportion of the large ships, was the great and effectual arm against the Russian strongholds. With this almost entire destruction of Sweaborg I expect we must be satisfied, and not look for any other great operation in the Baltic this year. But there still remains a great deal to be done; indeed, a great deal more might have been done at Sweaborg but for the failure of our mortars; the blow, however, which we have so successfully given, and which I believe was more successful than was ever anticipated, will be severely felt by Russia. It shakes her confidence in her stone walls, and makes her tremble for every town along her coasts, when she sees that a few small boats, some of them actually old dockyard lighters, after having a gun or a mortar put into them, are able to destroy stores, public buildings, and property worth millions, and defended by between 500 and 600 guns, without the slightest accident or casualty, for I have just learnt that neither French or English have lost a single man, for those wounded in the Cornwallis were not engaged upon the fortess, and those wounded in the gun and rocket boats, were only, with two exceptions, slight burns from our own rockets. The weather during the time was most favourable to us, a gentle breeze from the N. E. fanning the fires we lighted without disturbing the smoothness of the water.

RUSSIAN LOSS IN THE BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.—General Pelissier, in an order of the day, dated August 17 say that the Russian loss in the battle of the 16th was more than 6000 men, and that they had left 2200 wounded and prisoners in hands of the Allies. Six Turkish battalions and a battery of artillery took part in the battle and behaved valiantly.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT—ADVANCE OF THE WORKS.—The French govenment have received the following from General Pelissier, dated the Crimea, the 24th, ten o'clock at night —"Last night we attacked and wrested from the enemy an ambuscade fromed on the slope of the Malakoff Five hundred Russians made a sortie to recover it, but they were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about three hundred men. The work was then turned against the Russians, and it is now definitely become part of our advanced works. General M'Mahon has arrived. The sanitary condition of the army was excellent."

Prince Gortshakoff telegraphs on the 23rd that, since the morning of the 20th, the fire of the Allies has slackened, and that it has caused but little damage to the fortifications.

According to various despatches that have reached Paris, the heavy fire which the Allies opened on the defences of Sebastopol had not been continued.

Her Majesty returned from Paris on Monday, and is now among her own loving subjects.—From all accounts her Majesty is much gratified by the reception she received, and it is hoped the visit may cement the most desirable union lately formed between England and France.

It appears that Scotland is to be favoured with a visit of the Queen as usaal. Her Majesty leaves England on Thursday and remains at Holyrood all night on her way to Balmoral.

THE CRIMEA.—The Russian official report of the battle of Tchernaya admits great losses.—Amongst the dead are Generals Read, Weimarn, and Loerwitzky. Gortchakoff attributes the defeat to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack.

The Paris Moniteur of Thursday publishes a report from Admiral Bruat of the battle of Tchernaya. The Descartes had left, for Kertch, with reinforcements of 400 infantry and marines.—The English were sending 800 men there.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

EDUCTIONAL MEETING.—Last Monday evening at the Mechanics' Institute we listened with much delight to a very able and interesting lecture delivered by the Superintendent of Education, on Normal Schools and the best method of conducting education. The lecture was replete with information the most interesting and important; indeed a better lecture on the subject we have never heard or read. It is to be regretted that more did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded of receiving instruction from one so well qualified to impart it. There was a very good attendance of those *professionally* interested in education; but there is an apathy among those who are still more deeply interested that is surprising and lamentable. We trust this state of things is passing away—that the country at large will take an interest in the education of the rising generation commensurate with the vast importance of the subject—that the old humdrum inefficient method will be entirely exploded—that the status of teachers will be elevated and their efficiency increased—and that more commodious and comfortable school-houses will erected throughout the length of our province. We know of districts in Nova Scotia where the school houses are inferior to the barns that shelter the cattle; We hope the doom of this state of things is sealed—and some lame old *dominie* that was wont to teach *ki, ka, kod* in his shirt sleeves may sing a funeral song over it.—The exertions that have been, and will be, put forth by our Legislature, and the zealousness and ability of our Superintendant, warrant the expectation that great advances are to be made forthwith—that the remotest settlements buried far in the depths of the forests will share in all the advantages of an enlightened, liberal and thorough system of education.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

On Wednesday evening a very successful Educational meeting was held at Dartmouth. The Mechanics' Institute was well filled, and the Superintendent's address was listened to with great attention.—*Ib.*

Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr, Forrester proceeded to Lunenburg county in discharge of his official duties as Superintendant of education. He intended holding at meeeting in Chester on Friday evening.—*Ib.*

It is with deep regret we chronicle the sudden demise of our venerable friend, George Mitchell, Esq., of Chester, Mr. Mitchell was a man deservedly beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Of him it may with truth be said that he was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. His loss will be deeply felt, and his memory long cherished, by the community of which he was for so many years a most useful member. The poor, the widow, and the orphan, always found in him a kind helper and most benevolent friend; he was the liberal patron of all charitable objects that commended themselves to his conscience. We sincerely sympathise with his family and friends under their sore bereavement; but we trust that their loss is his gain. While they drink the cup of sorrow and grieve under so afflicting a dispensation, he rejoices in the presence of the Saviour whom he loved, the God whom he served and adored, where there is fulness of of joy and pleasures ever more.—*Ib.*

SEAMAN'S BETHEL, PICTOU.—We are requested to state that a subscription list in aid of Seaman's Bethel, at the Coal Loading Ground, South Pictou, may be found at the Wesleyan Book Room. This is an enterprise with which Christians will feel it to be a privilege to be associated; and as the moneys collected in Pictou prove insufficient for the completion of a suitable building, the appeal now made to other communities for assistance will not be in vain. The frame has already been erected on a building lot presented by Mr. W. Dunbar. Funds are now wanting to enable the Society formed at Pictou, and comprising gentlemen of all Protestant denominations, to finish the work commenced with so laudable an object as the promotion of the spiritual welfare of seamen visiting that port.

New Brunswick

OUR HOME HEATHEN.—A correspondent who takes a deep interest in the condition of the heathen abroad, would like to hear more of the condition of the heathen at home, and especially of "Missionaries to the heathen in New Brunswick." He thus describes the persons to whom he refers:—

"On the Sabbath day they may frequently be seen in drunken gangs, running horse races, yelling and screeching like wild wolves. Circuses travelling on the same holy day and many other persons on business in the most populous places of the Province. We have many families who have not the scrip ures, and who have no desire to have them, and what do you say of the *professing* Christians who never think of asking a blessing upon their meals or returning thanks for them, still less of keeping family worship; who make visits, gather levies; hire their domestics, inquire about or hunt after them on the Lord's day; others loaf about public houses, or stroll through the country on the Sabbath. In the capital of this Province I saw steamboats unloading, and tow-boats loading on the Lord's day, and no necessity for it whatever. I speak not from hearsay, but self-knowledge of the whole. We sincerely join our correspondent in the desire that more "Evangelical Preachers" may speedily be sent into the many destitute localities of the province. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he may send forth labourers into his harvest." The civil authorities ought on their part to prevent Sabbath desecration in so far as in them lies, and much more to avoid being themselves guilty of it, by *authorising* mail stages, &c., to travel on that day. As to the Circus it statedly proves itself to be a moral nuisance wherever it goes. Theft, riot, and profanity follow in its train. The authorities consult ill for the public good who license it, and those who patronize it would do well to consider whether, to say the least, they might not have applied the money expended to a better use, and by absenting themselves from places in which God is not honoured or acknowledged, have set an example more worthy of Christians.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

DEATH OF GEORGE WHEELER, ESQ.—We regret to learn that intelligence was received by the last mail from England, of the death of George Wheeler, Esq., who has lately filled with great credit and efficiency the responsible offices of Common Clerk of this City, Clerk of the Peace for the City and County, and Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Wheeler left this city for the old country for the benefit of his health in April 1854, and for the greater part of his time was at a water-cure establishment at Ren Rhedding, in Yorkshire, England. He returned to Liverpool, on his way home, as he supposed a few weeks ago, somewhat restored in health, but on his arrival there he continued to sink until the 14th, when he died. Mr. Wheeler was highly respected in this community, and our citizens will feel the loss.

The Common Council met at twelve o'clock on Thursday for the purpose of appointing under the terms of the Charter, a successor to Mr. Wheeler, *pro tem.* Application were put in from E. B. Peters, B. Lester Peters, J. M. Robinson, J. W. Boyd, and G. F. Rouse, Eqs. On motion of Mr. Fairweather, John M. Robinson, Esq., was appointed by a vote of ten to two, and took the oaths required by law, and entered upon the duties of his office.—*Courier.*

Canada

The question of representation in parliament by population is being discussed by the leading papers of Western Canada. The Upper Canadians are beginning to think, that as they form the majority of the population of the United Provinces, and contribute about two-thirds to the Provincial Treasury, they should have a larger number of representatives. We suggested a year ago, that the rapid growth of Upper Canada rendered it necessary to make some provision for securing for its wealth and intelligence a fair representation in the Legislature. Representation by population would require a change of electoral districts every ten years, or the augmentation of the number, necessary to elect one member. Where ten thousand inhabitants were necessary to elect a member this year, fifteen or twenty thousand would be necessary ten years hence, or an increase of members; and it is very doubtful whether an increase of the latter would at all benefit the Province. So far as Romanism is concerned, it would not be much affected by the proposed change, unless men of sterling integrity were elected. Upper Canada has lent its weighty influence to fasten the incubus of Romanism upon the Lower Province, and now sees the folly of so doing. But if politicians have heretofore bartered the interest of their constitutents for party purposes, or for self interest, they may do so again.—*Montreal Wit.*

The Hon. Chas. Wilson, Ex-Mayor of Montreal, has been appropriately Knighted by the Pope on account of his reception of Bedini and perhaps other reasons. Upon this topic the Montreal *Pilot* launches forth in the following delighted strain:—"We are happy to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Chas. Wilson, has received from Pope Pius IX. a mark of His Holiness' gratitude for the cordial reception afforded by the City of Montreal to the Papal Envoy, Mgr. Bedini, who visited us in the Autumn of 1853. As a mark of his satisfaction with the attentions paid to his representative by the Hon. C. Wilson, who at that time filled the situation of Chief Magistrate of the City of Montreal, Pope Pius IX. has been pleased to transmit to him, by the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the insignia of Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great. We believe that Mr. Wilson is the first person upon this Continent who has been so distinguished."

In connection with the forgoing paragraph from the *Pilot*, we would remark that Postmaster General Campbell, and some other functionaries in the United States did a great deal more for Bedini than Mayor Wilson of Montreal. Why then is the latter selected for special honor?—There must evidently be some cause other than the one mentioned by the *Pilot*, and that cause will be readily surmised by our readers. Rome is ever the same.—*Ib.*

United States.

EXCITING SCENE AT A CAMP MEETING.—On Sunday last a violent thunder storm passed over the vicinity of Dutch Creek, near Cincinnati, where a camp meeting was in progress.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—

"Several large trees were blown down, and one, a huge beach, half rotton, was prostrated to the ground while twenty five or thirty persons were congregated under the branches. Fortunately it fell so slow that every one escaped unhurt, and damaged nothing except a barouch, which was capsized and completely wrecked. A gentleman who witnessed the falling of this tree from a distance says that the escape of those under it seemed almost miraculous. The storm was at its fury, and as the old tree gradually bowed under gale, men, women and children rushed in every direction to save themselves, shrieking and screaming. Several were knocked down by the branches but were not injured. A number of tents were torn to pieces and others blown entirely away. While the storm was raging the great mass of people broke for the open fields, where they remained until the storm was over Such a soaked, drenched and thoroughly saturated crowd of human beings have not been met with in this region of the country as far back as the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant' runs."

A COLOURED GENIUS.—There is a coloured boy at work in the foundry of Mr. Norris, in Philadelphia, who, with a common Jack knife cut a model of a steamboat, and painted its name upon its side, without being able to read it afterward. Some gentlmen interested themselves in the young genius and he was about to be sent to Manchester, England, to learn the trade of a mechanist, when his case attracted the attention of Mr Norris, who, despite the opposition of the the men in his employ, nobly gave him a place in his foundry, and the lad, notwithstanding the men refused to show him how to do anything, is rapidly becoming a skilful workman.—*Friends Review.*

M. E. CHURCH IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The reason, says the North Western Christian Advocate, that we have had no Methodist missionaries in the Sandwich Islands up to the present time, it will be remembered, is, lest we should interfere with the Missonary work of other churches. Now, Methodists have emigrated to these islands in sufficient numbers to organize a church, and "call," not a minister, but *for* a minister; and Bishop Baker has wisely taken the islands into the California Conference, and stationed a preacher at Honolulu, as will be seen by the appointments of that Conference in another column. The bishop, in a letter to the missionary secretary, says that he found "a class already formed there, and they were anxiously entreating the conference to supply them with a preacher. They purpose to support him. Bro. Turner has been there, and is favorably known to our people. I have this morning—May 23—had an interview with a member from our church at Honolulu, a merchant, who is very much pleased that we have sent them a preacher."—Under date of May 25, he writes to Rev Doctor Peck, tract secretary, as follows: "I have just appointed Rev. Wm. S Turner to the charge of our society in Honolulu, and earnestly ask that you would make a liberal donation of tract books, and tracts for the Sandwich Islands. This is the great depot for seamen and fishermen in the Pacific, and we have as yet done nothing for them. We have sent there an excellent man, educated, refined, and deeply pious. Now, dear brother, fill his hands with books and tracts for the fifty or sixty thousand seamen who annually visit the islands, and for the foreign population Please pay the freight on the box, and send it 'round the horn.' We do not make it a *mission* but a self-supporting charge." The church will rejoice in this widening of her borders, and pray for the prosperity of this important accession.

The Times, in a leader, enquires, with a tone of dissatisfaction, "What has been done this year with a naval armament which, altogether has cost England for this season alone, no less than £20,000,000? If Nelson and Collingwood could rise from their graves, the Times is inclined to think they would thank their stars that they were born before the days of steam,—that their lot was cast in an age when success and renown were expected, not so much from imposing displays, and here and there an ingenious dodge for doing damage without risk, but from the old English virtues of enterprise, perseverance, and daring."—*Eng. Pop.*

☞ The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed, It was notorious at the World's Fair in London that the Americans far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We beat the English in vessels, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientificarts of Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long beat the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shewn in the fact that the pribcipal remedies of the allied armies are furnished from the laboratory of our own countryman. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land and sea forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power, who have found them the most reliable which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—*N.Y. City Times.*

Sale of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge.

☞ Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co. Ia May 10, 1850.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co—*Gentlemen*—I write to you to solicit an agency for the unvaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials from Mr C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the *expulsion of worms*, that *no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity.* Please send me one gross of the Vermituge immediately. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn. July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.*

PORTER & DYCUS.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United Sates and Canada.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an unfailing Remedy for Scrofulous Sores.—The eldest son of Anthony Barnet, aged 14, of Montreal, was an awful sufferer, with scrofulous sores on his limbs, the parents took him to several doctors, and did all in their power to alleviate him, but he only became worse. A sister of Mr. Barnet, who had been cured of a bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, took the child under her protection, stating she would try what effect a few weeks residence with her would do, no sooner had she got him at her own house, than she tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, they soon caused an improved appearance in the child, and after using them about ten weeks, every symptom of his disorder had vanished like snow before the sun,—such is the power of these wonderful remedies! They will also cure all disorders of the skin.

Wesleyan Book Room.

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of obtaining books, or transacting any business with the above Concern, will please address their communications to Mr. John Sturk, who is duly authorised to give them all necessary attention.

For the Committee,
F. SMALLWOOD.

September 7th, 1855.

☞ THE Financial Meeting for the Halifax District, will commence at Oakland, Newport, on Wednesday the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Superintendents of Circuits and Circuit Stewards, are requested to attend.

THOMAS H. DAVIES.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Dr. Drumm (10s), Rev. A. McL. DesBrisay (2 new subs), Rev. C. Lockhart (100s), Mr. G. Hendeson (20s), Rev. G O. Huestis (10s), Rev J R. Narraway (new sub.), Mr. John Forrest (10s), Mr. Morris (10s), Rev. J Snowball (7s 1d), Mr. John Thompson (new sub—5s)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 12th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	57s 6d.
" " N. S.	57s 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 2d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	50s.
" Canada sfi. "	50s.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	5s. 6d a 6s.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s.
" Clayed, "	1s. 10d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	87s. 6d.
" Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	45s. a 46s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	16s. 6d.
" small	14s.
Salmon, No. 1,	97s. 6d.
" " 2,	90s.
" " 3,	80s.
Mackerel, No. 1, } none	
" " 2, }	
" " 3,	31s 3d.
Herrings, " 1,	11s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s 6d.
Haddock,	10s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	28s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 12th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s 6d. a 25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. a 45s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d a 4½d.
Bacon, "	7½d a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 3d.
Cheese, "	7½d a 8d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	4½d a 6d.
Mutton, "	4d. a 5d.
Calf-skins, "	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s 6d. a 5s.
Apples, "	6s. a 8s. 9d.
Plumbs, "	15s. a 20s.
Pears, "	15s. a 16s.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yd,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yd,	1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

By the Rev. J. R. Narraway, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Guysborough, July 3, Mr. Wm. Francis COOK, to Miss Lavinia Maria TOBY.

By the same, August 1 Mr Abner MYERS, to Miss Margaret McKENZIE, both of Manchester.

By the same, August 14, Mr. George Frederick EHLER, of Crow Harbour, to Miss Ann CARR, of Ragged Head.

At the residence of Capt. Balsom, St. Andrews, N. B., on the 29th ult., by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. Gibson WILLIAMSON, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Sarah BAXTER, of St. Andrews.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst, by Rev. J. B Brownell, Mr. James GARTZ, to Miss Polly HICKY, both of Musquodoboit Harbour.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. R. F Uniacke, C. SEELY Esq., of Liverpool, N. S., to Jane SANCTON, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sancton, St John, N. B.

On Monday evening, by the Rev John Marten, Mr John DAUPHNEY, to Miss Mary NASH, both of Chester.

Mr. Joseph YOUNG, of North Sydney, to Miss Sarah HACTOR, of the Bay of Islands.

At Pictou, by the Rev. Alex. McArthur, Mr. Alex SCOTT, merchant, of Halifax, to MARGARET, third daughter of Robert DAWSON, Esq., merchant of Pictou.

At Pictou, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. C. Elliott, Mr. George CLEMENTS, mate of the brig Bilbow, of Port Medway, to Miss Mary MCNEIL, of that town.

Deaths.

At Sackville, on Saturday morning, Mr. John MITCHELL.

On the 4th inst., MARY M., wife of Francis T. DuPort, aged 44 years.

At Chester, Sept. 3rd, George B. MITCHELL, Esq., aged 70 years.

At LeHave, July 24th, Daniel SLAWNWHITE 29th, Mrs John SLAWNWHITE. August 2nd, Mrs. Daniel SLAWNWHITE. 24th, Mr Isaac SLAWNWHITE.

At New Orleans, in July last, James S MARSH, Printer, a native of Halifax. On the 8th Aug., of Hydrophobia, Joseph GRANT, in the 15th year of his age, eldest son of Haliburton Grant, and Mary Ann DONALDSON, natives of Halifax.

On Wednesday last, after a long and tedious illness, MARY, the beloved wife of James Kent.

On Saturday last, ELLEN, wife of Stephen Peare, aged 20 years.

On the 8th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mr. George HENDRY, a native of Banffshire, N. B., in the 66th year of his age.

At Newport, on Sunday, the 26th ult., in the 5th year of his age, Ambrose Norman BRYSON, son of the late Capt. Wm W. Bryson. This interesting and promising child was killed by the upsetting of a waggon, in which his grandparents, his widowed mother, and himself, were ascending a steep hill, on the way to the house of a neighbour, to attend a funeral.—Thus in the midst of life we are in death.

At Sackville, on Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas ROBINSON, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and four children.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 5.

Brigts Rob Roy, Cohoon, Montego Bay, Jam.
Spray, Sydney.
Neander, Davidson, Glasgow.
Sarah, Walsh, New York.
Schr Harriet Newell, Parsons, St Georges Bay.

THURSDAY, September 6.

Schrs Nancy, Crowell, Baltimore.
Joseph, Shaw, St George's Bay.
Topsy, Crowell, Philadelphia.
Co servative, O'Brien, Buctouche.
Alexander, Shelnutt, do.
Beforn, McPhee, Labrador.

FRIDAY, September 7.

Brigts Bream, Brown, St John, N. B.
Nautilus, Bay Chaleur.
Schrs Integrity, McDonald, Labrador.
Farewell, McKenzie, Ragged Islands.
Emily, Magdalen Isles

SATURDAY, September 8.

Ship Alexander, Stranze, Cadiz.
Brigts Maude, Johnston, Turks Island.
Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N B.
Schr Gold Coiner, Harman, Labrador.

SUNDAY, September 9.

R M steamer Osprey, Lyle, St John's, N F.

MONDAY, September 10.

H M steamer Hermes, Com Crayton, Sydney.
Schr Enterprise, Aboot, Labrador.

TUESDAY, September 11.

Steamer Africa, Harrison, Liverpool.
H M ship Boscawen, Capt. Glanville, Sydney.
Brigts Annette, McDonald, Porto Rico.
Lady Seymour, Shaw, Lisgua.
Provincial schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Scnrs Victoria, Crowell, New York.
Star, LeBlanc, Boston
Gaff, Bagg, St George's Bay.
Spitfire, Crowell, Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

September 5.—