ed to the masses. Give us the substance, and we shall not quarrel with the form. Mr. North and Mr. Forlong are not going about the country as lecturers and proselytisers. Their single-minded aim is to bring sinners to Christ; and the more they are owned in their work by the Chief Shepherd, the more will every right-minded Minister rejoice that Christ is so preached and so received. We would that in every district of Scotland men of station and education were stirred up by divine grace, to assist our over-burdened Ministers as home Missionaries, by preparing the people for the regular preaching of the Gospel. The Churches will indeed be in a healthy and hopeful state when Christian gentlemen like these are multiplied by hundreds.

It was natural that a common aim and kindred circumstances should draw these two servants of God together. It is pleasing to learn, according to rumor, that they have been holding joint meetings in Forfarshire, were numerous audiences assembled, and serious impressions were produced.

Mr. Sadler, formerly a Missionary, or open-air Preacher, in London, assists Mr. Forlong.—This is also a remarkable man, who, after escaping from the snares of intemperance, devoted himself to preaching to the outcasts of the metropolis, and was frequently subjected to personal ill-treatment, especially by the lower class of Irish.

Scottish Reformation Society.

The Scottish Reformation Society have addressed an important memorial to Lord Palmerston in reference to the endowment of a reformatory seminary in connexion with the monastery of St. Bernards in Leicestershire. Cardinal Wiseman and the Romish ecclesiastics are putting forth every effort to obtain the benefit of the Government funds for the support of such institutions in connection with the education grants. Their policy in this matter calls for the utmost vigilance. The memorial draws attention to the illegal character of the monastery thus endowed according to the Act of 1829, and states that the memorialist can conceive nothing more calculated to encourage the disregard of British law than the support of an institution whose existence is itself a violation of law. The memorialists also submit to the consideration of the Government the evil of supporting idolatry, the Abbot himself of this institution having declared lately in the public journals, in regard to the boys of this reformatory, that to the Virgin Mary he teaches them all to have recourse day and night."

The annual meeting of this Society took place in Edinburgh on the 24th ultimo, the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., in the chair. Additional interest was giving to the proceedings by the presence of Senor de Mora, who gave in Spanish (Dr. Rule interpreting) a vivid and graphic picture of the state of feeling with regard to Protestantism in Spain, and referred in a forcible and touching manner to his own sufferings as the cause of truth in that unhappy and priest-ridden country.

Dr. Dill, the secretary, read the report, which stated that a number of localities had been lately visited and meetings held in connexion with the Society. He also gave the details of its action in reference to Maynooth, &c. The income of the year was stated to be £1820. The Rev. Dr. Johnston, Rev. D. K. T. Drummond, Rev. Dr. Candlish, and others, addressed the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Rule of London also spoke to a motion, which expressed deep concern at the success which attended the efforts of the Church of Rome to recover her power in Spain, Austria &c., and deep sympathy with the brethren everywhere suffering under revived persecutions.—*News of the Churches.*

Mohammedan Toleration in Bombay.

The movement towards Christianity among the students of Bombay still continues, and the fruits of it, we trust, will in due time appear.—The temper of the members of the Mohammedan community has just been tried by the defection from the Islamic faith of an interesting young man, Sayyad Hasan el-Medinivah, now a candidate for baptism at the Free Church Mission House, Ambroie. We are very happy to state that his former co-religionists, among whom his family have long occupied a respectable position, have behaved in their interviews with him in a most honest, honourable, and truthful manner, bringing against him no false accusation, offering him no threat, holding out to him no bribe, collecting, encouraging, or tolerating no mob to overawe him, and making no unmanly appeals to his feelings irrespective of what is right or wrong; and confining, at the same time, their efforts to reclaim him to reasoning and fair argument from their own erroneous point of view. While they have maintained that he has dishonoured "the seal of the prophets," of whose sons they consider him to have sprung, they have finally left him to the "judgment of God" holding that while, in a well-ordered Islamic state, his life would be forfeited under the traditional law of the Mohammedans, no such penalty is exacted by the Koran, or practicable or desirable under the British government. For their creditable toleration in the form in which it has appeared, few were prepared.—*Oriental Christian Spectator.*

The French correspondent of the *Christian Times* writes.—Our Sunday-schools are receiving a fresh impulse this winter from the prolonged visit of an energetic American, come over expressly to promote this work in France. A monthly prayer-meeting has been commenced in Paris with this view. Two English Sabbath-schools have been lately formed; one in the Congregational Chapel, and the other at Marbeuf Chapel, the congregation of which is now awaking to works of activity among the very numerous English population of Paris. Bishop Spencer preached his first sermon on Sunday last; simple and Evangelical. All the English places of worship are densely crowded; indeed, many are compelled to go away for want of room. This has been so long the case at the Wesleyan Chapel, that our Methodist brethren are collecting funds to erect a place of worship at their own; hitherto they have hired a room. Subscriptions have begun to come in liberally. A church at Lunerai was opened on Sunday last, in presence of the sub-prefect and municipal authorities, and from 800 to 1,000 persons. Pastor Napoleon Roussel went down from Paris to deliver the opening discourse. Once the Protestants of that district met in caves, subsequently in thatched cottages, then in a small chapel, which has now been transformed into a vast and commodious building. It is perhaps the only place in France which offers the anomaly of Dissenters being Rationalists, while the National Protestant Church is orthodox. The pastor is M. Berthe.

BIBLES FOR THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.—The Pensylvania Bible Society have received at their Depository, corner of Walnut and 7th sts., one of the Bibles that were ordered by Mr. Tappan of Boston, to be presented at his expense, to each of the Crowned Heads of Europe. It is the large edition of the American Bible Society; and is bound in extra fine style, for the purpose designated by Mr. Tappan, though without any useless ornament or show. Its very appearance will indicate to the Royal recipients, that they are expected to read its pages, as well as to admire its cover; and that they are to esteem it because it is the word of the King of kings, rather than any gilded attractions it may possess.—*Christian Observer.*

NEW MISSIONARY SHIP.—THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have completed and launched a new ship, to ply among the Missionary Stations on the Pacific coast. The vessel has cost $12,000. The amount is divided into 120,000 shares of ten cents each, and is to be paid for exclusively by Sabbath School children. Every scholar who takes a share is to receive a certificate from the Treasurer of the Board. As a result of this mode of payment, what an additional interest will hereafter be felt in the movements of this ship, and in the labours of the Missionary Board?—*Buffalo Chrn. Adv.*

General Intelligence.

Canada.

When King George III., with so much pious forethought, as he supposed, set apart one-seventh of the lands of this Province for the support of a Protestant clergy, he little thought that those "clergy reserves" would be a symbol of strife, rather than a source of good to his Canadian subjects. But such has been the fact. For the last thirty years, envy, strife, and all uncharitableness have characterised the discussion of every scheme for the disposal of the proceeds of those reserves. And when the Legislature in 1855 and 1856 finally agreed upon a plan for their disposal, it was thought that the strife would cease. Not so, however. The war has been renewed; and Catholic and Protestant are still disputing over the remains of the great endowment.

After the equitable claims of the various churches to share in the reserves fund had been amply satisfied, there still remained $1,200,000 of a surplus. This surplus, the Legislature directed should be divided among the various municipalities of Upper Canada, upon the just basis of population. To these municipalities (about 400 in number) was left the entire disposal of these funds. They were at liberty to apply them to the construction of roads, bridges, jails, asylums, or to the promotion of education, etc. To these two-fold objects, the opponents of church endowment in Upper Canada uniformly insisted that the serves should be applied.

Knowing the state of public feeling on the subject, Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, (and for years an able controversialist on the subject,) suggested that the municipalities should, with a portion of the reserve fund, establish public libraries, and procure maps, apparatus, &c., for the public schools. The suggestion of the Superintendent has been fiercely denounced by the clergy, agents of the Roman Catholic church. A furious war is now being waged by them upon the entire common school system of the province. The occasion of the Superintendent's circular to the municipalities, has been seized upon as a pretex for a new crusade, and the whole public school system has been denounced, reviled and ridiculed by the entire Roman Catholic press in Upper and Lower Canada. On the other hand, the Protestant press, headed by the Toronto Globe, has taken up the gauntlet, and declare the public schools shall be sustained in their full integrity and means of usefulness; that as the Roman Catholics have created this storm, and aroused the strife, the war shall be "carried into Africa" and that it will never be ended until every Roman Catholic school supported by legislative aid shall be swept away—that the law authorising such schools shall be entirely repealed. To this point has the ultramontane strife, which has been carried on for years among our politicians, now reached. To this single issue will the contest in the House of Representatives be narrowed. Various caucus meetings have been held among the reformers and clear-grits on this subject; and the determination has been general that the Roman Catholic separate school law shall be repealed. Not satisfied with the law authorizing Roman Catholic schools, the bishop and their adherents have united in denouncing the national public schools as infidel and irreligious. The sequel is already declared. *Cathago est delenda.*—*N. Y. Commercial Advt.*

SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.—A French Canadian baker died, after short illness, in St. Roch's, on Sunday night last, and as he had been but a few weeks husband to a woman who was said to have married him against her inclination, his friends requested the Coroner to inquire into the cause of death. The inquest was commenced on Tuesday, and adjourned until last evening. In the meanwhile an examination of the body was made by Drs, Fremont and Jackson, and the cause of death was ascertained to be poison, a sufficient quantity of arsenic to destroy life being found in the stomach and intestines. Deceased's name was Joseph Bison, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, is in custody, to await the result of the investigation; as is also a Mdme. Fortier, suspected of being an accessory.—*Quebec Chron.*

United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The charges of corruption which have been so perseveringly urged against Congress, in various quarters were rendered definite by an article in the New York Daily Times of the 5th inst. Mr. Kelsey, of N. Y., though not a member of the committee on public lands, which has under consideration the Minnesota land bill, as to which fraud and corruption is alleged, brought the subject before the House last evening, in a resolution for an investigation of the charges. This proposition was made, it is said, upon consultation with several members of the House.

The article in the *Times* was of so definite and specific a character, that a neglect to notice it would have implied an assent by the House to its necessary charges. If they were half true, Congress ought to be, as a Senator from Florida declared, some years ago, in a speech in the Senate, pitched into the Potomac.

The *Times* avers that it can produce "evidence that will carry moral conviction to every honest heart;" in proof of the charges which it makes. The editor of the Times, will, of course, have a chance to put the tie upon his allegations—one of which is that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington, is in existence, for the purpose of killing or carrying any measure before Congress. This organization ought to be exposed and broken up, if it have an existence. The organization is, as alleged, confined to no party. Therefore no party will be interested in sheltering it.

But a graver and more direct charge is brought, in relation to the Minnesota land bill, by Mr. Payne, a member from North Carolina, who affirmed the charges of the *Times*, so far as to offer his testimony to the fact that a member of the House offered to guarantee him fifteen hundred dollars for his vote for that bill.

This gives a very important tone to the matter. Mr. Payne did not mention the name of the member, but it is understood that it is Francis G. Edwards, of Fredonia (30th) New York district. But it is due to Mr. Edwards to state that he avers that he was entirely misunderstood by Col. Payne.

The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Kelsey, of New York, Ritchie, of Pensylvania, Davies, of Maryland, Orr, of South Carolina, and Warner, of Georgia. This is an independent and able committee, and they will no doubt go into a general investigation, as far as the terms of the resolution will permit. Mr. Orr stated in some remarks in the House that the charges so frequently made in the newspapers ought also to be investigated. Every thing that was within the possession of the writer of the *Times* article referred to in the resolution will be enquired into, and that gives to the inquiry a very wide scope.

The Union denies, upon authority, the truth of the statement of Mr. John Barry, as published in the Herald, that General Cass has been offered and has accepted the State Department. The Union further states that Mr. Buchanan has not made any offers of the kind, in relation to his Cabinet.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEGOCIATIONS.—The three points of diffieulty—the claim of Great Britain to Ruatan and the Bay Islands—The Musquito Protectorate, and the boundaries of the British settlement at the Belize—have been satisfactorily adjusted by the articles of Convention agreed upon by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, with the knowledge and concurrence of the official representative of Honduras at the Court of St. James.

The limits of the Belize settlement are fixed permanently as they existed at the date of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and are to be accurately defined within two years, if possible, by an agreement to be entered into between Great Britain and Guatemala. The British Government further consent to abandon the Musquito Protectorate, provided that Costa Rica and Nicaragua will co-operate in fixing the territorial limits within which the Musquito Indians may continue to exercise all their rights as an independent people

"In addition to these stipulations," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "the title of Nicaragua to the territory south of the Segovia or Coco River, not within the limits of the Musquito reservation, is recognized, saving any rights which may appertain to Honduras, on condition that the navigation of the river San Juan, from its mouth to the Sarapiqui, be made free to the citizens of Costo Rica, without tax except for light money and other reasonable port charges. The territorial disputes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be settled by joint arbitration of the United States and Great Britain. Grants made by the Musquito Indians since 1848, of land lying beyond their reservation, are to be confirmed, each to the extent of one hundred yards square within, and of one league without, the limits of Greytown. Nicaragua shall declare Greytown to be a free port and city, though retaining over it the sovereignty; and that municipality is invested with the same rights of self government, trial by jury, and religious freedom, as Great Britcin stipulated for with Honduras on behalf of Ruatan. The municipal government is restrained from levying export duties, or taxing goods imported for transit of the Isthmus, or consumption without the city, and from collecting a tonnage duty more than sufficient to maintain the poice of the port, and necessary lighthouses and beacons; except that, for a limited period, it may raise a revenue from imports sufficient to provide for the payment of an annuity to the Indians, as an indemnity for their interest in the territory relinquished to Nicaragua South of the Segovia River, the amount and duration of which annuity are to be fixed in the treaties to be made by Nicaragua with the United States and Great Britain respectively.—*Bal. Pat.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices have been received at Boston from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 9. The heavy rains still continued—the fall amounting in the months of August, September and October, to about 12 inches, which had been, in so level a country, a cause of much injury and distress. Large tracts of land were under water In consequence, immense numbers of sheep and many horned cattle perished. The rain also prevented the shearing of the flocks.

The Indian tribes are represented as still disturbing the southern portions of the province, and the Government forces seemed quite unfitted to cope with so active an enemy. The report of the suppression of the rebellion in Santa Fe, designed to overthrow Gov. Lopez, is confirmed, though much dissatisfaction, it is said, still prevails, especially among the French colonists.

☞ About eleven o'clock of the 1st inst., a barn of Mr. S. Tingley's was burnt at Harvey, N. B together with a large quantity of hay, about 100 bushels of oats, 10 head of cattle, a horse, and one sheep, besides other valuable articles.—*Com.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—MELANCTHON acceptable.

☞ The acknowledgment of Letters and Monies received will be given next week.

Mr. Condon's Defence.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26, 1857.

SIR,—I herewith send a copy of my letter in answer to the charges Mr. Howe made against me in the *Chronicle* of the 15th inst. Mr. Howe's letter having been copied in your paper, I trust you will not think I ask more than is just in now requesting you to copy mine also.

Respectfully yours,

WM. CONDON.

The Editor of the *Wesleyan.*

PERSONAL.

To the Editor of the Chronicle

SIR,—Proudly conscious of my innocence of the unfounded charges Mr. Howe made against me in your paper of Thursday last, I now yield to the entreaties of friends, Protestant and Catholic, rather than to my own convictions as to the necessity of making a reply. Having made this reply I will be fully content to abide by the verdict of my fellow citizens.

On the 6th of April, 1855, a number of persons came here from Boston via Windsor, who stated they were shipped as "Railway Labourers," but who on arriving found 'twas expected of them to enlist in the Foreign Legion. They *unanimously* refused to do so, as they stated they had been inveigled from Boston under false pretences. If I remember right their first action was to apply to Henry Pryor, Esq., then the Mayor of this City for redress. I had at that time the honor of being President of the "Charitable Irish Society," and although the men in question arrived in this city, some of them the evening previous, others the morning of the day spoken of, I who reside at some distance from the centre of the City, did not hear of it until nearly 1 o'clock when I received a message from some very influential gentlemen, stating that this very peculiar case demanded some immediate action on my part. I at once came into the city and learned the statements these men had made, and then proceeded to the house of Mr. Michl. Doran who had in the most generous manner provided all he could find of these men with food and lodging. I then heard their statements and was satisfied they had been deceived, and at once requested the Secretary of the Society to convene a meeting of the officers at my office at 3 o'clock. I think it not improper here to notice that one of the primary objects of our Society is to relieve the poor and destitute emigrant whom misfortune, shipwreck, or the *perfidy* of their fellow man may have thrown on our shores. Previous to the meeting, I, hoping there would be some truth in the statement of their being sent here as Railway labourers called on the Hon. J. McCully, then acting as Chairman of the Railway Board, and asked him if there were any men ordered by the Board to be shipped from Boston. Mr. McCully, in the most frank and unequivocal manner answered me—none are ordered, none are expected. I was then strengthened in my opinion that a *gross fraud*, a *deception* had been practised on many if not *all* the men whose destitute condition now claimed our sympathy and assistance. The officers of our Society met, several of the men were sent for, closely questioned, and cross-examined, the result was, we were satisfied the men had been deceived. In the afternoon myself as President, and Hon. Mr. Wier as Vice President, called on the Hon. Mr. Wilkins, then the Provincial Secretary, stated the matter to him, he also was impressed with the same opinion, that there was a fraud practised on those men, and gave us the assurance before we left that everything that justice required should be done and as far as lay in *his* power he fully kept his pledge. The next morning an investigation was held at the Province Building, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant taking the lead. I will do his Excellency the justice to say that if not *quite* satisfied with the truth of the statements of those men, he yet manifested an earnest desire to do them justice,—sent for one of the Contractors on the Railway, Mr. Creelman, and asked him to employ them.

All the men were offered employment on the Railway, and proceeded the same afternoon to the scene of their future labours. I went out of town to see that the men had food and shelter for the night, and asked Mr. Wier to accompany me.—He did so. Thus ended my action with this affair, with the exception of once going up the Railway to investigate some reports I had heard of those men being curtailed in their wages.—Mr. Wier having acompanied me—we found the reports to be not correct. When the second batch of "Irish Railway Labourers," Recruits, or call them what you will—arrived here, *I was not in the City.* I was away some 45 miles attending the funeral of a relative, and was absent for several days. Mr. Wier was in my absence acting President, and precisely the same course was adopted as to procuring the men employment on the Railway, &c., as was done in the former case. Now then, as to the Dispatch sent, the nature of it, and the explanatory note that followed it. Turning to my letter of 17th June last addressed to you, and commenting on Mr. Howe's conduct, did I not frankly state.

"The correspondence I had consisted of two Telegraph messages, and two short notes to the gentlemen I sent them to, both of whom are entire strangers, unless by name to me. To all those communications my name was attached as President of C. I. Society, and both letters and telegrams were published to the world."

Those telegrams and letters were published, they returned here, and 'tis indeed "passing strange" that after nearly two years they should be brought forward as a charge against me. For the information of those who have never seen them I now transcribe them.

The following are the words of the Despatch

HALIFAX, 7th April, 1855

Sixty Irishmen entrapped in Boston as Railway labourers sent here for the "Foreign Legion. Publish and circulate this.

WM. CONDON, President C. I. S.

The following are the words of the notes

SIR,—The enclosed article from the Halifax Catholic will explain to you the reasons why I took the liberty of sending the Telegraph Dispatch. Hoping timely exposure of this fraud will prevent similar impositions being practised on poor and unsuspecting emigrants

I remain &c.

WM. CONDON, President C I S

P. S.—I am happy to inform you that owing to the prompt and decided action taken by the officers of the C. I. Society those poor men have obtained employment on the Provincial Railway

Those telegrams and notes were respectively addressed to the Editor of the Boston Post, and John McClenahan, Esq., Editor of the New York Citizen.

I now give you the article from the Halifax Catholic of 7th April, 1855, headed

SHAMEFUL IMPOSITION.

Who are the Guilty Parties.

"We regret to learn that a most shameful imposition has been practised on a number of poor Irishmen who arrived in this City yesterday morning via Windsor.

"Some sixty of these people, under a promise of employment on the Railroad, at the rate of six and eight dollars per week, were induced to come to Halifax. On arriving at Windsor they were not a little surprised to hear they were to form a portion of the Foreign Legion which it is sought to raise on this side of the Atlantic.

"We do not stop at present to enquire who were the authors of this imposition; but we put it to every man of feeling, if this vile attempt to ensnare a number of unsuspecting people, in order to add to her Majesty's forces, is *creditable* to those who are engaged in it.

"Although in possession of the facts of this shameful transaction we do not desire to enter more fully into the matter to-day, as we learn on the representation of Messrs. Condon and Wier, an assurance has been received from the Provincial Secretary that he would endeavour to find these poor men employment on the Railroad.

"We trust that the authors of this vile fraud will be discovered and exposed.

"We cannot believe that the respected name of Mr. Howe could be in any way connected with an attempt to practise so disreputable a deception on a number of Irishmen."

I have not quoted the whole of the article as I do not wish to take up too much of your space. I have, tho', I think shown enough to justify all the action taken by the officers of the Irish Society.

This is all the correspondence I had respecting the "Foreign Legion" and I dare *any* man to prove to the contrary. The reader will perceive that neither in the dispatch nor the letter was Mr. Howe's name mentioned and in the article I quoted from the Halifax Catholic" it will be seen that 'twas not then believed that Mr. Howe could be a party to such a base transaction. Mr. Howe subsequently denied at a meeting of the Irish Society that he *was* a party to it, we generously gave him the benefit of his denial. Further, after his return from the U. S, he acknowledged to myself that he had never seen nor heard the dispatch.

The idea of holding me responsible for the comments of a New York editor is ludicrous in the extreme.

With due respect to the fraternity I believe that Editors are the same everywhere; they like to make the most of every matter that can claim public attention, and draw "grist to their mill." The dispatch referred to by me, was the one the Editor of the Citizen alluded to. Withregard to Mr. Mitchel, he has not been connected with the Citizen for over two years. I never held any correspondence with that gentleman, and never received a line from him in my life. The article Mr. Howe quotes against me as coming from Mr. Mitchel, was a portion of a letter addressed by that gentleman to his old friend, co-mate and brother in exile, John Martin and published in the Irish, and I believe English paper as well as in the U. S.

I now come to the last paragraph of Mr Howe's letter which he appears to have got up with great care, and whose effects he no doubt expected, were to be "particularly stunning." In this instance he has really got astride of the old "British Lion," and made him set his tail, mane and teeth right at me. I fancied when I first read that article I could almost hear the "lion roar," yet I wasn't frightened a bit. Had he by way of parenthesis thrown in a Royal Bengal tiger or two I might have been somewhat alarmed, but as it is, my nerves are not the least shaken. His charge against me of "betraying secrets" is another of those vagaries of that fancy of his which latterly "appears to have run riot with his judgment. Can any official high or low in this country say I ever was entrusted with "State Secrets." I challenge enquiry, and if I was not in posession of secrets, it follows as a natural consequence I could not betray them. I *never* shrunk from my avowal of opinions on national questions. I hold they are quite compatible with my duties as a citizen of Nova Scotia, but at the same time, I feel I would be unworthy to look my fellow-citizens in the face were I to betray a secret that even *accident* had placed in my power, let alone the abuse of "confidence reposed" which I held is the basest, the most disgraceful act any man could be guilty of.

Thus then have I answered the charges Mr Howe has made against me, and if after this explanation I will remain subject to the charge of treason, it is treason I am proud of. Traitor indeed would I have been to humanity, to justice, to the sacred principle of charity which binds our society, nay, which should bind all society together, did I do less than I have shown was done on behalf of those destitute emigrants, and if the performance of a duty to social society at large, for we are all impressed with the necessity of preserving this hitherto peaceful community from such scenes of excitement as were created by the arrival of those Railway laborers, if then the discharge of that duty, is to be made a crime, I am ready at any moment to bear the punishment.

The conviction of being actuated by only honorable and humane motives, would cheer and sustain me under even more trying circumstances than I could be subject to, were Mr. Howe's vengeance to be glutted, with me as his victim. Let the worst come, Mr. Howe has found I could not be wrote down, frowned down, nor bullied down into a disgraceful silence.

For my part I have done with this matter I trust for ever. There are high, noble considerations affecting the social, the industrial, the political interests of Nova Scotia, that call for the energies of all who really desire her welfare, and the stirring up of questions that cannot be of any benefit to our Province, argues little indeed for the sagacity and prudence of Mr. Howe. He, by his recent conduct, has placed between himself and his old, tried, and sincere friends, a gulf, wide, deep, and stormy,—over which *they* cannot cross but with the loss of their honor, their self respect. The old plan "divide and conquer" has been attempted by Mr. Howe, but there are no questions dividing us, neither of old Irelandism or young Irelandism, or any other ism,—they have all been consigned to a generous oblivion.—One sacred cause alone enlists the Catholics of Nova Scotia from Cape North to Cape Sable, that of vindicating their name and their creed from the aspirations cast on them by Mr. Howe and his minions.

I trust the gentlemen whose names I have taken the liberty of using in this letter will pardon me for so doing, accept as my apology that I deemed their introduction necessary for my vindication. The Catholics of Nova Scotia in the strife for political progress threw themselves with a generous and unselfish ardor, as the public records prove, on the side best calculated to advance the interests of Nova Scotia, so if foes from without, or bigots at home force another conflict on the people of this country they will be found true to *their* principles and though they may be "crushed out" or "trampled down" by superior force in the last hour of that battle, the arms of a Catholic will be found defending the Flag of civil and religious liberty, and his life blood shed in its defence, be found crimsoning its folds.

WM. CONDON.

P. S.—I delayed this letter hoping that explanation would be asked, and satisfaction given for the charges Mr. Howe made against me, and which would obviate the necessity of this letter appearing. Neither of the above having been done I now submit my reply to the public.

W. C.

Wednesday, Jan. 21st, 1857.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 28th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	22s 6d *a* 25s
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	55s *a* 60s
Butter, Canada, "	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 2d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 10d
" Jamaica, "	10d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sfi "	40s *a* 42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	22s 6d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	21s 6d *a* 22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 5d *a* 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s 3d
Pork, prime, per bbl	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	57s 6d
" Cuba	55s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 12½
" 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, Jan. 28th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	7½d *a* 8d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4½d *a* 5d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Pork, "	5½d
Turkey, "	9d *a* 10d
Chickens, per pair,	2s *a* 2s 9d
Ducks, "	3s
Geese, each "	2s 6d *a* 2s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel	4s 6d
Apples, "	none
Eggs, per dozen	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

MECHANICS READ THIS.—You are daily and hourly exposed to peril from the nature of your pursuits, and to wounds of every grade, cuts, burns, scalds, broken heads' &c., and it behoves you to keep by you some some remedy, whose quick application and known healing qualities may render you that assistance and comfort, at a moments warning, you may stand in need of. And that is the celebrated Russia Salve, sold by Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston, at 25 cents a box, with full directions for use. Every family should have on hand one or two boxes of this salve. Sold in this province by all Drug stores and by most country stores.

☞ For sale by G. E. MORTON & CO., and by Druggist everywhere. 1m. Jan 15.

Holloway's Pills—Wonderful care of a diseased liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloways Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels

WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the infinence they exert on children. At this season of the year the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous.—We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. 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. *None genuine without the signature of*

FLEMING BROS.

☞ Sold in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & CO.

READ THIS.—From Wm. H. Young, of New York, distributing agent.

"My business being to distribute pamphlets through the various States of the Union, keeps me constantly on my feet, causing them to swell and producing an unnatural color and shape, and great suffering of my joints and limbs, thereby causing me a great deal of trouble, I found by applying Dyer's Healing Embrocation this trouble was at once removed. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to my friends, throughout the country, as being one of the best remedies I have ever used for stiffness of the limbs, lame back or anything of this kind.

New York. WM. H. YOUNG.

For sale by G. E. MORTON & CO. and by druggists everywhere.

☞ Have you reason to suppose that your children are troubled with worms? If so, you will be glad to learn that it is no longer necessary to dose the little creatures with horribly tasting drugs; all that is necessary is to get a bottle of *Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge* for twenty-five cents and give three or four doses of it.—It is easy to take and never fails to effect a cure. Many a poor Child's life has been sacrificed from the impossibility of forcing nauseous medicines into its stomach. There is no difficulty with this Vermifuge and every family will hail it as a blessing.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

☞ Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth of the Hair and keeping it in curl during exercise. Rowland's Kalydor for the complexion.—Ess. of Tyre for changing the color of the Hair. Rowland's Odonto, or Pearly Dentrifice for the Teeth.

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

HEALTH, HEALTH! HEALTH!! restored to all who fairly try the curative powers of G. W. Stone's Improved Vegetable *Liquid Cathartic* This great family remedy is warranted to cleanse the stomach from all bile. It will positively cure the piles, is a certain remedy for all affections of the liver, will remove costiveness, and expel all humors from the blood, invigorates the digestive organs, restores lost appetite, and strengthens the whole system. Its use requires no change of diet—whatever the appetite craves, and that which is relished best is the proper food while taking this medicine. Do not get discouraged if its effects are not perceptible as soon as you expect, but continue to follow the directions upon the label of the bottle and its operation will be found sure and effectual.

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

"THIS WAY, 97TH!"—The last words of Capt. Hedley Vicars.—A song written by Miss Todrig. Music by Frederic Shirwell. A few copies received at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

HOOPING COUGH.—Gerry's Pectoral Tablets are very benefical for this disease. They alleviate the distressing spasmodic cough, and prevent its further occurence. Price 25 cents.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Marriages.

At Barrington Head, on the 30th of Dec., by Rev. C. Lockhart, Mr. Jesse D. SWAINE, to Miss O'via CROWELL.

At the West side of Barrington Harbour, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Josiah HARDING, of Knight's, to Miss Sarah MOLINE.

At the Free Christian Baptist Church, near the West Passage, on the same day, by the same, Mr. John OSBORNE, to Miss Jane KNOWLES.

At Barrington Head, on the 1st of Jan., by the same, Mr Samuel WATSON, to Miss Rhoda ATWOOD.

At Baccaro, 6th of Jan., by the same, Mr. Smith SWALE, to Miss Mercy Jane NICKERSON, of Wood Harbour.

At Canaan, Horton, Oct. 16th, by Rev. Wm. Burton, Mr. William DAVIDSON, of Falmouth, to Miss Eunice RAND, of Boston.

By the same, Dec 3rd, at Greenville Inn, the residence of the bride's father, Falmouth, Mr. Robert LAURENCE, to Miss Amanda L. MANNING. Also, Mr. Otis FITCH, to Miss Anna MANNING, both daughters of Thomas Manning, Esq.

At St. Croix, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. I. S. Murdo h, Mr. Wm. J. MARSHALL, to Patience, daughter o Andrew Spence.

In St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 20th inst., by the Rev J. Sannage, Mr. Isaac CHEUCHER to AMELIA, fourth daughter of Mr. David Tinsin, both of that Parish.

At Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., by Rev. John McMurray, Mr. Wm. SHEPHERD, to CAROLINE ANN youngest daughter of Mr. John Rider.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Cox, to AGNES, daughter of Mr. Wm Prowse.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. Smallwood, Capt. Wm. DITMARS, to SUSAN M., daughter of Wm Jos. Clements, Annapolis Co.

At New Horton, Albert Co., by Rev. R. Weddall, Oct. 23rd, Mr. Alpheus WILBUR, to Miss Rebecca CANNON, of the same place.

By the same, Dec. 31st, at the West van Horne, Hopewell, Mr Wm. S. STARRATT, to Miss Rebecca HOAR, both from the mill.

By the same, January 1st, at Hopewell Corner, Mr Charles McCHESNEY, to Miss Mary BUCHANAN, both of Hopewell.

Deaths.

At Windsor, on the 17th inst., aged 40 years, after a lingering illness borne with entire resignation to the will of God, and in the assured hope of eternal life, MARGARET JANE, wife of William James Foltz, and daughter of Charles Thompson Windsor Road.

Mrs. F. was a member of the Baptist Church, but in the absence of any Minister of that denomination, she was pastoral visited and interred by the Wesleyan Minister of the Circuit.

Suddenly, at Haverhill, Mass., Dec 20, aged 20 years, Alfred WOOD, late of Sackville, N. B., youngest son of Thomas J. Wood, Esq., St. John's, Fulham.

At Windsor, on the 22nd inst., aged 88 years, Capt Thomas MAYNARD, R. N.

At St. Croix, on the 19th of N v., John A. DILL, aged 22 years. On the 3rd inst., Timothy S. Dill, aged 49 years. On the 14th inst., Charles Ross, aged 6 years All of St. Croix.

At Middleborough, near Boston, Mass., on the 20th of Nov., ANNIE HALIDAY, wife of Elder Charles Strong, formerly of Manchester, England.

On Wednesday, 7th inst., in great peace, at Sea River, Albert County, WILLIAM son of Wm. Stewart.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, January 21

Schr Alert, Boston.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Ship Golconda, (Am) Colliers, London.
Schr Isabel, O'Hara, Canso

MONDAY, January 26

Brigt Orion, Boone, Fortune Island.
Belle, Sullivan, Ponce.
Schr Lunenburg Pekt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

CLEARED

January 19—Steamer America, Small, Boston; brig Grand Master, Hilton, Liverpool, N S; brigt Sarah, Hopkins, Havana; schr Presto, Boston

January 20—Brig Beauty, Edwards, Brazils.

January 21—Brig Albion,