DEMONSTRATIONS IN MONTREAL AT THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE FALL OF DELHI.—No little excitement was caused in this city yesterday, at the reception of the news by the "Arabia" that Delhi had been capured. Several of the leading merchants of the city hoisted flags above their establishments, and the Bank of Montreal was amongst the first to display the Ensign at the top of its cupola. In the evening a number of the Montreal Field Battery assembled at the barracks, and seventeen rounds were fired in gratification at the announcement of the success of the British army. The effect produced by the intelligence was wide spread, and was everywhere received with satisfaction.—*Mont. Herald, 14th.*

United States.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—*Washington, Nov. 6.*—A letter to the Baltimore American from Greytown, Nicaragua, contains information which is generally credited here. The following is an extract:—The river San Juan is blockaded by the Costan Rican forces, under the command of Col. Canty, an Englishman, and the San Carlos Fort is invested by the same. This fort is at the junction of the river with Lake Nicaragua, and is about 120 miles from this town. All communication with the interior and from the lake is thus cut off, and we hourly expect the receipt of news of a collison between the opposing forces, involving four, if not more, of the States of Central America, as Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala, are taking the part of Nicaragua, and marching troops to the relief of San Carlos Fort.

FROM WASHINGTON.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—General Denver, commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day wrote a letter to Brigham Young, in reply to his communication of the 12th Sept., administering to him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of his administration of the Indian Superintendency in Utah. He tells Brigham Young that he has exceeded the appropriations for him by more than $31,000, and that he has no reason to complain of his drafts not being paid. General D adds: "So far from encouraging amicable relations, you have studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the government and people of the states are their enemies"—This rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and General Denver knows no reason why it should not now be applied to Young.

In reply to Young's objection to the presence of troops, General D. says if it is his (Brigham's) intention to preserve the peace the troops will not interfere with him. He concludes by saying that the Executive has no alternative but to crush out rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his control. He then tells Brigham Young that his claim for double salary was against law, but that if it shall be ascertained that his expenditures were properly made he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

A number of white men having unlawfully intruded on the Cherokee neutral grounds and resisted all efforts to remove them, application has been made to the Government to eject them by force.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It has been ascertained that Great Britain has never recognized the jurisdiction of Costa Rica over the River San Juan or transit route. All she desires is that Costa Rica should have the right of navigation for the export of her produce by the river, and the frontier to be settled by the free negociation between the two Governments. None of the contracts or grants made by Costa Rica respecting the transit are sanctioned or apppoved by Great Britain. Lord Napier has advised the government of Costa Rica not to make any grants or concessions pending the arrival in Central America of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, who is expected immediately at Washington.

The Kansas question is regarded as so nearly settled that it will cease to be the leading subject of dispute in Congress. No time will be lost by the two Houses, in the admission of Kansas as a state, with the constitution that she will present. It will, of course, be a constitution without any article in relation to slavery. The article adopted by the convention, and which is to be submitted to the people, will necessarily be rejected by the popular vote. It is even supposed that Kansas will be admitted before the regular time for the meeting of the territorial Legislature.

N Yrissarri has been received as Minister from Nicaragua, and the President addressed him in a striking and cordial speech. Six copies of the treaty were signed to-day, or are to be signed The treaty is to go to each of the five states of Central America for concurrence.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

DEPARTURE OF WALKER'S EXPEDITION FOR NICARAGUA.—*New Orleans, Nov.* 11—General Walker is off for Nicaragua. He appeared in the United States District Court this morning, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th This afternoon himself, staff, and over 300 men embarked on board the Mobile mail boat. The steamer Fashion, Capt. Caughlin, with a portion of his men and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions got off at two o'clock, this morning, having first submitted to a search by the U S. Marshal.

She cleared for Mobile and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark in the Fashion for Nicaragua. Captain Fassoux remains here. Gen. Henningsen is expected this week. The U. S. steamer Fulton in the Mississippi outside.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.—*New Oleans, Nov* 12—Gen Walker and his men were transferred from the Mobile mail boat to a steamer in waiting in Mobile Bay, with another supply of arms and ammunition. The fillibuster steamer immediately steamed down the bay, and Walker is considered fairly off.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Fashion. Some think she goes for the Texas regiment.

The steamer Dick Keys, which took General Walker from the mail boat in Mobile bay, has returned to Mobile, having placed the fillibusters aboard Walker's steamer Fashion, which has sailed for Nicaragua. His whole force consists of about 400 men. He has a large quantity of munitions and provisions, enough to last for three to four months, and 1,000 stand of arms.

THE REV. DR MCCLINTOCK, who was the associate delegate of Rev. Bishop Simpson, from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain, returned from his mission some days since, and last evening a public meeting was held in the Allen street Church, to afford the Doctor an opportunity to give a sketch of the reception of the delegates in England, Ireland, and the Continent. From the time when the delegates first landed in England to their departure, their visit was a continued scene of pleasurable excitement. Dr. McClintock occupied about an hour and a half in his address, which was one of great beauty, most graphically portraying the objects they had seen during their presence in Europe. Once or twice the Doctor was about to close his remarks, expressing a fear that he was detaining the congregation too long, but a general cry of "Go on, go on," induced him to prolong his address until after 3 o'clock. Bishop Simpson has not yet returned to the United States. After attending the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin he proceeded to the East.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Malta.

EXCLUSION OF PRIESTS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—In Malta the Romish Priests have been carrying matters with a high hand.—Although there are 5000 Protestants on the island, the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Here, then, we have an example of what may be expected by Protestants even under the fairest constitutional government, when they are in the minority, and the people are controlled by the priests. We find that all the elective members of the Council, eight in number, are Romanists, of whom three are Romish priests: "This is the mode in which the few are represented where those men have the power, who, in this country, hound on the people to agitation and disloyalty, because they allege the balance of privileges to be against them. Such is the consideration evinced for Protestants under the *regime* of the priests!"

It will be remembered that the Hon A Kinnaird brought this subject before Parliament last session. An order in Council, excluding priests from sitting on the local Council of Government, was promulgated on the 2nd ult.—"Of course," says the *Dublin Warder*, "prohibition far too long delayed, has aroused the wrath of all the sacerdotal tribe, and a loud complaint is made of the 'invasion of the rights of people (!)—the local organ of the Jesuits alleging that the order will forcibly divest the priests—a large and influential portion of the community—of an important right as citizens, possessing, as they do, one third of the real property of the islands of Malta, and Goa.' The statement is startling. Have we no mortmain law in Malta, and is it actually credible that one third of the soil is in the dead hand of the Church? It is certainly high time to arrest this process of territorial absorption, when the exorbitant acquisitions of the clergy are pleaded to justify the phenomenon of ecclesiastical government. If the estimate we have cited resemble the truth at all, we can only account for so anomalous and embarrassing a state of things by supposing the grossest negligence, or the most sinister connivance on the part of former governments. So far as the interference of the Government has already gone, it has been satisfactorily exercised. We thank Lord Palmerston on behalf of the Protestants of this country for his interposition. It would be too much to hope that Her Majesty's Government is at length awake to the necessity of maintaining henceforth the Protestant Christianity of Great Britain in all her dependencies, however remote or comparatively obscure But we do hope that under Lord Palmerston her Majesty's Protestant subjects may enjoy in the Island of Malta as much liberty and fair play as their co religionists are accorded in the Catholic kingdom of Sardinia."—*News of the Churches.*

India.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN REGIMENTS.—A correspondent of one of the Madras journals suggests to Lord Harris the advisability of raising regiments composed entirely of native Christians, and doing so forthwith. He thinks that with the aid of the missionaries some 25,000 able-bodied men might be procured, that is if Government is satisfied with the able bodied men, and does not look for a grenadier stature in its recruits. The native Christians are not at present very willing to enlist in the native infantry regiments, for as might be expected from the barbarous ignorance of the Hindus and Mahommedans, the latter affect to look down upon the Christian Sepoy as men who have abandoned their caste. It has hitherto been the policy of the Indian Government to discourage the enlistment of native Christians. No native Christian, it is unnecessary to say, would have been received into the Bengal regiments, and if a Sepoy of any of those corps became a Christian, he would have been turned out. This was one of the concessions made to those bodies of men who have proved so gloriously "staunch." We need not say that we are adverse to any tampering with the religion of the races of this country; but on the other hand, we do say, if the Government of India thinks it politic to have a goodly number of regiments of native Christian soldiers, that it it now raises a few corps of such men, and treats them with indulgence and favour, it will be little less than astonishing how thick native Christian applicants for enrolment will be found to present themselves in the course of a very few years.—*Phœnix, Sept 5.*

NENA SAHIB EDUCATED IN AN ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, a Baptist Missionary from Bengal, in a speech at a Missionary Meeting at Southampton, said that he knew Nena Sahib intimately, and bore testimony to his possessing mental accomplishments, and to his polished and gentlemanly manners. Nena Sahib was educated in one of the English Government schools in India, where almost every book is studied but the Bible, and everything taught but Christianity. The greatest enemies to the British rule and to the spread of the Gospel in India were men like Nena Sahib, and others who had been educated in the Government colleges; most of whom were professedly Deists, but in reality Atheists.

Missionary Anniversaries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

HALIFAX,—The Annual Sermons, the 4th Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—The Presiden of the Conference, the Chairman of the District

EASTERN SHORE,—Annual Sermons the 2nd Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—Messrs. Duncan Payson, and Winterbotham.

MARGARETS BAY,—Annual Sermons, the 1st Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—Messrs Duncan, and Winterbotham.

PETITE RIVIERE,—About the 1st of Jan., as the Superintendent may arrange. Deputation—The President of the Conference, Messrs. Addy and Black.

MILLS VILLAGE,—Annual Meetings to commence Wednesday, Dec. 30. Deputation—The President of the Conference, Messrs. Addy, Dewolf, and Sponagle.

LIVERPOOL,—Annual Meetings to commence Dec. 24.; Sermons, Dec. 28. Deputation—The President of the Conference, Messrs. Dewolf, and Black.

WINDSOR,—Annual Sermons, Sabbath, Jan. 31. Deputation—The President of the Conference, the Chairman of the District, Messrs. Churchill, Duncan, and Hart.

NEWPORT,—Annual Sermons, Jan. 31. Deputation—The President of the Conference, Messrs. Churchill, Morton, and Hart.

MAITLAND,—In the month of March, at such time as the Superintendent may deem most suitable. Deputation—Messrs. Hart, and Winterbotham.

By order of the Halifax District Meeting.
ARTHUR MCNUTT, Chairman.

Missionary Anniversaries.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

RIVER PHILIP CIRCUIT.

TRURO, Dec. 29—Deputation Breth. TEMPLE and MILLGAN.

SYDNEY and MARGARIE, early in January. The Brethren on these Circuits to assist each other.

The arrangements for holding the anniversaries in Prince Edward's Island, are left to the judgment of the Brethren stationed there.

Collections and subscriptions will be taken at all of the above meetings, in aid of the fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.
JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

PARRSBORO'—Deputation, Messrs. Davies & McCarty. Cross Roads, January 24 and 25; Diligent River, Jan. 26; West Brook, Jan. 27; Maccan Mountain, Jan. 28; Maccan, Jan. 28; Little Forks, Jan. 29.

Collections will be made at all the above-named Meetings in aid of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

By order of the Sackville Financial District Meeting.
THOS. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

R.R.R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for all purposes where the body is seized with pain—whether it be of a simple character, or the most torturing paroxysm; whether it be Toothache or Cholera; whether Headache or Spasms and Cramps; whether aches or pains in the bones or joints, shoulders or back, or the more terrible spasms of Neuralgia; whether in the bowels or joints, head, back or stomach, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes restore the most terribly afflicted to ease and comfort.

A LADY CURED OF PALSY—RHEUMATISM.—January 3, 1856.—Messrs. Radway & Co—I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm; for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple for two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your Remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr Maclelan, and many other physicians in this city, I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy You can publish this, if you like. SARAH A. HOUGH,
244 36th street, between the 7th and 8th avenues, New York. Dec. 3, 2w.

Latest Inteligence.

A telegraphic despatch was received last week after our paper had been sent to press, the news contained in which was thus given by the *Chronicle:*

The despondent condition of the Money market on the departure of the *Atlantic* resulted on the following day in a fearful panic—all Banks refusing discount in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared most opportunely the Treasury letter suspending the Bank charter act, and authorising the issue of notes to any amount on appoved security. The effect was instantaneous and the panic ceased as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and all the other great cities the news was received with furious acclamation. Cotton and all kinds of produce immediately enhanced in value.

The occupation of Delhi by the British troops is confirmed. The King (so called) captured, but his two sons were killed. There was immense loss of the British forces. Gen. Nicholson is dead. Lucknow has been relieved by Gen Havelock. Gen. Neil and several British Officers had been killed. Mutineers from Delhi had been pursued by British troops The communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow had been intercepted. Latest account of British loss not known, but believed to be about 1150 killed and wounded, including *fifty-four* officers. Scindia had brought mutineers of Gwallior contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and ten thousand Thekoors, cutting off their supplies, &c. Division and dissention among mutineers who were asked for aid by Shahs Adah from Delhi on the one hand, and emissary from Nena on the other. It was reported that Lucknow had been relieved 25th Sept., but had again been threatened with a beseiging force of 50,000 men, under Nena Sahib. All the City people found in Delhi were bayoneted. Europeans were there found fighting on the side of the rebels.

Several Commercial failures announced.

A subsequent despatch, on Monday last, announced the arrival of the steamship *Fulton* at New York with four days later news from England. Nothing new from India. There had been several fresh failures in Great Britain.—The money market was firmer and the demand on the Bank of England less pressing. The Bank of France was about to extend its circulation. The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire bank has stopped payment with liabilities estimated at from £400,000 to £500,000.

By the arrival of the Steamship *America* at this port yesterday morning we have nothing new from India. From the summary of news contained in Willmer & Smith's *European Times* we make the following extracts:

The commercial world is slowly recovering from the shock which it has experienced arising out of the present dearness of money, followed by the suspension of a Joint-stock Bank in Liverpool, two in Scotland, and numerous stoppages of private firms in the great business marts of the country, to which the suspension of the Charter of the Bank of England was a fitting climax. The funds—the best commercial barometer extant—keep up marvellously. Consols for money stand a shade higher than they did this day week, and the public are making considerable investments. It is announced authoritatively—and the statement is very reassuring at this juncture—that an application to the Bank of England for assistance by a leading American house on the securities furnished from the private resources of the firm had been granted, and the required accommodation will be immediately forthcoming. Nothing is more calculated to restore confidence than an act like this. Foreign stocks are also more sought for, and the ground which has been lost in this direction has been partially recovered. Gold, too, is finding its way to the Bank of England in considerable sums—£20,000 on Thursday, and more than half a million yesterday, and what is better still, there was not a single failure announcnd in the City on Thursday.

A royal proclamation has been published, calling Parliament together on Thursday, December 3, "for the dispatch of divers sundry and important affairs." But for the suspension of the Bank Charter, Parliament, in all probability, would not have met before the usual time in February. As there will, however, be an ante-Christmas session, the affairs of India will doubtless form a prominent topic in the debates, for there are points to be cleared up in connection with the outbreak, and more especially with reference to Lord Canning's policy since its commencement. The Bank Charter, nevertheless, will be the *cheval de bataille*, the most pressing in interest, the most exciting in fervour.—The corner has been turned in India; we have seen the worst; but the hard money advocates will fight with desperate tenacity for the existence of a law which brings the country at stated intervals to the verge of bankruptcy in order to swell the coffers of a few bloated capitalists.—If the commercial spirit of a nation is not aroused to the enormous evils which arise out of the present state of the currency, practical lessons are unavailing in the way of teaching wisdom.

Another trial, resulting in failure, has been made to move the Leviathan to the edge of the Thames. The break down on this second occasion has produced general regret, but the spirit of the shareholders is said to be undismayed—It was intended to surprise the public with the announcement that the vessel was all but floated, but fate has not proved propitious, and she will be compelled to remain in her present position for another fortnight. We have the best hopes of the ultimate success of this great experiment in shipbuilding, but, like the Grreat Britain, her early career is rather unpromising. The public in London, and indeed throughout the empire, are following the fortunes of the Leviathan in these birth struggles with more than ordinary interest. But the delay is annoying to all who wish success to one of the most novel and adventurous speculations which the history of marine enterprise has ever presented.

It is gratifying to know that the prospects increase of an amicable settlement of the Danubian Principalities' question. If a London morning paper is to be credited, the speech of Lord Palmerston at Guildhall the other day gave offence to the Emperor Napoleon, who is said to have declared in consequence that he could not give way on the points at issue. Surely, the Emperor's long sojourn in England must enable him to estimate at its worth the *ad captandum* display in question before the citizens. It will strike most people that the volatile Viscount, notwithstanding the length of his years, has a dash of the present Sir Robert Peel's *abandon* in him, for which a becoming allowance ought to be made on the other side of the Channel.—Lord Palmerston too, is peculiar in his partialities. The present Sir Robert Peel, for instance, was always his favourite, and so was Louis Napoleon even before he assumed the purple.

But if we are losing caste in France, we are certainly in better odour in Austria, for Baron Bruck, the Minister of Finance in the last named country, at an entertainment recently given at Vienna to M. Lesseps, alluded to the speedy conclusion of the Suez Canal as the best means of terminating the troubles in the East, and gave, as a toast, "Success to the English Arms in India." We see it stated that the Viceroy of Egypt is anxious to complete the railway from Cairo to Suez, and intends to continue the line to Ataka, some ten miles to the south of Suez, where a pier is to be erected, at which the Indian steamers and other ships traversing the Red Sea can load and unload their cargoes—a project the carrying out of which will add largely to his Highness's revenue.

From Lisbon we have tidings of the continued progress of the yellow fever; and from Spain an account of the discovery of a conspiracy fomented by the Absolutist party.

The telegraph cable between Cagliari and Malta has been submerged—a fact which will accelerate the receipt of despatches from the East by more than 24 hours.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

PIEDMONT.—The champion of the clerical party has been returned for three different places. Two of the Ministers have not secured the necessary majority in the first voting, and will have to go to second elections. The clerical party, on the whole, have improved their position, but not to any great extent. The liberals were too confident, and the priests have worked vigorously and were well organised.

TURKEY—CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 14.—The Porte has demanded that the execution shall be delayed of the persons condemned to death for participation in the recent serious conspiracy in the Principalities.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Danubian Principalities are represented as becoming more and more agitated. The ultra-Radical party is urging the population to extreme measures. They have even talked of establishing a provisional Government. The German journals state that if matters go much further, Austrian and Ottoman troops will enter the Principalities to preserve order. Such an armed intervention, however, would be contrary to the treaty of Paris.

GREECE—ATHENS, NOV. 11.—Thessaly is in a disturbed state.

The Indian Mutiny Fund.

A Public Meeting, convened by his Worship the Mayor of this city, was held on Tuesday afternoon in Temperance Hall, to initiate measures for responding to an appeal made by the Lord Mayor of London for aid to the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund. Addresses were delivered by the Chief Justice, Attorney General, Mr. Young, and others. We hope the slim attendance on Tuesday is not to be taken as an indication of the feelings with which our citizens regard the Relief Fund, and we believe it is not. The subscription list we have no doubt will be well filled up. Everywhere the Fund is popular. Many large contributions from European sovereigns have already been noted. The following items from a contemporary give an idea of the support it receives from private citizens: The citizens of Hamburg have given £1000, and the Hamburg Senate has added £500 more. The Edinburgh Committee has acknowledged the receipt of £10 241, and the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland has advertised collections from 390 congregations, of £2,788. The officers and crews of 19 vessels in the Royal Navy contributed £479. The clerks and letter-carriers of the General Post Office gave £137. Handsome additions to the fund are daily received from all parts of Britain. The King of Sardinia has sent 10,000 francs.

The Wesleyans in England after contributing to the general local fund established throughout the Kingdom, are engaged in raising a funds of their own, which at last accounts had amounted to nearly £5000 sterling.

Select Literary Notices

We have been neglectful in not noticing the attention of the agents (Messrs. Hagarty & Wilkins) in placing before us from time to time the successive numbers of the "War with Russia," and the "History of France," as they have been published. With the last numbers received we have another instance of their attention, as well as of the enterprise of the "London Printing and Publishing Company," in the first number of a work particularly interesting at the present crisis, viz:

"THE INDIAN EMPIRE ILLUSTRATED."

Which will be brought down to the present time, with a full account of the mutiny of the native troops. The author's name will be a guarantee of its value—Mr. Montgomery Martin—being well known in his writings upon the colonies. Each number is to have three superior engravings, with about 30 pages of letter press,—price 25 cents per number. We venture to predict for it a large sale; Hagarty & Wilkins Agents, Barrington Street. Mr. Roger Hunter, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

THE REV. M. RICHEY, D. D, President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, arrived in the Mail Steamer yesterday, from Halifax. The object of Dr. Richey's visit is to take a leading part in the dedicatory services connected with the opening of the New Wesleyan Church, which is to take place on Sunday next. The Rev. the President will preach in the morning and evening, and the Rev. C. Pedley, of the Congregational Church, in the afternoon.—*N. F. Courier.*

THE business season now drawing to a close has been one of unprecedented prosperity. On whichever side we turn signs of improvement meet our view. Our streets are more than usually thronged with people, pursuing their business avocations; the dry good stores seem to be always well filled with customers; new houses are springing up in all directions to meet the increased demand for residences; whilst men of all trades and callings have abundance of employment. Such a new and happy state of things demands universal gratitude to a favouring Providence.—*N. F. Courier.*

☞ The NATIONAL MAGAZINE for December has been received since our last. Its contents are varied, and its promises for the forthcoming volume very enticing. Published by Carlton & Porter, New York,—price $2 per annum. Agency for the Lower Provinces at the Wesleyan Book Room, Halifax.

FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE for December has been received. Published by Binney & Rand, Boston. Price $4.00 per annum. Same Agency.

TAKE NOTICE.—A supply of the Wesleyan Methodist Pocket Book—roan back, at 2s.; the Wesleyan Kallendar, 6d.; and Pocket Diaries, at 1s. 9d. and 2s.; all for 1858, just received by Steward and for sale at the

Wesleyan Book Room,
Argyle Street.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No. 468.]

John Smith (5s. for P.W., 5s. for Books—books sent as requested—the papers are regularly mailed), Rev. G. W. Tuttle; Rev. Douglas Chapman (expect the Com'y in a few days—then they shall be sent), P. C. (10s.), Rev. T. W. Smith (40s. on Bk. ac), Rev. W. McCarty; Rev. J. R. Narraway; Rev. S. T. Rand; Rev. J. McMurray; Rev. Jos. Sutcliffe (50s. for B.R.—10s. for P.W. for C. Drysdale N.B. This is for *last year*), Rev. H. Daniel; Rev. Thos. Harris; Rev. R. W. Allen; Rev. J. Read; E. L. Fuller; Rev. Jas. Taylor (10s. for P.W.—for Jas. Kinsman 5s., J. J. Hale 5s.—10s. for Lad. Rep.), Rev. Dr. Knight (25s. for P.W.—10s. for ——; qy., for whom?—John Taylor 10s., Jas. Hunter 5s.)

We have good reason to believe, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this.—*Com.*

Good Authority.—The Cincinnati Evening Nonpariel says of the Perry Davis Pain Killer:—it removes pain as if by magic from any part of the body, and no one who knows its virtue would willingly be without it.—*Comm.*
Nov. 26 2w.

WOODLAND CREAM—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.
FETRIDGE & CO. Proprietors of the
"*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"
For sale by all Druggists.
Agents E. G. FULLER & CO., also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep. 10. 1y.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 20s
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s *a* 21s 3d
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	60s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9½d *a* 10d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	35s *a* 36s 3l
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d *a* 35s
" State, "	32s 6d
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	42s 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 6d *a* 1s 8d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 2.

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 40s
Bacon, per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5½d *a* 4½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Apples, "	4s 7d *a* 7s 6d
Chickens, per pr.	2s *a* 2s 3d
Geese, each	2s *a* 2s 6d
Turkey, per lb	6½d *a* 7d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 2d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS.—You know how important it is for your children that you should keep good health. How frequently do we see feeble parents dressed in mourning on account of the death of their beloved children. What a pity it is, when, by proper care and remedies, all these trials and troubles can be avoided. When health can be restored to the parent and life and happiness to the child. Restore the health of the mother and you obviate the necessity of Paregoric-Godfrey's Cordial and other injurious narcotics for crying children. We entreat you, as we desire to improve the condition of our race, to procure Dr. Morse's Almanac and read how diseases are cured in accordance with Nature's law, with innocent Roots and Plants.

PREGNENCY.—During this critical period Morse's Indian Root Pills will be required, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, and thoroughly drive away all pains, and give ease and comfort to the mother. From one to three of these Pills, taken two or three times a week during pregnancy, will cause the mother a safe and easy delivery, and will be sure to give a stout and healthy constitution to the child.
November 5, 1m.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1858 is now ready for delivery gratis, at MORTON & COGSWELL'S, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanac and when got, keep it. Nov. 5, 1m.

Almost everybody has heard of "Wood's Hair Restoraiive." That the word "Restorative," in this case, is no misnomer, we have the testimony of individuals whose elevated position in the country, as well as their acknowledged and honorable character as gentlemen, render whatever they publicly assert in the last degree reliable. Several of these have tested, personally, the hair preparation we are now speaking of, and certify to its amazing efficacy in the most public manner possible. Their certificates can be seen at the proprietors Depot, 312 Broadway, New York and once seen and properly appreciated, we have no hesitation in saying they will impress conviction on the most skeptical mind. Wood's Hair Restorative is, doubtless, the best article of its kind ever yet produced.

It does not dye, but gives life, health and beauty to the decaying, falling and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrecoverable lost Heads nearly bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. For sale at 114 Market street, and by all Druggists.—*Chicago Times.*
December 3, 2w.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.—The most skeptical people can be convinced by trial that all the family medicines are not humbug, and that among the thousand of butterfly life there are a few of great merit, and undoubted worth. Of these, Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, stands first and foremost among the remedies of the day that can be relied on as a medicine that it is all it is recommended by its proprietors. It advertises itself on every trial, for there are none who use it but tell their friends to do so, and so it goes from mouth to mouth till all the people of the Union have learned the good of this truly valuable medicine. It is recommended with testimonials to prove its virtue for the cure of liver complaints of every kind, from the worst Dyspepsia to a common headache, and is particularly adaptedto Jaundice, Deranged Stomach, Bowel Complaints and diseases of children.

One or two doses is said to cure a cold with scarce a failure It is worth a trial for this alone. It is particularly adapted to the use of ladies of sedentry habits Some ladies of the highest standing in society have given their certificates of its efficacy, and we say to all who are ailing, try one bottle, and you will never be without it.—*Bloomfield Press.* Dec 3, 2w.
G. E. MORTON & CO, agents.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—From the BOSTON JOURNAL.—This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful peysician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in Northern States, and strong testimony, from highly respectable and intelligent persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, affections of the Chest, diseased Liver.

No other Cough Remedy has ever attained so high a reputation.

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Immense success has attended the use of the Ointment in diseases of the kidneys and the genitourinary organs. All obstructions and inflammation in the passages connected with the kidneys and bladder, may be removed by lubricating the parts affected. Friction as powerful and brisk as the invalid can bear should be employed in applying the preparation, and lomentations with warm water are useful in preparing the skin for its rapid absorption. The pain occasioned by the gravel is immediately quieted by rubbing in the salve. The pills, by their sanative operation upon the blood and other fluids of the body, will materially expedite the curative process in most cases where the Ointment is used.

HEAD-ACHE.—Throw your cologne water and vinegar to the dogs; exercise a little common sense; take Hutchins' Head ache Pills and go about your business—Head-ache! Poh! Got your head bandaged up, have you? Well, you are a pretty looking peep. Tear off that bandage, take a dose of Hutchins' Head-ache Pills and quit moping about half dead. To be had at the druggists for 25 cents.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Marriages.

At Sackville, N. B., Nov. 2nd, by Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., Mr. James THROOP, to Miss Sarah E. ATKINSON.

By the same, Nov. 5th. Mr. Edward W. PALMER, to Miss Elizabeth N BOUSER, both of Sackville, N. B.

Deaths.

At Preston, on the 25th ult., DAVID, son of Mr. Jas. Thomas, aged 15 years.

At Pecatonica, Illinois, on the 10th Novr., MARY JANE, wife of John R. Stewart, formerly of Halifax, and second daughter of the late David Howe.

On the 25th ult., BRIDGET, wife of Vallentine Molloy, in the 50th year of her age.

On the 24th ult., Hon. Wm. GRIGOR, M. D., Member of the Legislative Council, in the 58th year of his age.

At Dorchester, N. B, on the 14th ult., Robert K. GILBERT, Esq., Barrister at Law, and M. P. P. for the County of Westmorland, aged 48 years.

At Cornwallis, on the 15th ult., RICHMOND, aged 2 years and 8 months; and on the 23rd ult., MARY SOPHIA, aged 5 years, son and daughter of Mr. Thos Harris.

"Where dwell the young departed
They of unripe years?
Who bade farewell, ere started
Care's petrifying tears?
Not where the grass is growing
Greenly on the sod:
But where life's stream is flowing,
Where soft airs of heaven are blowing,
Around the throne of God."

On the 20th ult., at Cornwallis, Huldah RAND, aged 77 years—highly esteemed in life, sincerely regretted in death.

On the 29th ult., ANN, widow of the late David Currie, in her 81st year.

At the Poors' Asylum, Nov. 20, Edw. MADDOCKS, a native of St. John's, Nfld, aged 71 years.

At North Sydney, on the 17th ult., THOMAS S., second son of Mr. Thomas M. Leonard, aged 4 years.

At Arichat, on the 21st ult, in the 27th year of his age, JAMES, son of the late David Barry.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 25.

Schrs Junistor, Lavender, Labrador.
Lunenburg Pckt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

THURSDAY, November 26.

Brigt Boill, Port Medway.

FRIDAY, November 27.

Schrs Ocean Bird, Lockhart, New York.
Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.
Arrabella, Lauchner, New Brunswick.
Compages, Kennedy, Sydney.
Curlew, Nickerson, Barrington.

SATURDAY, November 28.

Brigt Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad.

SUNDAY, November 30.

Steamer Rosebud, Robertson, Charlottetown—bound to St John, N. B.
Brigt Vivid, Smith, Montréal.
Schrs Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque.
Hunter, and Integrity, Sydney.

MONDAY, November 30.

Steamer Ospray, Sampson, St Johns, Nfld.
Brigts Ornate, Fenton, New York.
Schrs Mary, LeBlanc, Sydney.
H Newell, Parsons, Bay St Georgs.
Arno, Crawford, St Georges Bay.
Lucy Mary, Shippegan.
Glide, Reynolds, Georgetown.
Remembrance, Elizabeth, Mary Louisa, Caroline, and Cherub, P E Island; Arbutus, Margaree.
Dart, Cheeve, Antigonish
J Jones, McDonald