m he lodges in the
ree neighbours that
diffuse among them
s, more correctly
ws, than they would
to visit them with
iescension, without
the rights of the
position. This is
; it requires men
d consideration so
God, that we may
soul's sake, more
dvantage we may
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each them the res-
tion; and at the
er, that God has
ion with its obliga-
rewards. We, by
uelled many a re-
ought of discontent,
ep in harmony the
in this nation than
redit. I pray that
ant office may be
mnity and impor-
, let me say in con-
cement, was needed
oment, by the reli-
ion of the commu-
ell.

elligence.

l.

IC-NIC, at Kentville,
o have turned out, as
nd affair. It was, in
most imposing demon-
as ever been seen in
there is no county in
ake such a display of
ges, as Kings county;
ned out their best for
esday; The train of
extended some four
awn by not less than
uted that there were
resent at the Pic-nic.
air and the arrange-
ired. After refresh-
f, the assemblage was
y the Honourables the
ial Secretary, Finan-
itor General. The
sing, to all appearance,
day's proceedings.—

s.—Mr. Thos. D'Arcy
requently appeared in
ne of the prominent
of Parliament in Ca-
tures, at Temperance
The subjects treated
"Burns and Moore,"
Eloquence," and "A
We cannot, with the
osal, pretend to give
ectures, or of any one
e, we have much plea-
est admiration of the
ch of these subjects
were the subjects of
it is clear, been tho-
McGee. Whilst not
rks upon these emi-
rely free from all that
ich speakers are only
rsing upon the merits,
h intensely national
which Mr. McGee had
e were asked to name
cteristic of any, or all,
d say it was the sober,
bited in them through-
Union of the Colonies,"
me, upon new ground;
lied its character and
ing upon it. He spoke
during which time he
mercial, and social neces-
American Union and
ire practicability, in a
must have carried con-
to him. This lecture
y effort; and we hope
Mr. McGee will spare
from party squabbles
just now, to materially
person's position, and
he, on Thursday even-
nians, upon the noble
reat, national party in
th America.—*Ib.*

CCIDENT.—On Wed-
man was walking on
e Black Settlement on
en he was overtaken
Truro. In attempt-
he fell. Every effort
stop the train; but in
unfortunate man, who
One account gives his
er states that it was

citizens of St. John, on
are enjoying to reple-
d pure water, those of
rown into the deepest
nt impurity of the cele-
w York *Times* says—
ents implore us to im-
subject of the water
ow whether it is or is
angs of thirst with the
distil from our pipes
r them some prospect
ns are given—and the
dergoing examination
We believe the Croton
livered so cool, pure,
urposes as our own;—
ce, we believe, that the
lishy flavored, that it
weeks. We are glad
nding we have had a
our sources of supply
likelihood of a scarcity.
that the Commissioners
ul jet of water at the
lly is thrown up nearly
out 95 feet above tide

AGEE'S THIRD LEC-
sh Brigade in the ser-
storically considered,
nously disloyal; morai-
y miserable. It was
le exaggerations, and
larded with much un-
l information, dressed
and for the most part

add, it is generally
"Moore and Burns"
re beautiful specimens
had the misfortune
is a pity a man of his
e utter inutility and
euds, which wise men
ry, and to principles
steemed and learned
re not only impracti-
dal and disgraceful—
have blushed to have
r, and such as broke
rance Telegraph (St.

e by the Government
steamer Arabian give
amichi, owing to her
Sabbath day, which
the *Gleaner* informs
remain on duty, the
oard, and a number of
astle and Chatham, to
day, by the removal of
place of safety, much
in many instances,
l better feelings. We
merchants who do not
this annoyance and
ed on writing to their
ip for them any thing
is to be regretted, but
New Brunswicker.

he Fire Insurance
n town, owing to what

is justly considered an oppressive Corporation tax, orders having been received during the present week by three or four agents to close up. So the Class Taxation gentlemen lose the revenue, and the citizens the chance of insuring their property at reasonable rates, as with a reduced number of officers, the rates will increase, and one or two companies only will probably pay the tax of $500. The next move will probably be a removal of the merchants' offices, outside the city limits, to save the tax raised from $40 to $100, by some *hocus pocus* work.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Blondin was walking the rope, on Wednesday, two men, whose names we were unable to learn, for the purpose of seeing the performance to the best advantage, got into a tree on the Canada side of the river. Horrible to relate, the branches on which they were seated gave way, and they were precipitated into the gorge and instantly killed.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

United States.

PARAN STEVENS' NEW HOTEL.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, was opened on the 23rd, under the proprietorship of Paran Stevens. The house was thronged all day by thousands of visitors, who testified their admiration at the thorough and systematic arrangement of the building. The American Telegraph Company have an office in the basement of the hotel, connecting with all parts of the country, as well as with the other prominent hotels in the city. The vertical railway for the conveyance of guests from the ground to the upper floors attracted great attention.

The House of Reformation—constituting the east wing of the large city building on Deer Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was set on fire by three boys, in the same manner that the State Reform School was fired at Westborough. The account of the latter fire informed these last incendiaries who had read it, how to go to work. Owing to the solidity of a portion of the burned wing, the loss will not much exceed $10,000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A more destructive fire than the above mentioned, nearly destroyed the Liverpool packet Commodore on Saturday afternoon.—*Ib.*

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN NEW YORK.—The efforts of private citizens, and of the Police to close the grog shops and enforce an orderly observance of the Sabbath in New York, have long been the subject of abuse in the Herald. Yet one Monday morning it made the following honest confession.

Yesterday nearly all the corner liquor saloons and basement groggeries had their doors closed and blinds shut. No drunkenness was reported or arrests of disorderly persons. In the city the arrests for drunkenness where less than a week ago. At the Tombs, where more drunken and disorderly persons have been in the habit of being taken and committed on Sunday than any other day of the week—the average daily number being between fifty and sixty—not a single drunken person was brought yesterday, and only two for disorderly conduct, which did not result from drinking.

"More of the leading hotels kept their bars closed yesterday than any previous Sunday. It is stated that a proposition is on foot to call a meeting of hotel proprietors of the city, and see if the consent of all cannot in some way be obtained to keep their bars closed on Sunday, and give their barkeepers the rest they have so long needed on that day, and which they are now beginning to clamor loudly for."

Late European News.

BY R. M. S. AMERICA.

The London Beacon of Aug, 10 says:—The Plenipotentiaries of the three lately belligerent Powers have now assembled at Zurich, and are engaged in the discussion of the definitive treaty of peace. It appears that France and Austria have sent two Ministers each, while Piedmont is only represented by one. In one respect the conclusion to which these diplomatists may come concern only the countries they severally represent; but in another their decisions will have an important bearing upon the fortune of Europe. Their first and chief business will, no doubt, concern the arrangement of the new boundaries that are to subsist between Sardinia, Austria, and the settlement of that share of the debt which the newly-enfranchised province ought to take upon herself. In the first announcement of the terms of peace, something was said about reforms to be inaugurated in the Government of Venetia, and we believe the Emperor Napoleon strove hard to obtain that Venetia should be erected into an independent Duchy; but the Emperor of Austria peremptorily refused to surrender to his conqueror more than he had absolutely lost; and if he promised a more liberal rule to the country for the future, it is not likely that the nature of those reforms will be submitted to the Conference. What the Emperor grants—be it much or little, and we fear the little is the more probable—he will grant of his own grace and favour—instead of having them wrung from him at the hands of a Congress of foreign statesmen. So far, then, as these matters are concerned, Europe has nothing to do but to stand by and acquiesce in their deliberations. But there are other questions which they must discuss, and on which their discussions will not be regarded with the same indifference. The preliminaries of peace concerned not the boundary arrangements of Sardinia and Austria alone, but the new policy to be pursued in Tuscany, and the Duchies, and in the States of the Church. Are the exiled Dukes to be restored to their dominions? if not, are the Duchies to be declared independent, or to be absorbed into Sardinia, or to be joined into one independent central State? Is the Pope to be the head of the Confederation, or is he to have his own dominions secularised? These are points on which it is well understood the French Government is anxious to have the advice of a Congress of all the Great Powers; but it is obvious that the plenipotentiaries now sitting must give some decision, and upon the nature of their decision it will depend whether the neutral Powers will interfere. If, for instance, the belligerents decide that the petty sovereigns of Italy are to be restored by force, there is an end to a more general Congress, so far as England is concerned. Even without going to that extent, they may indicate their views as to the propriety of such a policy so very clearly, and with such certainty of being backed up by the other despotic Powers in Europe, that England might find her position in the Congress to be merely that of chief mourner at the tomb of Italian liberty. Under any view of the case there does not seem much to be gained by a general Congress; but at any rate its meeting will depend upon what takes place within the next few weeks at Zurich.

The *European Times* contains the following:—We are now again on visiting terms with Russia, a batch of imperial dukes, grand dukes, and duchesses have arrived in this country, and, as might be expected, have been invited to Osborne by the Queen and Prince Consort, where no doubt they would receive a welcome which would go far to drown in their memory all recollection of the Crimean war. The country from which these fine people come is not likely to interfere again in the affairs of its neighbours until it has recruited its strength and its finances, both of which were terribly shattered by the struggle of 1854–5. It is gratifying to know that the Czar is busying himself with internal reforms—the making of railways, the liberation of the serfs, and other means likely to add to his own and his subjects' happiness. It is to be hoped that the legacy of the war which his father left him may prove a source of sound moral instruction.

Cholera has again appeared in this country, and it comes to us as usual from Hamburg. We see that during the last week twenty-four deaths are stated to have occurred from this cause in London. We seem to know as little as before about this grim and mysterious stranger; but we know enough to avoid his track, and even to defeat him should he attack us. He fastens for the most part upon those who cannot or will not protect themselves. Great and beneficial sanitary changes have taken place in England since cholera first invaded this country nearly thirty years ago; but we are not yet in a state of complete defence; yet if half as much money were expended in protecting us from the cholera as we now see lavished in protecting us from the French, the choleraic visit of 1859 would be the last.

The Great Eastern is now fairly afloat, and her machinery is as perfect as science can render it, and she is only waiting for her companes, which are being made and adjusted by our townsman, who is unrivalled in the kingdom for the delicate and effective manipulation of the instruments that guide iron ships on the bosom of the waters. There have been two grand parties on board of the Great Eastern during the present week—one attended by a large number of members of Parliament and scientific men, amongst them Lord Stanley; and the other by a mixed number of ladies and gentlemen, who danced on the ample deck, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, and to musical strains which will soon be followed by the war of blast and the struggles of the engines. Lorn Stanley, at the first entertainment, thus eulogised the virtues and prognosticated the success of this great experiment in ocean navagation:—"You know that if this grand experiment succeeds it will be a greater step, a greater progress in the art of shipbuilding, than has ever been accomplished in one generation, from the day when man first began to traverse the sea. You know that if the experiment succeeds it will render the passage over the stormy ocean to remote countries as easy and as free from discomfort to the landsman, and even to the landswoman, as the ordinary train is at present. You know also that the experiment, if it succeeds, will stimulate and develop trade to an almost incalculable extent; that it will enable this country, if unhappily the occasion should again arise, to pour into our great empire of the East reinforcements and aid with a rapidity equal to that of the overland line, and by a route which England has always claimed as her own peculiar highway, and over which no foreign potentate can exercise control."

We are glad to learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French is about to reduce the duty on certain articles of import—on coal and iron, for instance, with a view, it is to be hoped, of cementing a peace between the two countries more enduring than the fortifications surrounding the coasts can produce. The King of the Belgians, it seems, is bent on fortifying Antwerp, —that is to say, fortifying it more thoroughly than it is at present, for Antwerp has always been fortified. This intention is not received favourably in France, for it pre supposes that France has some design on her diminutive neighbour.—But, if the Emperor of the French will proceed in the right course by directing his attention to all that concerns the material prosperity of France, the improvement of her trade and the happiness of her people, he will live down calumny, and have accorded to him the views by which he is influenced. The forthcoming fetes in Paris, on the cessation of the war, will be among the most splendid ever seen in that city.

The King of Prussia is seriously indisposed, and the accounts represent his state as almost hopeless. In the present feverish state of Europe, the Prince Regent of Prussia is reorganizing his army, so that in case of necessity he may be able to call out 700,000 men. The new small arms and the guns are all of the most improved description. Is this Regent a believer in the theory which Mazzini has recently put forth, that the three Emperors are determined to pick a quarrel with England and Prussia, and to fall upon us the first favourable opportunity?

The Condition of Italy.

The recent news from Italy is of a very melancholy character—just such news as the recent arrangements for the government of that country have led every one to expect. We learn that in Parma the work of insurrection and bloodshed has commenced. From the city the Piedmontese have been driven out with ignominy. Red Republicanism is triumphant, and the holders of property, the friends of law and order—all persons, in short, who had anything to lose—are taking flight. This intelligence comes through Vienna, and may therefore be regarded as a faithful picture of events following from a war which was to give peace and freedom to Italy. In publishing this telegram, a secret chuckle of satisfaction must have pervaded the Austrian authorities, and the satisfaction will not be diminished when the 5000 French troops who are now advancing on Parma have had a conflict with the disciples of Mazzini, who at present hold possession of what, in compliment, we must call the seat of authority. If French bayonets are to be employed to restore the power of the Duchess of Parma—one of the best, by the way, of the Austrian rulers in Italy—the procedure is a sad commentary on the rivers of blood which have flowed in that country through the policy of Napoleon the Third. But the other Duchies and the Legations are likely to be in no better plight. It is stated that Piacenza is now occupied by a French force of 10,000 men, and if an attempt is made to force the expelled dynasty on the Tuscans again, the scenes which are now taking place in Parma will assuredly follow there. The remarks of an influential morning paper on this subject are as true as they are forcible. It says, "Mazzini and the brotherhood of the dagger are even now making themselves heard; they will soon scandalise an honest cause, force every respectable patriot into hopeless inaction, and offer a sufficient excuse for strong-handed measures of despotism. It is not difficult to get up a case, it is not difficult to drive excitable men to wicked acts, and if every coward hand were to attempt to execute the threats indulged in at Parma, the execrations of all mankind would envelope not only the assassin but the cause which had produced him." The state of Italy since the war is worse, in point of fact, than before it commenced. The hopes of the people were raised only to be disappointed, and the men of moderate views have been pushed aside to make way for those embued with the Red Republican sympathies which covered with gore the streets of Paris in 1848.

We observe in a communication from Paris a sketch of a memorial which has been presented to the English and French Governments by the envoys from Florence. This document enters largely into the question of the future government of Tuscany. The envoys wish to conform, as far as possible, to the voice of Europe; but they will not listen to the restoration of the Archduke Leopold, nor his son Ferdinand. They have had enough of the expelled dynasty; nor are they apparently much disposed to encourage the hopes of Prince Napoleon. "He is dreamt not of" says the writer who furnishes a sketch of the memorial, "as Sovereign by any party in Tuscany whose numbers entitle it to be so called. Notwithstading his want of partisans in that country, and the little pains which he is reported to have taken to make them, there are persons here who still believe that he has a chance of sitting on the throne of Etruria. If so, I suspect it to be of the very slenderest—at least if he trusts only to the choice of the Tuscans." The people desire above all things to be annexed to Piedmont. This is the wish of their hearts, but the proposal will find no favour of course from Austria, and little we suspect from France. In the meantime, while Central Italy is in this state of inflammation, the Congress or Conference has commenced its sittings at Zurich. The Plenipotentiaries must be very quick over their work, or they will be anticipated by a people driven to madness because they have been played with like a toy by rival despots.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* objects to the establishment of an Italian confederation. How, it asks, can absolutist Austria, thocratic Rome constitutional Piedmont, the Two Sicilies, Parma, Tuscany and Modena be amalgamated? How can Europe be established and discord prevented? These grave questions it adds, can only be decided by a congress.

The Russian Government has began the construction of the telegraphic line, which is to run from Moscow right across the north of Asia to the mouth of the Amoor, on the Pacific ocean. The whole length will exceed 2600 leagues. A project has been drawn up for continuing the line to the coast of America, which would afford great facilities for laying the cable to connect the two Continents.

THE WAR NEWS. The publishers of the Illustrated News of the World have made arrangements for the pictorial Illustration of the principal incidents and scenes of the war in Italy by artists on the spot. The engravings will be issued as soon after the events they illustrate as is compatible with correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 3s. per quarter, exclusive of seperate Portraits and Memoirs. A specimen paper with print will be sent free by mail on receipt of four postage stamps, by the Halifax Agents, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Army and Navy Lists received monthly may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

N. B. Books of every kind imported to order.

, CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, new series, can now be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, 5s. stg. each, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

, THE LONDON JOURNAL, in volumes, lettered, with index complete, may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co, 5s. stg each—annual subscription for weekly Nos. 6s stg.

, THE WELCOME GUEST, complete from No. 1, can at any time be supplied, in single numbers or volumes, by G E Morton & Co., Agents for the publishers. Subscription 6s stg per annum.

April 4. 1

The Financial District Committee of the Fredericton District, will be held in the vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel at Fredericton, on Wednesday the 7th September, 1859, at 10 a.m. —at which time Superintendents of Circuits, preachers on trial, and Circuit Stewarts will be expected promptly to attend.

R. KNIGHT, *Chairman.*

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards in the St John District are hereby notified that the Financial Meeting for that District, will be held in the Vestry of Germain Street Church in this city, on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JOHN MCMURRAY, *Chairman.*

St. John, N. B., August 15, 1859.

The Financial District Meeting of the Truro District, will be held at Truro, on Wednesday the 14th of September, to commence at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards, are respectfully requested to attend.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

Truro, N. S., 18th August, 1859.

Literary.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August has the following contents:—

The Life and works of Avy Scheffer.
A Visit to Martha's Vineyard.
October to May.
The Eleusinia.
The Minister's Wooing.
Once and Now.
A Trip to Cuba.
Telma's Vow.
The Murder of the Innocents.
My Double; and how he undid me.
The Singer.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table.
Reviews and Literary Notices.
Recent American Publications.

This number is worth its price to every parent for one article alone—"The Murder of the Innocents." Do read it!

☞ The President of the Conference is now on an official visit to Newfoundland, where he will probably remain till late in October.

JOY TO THE INVALID.—Persons afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.]

Rev. R. Knight (10s. for P.W. for Wm White), Mr. R. B. Huestis (20s. for P.W.), Rev. J. Hart—Mr. Eph. Mack—Alexander Sim (5s. for P.W.), J. W. Allison jr. (35s. for P.W., for Captain Nelson Chambers 10s., Captain Wm. Harvey 25s.), Rev. J. Allison (those papers are mailed on Wednesday evening), Rev. C. Stewart (250s. for B.R., 15s. for P.W., for John Chandley 10s., Oliver Baxter 5s), Rev. J. B. Likely (5s. for P.W. for Capt. Toy), Mr. J. Stoneman (10s. for P.W.), James Mitchell (new sub., 5s. in adv.), Mr. John Miller—Mr. Henry Teed—Rev. J. R. Narraway—Rev. J. S. Addy (new sub.) Rev. Robt. Tweedy (10s. for B. R., 10s. for P. W. for John Ryer, new sub. in adv.) Rev. J. Buckley (2 new sub. 20s. for P.W., for John Addy 5s., John Bennett 10s., John Hennebery 5s.—the last name was unintentionally omitted—no money for Captain Irwin was sent to this office), Rev. G. S. Milligan (40s. for P.W. for Stewart Burns 5s., John Hyslop 20s., Geo. Langill 5s., Geo. Perrin 10s., Mr. Isaac Smith (5s. for P.W.) Mr. Thomas Marsh 20s. for P.W.) Rev. A. Desbrisay—Rev. James Tweedy (10s. for P. W. for J. Dickinson), Joseph Newcomb jr. (20s. for P.W.), Lewis Uloth—Rev. C. Dewolf (20s, for P.W., for Wm. Drew 10s., Lemuel W. Drew 10s.), W. W. Stumbles (books sent by mail) Rev. R. Johnson (20s. for P.W., for D. Pridham 10s., C. Crosby 10s.—nothing paid to this office last year—hence the arrears; expect those books by next steamer, and will forward them), Rev. A. S. Tuttle (inadvertantly omitted) Rev. John Prince—quite out of cheap hymn-books—will send them shortly), Rev. G. O. Huestis (60s. for P.W., for C. Marshall 20s., Thos. Hadley 10s., Alex. Munro 10s., Thos. Warner 10s., N. Smith 5s., W. Watts 5s.) Rev. J. Sutcliffe (5s. for B.R., 195s. for P. W., for John Balderson, new sub., 10s. in adv., Mr. Lyle 5s., B. Pentz 10s., J. Stanley 10s., W. McKay 10s., M. Butcher 20s., W. E. Clark 20s., W. H. Hope 20s., C. Braddock 20s., Rev. J. Butcher 20s., C. Welsh 10s., B. Moore 20s., W. Wright 20s., Mr. L. paid 5s. Jan. 12th—this present payment is not in advance.)

PAIN KILLER.—We have but little confidence in the trumpet tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the united States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influence more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blessed." We are informed by our principal druggists: that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—Salem Observer.

Aug. 25, 2w.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
March 4, 6m.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 31.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d a 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d a 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	45s
" " Am.	5s 6d a 55s
Butter, Canada,	10d a 1s
" N. S. per lb.	10d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	31s a 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	30s a 31s 9d
" State, "	28s 9d
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6½d
" Clayed, "	1s 5d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$16
" mess "	$19½
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	8½d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d a 1s 6d
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,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 31.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s a 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d a 7d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d a 1s
Lamb, "	4d a 5d
Veal, "	3d a 4d
Turkey, "	none
Chickens, "	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s. a £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe of Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall*, or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musica Institute, Author, &c., &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained a prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,
B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you the the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it. The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this coadjutor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors o you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Public attention has of late years, been directed to the odvious advantages arising from the entrance of woman into the profession of medicine, and every day increases the number among us of those who wish to devote themselves to this department of science. The tide which they have so long been obliged to stem, now sets in their favor, we rejoice in the increasing popularity of this noble work, as a token of the world's progess; but while we do so we should not forget the pioneers in the field, who have struggled in the past untiringly, through the obstacle which prejudice has thrown in their way, and whose heroic exertions have effected the change in public opinion. Conspicuous among the number stands Mrs. Winslow, who for more than thirty years, as nurse and physician, has followed her profession with unflagging aplication and industry. During this time she had compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which ought to immortalize her name. It is the most perfect thing of the kind in our opinion, ever compounded, and one of the greatest discoveries in medicine of the age; it is of more importance to the human family than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. Common observation cannot fail to satisfy all who will take the trouble to look into the bills of mortality for any one year, that a very percentage of children annually die during the the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to, ever occur from teething, when Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used in time. That it is just the article needed, is the testimony which reaches us daily from those who have tried it, and until some member of the faculty can produce an article which shall equal in excellence this result of the long experience of a Female Physician, we hope we shall hear no more of woman's overstepping her sphere in entering the medical profession.—*Drawing-Room Companion, N. Y.*

Marriages.

At River John, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. Laban LANGILL, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. George Bigney.

By the same, at the same place, on the 24th ult., Mr. Richard GAMMONS, to Miss Robana ROSS, late of Belfast, P. E. I.

On the 25th ult., by Rev Thomas Crisp, A. M., Mr. H. A. JENNINGS, to ANNA, eldest daughter of O. S. Weeks, Senr., Esq.

At Pugwash, on the 18th ult., Mr. Alexander A. BLACK, merchant, to EMELINE, daughter of the Hon. Henry G. Pineo.

Deaths.

At Chester, on Saturday, 27th ult., Mr. Walter MUNN, aged 66 years, a native of Dartmouth.

At Richmond, on the 26th, ult, ALBERT WILLIAM, eldest surviving son of Wm. Jordan, aged 9 year.

At Windsor, on Friday night, 26th ult., Rev. Wm. CROSCOMBE, Wesleyan Minister, aged 73 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

Barque Halifax, McCullogh, Boston.
Brigt Mary, Malcom, Porto Rico.
Schrs John Henry, Labrador.
J D Spinney, Spinney, Labrador.
Conservative, Myers, Labrador.

THURSDAY, August 25.

Steamers America, Millar, Liverpool.
Uncle Ben, Millar, Canada Lakes.
Brig Florida, Weeks, Porto Rico.
Brigts Cordelia, Gowan, Demerara.
Vivid, Mann, Pocc; Cygnet, Smith, New York.
Marguret Elizabeth, McDougall, St John, N. B.
Schrs Ranger, Taylor, Porto Rico.
Vivid, Hunt, Labrador.

FRIDAY, August, 26.

Steamers Arabia, Stone, Boston.
Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth.
Brigts Latina, Edwards, Philadelphia.
Lilly Dale, Stevens, New York.
Ornate, McFarlane, Inagua.
Schrs. British Tar, Evans, Seven Isles.
Saheen, Daly Labrador.

SATURDAY, August 27.

Ship Sunderland, Pensacola.
Brig Magnet, Dost, Inagua.
Brigts. Sea Lark, Hopkins, Havana.
Ranger, Poynter, St Jago.
Spanish Main, Gange, St. John, P. R.
Boston, (pkt) O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs. Ocean Star, Jenkins, Turk's Island.
Aurora, Newall, Baltimore.
Sophia, Bell, Newfoundland.
Aurora, Westport.
Royal Albert, Corkum, LaHave.
Regulator, Smith, Port Medway.

SUNDAY, August 28.

Brig Humming Bird, Furzman, Trinidad.
Brigts Margaret Mortimor, Corbin, Richmond.
Kirkland, P E I—bound to Bermuda.
Roderick, LeBlanc, Pictou—bound to Boston.
Schrs Agility, Romkey, St Martins.
Emma Furbish, Kendall, Richmond.
Comet, Card, New York.
Pictou Pckt, Curry, Boston.
M. & W. P., Perry, Cape Negro; Union, Winsor, do.
Dunham, Dolliver, Port Medway.
Mechanic, Smith, Barrington.
J W Freeman, Gardner, Liverpool.
Lucknow, Richard, do.

MONDAY, August 29.

Schrs Peerless, Bruce, Richmond.
Sea Slipper, Seven Islands; Cornelia, North Bay.
Clan, McLean, Shelburne.

TUESDAY, August 30.

Barque Celia, Dolby, New York.
Brigts Annette, Rudolph, Demerara.
St Cries, (Spanish) Porto Rico.
Schrs Cecilia, Lite, Boston.
Medium, Kisanhaur, Norfolk.
James Wm, Benson, North Bay.

CLEARED.

August 23—Schrs. Julia, (pkt), Simpson, St. John, N.B.; Louis Ferrier, Clarke, Richibucto; Wiscoma, Baker, LaPoile; Beverly, Blanche, Newfoundland; Brothers, McDonald, Pictou; Susannah, Muggah, Sydney; Pearl, Stewart, LaPoil; Lady Sale, Deroy, Antigonish; Mary Ann Catharine, Kirby, Sydney; Collector, LeBlanc, Sydney; Three Brothers, Fenton, Guanso.

August 24—Barque Jos Dexter, Shaw, Great Britain; brigt Lady Sale, Boudrot, Buctouche; schrs Kate, Messervey, Bay St George; Seraph, Nickeson, Newfld.

August 25.—Steamers America, Millar, Boston; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Osprey, Guillford, St. John's, Newfld; barque Elizabeth Brown, Troix, Canada; schrs J B. Hoey, Hoey, Baltimore; Magnet, Pye, Richmond, Va; Milo, Fougere, Pictou; Leander, Hewlin, North Bay.

August 27—Brig Richard Brown, Young, Sdyney; brigt Forward, Comifleet, Greenock; schrs Brothers, Gallop, Newfld; Jas McNab, Darby, Newfld; Isabella, Muggah, Sydney; Betsy Bridge, Boudrot, do.

MEMORANDA

Boston, August 24—Arrd Iris, Parker, Annapolis; Margaret Dill, Dill, Windsor.

Philadelphia, Aug 23—Arrd brig Waredall, Pendleton, Windsor.

Baltimore, Aug. 23.—Arr'd. Ada Frances, Babson, Windsor.

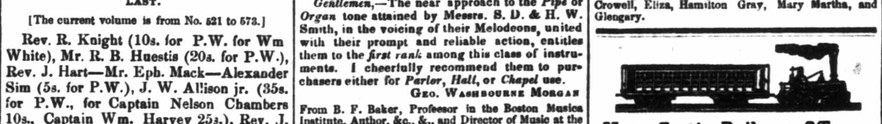
St John, P R, Aug 6.—Arrd Boston Lady, Talbot, Halifax.

Clyde, Aug 7—Sld R B Porter, Cowan, Halifax. 11.—Arrd. Glenalvon, Morris, Windsor.

Queenstown, Aug 6—Arrd Norval, Trefry, Windsor.

Gravesend, Aug 5—Arrd Squando, Curry, St John.

Liverpool, G B, Aug 13, Ldg for Halifax—Stephen Cromell, Eliza, Hamilton Gray, Mary Martha, and Glengary.



Nova Scotia Railway Office,

Halifax, 11th July, 1859.

FROM and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant there will be

Excursion Trains

on the Windsor Branch and Main Line, as follows, viz

From Halifax to Windsor—leaving at 7.30 A. M. on Wednesday, 13th inst.

From Windsor to Halifax—leaving at 8.00 A M. on Wednesday, 20th inst.

From Halifax to Truro—leaving at 6.00 A. M. Wednesday, 27th inst.

From Truro to Halifax—leaving at 7.00 A.M. on Wednesday, 3rd August.

And to continue in the above order until further notice.

Fare, to Windsor and back, 7s 6d., and vice versa. To Truro and back, 10s. and vice versa.

Tickets issued on excursion days available for return on the next day.

JAMES MCNAB.
July 13 3i Chairman

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it' mothers, it will give rest to yourselves AND RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT a CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter what we do know, after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOW