not heard of our meetings being interrupted anywhere. It is true, that, before this, we had recommenced our meetings everywhere as well as our brethren in the Haute Vienna, and this conduct, on the part of Christians has probably contributed its full share to the happy results, as I remember you encouraged us to believe it would do.

I have been, and still am, indisposed.—The good work is going on, with much opposition, but the Lord is with us.

Yours, CHARLES COOK.

—*Advocate and Journal.*

The Children of the Church.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROVISIONS RESPECTING BAPTISED CHILDREN.

The *N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal* says, The most important proceeding of the Conference, respecting the children of the Church, was its acting on the Report of the Committee on Revisals, regarding the "*relation of baptized children to the Church.*" We must refer the readers to the Journals of the Conference for the full law, as adopted. The following is a summary of its contents:—

1. *The relation of the child to the economy of grace* is stated as the ground of his relation to his Church. This is a dogmatic feature of the law; legal prescriptions should not usually be embarrassed with dogmatic statements, but it was deemed desirable by the Conference that the theological truth which underlies the right of infant baptism should be distinctly presented, as much vagueness is supposed to prevail among our people on the subject. The law, therefore, assumes that "all children are, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, placed in a state of grace, and are therefore morally entitled to the benefits of baptism." The right of the child to baptism, it will be perceived, is not founded on any assumption of moral innocence, but the relation he is placed in toward God by the "unconditional benefits of the atonement."

2. The relation of the child, thus baptised, to the *Church* is then defined by the new law. It pronounces that as all such children are "placed in visible covenant relation to God," they should be "under the special *care and supervision of the Church.*"

3. *Having* defined the dogmatic basis of *infant* baptism, and the evangelical *status* of the baptized child, the law proceeds to prescribe the practical course to be taken in order to secure to the baptized child the advantages of its new relation to the Church.

(1.) The preacher in charge is required to keep a *baptismal register*, noting the parentage, residence, birth, and baptism of the child.

(2.) The duty of *instructing* the child respecting the nature and obligations of its baptism, &c., is enjoined.

(3.) He is to be allowed and encouraged to attend class-meeting.

(4.) At a suitable age, when giving "evidence of a desire to flee the wrath to come," his name is to be placed upon the *list of probationers*, and after the usual trial he is to be *received into full communion* with the Church, on the usual conditions.

(5.) Whenever a baptized child shall, by orphanage or otherwise, become deprived of Christian guardianship, the preacher in charge is to *ascertain and report* to the society or the leaders' meeting, the facts in the case, and such provision is to be made for the religious training of the child as the circumstances of the case admit and require.

Such are the outlines of this important measure.

These provisions for our children constitute an epoch in our history. It has been a uniform complaint among us, for years, that the children of the Church had no definite relation to, or protection from it—none correspondent with the significance of infant baptism. Received by that right at our altars, they were immediately cast out into the world and left there, with or without religious training, as accidental circumstances might determine, until, in the course of adult life, they might again return to the altar, and ask for a second recognition by the Church. This neglect has not only characterized us as a denomination, to the loss, it may be, of tens of thousands of our youth, but it has been, we were about to say, *distinctive of the whole country*, as a Christian land. In no other religious country on earth, Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Jewish, or Heathen, has there prevailed an equal neglect of the religious relations of children. And the consequence is visible deplorably, for in no other land is the sense of religion more vague among the young, and the sentiments of reverence more feeble, except when excited by some special means. Mohammedan and heathen children are addicted, from the cradle, to the practical habits of their religion; these habits are as much a part of their daily life as eating, drinking, and sleeping. For this reason is it that they grow up steadfast to their faith. The problem of the popular devotion of Romanists to their own Church is explicable only by the same fact. From childhood they are habituated to at least its external services; the habit becomes a "second nature" to them. However wrong their religion itself, their devotion to it is exemplary and commendable. They crowd their churches; if there is not room enough in the pews, they kneel in the aisles; if the aisles are crowded the kneel in they porticoes, on the steps, in the very streets—old men, women, and little children; and there is hardly a Papistic church in the land that does not thus shame the Protestant churches around it. Why is this? Would it be so if the Catholic children were trained in the neglect of the external forms of religion, as so many of ours are? Certainly not.

There is even a sentiment of *shame* felt by our youth for religion—an astonishing, a monstrous peculiarity. When one becomes religiously awakened, this is among his first difficulties. To break away from his old habit of irreligion, to take upon him the *new*, because long-neglected duties of the Church, amid his associates, who, like himself, have practised none of them, is a shock to the whole habitude of his nature, and he recoils often from the thought with the question, "How will it look? what will be said of it among these my associates?" Alas for so degrading a fact—alas that it should be almost a peculiarity of Protestant lands!—Let us teach our children differently; let us place them within the pale of the Church by baptism, and train them there to the sense of their relation to it, and the practice of their corresponding duties.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A Proclamation.*

To every nation through creation
We frankly make this declaration—
Without the slightest hesitation—
That Dyer's Healing Embrocation,
Of universal application,
Is without prevarication,
Or the least equivocation,
The very finest preparation,
Worthy most of acceptation,
Of any granted to a nation
Since the dawning of creation,
And should be held in estimation
By all of every rank and station,
Nor should its merits be denied
'Till all have well its virtue tried.

☞ For sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, by Druggists everywhere.

Latest from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The R. M. S. *Niagara* arrived on Monday evening, at half-past eight o'clock. She had on board one hundred and forty-six passengers for Boston, and eighteen for Halifax. Liverpool dates to August 16.

The Cunard steamship *Persia* arrived in the Mersey on the evening of the 15th from New York, making the passage across in 8 days, 23 hours and 30 minutes, being by nine hours the fastest hitherto accomplished, and quite eclipsing her previous unexampled performances.

The splendid harvest weather continues, and in many parts of the country harvest operations are general, the only difficulty in the case being the absence of labour. As a substitute for manual power, the reaping machine is coming into pretty general use, and before many years have elapsed the benefits of this excellent substitute will be fully appreciated. At present, the difficulty with farmers of limited means in the first cost—the price of the instrument; and it is to be hoped that this obstacle will vanish at no remote day, in the meantime, to attract men to the fields, high wages have been offered—in some districts high enough to induce "navvies" to abandon road-making and take to shearing.

The extreme heat which prevailed during the last fortnight has been without a parallel of recent years. On some days the temperature was higher by some degrees than has been known during the last ten years. This has ripened and mellowed the cereal crops rapidly, and precipitated that demand for labour to which we have referred. But the heat has been attended with occasional thunder storms in various parts of the country, and these have done more or less injury in particular districts. Influenced by the fine weather the markets have given way, but the averages show wheat to be still dear.

The condition of the money market is by no means satisfactory. The public securities are now lower than they were a month ago; and the scarcity of gold has been such that the commercial world has been in the expectation every day that the Bank would raise the rate of interest,—the best possible proof, we apprehend, that the laws of nature, as exhibited in an early and superabundant harvest, and the currency laws, are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed.—Under the old system of Protection this was always a critical time of the year, especially when the harvest was unpromising, for then gold left the country in enormous quantities for food purchases, and the Bank, in self protection, put on "the screw" to stop its progress. At present we have daily arrivals of the "precious metals." This week the Royal Charter from Australia has brought nearly a million sterling, which has been principally purchased by the bank of France; but the bullion in the Bank of England has declined, the reserve of notes largely declined, and we witness nearly the same results as if we were on the eve of a famine, while the nation is actually on the point of enjoying one of the most bountiful harvests within the memory of man.

The Queen and the Royal family have been enjoying a pleasant cruise to the Channel Islands, and have called, on their return, at some of the coast towns, where they have been received with marked enthusiasm.

The *Gazette* contains her Majesty's permission for certain officers named to accept and wear the military order of Savoy conferred by the King of Sardinia for distinguished services in the late war.

An offer of a division in the Indian army at Bengal has been made to Major-General Windham, the hero of the Redan. The appointment is said to be worth at least £4000 yearly. He has been offered appointments at the Ionian Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. He has three months to decide what to accept.

The foreign news of the week is without interest. We stated in our last that Marshal Pelissier had been created a Duke, and we now learn from a decree in the French official organ that he is named "Duke of Malakoff"—a compliment in connection with the war the highest which the Emperor could bestow on him.

The uneasiness which has been caused by the bad faith of Russia in evading a compliance with the treaty of Paris is not confined to words but shows itself in overt acts. It is now certain, says the London Times of the 15th, "that the Russians have induced England *again to occupy the Black Sea.* The Hannibal has been sent to Serpents Island, and sufficient intimation has been given that in the opinion of the allies something like a breach of faith has taken place.—Although Kars is but 30 miles from the Russian frontier, she is there still, destroying works, cutting down forest, refusing English officers the right of visiting the spot, and playing the despot after the manner of Warsaw or Tiflis The same is the case at the mouth of the Danube.—Russian troops are still there. The part of Bessarabia which is to be added to the Principalities is still in Russian hands, and the Czar raises doubts about the topography, and would gladly evade the conditions." But it is added by the ministerial organ that any "*practical result*" is not likely to follow, which means, of course, that Russia will give way under the earnest pressure of the Allies, and that Austria, which has not yet evacuated the Principalities, will be compelled to follow her example.

Spain, which has recovered from the military revolution of which it has lately been the scene, is in the way of suffering from a worse enemy—the famine. The harvest has been a failure, which will tax the administrative powers o O'Donnell.

There are rumors of a rising in Naples; but in Paris the belief was that the report had its origin in Bourse speculations. Which is the most probable solution.

Latest Telegraph Despatches.

ITALY.—Gen. La Marmora has in the name of the King, invited Gen. Canrobert, who is at a Sardinian watering place, to visit Turin.

The only real supporters of the King of Naples are the Swiss troops, who numbered about 10,000 men, while the national force amounts to 80,000. According to the Italian correspondent of the *Times*, the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the government.

RUSSIA.—The concessions made by the government professedly to facilitate the imports of foreign goods amount to very little, and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between the delivering in of a decision of contents and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses of St. Petersburg. They profess to wonder at the tone assumed towards Russia by the Western press in reference to Kars and Serpents' Island.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Government has ordered all its agents in Europe to grant passports for Russia without any conditions. It is in consequence of the coronation of the Emperor that these new facilities are afforded.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—A journal of Vienna states that as soon as the Austrian cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars, and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic and very serious remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The right of the Porte to Serpents Isle is recognized.

After making the utmost allowance for the absolutist colouring likely to be imparted to the Spanish intelligence reaching this country by the channels through which for the most part it is conveyed, it is impossible to doubt the complete triumph, for the present at least, of O'Donnell and the Queen. Saragossa has submitted, and has been treated with a degree of lenity which will go further to strengthen the position of the existing *regime* than a signal victory achieved by force of arms. Indeed, symptoms are not wanting of a disposition on the part of the new Minister to ally himself with those leaders of the liberal party who have not identified themselves with the armed opposition to the recent *coup*. If not in that party, certainly not elsewhere does he appear likely to find many friends, and the convocation of the Constituent Cortes, to which he seems not averse, is represented as a step which might atone for much that has recently occurred. No fuller justification of the fears that were lately entertained of a French intervention in Spanish affairs need be furnished than the fact that, immediately on the announcement of the restoration of tranquillity, the march of the imperial troops towards the frontier was suspended.

"Grim-visaged war" has scarcely completed the "smoothing" of its "wrinkled front." when our confidence in the permanency of peace is a little shaken by sinister rumors of the bad faith of our late adversary, his failure to fulfil his engagements, and the occurrence already of some half-dozen or half-score of distinct *casus belli*. Amongst these, the retention of Kars, and the reinforcement of its garrison, with the destruction of the neighbouring forests, and the refusal of the Commandant to receive the English Plenipotentiary, the demolition of the fortifications of Reni and Ismail,—the efforts being made by Russia to secure a moral ascendancy among the population of the Principalities, and her occupation of the Isle of Serpents,—assume a special prominence; and some of them doubtless engage the serious attention of our Minister at Vienna, with whom Count BOUL is believed to agree in attaching to them an amount of importance which they do not possess in the estimation of the representative of our French Ally. The astute diplomatists of St. Petersburg are also alleged to have taken advantage of the topographical ignorance of the representatives of the Western Powers in the settlement of the Bessarabian boundary, and to prefer demands in consequence, against which Sir HENRY SEYMOUR and Count BUOL deem it expedient to remonstrate and protest. It is stated this morning that the English fleet has orders to keep the Black Sea, until the Russian authorities in Asia Minor, and at the mouth of the Danube put on a better behaviour. We hope that so grave a report will not confirmed. There is, we think, little cause to fear that the settlement of any of the above questions will be transferred from the council chamber to the field, or that such a rupture of amicable relations will take place as should cause any of the Great Powers to be unrepresented at the approaching coronation of the Czar.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—On Friday last the following requisition, signed by 326 Electors of Windsor, of all shades of Political opinin, was presented to the Honorable Joseph Howe, requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination at the forthcoming election for that Township:

Windsor, August, 1856.

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH HOWE, &c., &c. HALIFAX.

SIR,—The Hon. L. M. Wilkins, having accepted a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the Township of Windsor ceases to be represented in the General Assembly of this Province.

We, the Subscribers, Electors of the Township, beg leave to invite you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Suffrages of the Electors at the ensuing Election —and should you comply with this requisition, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your success:

We are your obedient servants,
P. M. CUNNINGHAM,
B. D. FRASER,
E. O'BRIEN,
JAS. M. GELDERT,

and 322 others.

To which Mr. Howe replied as follows:

Halifax, August 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Being confined to my bed, by the effects of a recent accident, I can only thank you, which I do most sincerely, for the requisition sent to me this morning, and place myself entirely in your hands. I hope to be able to pay my respects to you on the day of Nomination. In the meantime, believe me that I very highly appreciate an invitation, which is at once a compliment and mark of confidence from men of all ranks and shades of politics, residing in one of the oldest, most intelligent and most prosperous Townships in the Province.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very Obedient Servant
JOSEPH HOWE.

To P. M. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
B. D. FRASER, "
EDWARD O'BRIEN, "
JAMES M. GELDERT, "
and the other gentlemen who signed the requisition.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO THE SIXTY-THIRD REGT.—An immense crowd assembled on the Grand Parade, on Tuesday afternoon, to witness the presentation to non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 63d Regiment of the medals recently awarded them by the Emperor of the French. The Regiment was drawn up in hollow square, and presentations of the medals were made, with all the usual formalities, to each of the following soldiers, for distinguished services in the Crimea: Sergt.-Major Hughes, Color Sergt. Ward, Color Sergt. Morris, Sergt. Aherin, Private McGowan, Private Sullivan.—*Recorder.*

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. JOS. HOWE.—A rather serious accident occured to the Hon Jos. Howe, on Tuesday last. He, with Mrs. Howe and their son, was driving a tandem down the slope upon the Falkland road, just where it joins the Windsor road near the 10 mile house, when the foremost horse shyed off and the carriage was upset over the bank. Mr. Howe suffered some severe contusions and Mrs. Howe got a sprained wrist; but we understand that they are both rapidly recovering from their injuries which were not so serious as was at first supposed. Master Howe was not at all hurt.—*Ib.*

Canada.

The harvest is now being rapidly proceeded with, and after making allowance for drawbacks, there is every prospect of another year of great abundance for Canada. The crop of fall wheat is by some considered to be the largest and best ever known, abounding in fine samples. Spring wheat too, on the whole, will yield well. Other crops, however, are not so favorable in some places, With respect to prices, it is vain to speculate; but the possibility seems to be that a moderately good figure may be calculated on.

United States.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—*New Orleans, Aug.* 14.—A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and also all day on Monday. Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, which left there on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanagable, and was soon afterwards a perfect wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take them off. Whether any of this company have been lost it is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all are saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

Couillon Island has been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie, also the brig Creole, which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steat boats, flatboats, and other crafts being injured. Nearly all the wharves at the watering-places have been inundated and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, etc., swept away. Altogether, the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible now to calculate the amount. The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely.

THE RECENT STORMS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts has just been visited by a succession of the heaviest storms of rain experienced for twenty-two years past, ending with a terrific display of electricity, whose "freaks" and effects have rarely if ever been equalled in number and extent on this part of the Continent. In Boston and vicinity, rain fell to the depth of about five inches on the level, while north of us, in New Hampshire and Vermont, the quantity of water that fell between the 5th and 8th, inclusive, was even greater. A rise of 11 feet is noted in the Merrimack river, and the result has been about the same in the Connecticut, while all the smaller streams have overflowed. A large number of bridges, and, in some instances, houses and other buildings have been carried away. Meadows and intervale crops have been either wholly destroyed or seriously injured over a large extent of country.

By the electric fluid, vessels, light-houses, churches, dwelling houses, barns, &c., have been summarily dealt with.—*New Brunswicker.*

Destructive Earthquake in the Moluccas.

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjacent localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the island of the Great Sangir in lon. 125 50 E. and lat. 3 50 N., has occurred. The north-western part of the island of the Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awn, which has several peaks the highest being about 4000 feet above the sea. On the left side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village of Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening on the 2nd of March a sudden and indiscribable crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled them with consternation. Simultaneous with this the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered in its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore, and heaved itself with wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmaster the fire-stream.

This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed about an hour later by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of smoke and ashes then shot up from the mountain of immense height, and fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon.—Houses and crops which had not been destroyed by fire sank and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day about noon they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption of the 17th of March which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kindhar, on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused is, if possible, even more frightful than that which has taken place at Tartuna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa-nuts, we find nothing but lava, stone, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood as it were buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough on reaching the shore, to form two long tonjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows in the undermentioned districts:—

Tartuna, men, women, and childred	722
Kankhar, ditto	45
Takukan, ditto	2039
Total	2806

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kaloughan and Tariang the houses were filled with people who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

WESLEYAN CAMP MEETING.—A Camp-meeting will be holden on the ground, where the two former were held, on the Sussex Vale Circuit, to commence on Thursday, the eleventh of September next—joint service to commence at two o'clock, P. M., and the services to continue the following Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and close on Monday the fifteenth.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Sussex Vale, Aug. 18 1856.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the FREDERICTON DISTRICT will be held (D.V.) on the second Thursday, the 11th September, at Fredericton, to commence at 8, a.m.

WM. SMITH, Chairman.

☞ It is expected that the Minutes of Conference will be ready in the early part of next week. As soon as they are published there will be no delay in forwarding them to the different Circuits.

☞ Our readers will observe that a CAMP-MEETING is shortly to be held on the Sussex Vale Circuit. Encouraged, we presume, by the past success of such efforts for the promotion of Christ's Kingdom in the Earth, our friends in that locality have been led to resort again in the present season to this special means for winning souls to Christ. May the Lord abundantly prosper his work in their hands!

☞ Our correspondent "F. W." has our thanks for his very acceptable and interesting communication.

Wesleyan Conference Office and Book Room.

HALIFAX, August 25, 1856.

The following letters have been received at this office since July 28, during the absence of the Book Steward. Their receipt is now acknowledged, and the parties interested are assured that their contents will be immediately carefully noted, and the orders promptly filled on the arrival of the new stock hourly expected.

Thomas Hutchings (2), Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. J. R. Narraway, Rev. W. T Cardy (2), Rev. J. Allison, Rev. C. Gaskin, Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Rev. E. Botterell, Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. James Taylor, Rev. M. Pickles, Jas. Sutherland, Jr., Johnson S. Eagan, F. H. W. Pickles, John A. Smith, Rev. C. Lockhart (75s. for *Wesleyan*, and 23s. for Books), S. F. Huestis (25s. for *Wesleyan*), Rev. G. O Huestis (20s. for books), Rev. John Snowball (70s. for *Wesleyan* —all correct), Rev. A B. Black (for books 19s. 9d, for *Wesleyan* 80s. 3d.—the discount is 16⅔ for cash—the error will be rectified), Rev. J. S. Peach (Book Room 27s, *Wesleyan* balances 50s. —6 new subs), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (*Wesleyan* 60s.—the books are expected by the "Eastern State" on Thursday, and your order can be filled and sent immediately), Rev. J. L. Sponagle (57s 6d. for Books), Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. J S. Phinney, Rev. G. O. Huestis, Rev. R. Weddall, (your account shall be prepared as soon as possible), Benj. Wilson, Rev. Wm Smith, (the former letter was never received—the last arrived while absent or would have been promptly acknowledged), Rev. W. Temple, (180s.—will answer at length the first moment's leisure, fifty letters, which have accumulated during a month's absence, are asking an immediate reply, and *somebody* must have patience. Orders for the Branch Book Room at St. John, according to the advertisement, may be addressed to the Rev. Charles Stewart, who has kindly promised to take charge of them), Mr. G H. Brown (25s.), Rev. H. McKeown (20s.), Rev. W. Tweedy (20s.), W. Bulley, Esq. (420s.), Rev. T. B. Smith (10s.), Rev. G. S. Milligan (10s.), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (110s.), Miss McGowan (5s.), S. Gooden, Esq. (200s.), Rev. C. Gaskin (3 new subs.—20s.), Rev. R E. Crane (20s.), Rev. J. Brewster (5s.), Rev. A. McNutt (80s), Rev. R. E. Crane (they shall be forwarded in a few days), Rev. G. B. Payson (30s. for *Wesleyan*), Rev. Jas. Taylor.

Notice.

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS, AGENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.—Communications for the Editor will be addressed to him as usual; but all business letters, remittances, advertisements, and orders for new subscribers, must henceforth be addressed—"Rev. C. Churchill, Wesleyan Conference Office, Halifax, N. S."

No Quackery.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The humbug of one Medicine for all diseases is now generally condemned by an enlightened public, yet there are many quacks who stick to the old empirical idea, and try to impose their worthless trash upon the public. Among those, however, who adopt the common sense doctrine of a *different remedy for different diseases*, is the long-established house of Comstock & Brother of New York. A fresh supply of their Medicines has just been received in this city, among which are Cherry and Lungwort, for coughs and colds, *Turkish Balm and Victoria Hair Gloss*, for the hair, *Pain Killer Pills and Bone Liniment, Turkish Wine* [a tonic], etc, and each and all will be found on trial really good and useful Medicines. Also their Youatt's & Carletons Horse and Cattle Medicines. The name of Youatt is alone a guarantee of their efficiency. They are such as Condition and Heave Powders, Gargling Oil, Ringbone Cure, Hoof Ointment, etc. All their Medicines will recommend themselves, and, if once used will be always.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills* possess magical powers in the cure of sores. —Mr. Henderson, of St. Andrews, N. B., writes that Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acted on his son like magic, the boy was covered with sores from the time he was a few months old, and every remedy tried seemed to increase the disorder. A relative of Mr. Henderson assured him, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment would cure him, and although doubtful of the truth, he determined to give them a trial, which he did. Nine weeks perseverance with these celebrated remedies, completely restored the child to health, leaving every part of his body without the slightest blemish for which Mr. Henderson has tendered his everlasting thanks to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at Parrsboro' Village by the Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation, on SATURDAY, 6th September next; the friends will therefore forward their Contributions as early as possible.

The Steamer will leave Windsor at 5 o'clock in the morning on the above mentioned day calling at Horton at 6 o'clock for the purpose of conveying those to Parrsboro' who wish to patronise the Bazaar. The fare will be 5s. from Windsor and Horton to Parrsboro and back.

The Steamer will leave St John on Friday Evening, the 5th Sept., parties at St. John wishing to patronize the Bazaar will be conveyed to Parrsboro and back to St. John for one fare or twenty shillings.

August 21.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 27th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9½
Flour, Am. sft. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sft. "	41s *a* 42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s
Indian Corn, per bush.	3s 9d *a* 4s 3d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 3d *a* 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	5½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	4s 4d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 72th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 42s 6d
Veal, per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 6d
Mutton, "	5d *a* 6d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s *a* 1s 2d
Potatoes, per busbel	4s
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

By the Rev. G. W. Tuttle, on the 13th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Digby, Mr. Charles BANKS, to Miss Frances HANDSPIKER, both of the above named place.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Mill Stream, on the 5th ult., by Rev. John Prince, Mr. Wm. MANNING, to Miss Elizabeth W. COATES, both of Studholm, King's Co. New Brunswick.

At the residence of the bride, North Richmond, Co. Carleton, on the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. John H. ATKINSON, to Miss Jane MCBRIDE, both of the above named place.

By the same, on the 13th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, Woodstock, Charles E. BROWN, Esq. of Halifax, N. S., to Miss Maria L. CONNELL, third daughter of the late Jeremiah M. Connell, Esq., of Woodstock, New Brunswick

Deaths.

On Friday morning, 22nd inst, at the residence of her father, the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Horton, after a lingering illness, which through Divine grace, she bore with christian patience, ANNE C., the beloved wife of the Rev. James Taylor, of Cornwallis Circuit, fell asleep in Jesus, in the 23rd year of her age.

Mrs. T has left an affectionate husband and a young babe; loving parents; brothers and sisters; together with a number of relatives, and a large circle of friends, to whom by her naturally sweet disposition and attractive christian virtues, she was greatly endeared.

Her earthly remains were carried to the Wesleyan Church, where appropriate services were performed by Rev. A. McNutt,—and then interred in the grave yard near the Parsonage, "in *sure and certain* hope of of a resurrection to *Eternal Life*, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

At Woodstock, N. B., on Wednesday morning the 27th inst., after a severe illness, CHARLES EDWARD, second son of John H. Anderson, Esq., of this city.—He has left a large circle of relatives and friends who mourn his early removal, but mourn not as they that have no hope

On Thursday, 21st inst, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. Peter FURLONG.

At Brookfield, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Mary BURK, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Burk, one of the first settlers of the Northern District, in the 88th year of her age.

At Yarmouth, on the 2nd inst., of consumption, Hannah CROCKER, in the 26th year of her age.

At St. John, N. B., after a short and severe illness, in the 75th year of her age, Sarah MORSE, widow of the late Silas Morse, of Annapolis, N. S.

At Dartmouth, on the 21st inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Jacob KUHS, aged 31 years.

At St. John, N. B., 20th inst., in the 2nd year of his age, JAMES ADAMS, infant son of Edmund and Jane Sullivan.

On the 26th, at the residence of Wm. Langley, Esq., ABIGAIL, eldest daughter of John Keefe, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 23rd of July, at Harwich, England, in the 27th year of his age, George Foreman GRIGOR, second son of the Hon. W. Grigor, of Halifax.

At Cumberland Harbour, Geba, August 3, RICHARD THOMAS, son of Mr. Wm. Wilson, of this city, deeply regretted, aged 27 years.

But will this parting be for ave;
Shall friendship's bonds no more unite,
Shall death in triumph e'er display,
And spread around an endless night,
No—the blest morn shall soon arise,
When death shall yield his ransom'd prey,
And friends shall greet each other's eyes,
In regions of Eternal Day,
There shall the friends of Jesus meet
When the deep sleep of death is o'er
How joyous is the thought most sweet,
That they shall meet to part no more.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Ship Admiral, McBurnie, Liverpool, 28 days.
H. M. brig Atalanta, Com Pasley, Devenport.
Brigts Kaloolah, Hays, Cuba.
Nazaire, Buau, Quebec—bound to Jrmaica.
Schrs Victoria, Bernier, Montreal.
John Thomas, Fugwash; Idah, Louisburg.

FRIDAY, August 22.

Schrs Amelia Adeline, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur.
Lark, O'Brien, Bathurst.
Providence, Cormier, Bay St George.
Hope, Huelon, do; Guysboro' Packet, do
Conservative, LaPoile.
Samuel Thomas, Shainut, Pugwash.
D P King, Gillis, Port Hood.
Picton Packet, Curry, Picton.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough.
Empire, Maxwell, Magdalen Isles.
Ginie, Reynolds, P E Island.

SATURDAY, August 23.

Barque Saxon, Cronan, New York.
Schrs Isabella Maria, Smith, Porto Rico.
Belinda, Caldwell, Bay Chaleur.
Banner, Irun, New Brunswick.
Ada, Fortune Bay.
Shelburne Packet, McLean, Shelburne
Eliza, Hooper, Canso.
Nancy, Barrington.
Isabella, Muggah, Sydney.

SATURDAY, August 23.

H M steamer Basilisk, from the Eastward.
Brig Lilla, Chester.
Schrs Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Brig Florence, Davidson, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Ada, Simpson, St John, N. B.
Harriet Ann, Mason, Cienfuegos.
Schr G O Bigelow, Whittier, St John, P R.

MONDAY, August 25.

Steamship Osprey, Corbin, St Johns, N F.
Brigt Odd Fellow, Young, Trinidad.
Schrs Zanilla, McLean, Shelburne.
Victoria, McKay, New York.
Melville, Purney, Shelburne.
Saloma, Hopkins, Barrington.

TUESDAY, August 26.

Barque Eagle, Liverpool.
Voyager, Crowell, St Johns PR.
Brigs Velocity, Mann, Kingston, Jam.
Fawn, Pugh, Boston.
Frigts Roderick Dhu, McNeil, New York.
Ellen Bernard, (Am) Bourne, Baltimore
Perro, Eversett, St John, N B—bound to Liverpool.
Schrs Progress, Lyons, St John, P R.
James McNab, Adams, Barbadoes.
King Bird, (Am) Masters, New York—bound to Spain.
Israel L Snow, Portland.

CLEARED

August 20.—Brig Dynameni, Crossman, Miramichi; brigts Star of the East, Dovely, Havana; Boston, Roche, Boston; schrs Hero, Crowell, B W Indies; Two Brothers, Bay Chaleur; Florence, Farrell, Richibucto; Mary, Bond