The Provincial Wesleyan.

hands, two of whom were officers. I am not aware of the number killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant.

FROM VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—This was the severest morning we have had this winter, or rather the first that could unhesitatingly be so called. Much snow fell up to noon, and remained on the ground until near sunset, when it gave signs of rain, which had fallen plentifully during the evening; it is now (10 p.m.) again fine.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—For some hours this morning we have had pouring, soaking rain, and the roads this afternoon, but for the labour that has been bestowed upon them, would have been quite as bad as last winter. In Balaklava it was ankle-deep, but the great difference between the present state of mud and last season's is, that now below six inches you come upon a solid surface instead of going down, down, down, until it was with difficulty man or beast extricated the lower extremities. The new road will with a few days' traffic, be in splendid order, but will require a constant addition of stone to keep it up, as the stone is of such a nature that it immediately crumbles and produces that wonderful mud, of a consistency that could be found in no other place than the Crimea. To night it is raining, snowing, hailing, blowing, moonshine alternately, but, I am thankful to say, no appearance of that settled, steady, sobre moisture of last November; and it is a matter of congratulation that we have got thus far into the winter without it. News beyond the latest change in the weather it is, at this moment, out of my power to give.

STORM AT BALAKLAVA.—The 1st of December broke upon us with a fierce storm, which fortunately lasted only three hours. It began soon after midnight, and was highest between two and three o'clock. I was absent from the port and slept in a hut on the hill between Kamara. My servant had a shake down in a tent hard by, which fell about his ears; taking refuge in a second, that was also blown down, and the same accident happened to him in a third. In the valley leading from the Castle hospital to the position of the 89th Regiment and the hospital huts of the Highlanders, under the doctors—Mackinnon, Rutter, and Pinkerton—the storm raged more furiously than perhaps anywhere else. The wind was about south. The canteen and one of the huts of the 89th and a hospital hut of the 72nd were blown down, and every tent around the hospital huts on the opposite acclivity shared the same fate. Cooking utensils, clothes, and all sorts of things, rolled down the hill before the inexorable wind, which also stripped the huts of their felt roofing. In the adjacent commissariat store (near the artillery) an immense stack of wood was blown down, with a noise resembling a very heavy cannonade. Horses that were stabled in tents were terribly frightened by the unexpected fluttering of the canvas around them: and men rushed forth almost in a state of nudity to avoid the blows of falling tent poles, and half asleep and half awake saw that another 14th of November (when the *Prince* was lost) was upon them.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—Another day of rain and mud, varied by the smallest attempt at sunshine, and another at snow, or rather, hail, which quickly disappeared, as the atmosphere is not cold enough for either. Although Sunday, the work of sinking the shafts for destroying the docks has been continued, and the usual fatigue parties sent to this duty. All is now very nearly ready for the reception of the powder, but when the blow-up is to take place is not known.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—The fire from the north side has greatly increased during the past week, both against the town occupied by the French, and also against the Karabelnaia suburb. Four men of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, who were at work near the docks, were wounded by the explosion of a shell, and yesterday Lord R. Browne, of the 7th Fusiliers, received a slight injury while on duty from a similar cause. Hitherto, although large parties have been employed, not only in the dockyard, but also in fetching supplies of timber and stores from all parts of the docks and suburb, scarcely any one has been injured. A very heavy fire of shells was maintained for several hours against this part of the town to-day, so that the usual fatigue parties are not permitted to enter it. The discharge was kept up partly against the remains of the White Buildings, either from some working party having been noticed there, or for the purpose of setting them on fire, and partly against the dockyard, where the enemy has no doubt observed the presence of groups of soldiers. The French fire against the north side has been more reserved of late.

The Russian batteries bearing upon our position above Inkermann have also maintained a frequent fire. Their shells reach a considerable distance towards Careening Bay ravine and the camps on the right of the Light Division, but are generelly perfectly harmless in their effects. A change can be perceived in the disposition of the Russian detachments hutted on the heights overhanging the ruins of Inkerman and the valley of the Tchernaya.

SEA OF AZOFF, KINBURN, &c.—Captain Sherand Osborn writes, on the 24th Nov. that as the formation of ice has commenced in the Sea of Azoff, and as he had been informed by M. Gopewitch the Austrian merchant charged with the shipment of corn in Austrian vessels, and by the Russian authorities at Marianople, that all chance of neutral vessels obtaining cargoes this year was at an end, he had withdrawn to Kertch with the squadron under his orders, after assuring himself that no merchant vessel remained in that sea.

A letter from Kinburn, dated Nov. 26th, mentions the commencement of severe cold. There is floating ice upon the sea, and the vessels at anchor off Oczakoff are fringed with icicles. Part of the soldiers are under canvas, but they are well provided with warm clothing. Wild fowl is abundant—ducks and very palatable sea-birds. The fort has been prepared; the garrison is not stronger than the former Russian one, but it is considered ample to resist any possible attack.

The Bashi Bazouks in English pay have committed excesses in Adrianople. Others have revolted on board the Tancred, but were arrested by the brig-of-war L'Olivier at Smyrna. They resisted, and caused some deaths, and many were wounded.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A most astonishing cure of a Bad Breast by Holloways Ointment and Pills,—Mrs. Holt, of Quebec, was for a long time afflicted with a bad breast, every thing medical aid could do to cure her was unavailing, indeed it became much worse, and the family surgeon finally suggested that the only hope of saving her life consisted in having the breast cut off. She determined to wait a short time to consider, and a sister of the sufferer who brought in a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she insisted on using *sub rosa* at first, this was continued for a few days, which improved her so much that she was induced to continue them, and at the expiration of six weeks, her breast was completely cured and has remained well ever since.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel last evening, (3d inst). His Honor Judge Parker, President of the Society in the Chair. The platform was filled with Ministers, and the officers of the Society. After singing, and the reading of the scriptures by the Rev. S. Robinson, the President introduced the business of the meeting in his usual happy manner, alluding to the operations and success of the institution during the year. The Secretary, James Paterson, Esq., L. L. D., read extracts from the Report, showing the eminent success of the Parent Institution, and alluding to the wide and effectual door now open in the East, and elsewhere, for the circulation of the Word of God. The following we believe is the receipts, expenditures and issue of the Parent Society during the year—The net receipts £130,032 sterling, which added to previous balances, make its whole revenue £196,038. The expenditure in the same time £140,040, leaving a balance applicable to all purposes of £30,278. The issue of Bibles and Testaments for the year reached 1,110,876; the whole number distributed by the Society since 1806 being 29,389,507 copies.

We have not time or space to give any extended notice of this meeting in this weeks paper. The chapel was densely filled, and the speaking was unusually interesting. The following gentlemen gave addresses on the resolutions:—Rev. W. Harrison, Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Rev. J. Lawson, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Alves, Rev. S. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Sen., and Mr. John Boyd. A collection was taken in aid of the Society, and the meeting lasted until a late hour.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening in the office of the *Morning News*, Princess-street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent. The fire had gained some head way before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but there it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was discovered that in two or three place the interior of the building must have been set on fire. The misfortune is felt the more, inasmuch as the proprietor, Mr. Fenety, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press, which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. the building and materials were insured.—*Cour.*

P. E. Island.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday afternoon, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Infant School room for the purpose of forming a "young mens" "Christian association," when on the motion of Lieut. Hancock, Mr. Wm. Heard was called to the chair, and Mr. James Moore was requested to act as secretary to the meeting. Prayers for the Divine Blessing having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, the chairman briefly set forth the object of these associations which are now productive of so much good in various parts of the Earth, not only to the youthful members of the community, but also to those of riper years.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass and supported by the Revs. Messrs. Lloyd and Fitzgerald—to the following effect.

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable to take immediate steps for the formation of a "young mens" "Christian Association."

The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass assured the meeting that his thoughts had long been directed towards the formation of a Society of the description contemplated by the Resolution, that he had long wished for an opportunity of expressing his sentiments in reference thereto, and that he now rejoiced in the means for doing so, which were afforded him by the present meeting.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that however favorable he had been to the promotion of Temperance Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, the prosperity of which he had always endeavored to promote, he could not but think that the association now contemplated had for its object the promotion of higher and more important principles, for that while in these Institutions the Christian often found himself shackled, and was unable to express his sentiments, without fear of giving offence—in the young mens's Christian Association, the disciples of our blessed Lord need be restrained by no such feeling, but would be able fearlessly to stand forth in the support of that religion from whence the association took its name, and he believed in a place like Charlottetown, where the young men were no strangers to the precepts of the Bible, this association could not but be attended with the most bennefical results.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd said, that this association based as it was upon the word of God should have his most cordial support.

Second Resolution moved by Lieut. Hancock—seconded by Mr. Wm. McRay and Mr. Harris. "That it is desirable to appoint a Committee," "for the purpose of enacting a constitution, for a young mens' Christian Association."

This resolution was unanimously carried, and after some discussion the following persons were appointed as a Committee for carrying out the objects of the resolution.

Revds. Mr. Fitsgerald, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. McMurray, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Hancock, Messrs. Morpeth, Heard, and Harris.

Resolved, that the above committee meet at the Infant School room on Friday next at 8 p. m., for the purpose of forming a constitution, and

That a public meeting be held in the same place on Monday next, 7th inst., at 7 p. m., to approve of the same, and to admit members, and choose officers.

JAMES MOORE, Sec'y to public meeting.
Charlottetown, January 2nd, 1856.
—*Hazard's Gazette.*

England.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The following is the address presented to his Majesty the King of Sardinia at Buckingham Palace from the Religious Societies of Great Britain:—

Sire,—We, whose names are undersigned, officially connected with various Religious Societies representing almost all bodies of British Christians, desire to express to your Majesty, the satisfaction which we feel, in common with all our friends, at the cordial alliance which exists between your Majesty and our gracious Sovereign, of which your Majesty's visit to this country is a gratifying proof. Observing as we have done, with sincere pleasure the enlightened policy of your Majesty's Government we beg with profound respect to offer to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgements for the liberty which has been granted to our fellow Christians in Sardinia, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects who do not belong to the Roman Catholic church.

We venture to assure your Majesty that the deference which has thus been shown to the supreme authority of Him, "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," and who claims it as his devine prerogative to be the only Lord and Sovereign of the human conscience, has been and will be to the people of this country the occasion of many and devout thanksgivings, and of their earnest prayers that it may please Almighty God long to preserve your Majesty at the head of a free people and a constitutional Government, and by his blessing to make your reign increasingly prosperous and happy.

We are assured that there is no greater security for thrones of monarchs on the one hand, and for the prosperity of their subjects on the other, than the maintainance of the principle that it is the right of all men to worship God and profess their faith according to their convictions of Christian faith and duty, in every way which is not contrary to morals or good order, or to that obedience to Government which the Word of God enjoins. And we, therefore, humbly present to your Majesty the expression of our earnest hope that the religious liberty which is now enjoyed in Sardinia, by your Majesty's gracious favour, may be secured to all classes of your Majesty's subjects, by bringing the laws of the country into harmony with this great truth. Should your Majesty under the blessing of God, accomplish this most desirable and most important object, it will not only be the greatest benefit which your Majesty could confer upon Sardinia; but it will attract to your Majesty the admiration and the sympathies of all free and enlightened nations, and history will record your Majesty's honoured name among the most renowned princes of Italy and her most illustrious benefactors.

We add a translation of the answer which the King gave to the above address:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the mark of sympathy that you have come hither to give me to day.

The reforms which have hitherto marked my reign are the most sure index by which to judge the principles which direct me; to be durable, they must advance with the spirit of the age and be governed by the laws of prudence. I am pleased to think we agree upon this point.

It is very agreeable to me to see the efforts which I have made to assure liberty of conscience in my states worthily appreciated by the principle representatives of religious opinion in England. My subjects have equally understood my sentiments on this regard, and have shown themselves in every respect worthy of the emancipation which has been granted to them on this important point.

I take great pleasure gentlemen, in seeing in the parity of these tendencies another bond the more between our two countries.

It now appears that the London Bankers Strachan & Co., who made such a fearful failure lately, and are condemned to fourteen years transportation, so late as 1852, had 23,000 as a surplus, after allowing for all liabilities. They failed in £652,593, with a net deficiency of above half a million. They lost £482,000 of this by trusting a wild speculation in continental railways, and £90,000 of it in a coal mine affair equally unfortunate. It is all but impossible to conceive how they could be so thoroughly infatuated, but their course teaches a lesson as to how the plausibilities of one or two men of straw are apt to get substituted in the place of those solid guarantees on which alone the truly careful man of business ever relies. Had they had the courage to say *no* at the proper time, and to the proper parties, they would still have been the wealthy West End bankers.—*Chr. News.*

Mr. Samuel Rogers, the celebrated poet, died at his house in London on Tuesday, Dec. 18th. He was born about the year 1760, and had therefore attained the venerable age of 95. Mr. Roger's house in St. James's Place is a perfect treasury of art.

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Osborne on Thursday on a visit to her Majesty, and returned to London early next morning.—At the paticular request of her Majesty, the gallant officer has sat for a photograph likeness, being the first occasion on which he consented to have his portrait taken.

Ireland.

EDUCATION.—The movement relative to education is assuming an aspect of the most encouraging character.

From the earliest period of the Christian era Ireland was famous for her free educational institutions. For ages, while the greater part of Europe and England were sunk in ignorance, Ireland sent forth her scholars unto all lands, long before Popery had gained her unballowed ascendency in this island. Armagh alone maintained an educational establishment which at one time numbered 7,000 students, most of whom were educated free of expense, out of the princely, nay, royal munificence of her endowment. And subsequently to the Reformation wise, benevolent, and patriotic men have not been wanting, from time to time, to create endowments for the education of our youth. The foundations of Erasmus Smith, the Diocesan schools, the Royal Schools, and many other smaller ones, extend throughout the length and breadth of the land; but, unfortunately, public trusts in this country have been woefully mismanaged. These various institutions being under the control of seprraate Boards, no well-organized system prevailed, and the middle classes—for whose benefit they were founded—reaped little or no advantage. This crying evil has at length aroused the attention of Government, and a Commission is now sitting whose object it is to examine the state of the several trusts, and to report upon their condition and utility. The prevalent opinion is, that the whole will be placed under the direction of a single Board, in Dublin, which will be empowered to carry out the intention of the founders as fully as circumstances admit.

In the recent visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to the north of Ireland, a deputation from the Queen's College waited on him, in Belfast, which, among other things, made the following significant observations:

We shall fail in our duty to the Government itself, and to our obligations to advance the great cause of education, if we did not avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording our conviction that the want of preparatory schools, established throughout Ireland on some just principles, is prejudicial not only to collegiate and university education but to the public service itself, which now invites competition, and rewards successful candidates. Till this injurious want shall be adequately supplied Ireland will labour under a manifest disadvantage, and the colleges will remain unable to fulfill, to the extent of their inherent powers, the important objects for which they were founded.

The National Board is also likely to claim more attention than formerly, and the friends of Ireland are determined never to rest till it be made strictly national, diffusing its benefits to all classes. At the present time a royal Commission is examining into its internal working.

And should our own Wesleyan intentions be realized in establishing training schools for the children of the better classes, and circuit day schools for the benefit of the humbler children, we may have good reason to hope that Ireland will soon take her proper place in the world, and make manifest to all the truthfulness of the farseeing observation of Bishop Soule, that "the interests of Ireland are those of the whole civilized world."—*Cor. W. C. Ads.*

France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says:—"That a great desire for peace is to be found here is undoubted, and it is certain that both Russia and Austria are well aware of the fact. The effect would naturally be to make the one more disposed to hold out, and the other, perhaps, more incomprehensible and tantalising in her intervention. A separation between France and England is not to be thought of, and if the latter had consented to forgo any conditions which she may have considered essential to attaining the great object both have ever had in view, it is probably more out of deference for her faithful ally than from any conviction of her own as to the necessity of the sacrifice. I do not believe that Austrian intervention would be listened to by England at this stage of the proceedings but for the same deference."

The price of provisions continues very high in Paris, but the authorities have adopted measures calculated to relieve the sufferings of the labouring classes. None of the public works have yet been interrupted, in consequence of the mildness of the season, and most of the manufacturers are busily engaged executing orders from abroad which will afford employment to numerous operatives during the whole winter. The iron works of M. Cave, which occupy from 1500 and 2000 persons, have received so many orders from Turkey, Egypt, Naples, &c., and from the interior, that six years would be requried to complete them. Many of his workmen earn from 7f. to 8f. a-day. The greatest number of the industrial establishments of Paris have, on the other hand, instituted *caisses de prevoyance* or *secours*, by means of deductions from the daily wages of the men, who, when visited by sickness or accidents, are allowed out of the common fund 2f. a-day, with the necessary medicine and medical attendance.

Russia.

An article in the Russo-German paper *Le Nord*, has the following comments on the rumours of peace:—

The *Globe* and the *Times* affirm that negociations have been re-opened by Austria, but they add that Russia has not yet made any proposals; there seems to us, that there is nothing to be surprised at in that. After the conferences of Vienna, Russia saw the conditions she adhered to repudiated, and it is, moreover, announced that the allies will, this time, demand more than they then pretended to demand. Owing to what has been published in England and France about the exhaustion of Russia, many people are quite disposed to believe that Russia is imploring peace. These good folks completely delude themselves Undoubtedly Russia would prefer peace to war; she would gladly accept peace, but she does not sue for it as a beggar. Russia, on whom the war is inflicting heavy losses, is not ignorant that it costs her enemies dear also, and she feels in herself a genial current quite adequate to the preservation of her full vitality, notwithstanding the blows now being, or about to be, levelled against her. She does not underestimate the strength of her aggressors, but she knows her own strength of resistance, a strength increased tenfold by the feeling of national honour, by the enthusiasm of a people and an army fighting in defence of their native land, in sight of God, whom they invoke, and in the name of the Emperor who blesses them. * * * Russia has done nothing, has said nothing to authorise the belief that she will now go beyond the concessions she made at Vienna for the sake of securing the peace of the world.

A correspondent of *La Presse*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 3rd inst., says:

Fourteen successive levies of recruits have withdrawn from the soil all the robust among the population, leaving in the villages none but the aged and infirm. A certain number of the latter have already been enrolled, and the remainder are threatened with incorporation. The nobility, thus deprived of the resources in which lies their wealth, anticipate the future with terror should the war continue for another year. Seeing themselves forcibly deprived of their moujiks, who, the war finished, will not be willing on any terms to return to the domiination of their former *batiouchkibarines*, the nobility are extremely dissatisfied. They, however, are constrained to put a good face on their unpleasant lot, and are talking, (this time seriouly enough,) about the emancipation of their serfs. Between ourselves, this is the only benefit that the war will confer on Russia. This emancipation is strongly discussed in the committee of the senate.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid report the seizure of a newspaper, the *Voz del Pueblo*, for sedition.—General Guerrea, a friend of Marshal Espartero, had resigned the captaincy-general of Aragon. The Carlist factions, lately so often annihilated, persist in harrassing the Government, and general levies to crush them are announced Some French capitalists have offered to construct 1560 miles of railway in Spain, taking national property as a guarantee.

The *Gazette* contains a royal decree, sanctioning the bill adopted by the Cortes, which declares Spain an inviolable asylum for foreigners and that the giving up of political refugees shall never be consented to in any treaty for the extradiction of criminals.

India.

The Santal rebellion has not been subdued. The rebels are still in possession of Beerbhoom, and still devastating every pergunnah not actually occupied by troops. Their career, however, is drawing to a close. The Supreme Council has at length determined to act with vigour. Whether they are influenced by Lord Dalhousie, by the English press, or by the growing danger of further vacillation, is of course unknown. The fact, however, is certain. Martial law is to be immediately proclaimed. 6,000 troops are to be permanently added to the force stationed in Bengal. Half of them will be posted at Dinapore, Berhampere, and Barrackpore. The other half will be planted in the centre of the disturbed district. Meanwhile Gen. Lloyd, with his force, is marching down the Grand Trunk-road, and sweeping the Santals southward.—Gen. Bird's force, stationed at and about Raneegunda, will intercept their flight, and the savages, thus surrounded, must submit or be exterminated. The cold weather has arrived and the jungles can be entered. Meanwhile an Act even more stringent than the one applied to Malabar will be passed for the Santals. The entire tribe will be condemned for ten years to work out their own subjugation. They will be required to open out roads in the centre of their fastnesses, to clear the hill side of the jungle, and to build bridges over the infinity of creeks. Such a punishment, while it will live for ever in the history of the tribe, will effectually prevent a second revolt.

The signs of disturbances in other districts of India still continue.

Telegraph Despatch!

To Merchants' Exchange Reading Room:

The American Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon. Liverpool dates to 31st. Sailed two days after regular time.

Flour has advanced 1s. per barrel. Wheat, 3d. per bushel. Corn, 1s. 6d. per quarter.

Provision market dull. No change in prices.

Consols quoted at 88⅞.

Sugar market dull. No change in prices.

Peace prospects unchanged.

Saxony and Prussia recommend Russia to accept overtures of peace.

BAZAAR.—The Windsor Wesleyan Ladies Association intend holding the first annual sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, also Refreshments, on Wednesday Feb. 6th, at Curran's building, second flat.

Doors open from 1 o'clock p.m to 9 o'clock p.m. There will be no auction. Admittance 7½d

FIRE AT WALLACE.—On Friday morning, 4th inst., a fire occurred at Wallace, resulting in the total destruction of John Dotten's Hotel, and the shop and dwelling house adjoining, belonging to Mr. Thomas Dotten; the former was insured to the amount of £350, the latter, £60. Mr. Thomas Dotten saved a portion of his furniture.—*East. Chron.*

CANADA—NEW METHODIST CHURCH.—One of the prettiest little churches—and not a very little one either—in this part of the Province, has during the past summer been erected in Prescott, for the Wesleyan Methodist congregation in this place. The building is of brick, with a heavy cornice painted white, gothic windows, and a high and beautiful steeple. It is an ornament to the town, and reflects much credit upon the Building Committee and the parties engaged in its erection.

IT is our painful duty, says the Times, to announce the decease of the well-known Colonel Sibthorp, member for Lincoln. The name of the gallant Colonel has long been a household word as the embodiment of honest but unreasoning Tory prejudice.—*Eng. Paper.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—On Tuesday, as the Erie and Ontario train was on the curve bound for Niagara, a few hundred yards from the Bridge station, it met the Great Western train of cars from Hamilton, and a fearful crash followed, which resulted in the destruction of the two engines and four or five cars, and wounds more or less severely a large number of passengers on the Great Western train. Fifteen is given as the number injured, but it is thought none are fatally.—*Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 28.*

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. Joseph Hart, (20s.—new sub.), Rev Wm. Temple, (2 new subs.), Rev. A. McL. DesBrisay, two, (100s.—7 new subs.), Mr. D. Pearson, Newark, N J., (40s.—pays to 1st Oct. next) Mr. Jos. Steele, (5s.—new sub.), Rev G. W. Tuttle, (60s), Rev. C. Gaskin, (20s.—2 new subs.), Rev. G O. Huestis, (20s), Rev. R Weddall, (5s.—new sub.), Rev. J R. Narraway, (3 new subs.), Rev. M. Pickles, (20s.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, January 16th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	30s à 31s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	28s
Beef, Prime Ca.	62s 6d a 65s
" " N. S.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada, "	1s 4d
" N. S. per lb.	1s 3d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8d
" Jamaica, "	8½
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	$10½
" Can. sfi. "	11
" Rye "	8 a 8½
Cornmeal "	26s 6d a 27s 6d
Indian Corn, per busb.	6s new a 6s 3d old
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 4d a 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s 2d a 2s 3d
Pork, prime, per bbl	none
" mess "	$25
Sugar, Bright P. R.	48s a 48s 9d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	16s
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	25s
Nails, cut "	24s
" wrought per lb.	4d a 7½d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" small	14s 6d
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 a 20½
" 2,	19 a 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	20
" 2,	12 a 13
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings, No 1,	18s 3d
Alewives,	10s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	32s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	27s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 16th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s a 45s
Veal, per lb	4d a 4½d
Bacon, "	7½d a 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Lamb, "	4½d a 5d
Mutton, "	4d a 5d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d a 1s 4d
Pork, "	5½d a 6d
Turkey, "	9d
Chickens, per pr	2s a 2s 6d
Ducks, "	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Geese, each	2s 6d
Potatoes, per busbel	3s a 3s 6d
Apples "	none
Eggs, per dozen	1s 3d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Tuesday evening, January 16, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. John B. Brownell, EMILY ANN, daughter of W. M. Harrington, Esq., to GEORGE, youngest son of Temple Piers, Esq

At Brookfield, on the 1st of January, by the Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. Sydney McCALLUM, of Pictou, to Miss Melinda MOORE, of Brookfield.

At Whitehaven, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. A. B. ROBINSON, of Gloucester, Mass., U. S., to Miss Phebe DEMINGS, of Whitehaven.

By the same, at Guysborough, Dec. 11, Mr. Henry E. TORY, of Manchester, to Miss Ann MORGAN, of Guysborough.

By the same, at Manchester, Decr. 25, Mr. Wm. W. BRUCE, to Miss Maria WHITMAN, both of Manchester.

By the same, at Guysborough, Jan 1st, Mr. John F. SKINNER, to Miss Mary Ann SKINNER

On the 29th Nov., by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. Robt. Barry CHAPMAN, to Miss WELDON, daughter of Mr. Thomas Weldon, both of Dorchester, N. B.

On the 3rd inst, at Trinity Church, Dorchester, N B., by the Rev. Mr. DeWolf, Mr. Edward B. DIXON, late Chief Operator Telegraph Office, Halifax, to Miss SUSAN E., third daugater of John Hickman, Esq., of that place.

At Dartmouth, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Romans, A. M., Mr. James A. TAYLOR, to Miss Jane Sophia VENN, of Lunenburg.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. James W. SUTHERLAND, to MIRA MARY, daughter of George Brown, of this city.

Deaths.

On the 3rd inst., Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Wm. Fawcett, of Memramcook, daughter of the late Amasa, and sister of Mr. Daniel Killam, of Cornwallis. There was hope in her death.

On Saturday evening Capt. William McHARDY, aged 75 years.

At the Poor's Asylum, on the 10 h inst., John COSMOS, aged 56 years, a native of Ireland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Schrs Romp, Swain, Charlottetown, bound to Boston
Presto, Gardiner, Liverpool, N. S.

FRIDAY, January 11.

Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston.
Schrs Challenge, Walters, Baltimore
Jas McNab, Adams, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Schrs Velocity, Smith, Antigua
Mary, Gawson, New York.

SUNDAY, January 13.

Schr Margaret, Green, Newfoundland.

MONDAY January 14.

Schrs Annandale, P. E. Island
Nettle, Canso

CLEARED.

January 11.—Schrs Triumph, Lancaster, Madeira, President, Bremner, Trinidad.
January 12.—Schr Martha, Doyle, Pisgeontia.
January 15.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; brig America, O'Brien, Boston; schr Emblem, Port aux Basque.

MEMORANDA.

Havana, Dec 26—arrd Dumbarton, Halifax.

Steamer Pilot, from St. John, N. B., for Digby and Annapolis, was totally lost on Tuesday night, on Light House Rock, near Digby. Crew, passengers and mails saved.

The wreck of brig Zuleika was taken in with on the 10th Nov., lat 37 20 N, lon 63 W. Capt Griffin and one man were taken from her and carried to Guadaloupe. Capt G. had been lashed to the stump of the foremast for 3 days, and was in a dreadful condition of suffering, the flesh was falling from his body when discovered. The Z. was a new vessel, owned by Messrs Salter & Twining of this city. Subjoined is an extract of a letter from Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, respecting Capt G.:—Capt Sawyer, of the brig Sarah Bernice, of Machisport, fell in with a wreck on his outward passage, which proved to be the Zuleika, of Halifax, and took the Captain and one man off, the others having all perished. The brig was dismasted and full of water, and they were lashed to the stump of the foremast for 3 days, without food and water. I think it was the great est case of suffering I ever heard of. One man fell off the mast and was drowned after Capt S. was in sight, being too weak to get out of the water after he fell in. Capt G. is now in Hospital here, and it is hoped he will recover. Capt S. had lost his boat before he fell in with them, and was obliged to take them off on a raft.

Schr Stranger, Siteman, was totally lost on Bagles Island, entrance of Ship Harbour, on Sunday night last

Liverpool, G E, Dec 28—arrd Prudency, Halifax.

Schr Dart, Conrod, at Antigua, 22nd Nov, from Halifax, and sailed for Guadaloupe.

Brig Velocity, at Antigua, 24th Nov, from Halifax.

Brig America on her last trip from Boston, was blown to on from Saturday evening until Monday forenoon, a tremendous gale blowing from E. N. E. Lost main top-gallant mast and several sails, including the close reefed main top sail blown out of the bolt-ropes.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Bell Boat, near Harding' Ledge, in Boston Harbor is missing from its station. It will be replaced by a black Nun Buoy of the 2nd class.

The Nantucket New South Shoals Light Vessel will be placed at her station on or about the 25th Jan., 1856. She will be moored in 14 fathoms water, about 2 miles south of the southern extremity of the New South Shoals of Nantucket.

At Cienfuegos, Jan 1.—Brigt Dasher, Kingston.

In the House of Assembly.

3rd of April, 1855.

RESOLVED,—That no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session; and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause this Resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers.

HENRY C. D. TWINING,
January 8. 1m. Clerk of Assembly.

REMOVAL!

MINER TUPPER

WISHES respectfully to inform his Customers and friends, that he has removed from his old stand at Clark's Ferry to Bridgetown, and taken a large store in Murdock's new building, where he is now opening a large Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods.

ALSO—FLOUR, MEAL, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Raisins, Spices, Glass and Putty, Nails, Burning Fluid Buffalo Robes, Wooden Ware, &c

Earthen and Glassware in great variety

Bridgetown, Dec 20. 3w. Jan 3.

SAW MILL FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the SAW MILL situate about a mile from the village of River John on the main River—It is in every respect a superior situation for an establishment of Mills, surpassed by few in the Province, and connected with it is an acre of land on which is a quarry of excellent stones suitable for Grind Stones, &c.

GEORGE LANGILL.

River John, Pictou Co.
January 10 6w.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

WARRANTED to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHENE, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid Holders, Lanterns, &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to Newell's Improved SOLAR FLUID LAMP, which gives a steady, brilliant flame, the nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only

One Cent an Hour.

The Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and Parlors. Oil Solars can be altered, using the Shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety and Fluid Lamps

Burning Fluid and Camphene, as cheap and good as can be bought in the market

Also—Shades, Globes, Lamp Wicking, Entry Hall Lanterns, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by

NEWELL & WILLARD,
No. 28 Bloomfield Street, Boston

ALSO—By DeWolf & Co, and Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

☞ The following Certificates are a sufficient guaranty of the entire safety and efficiency of the SAFETY LAMP and FEEDER.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Feeder of Mr John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measures of protection which their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect to produce explosions of the vapour of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapour alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risks of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D
ALG. A HAYES, M. D.

Boston, Aug 30, 1852. Assayers to the State of Mass.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluid so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up, and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture

B. SILLIMAN, Senr.
New Haven, Oct 16, 1853.
November 29 3m in.

The "Sebastopol" OF DISEASE.

THE ALLIES have made great blunders in the Crimea, but not greater than are every day made by doctors, who, to dislodge the enemy *Consumption* from the lungs, throw immense quantities of ammunition, in the shape of powders and pills into the Stomach. They often seriously damage the latter organ, but fail to operate on the former. Now the *Pectoral Tablets* go directly to the seat of mischief, and the whole tribe of lung diseases, Asthmas, Coughs and sore throat are quickly subdued.

☞ Prepared by R. P. Gerry, at 1s. 9d per Box, and sold wholsale at the Medical Warehouse, Halifax, by

G. E. MORTON & CO.
December 6.

Requisites for the Nursery.

Andrew's