The Provincial Wesleyan.

Converts from Romanism in Geneva.

"Since I last wrote we have seen repeated, for the third time this year, the interesting ceremony of admitting a number of Romanists into the National Church. They had attended a course of religious instruction for at least six months; and had several times been put to a conscientious test as to the sincerity of their desire to enter the Protestant communion, and as to the sufficiency of their instruction; not till then were they allowed to make this public profession.

"It was in the Cathedral of St. Peter, and in presence of an immense congregation, that fifty-five new brethren were received by us, confessing before God and the church their faith in a pure gospel. Differing in age and sex, they all maintained a seriousness and self-possession which contributed not a little to edify the congregation. After the converts had taken the place reserved for them in front of the Consistory and the pastors who had superintended their instruction, pastor Roebrick implored the divine benediction on the whole assembly, and more particularly on the converts. Professor Oltramare then delivered an animated address. Here, then, on three similar occasions, within the course of this year, some one hundred and fifty Romanists have passed freely into the light of the Gospel, to say nothing of more private conversions, and less formal admissions into the Protestant communion, through the agents of the Protestant Church.—These may be estimated at fifty each year.

"Since my last communication, two new pastors have been elected by the church, Messrs. Bert and Dandiran. The orthodox element in the venerable company of pastors will be strengthened in the accession of both these gentlemen, who will aid in converting the present minority into a majority.

"But certainly the most important news I have to communicate is that relative to the Arian Catechism, hitherto used and made compulsory in schools and in the instructions of catechumens of the National Church. A resolution of the Consistory has been issued, allowing all pastors and teachers to select any catechism they prefer, or else to use the Bible only in teaching, until the ecclesiastical authorities shall have succeeded in compiling a catechism purged of the errors contained in the preceding one—a work which will not soon be accomplished; and meanwhile liberty makes progress. It will be remembered that it was for refusing to subscribe to that infidel catechism, and for wishing to instruct his catechumens from the Bible, that pastor Gaussen was driven from the National Church. It was long ago, however, but—God be praised—we are now far in advance of that discreditable period, since which we have made very satisfactory progress"—*London Christian Times.*

Barnum's Autobiography.

Some of the papers are severe on the book of Mr. Barnum. The religious press, especially so. The following from the New York Times is decided: "The great fact which Mr. Barnum sets forth in his autobiography is, that his success has been achieved, his wealth acquired, his reputation established by the systematic, adroit and persevering plan of obtaining money under false pretences from the public at large. He said that Tom Thumb was eleven years old, when he knew him to be only five. He represented Joyce Heath as having been the nurse of Washington, when he knew she had not. He proclaimed that the Fejee mermaid was the remains of an actual animal, when he knew it was a false fabrication. He asserted that the wooly horse was captured by Colonel Fremont in the Rocky Mountains, when he knew that there was not one syllable of truth in the assertion. In all these schemes, as well as in many others in which he was engaged, Mr. Barnum coined and promulgated the most distinct and deliberate falsehoods, and solicited and received money from millions of individuals upon the strength of them. This was the way in which his fortune was acquired. Other men do the same thing on a small scale. They sell sand for sugar—chicory for coffee—counterfeit bills for good ones, and frequently get into State Prison, only because less adroit and successful swindlers."—*Buffalo Chn. Adv.*

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE STORM.—A violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow and rain raged yesterday. The tide, forced into the harbour by the gale, rose higher than for many years past. A great many cellars on Water and Hollis street were overflowed and much valuable property destroyed. The Ferry steamer from Dartmouth did not get across until after 11 o'clock A. M. A few of the vessels at the wharves suffered, one or two small craft were sunk. Many of the wharves also sustained considerable damage. R. M. S. *Asia*, which arrived early in the morning from Boston received slight injury to her boats and did not leave for England until this evening. Before proceeding her upper spars were housed, and the ship was made all snug to contend with the heavy sea outside.—*Chron., 20th.*

REPRIEVED.—It is satisfactory to know that Syme the condemned Sapper, is not to be executed, but confined for life, probably in the Provincial Penitentiary. The Lieutenant Governor, we understand, gave orders to that effect yesterday.—*Ib.*

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—We are already receiving accounts of the disastrous effects of the late gale.

The Schooner Rambler, belonging to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, which sailed from this port last week for Boston, with a cargo of Herring, for Messrs. Barss & Harris, was lost in the gale of Friday night at Liverpool,—when all on board, consisting of ten persons perished. It is said that the vessel was knocked to pieces against the wharves in Liverpool harbor,—and that portions of her cargo were actually floating about the streets. Four bodies were washed ashore. The particulars of the awful scene have not yet been received.

A new Barque, the *Wave*, belonging to S. Freeman, Esq., of Milton, was driven upon the bar, and went to pieces. Crew saved.

A Barque owned by E. Barss was also lost at the same place. The crew were saved by means of ropes from the shore.

The Brig Delegate, from the West Indies, is also a total wreck in Liverpool harbor. She previously went ashore on Western Head, but got off by putting out ballast.

Other wrecks near Liverpool are spoken of, but particulars have not yet been communicated.—*Colonist, 23rd inst.*

New Brunswick.

HEAD QUARTERS.—An extract of a letter from Fredericton to a friend in this city, says:—

"Since I saw you last, several changes have taken place that have affected the state of *society* in Fredericton—the shock has not only been felt at its centre; but at the *utmost verge* of its *circumference*—we have had a new Governor and a new Government. His Excellency the Hon. M. Sutton is a plain going English gentleman,—(comparatively speaking,) almost every body gets a bid to Government House now, and Lady Sutton is becoming quite a favourite with the common people. They have discontinued card-playing at Government House."

This last sentence speaks well for the moral principles of His Excellency. Government House must in the nature of things exercise an extended influence throughout all classes of the community, and when the influence is unfavorable to morals and religion, as it too often is, the people have cause to mourn. Any manifestation towards reform in these high places is peculiarly gratifying to those who are laboring for the spiritual good of the people.—*Chr. Visitor.*

THE RAILWAY.—For the present at least, our railway operations are at a stand. Great numbers of discharged navvies may be seen, who swell the number of labouring men in the Market Square. They are on their way to the United States. We hear all kinds of floating rumours which we forbear mentioning.—*Ib.*

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Last Friday night a meeting was held in the Mechanics Institute, the object of which was the Establishment of an Orphan Asylum. His Honor Judge Parker occupied the chair; speeches from Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Ferrie, Robinson, M'Leod, and Boyd, were delivered; and various important resolutions were passed. The meeting was largely and respectfully attended, and the collection amounted to £18 19s 6d. We sincerely trust that this public institution will be speedily established in our city.—*Ib.*

"LET CARLETON FLOURISH"—On Tuesday last, two lots of land in Carleton having a collective front of 100 feet on the Market slip, near Mr. Olive's ship-yard, and extending back 71 feet were sold at public auction by George A Lockhart, Esq, Auctioneer, when they realized the handsome sum of £405! One of the lots, bounded by the river on the north-west, is leasehold property under the City Corporation, at an annual rent of £2; the other is freehold. The land thus disposed of belonged to the estate of the late Mr. Walter Drake, and was purchased by Mr Wm. Beatteay, who will proceed immediately to erect a steam mill thereon. We are informed that not many years since, the freehold lot was purchased by Mr. Drake for £50. This sale strengthens the convictions that our industrious and enterprising friends in Carleton are in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the "late revulsion."—*Com.*

We publish the above with much pleasure, as it speaks favorably for the prospects of the City on the Western side of the harbour. We have been informed that in many instances recently, where real estate in Carleton has changed owners, it has been ascertained that the value of it has been doubled within the short period of eight or ten years.—*Courier*

The Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea, has every appearance of attaining a most respectable amount in New Brunswick.—Individual subscription is already running high in various parts of the Province, and the Masons and Sons of Temperance are laying out pretty large sums from their respective joint stock companies, for the same patriotic purpose.—*N. B. Reporter.*

The Legislature of New Brunswick is summoned by proclamation to meet for the "despatch of business" on the 1st day of February.

Canada.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—In our issue of Friday last we intimated that the late shove of the ice had carried away a portion of this structure, and that the estimated damage according to what we understood would be about $200,000. We ought to have known that as there has been but £213,000 as yet expended on it altogether, there could not have been such a loss. In fact we learn that the principal loss is that of the coffer dam and appurtenance, along with a portion of the embankment, all of which can be replaced for about £5000 or £6000. The piers are constructed of blocks of stones, the smallest of which must weigh over two tons, firmly clamped and dovetailed together with large iron bolts passing through one block and sunk into the others above and below, so that the permanency of the pier work of the bridge may be safely guaranteed.—*Montreal Adv.*

THE CANADA WORKS AT BIRKENHEAD.—These extensive works are now in full operation, and the thirty-seventh locomotive has just been laid down. About 500 men are employed in the engine department, and 400 in the bridge department, making a total of 900 skilled artizans employed in these important works. The proprietors gave a large donation to form a library for the men, on the 20th of October last, and in future this day is to be observed as an annual festival. The library already numbers about 600 volumes, and there is also a reading room in connexion with the works, which is supported by 400 subscribers at a penny a week.—*Queb. Chron.*

United States.

THE ACCESSION OF MAYOR WOOD to office seems to have inaugurated a new era in our municipal government. Nearly all the liquor saloons were closed yesterday, few drunken men were to be seen, and the police magistrates had a holliday, It is said that in the Sixth Ward, where thirty or forty disorderly persons are usually committed to the station house on Sundays, only one was arrested yesterday. The police had notified all liquor dealers that their shops must be closed on Sunday, in strict conformity with the law, and officers perambulated the various districts to note the names and numbers of those who persisted in disobedience. The Seventh Ward Temperance Association held a public meeting in the evening at the Botanic Hall, and—

Resolved.—That the Seventh Ward Temperance Association tender their thanks and hearty co-operation to his Honor Mayor Wood, for the effort he has made, and the bold stand he has taken, to close the dram shops on Sunday, and that it will meet with the warmest thanks of hundreds, and the humble prayer of thousands will be poured out for his prosperity.

The police, under the influence of the new Mayor, are becoming extraordinarily active and vigilant, and begin to see many things to which they have hitherto been almost entirely blind.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

FALSE RUMOUR.—We find it has been widely circulated in various papers, on the authority, as alleged, of the subscriber, that all the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have left China in a short time. I wish to say that this rumour is wholly without foundation, so far as I am concerned. Instead of withdrawing our Missions, we have just sent out a reinforcement of one family, and have two more appointed to follow in the Spring. I trust the papers which have been led into the mistake will take a little pains to correct it.

J. P. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary.

FEMALES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—At a meeting held at the Broadway House last evening for the relief of the destitute, Mr. Fountain stated that there are at the present time twenty-seven thousand females out of employment in New York. Subscriptions have been opened, and already about two thousand dollars have been given for their assistance. Among the donors are mentioned Wm. B. Astor, Stephen Whitney, Grinnel, Minturn & Co., Oliphant & Sons, and others. It is proposed to solicit subscriptions to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

THE TARIFF.—A convention of the Democratic members of Congress has resolved, that the duties upon foreign goods should be reduced to the revenue standard; repudiating all protection to American manufacturers.

Mr. Shaffner, who has associated with him Mr. John W. Brett, the proprietor and successful constructor of the vast ranges of submarine and subterranean lines in the old world, proposes to girdle the globe with his electric telegraph as follows: Starting from the coast of Labrodor, his wire will cross Baffin's Bay, a distance of five hundred miles, to Greenland; thence it will be conveyed under ground to Cape Farewell on the east coast, and from that point it will cross to Bergen in Norway, by the way of Iceland and the Faroe Isles. By this route there will be no submarine section more than five hundred miles in length. Mr. Shaffner says that the land and climate of Greenland and the Isles are even better adapted to the construction of the telegraph than those of the United States. After landing on Norway, a Branch of the line is to extend to Christiana, the capital, and branches will also be constructed to Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Danish government has bound itself to furnish proper connection with the other governments on the continent, and Great Britain.

Treaties with Nicholas contemplate the extension of the line from Stockholm to St. Petersburg. It will then pass on to Moscow, connecting there with the lines already in operation, and from that city it will extend across the Ural mountains to Irkoutsk, in Asia, near the great tea country in Chinese Tartary. The wires will be next carried to the sea of Ochotsk, across the gulf of Kamchatka, and along the Aleutian Isles to Cook's inlet in North America. Having once reached the American coast they will run southward along the Pacific shore to San Francisco.

From this point Mr. Shaffner proposes to conduct them by the best practicable route to the Great Salt Lake, and from the settlement there to the western boundary of Missouri, where they will intersect the section of the California line built by him a few years ago; and the world will then be encircled by a ring of wire.

Mr. Shaffner is very sanguine in regard to the success of his undertaking. He thinks his telegraph will assist greatly in developing the resources of the country through which it passes, and little difficulty will be experienced respecting its maintenance. His project is a magnificent one. It is by no means impossible, and we believe that even if not carried out by himself it will be consummated by other hands ere the lapse of many years. Should this be the case, the increased facilities of intercourse between nations will tend in a very great degree to develope industry and to diffuse knowledge and civilization throughout the world. Mr. Shaffner says that in his negotiations in Europe, one of the chief elements of strength lay in the fact that he was an *American*. The King of Denmark intimated to him that he would not have considered the proposition had it come from a citizen of any other nation; but he informed Mr. Shaffner that he granted the patents under the belief that there were no obstacles in nature that could be a barrier against the genius and enterprise of his countrymen.—*Boston Journal.*

EXTRAVAGANCE AND DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—"The rushing tide of ladies up and down Broadway continues; in elegant and showy costumes, each with the skirt of her particular dress in her own hand, they patter along through mud and rain. Taylor's saloon must be filled and the outside show of New York kept up.

"The extravagance of New York was never more marked. The amount of jewelry worn is perfectly dazzling. While men's hearts are failing them, banks falling in, merchants going down with a crash, and men assembling by thousands in the public Park and demanding bread for their suffering wives and children at home, Stewart's marble palace is crowded daily with ladies of fashion and wealth, and he says that in no season has he ever sold more, or more costly goods, silks, laces, and satins, then at the present moment.—Such is New York.

"Last year a house was raised in the 5th avenue, *the* fashionable portion of New York. It was designed to be the most elegant and fashionable house in New York. No expense was spared in the furnishing of the same. It has now a sheriff within its walls, $40,000 worth of unpaid for furniture in its rooms, and the whole thing has gone to smash."

Pride and extravagance are the cause of the present distress. The ladies of one family wish to outshine others, in their dress, equipage, residence and style of living. Those who are thus eclipsed, seek to imitate, and in turn to outshine others. Each class in society, from the highest down, thus exert an influence on others who wish to ape the style and living of those who are a little in advance of them. If husbands and fathers, object to needless extravagance, they are considered niggardly, and are silenced by a reference to Mrs. A's new 50 dollar hat, or Mrs. B's 500 dollar shawl, or Mrs. C's elegant new Wilton or Aximinster carpets, &c., &c. They continue to live up to or beyond their means, until a crash comes and they go down in the general ruin. Domestic industry has not been sufficiently protected, America has imported beyond its ability to pay—flooded the country with articles needlessly costly and thus fostering pride and extravagance and begetting poverty and beggary; and now we see the result.—*Ad. Herald.*

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF ASSUMCION, *the Capital of Paraguay by the United States Steamer Water-Witch.* The Buenos Ayres British Packet of October 21st, has the following:

In pursuance of what we consider a short sighted policy the Government of Paraguay ordered all North American citizens to quit the territory of the republic, with a special proviso in the case of ex-Consul Hopkins, that he should resign all claims and pretensions to certain lands, which he had purchased from the Government, in other days and circumstances, and of which he must be held the legitimate owner. With this condition Mr Hopkins refused to comply, and to avoid a forcible separation from his fellow-countryman, applied to the commander of the "Water-Witch," who interposed his services in the off-hand way, customary with the class to which he belongs.

This was a intimation to the effect, that if Mr. Hopkins and the other North Americans were not allowed to embark without molestation, the "Water Witch" would commence a bombardment of the city of Assumcion, at a specified hour of the following day.

Accordingly, on the ensuing morning, the Water Witch took up a position, with her guns, double-shotted, bearing in the direction of the Presidential Palace. "With all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," each man occupied his place, and the lighted match only waited a monosyllable from the Commanding Officer, to re-enact, in the placid waters of Paraguay, the revolting tragedy of Greytown.

In this emergency the Paraguayans wisely deemed "prudence the better part of valor;" and not a man, woman, or child was to be seen in the streets of Assumcion. Mr. Hopkins and all others were allowed to embark without molestation, in the boats of the "Water-Witch;" and in due course were transported to Corrientes, where we leave them in the meantime, to muse on the "strange mutations of fortune," we understand a superior officer of the "Water-Witch" has arrived in this city; but whither bound, or with what mission charged, deponent saith not; possibly it may be to report progress to the Commander-in-chief upon the station.

Paraguay.—Published documents, says the Buenos Ayres British Packet of December 28th, subsequently received, fully bear out the account we gave last week of the exodus of Consul Hopkins; and as a first fruits of the unhappy squabble a decree has been issued, closing the River Paraguay against foreign vessels of war of all nations. Will the system of reaction and isolation stop here?

FROM CHINA.—We are authorized to publish the following extract from a mercantile circular of Messrs. Russell & Co, received by overland mail:—

"CANTON, Oct. 25.

"A large force was reported to have been sent against Fatshan a fortnight since, but it has thus far accomplished nothing, mainly as we suppose because the soldiers are too cowardly to engage in hand to hand combats with an enemy of even equal strength. The large mandarin boats approach the town at high water, fire a few guns and return to their own lines with the falling tide. The imperial authority still rules in the city of Canton, but military operations are limited to the defence of the place, and the Ladrones (or rebels) are said to be throwing up fortifications a little distance off, with the view to a prolonged siege. Many of the wealthy Chinese, who left in a panic in July, when Fatshan was taken by the Ladrones, have returned to town from the feeling that they are safer here than in the country. This gives a local feeling of confidence, but the safety of inland transit must be established before business can be resumed.

"A circular from Hong Kong, of Oct. 27, states that steamers Encounter and Barracouta arrived there 25th from Sapan, and the ship Winchester (presumed a British man-of-war) was on her way from that place. The fleet had been to Japan and Admiral Sterling had had conference with the authorities. It is understood that the treaty concluded at Nangasaki with the Japanese gives to England two ports for trade, one of which is supposed to be Nangasaki, and the other a port to the Southward of those granted to the United States; also that the Japanese declined to accede to a request of the British Admiral that they would not furnish provisions or supplies of any kind to the Russians should they visit Japan again."—*Boston Daily Adv.*

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTISM.—A proposition has been laid before the Legislative Assembly of Australia Felix, to vote the mother Country £100,000 per annum as long as the present war continues.

Lyon's Kathairon.

For Preserving, Restoring, Cleansing, and Beautifying the Hair, alleviating Nervous Headache, and Curing Eruptive Diseases of the Skin. Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to complete its incontested—its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists,—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America,—Ladies who have used it upon their dressing tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact, its million patrons everywhere, from plebeians to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial. Price but 25 cents.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
286.

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest remedies known to the world for popular use,—*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills*, were invented by Dr. J. C. Ayer—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.
287.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.

In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the *Mustang Liniment*. They have tried it for Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sores, Chafes, and Burns on Children, as well as for Croup and Mumps. Also, for Corns, Tooth ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, Eruptions, Cuts and Bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about *like angels as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it. Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

See advertisement in another column.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills

☞ Are fast superceeding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certifiy that I have been afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT for a long time and never found permanent relief untill I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in reccommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MARY HILL, Fifth avenue.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Scald or Sore Heads, and other eruptions.—A most remarkable Cure by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Mrs. Jackson, of Milk-street, Boston, has two children, aged three and five years, both of whom were afflicted from their birth with the most inveterate scald heads which greatly interferred with their general health. The mother tried every remedy likely to benefit them, to no purpose. But a friend recommended Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which completely cured them in seven weeks. The mother has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure effected.

☞ We are happy to be able to state that there are some encouraging indications of recovery in Mr. Croscombe's case. They are not, however, sufficiently marked to enable us to speak with confidence of his restoration. We trust, in dependence upon the Divine blessing, that he may be raised up again: but it must be many weeks, at least, before he can resume any portion of the duties which he has been wont to discharge with so much benefit to our common cause.

SERIOUS INJURY TO THE REV. C. CHURCHILL.—We receive from the *Fredericton Reporter* the painful intelligence that Mr. Churchill had recently sustained serious injuries from the explosion of a quantity of boiling oil which had ignited in a close stove in one of his rooms, and upon which some cold water had been imprudently thrown as an extinguisher. The fiery liquid flew instantaneously into every crevice of the room, and into another adjoining, the door of which had been partially open, completely disfiguring the sides and ceilings, and burning the very paint and varnish off the doors. The Rev. gentleman had his face, head, and hands sadly burned; and had he not closely pressed his lips at the moment, his death would have been certain. As it is, his life is safe, but it will be some weeks before he can be able to resume his public duties.

☞ The Rev. J. R. Narraway writes from Guysborough under date Jan. 15th:—The Lord is reviving His work among us in this town—a number have been recently converted, and many more have been awakened to a sense of peril out of Christ. May a merciful God pour a flood of Divine influence over our tempest-tossed Zion throughout this eventful week.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER FOR 1855.—The first number of the seventh volume of this valuable periodical comes to our table, presenting an improved appearance. Here is the prospectus for 1855, which we find on its cover:—

"The present number commences the Seventh Volume of the *New England Farmer*, monthly, and it is the intention of the publisher that it shall exceed the former volumes in the value and variety of its contents and the beauty of its illustrations.

"It is designed to make the *New England Farmer* the largest and best Magazine of its class in New England, and to supply such an amount of information on all subjects connected with AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, as to furnish the Farmer with a complete Encyclopædia of his profession. For this purpose no pains will be spared in studying the wants of the Agriculturist, and everything that will aid his occupation and increase his prosperity will be carefully noticed. Besides the reading matter, *beautiful Engravings will be used in every number to illustrate and embellish the work.*"

Terms—$1 00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

Farmers desirous of subscribing for this volume, should make application to Messrs. Bessonett & Brown, Hardware Merchants, of this City.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £50 a-year to the widow of the late Dr. Kitto, the well known author of many important Biblical works.

The Queen (it is said) has forbidden all fancy work at court, in order that her Majesty and attendants may devote all their leisure time to the making of comfortable articles to be sent to the brave men in the Crimea.

NOTICE.—*Book Room, Jan. 25th.*—Our full supply of the *National Magazine*, has not yet arrived from New York. So soon as the numbers deficient are received they shall be forwarded to the subscribers.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. R. Weddall (2 new subs.), A. Henderson (attended to), Rev. J. Sutcliffe (100s.), Mr. R. B. Taylor (5s.), Rev. T. H. Davies, 2, (6 new subs.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (3 new subs—40s.), Mr. R. B. C. Weldon (new sub.—Your note encloses 25s. instead of 20s. as stated by you), Rev. W. Temple (new sub—5s.), Mr. Chas. Gaskin (45s.), Rev. R. A. Chesley.

Dec. 30, 1854.—Received from Mr. William Bisset, by Rev. C. Stewart, (20s.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	27s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	52s. 6d
" " N. S.	45s. a 47s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi.	56s. 3d.
" Canada sfi. "	56s. 3d.
" Rye,	37s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	27s. 6d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 7½d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 6d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	35s. a 36 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30.
Codfish, large	18s. 6d.
" small	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	75s.
" " 3,	65s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	70s.
" " 3,	40s.
Herrings, " 1,	15s. 9d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	13s.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	40s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. a 37s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Veal,	2½d. a 3½d.
Lamb, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Pork, Fresh,	4d. a 4½
Butter, per lb.	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per dozen,	1s.
Poultry—Chickens,	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Geese,	1s. 9d. a 2s. 6d.
Ducks,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Apples, per barrel,	12s. a 17s. 6d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

S. L. CRANE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Successor to his late Brother-in Law, DR. SAWERS and late of Her Majesty's Hospital Ship Tenedos, Bermuda
60 Hollis Street.
☞ REFERENCE—DR. JAS. F. AVERY. Feby. 9i

LUBIN'S PERFUMES,
WARRANTED genuine, viz: Violet, Magnolia, Mousselin, Patchouly, Jockey Club, Musk, Eglantine Jenny Lind, Geranium and Rose, Bouquet de Caroline Sweet Pea. For sale low at 139 Granville Street.
February 13. ROBERT G FRAS R.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.
HAVING Removed to their new Granite Warehouse 41 in Granville Street, are now ready to wait upon their customers. April 20.

Marriages.

In the Wesleyan Church, Charlottetown, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Archibald McCallum, of West River, to JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. George beer, of St. Peter's Road.

At Cornwallis, on Monday, 15th inst., by the Rev. D. O'Connor, Mr. Michael REGAN, to Miss MARY, second daughter of Mr. Luke Mason.

At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr James REGAN, junr., to Miss JANE, only daughter of the late Mr. John Byrne.

At Crowe Harbour, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. George HANNER, of Torbay, to MARY CATHERINE, daughter of John Ehler, Esq., of Crow Harbour.

On Thursday Evening, 11th inst., at the Germain Street Chapel, by the Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, ANNIE Caldwell daughter of the Rev. I. G. Heminger, Superintendent of the St. John Circuit, to the Rev. James TAYLOR, Wesleyan Minister, of Moncton.

At the Residence of the Bride's father, on the 17th Decr last, by the Rev. R. A. Chesley, Mr. W. O'Dell, of Hillsburgh, to Miss Caroline WARD, youngest daughter of John Ward, Esq., of Digby Neck.

Deaths.

On Thursday, 18th inst., after a short illness, ELIZABETH GRINDON, wife of Daniel K. Harris, and eldest daughter of John Duffus, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

On Friday last, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELLEN, wife of Mr. Wm. Donovan, in the 40th year of her age.

In Dartmouth, on the 19th, Nicholas MURPHY, aged 47 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

At LaHave, on the 8th inst., ARTHUR STANLEY, only son of James Wadden, Esq., aged 8 years and 11 months.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., at his residence in Dartmouth, Mr. Cornelius O'SULLIVAN, Merchant, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 55 years.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., Mrs. W. J. ALLISON, and only daughter of the late Michael Eagan.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. James SMITH, aged 52 years.

On Saturday, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, GEORGE DAVID, youngest son of John and Mary Ann Henley, aged 6 months.

On Sunday morning, SUSAN, consort of Mr. James Smith, in the 60th year of her age.

On Sunday, 21st inst., MARY KELLY, aged 24 years.

At Sea, on a voyage from New York to Texas, on the 19th August last, Godfrey HARTY, a native of Guysborough, N. S.

At Savannah, in Sept. last, of yellow fever, John HILTZ, a native of Nova Scotia.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Eleanor STICKLEY, in the 80th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

R M steamship Canada, Stone, Liverpool.

THURSDAY, January 18.

Schr Oceanique, Gautier, St Pierre.

FRIDAY, January 19.

R M steamship Asia, Lott, Boston, 38 hours.

SUNDAY, January 19.

Brigts Maitland, Neale, Kingston, Jam.
Gen Washington, Day, New York.
Schr Victoria, Doal, Kingston, Jam

MONDAY, January 22.

Schrs Camilla, Risser, New York, 8 days.
LeMarchant, Taylor, Baltimore.

TUESDAY, January 23.

Brig Columbus, Lindsay, St John, N B—bound to Leith—leaky.
Brigt Harriet Ann, Ellinger, New York
Schrs Memento, Lindsang, London, 35 days.
James, Walsh, Newfoundland.
Uncle Tom, Newfoundland—bound to Boston.

CLEARED.

January 18—Brig Florence, Jones, New Orleans; brigts Africa, O'Brien, Boston; Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston; schr Harriet Newall, Parsons, Petersburg.

January 20.—Steamer Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; barque Alma, Masters, Trinidad; brigt Flavin, LePointe, B W. Indies.

January 23—Brigt Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N. B; schr James, Walsh, Bedford.

MEMORANDA.

The schr Rambler, from Fortune Bay, was lost in the gale on Friday last, at Liverpool, and all hands perished. There were ten persons on board,—four bodies had been washed ashore. A new barque—Wave—belonging to S. Freeman, of Milton, was driven upon the Rocks outside the Bar, and went to pieces—crew saved. A barque owned by E. Barss, was also lost at the same place—crew saved by ropes from the shore. Other wrecks are reported, but no names or particulars received.

CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY—take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons affected with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may insure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is offered to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP, give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy.—Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequence while their neighbours without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured.

LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taking until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed *directions* on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it the appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgot