The Provincial Wesleyan.

facturers, which may explain the deficiency. In the whole of Upper Canada, we have 5 brush-makers, and Toronto monopolizes them.

If any proof were wanting of the healthy climate of the Canadas, it is most conclusively supplied by the table showing the number of males and females between 80 and 90—between 90 and 100—and over 100 years of age.

Of those between 80 and 90 in Upper Canada, there were males	1071	
Do. do. do. females	863	
Of those between 80 and 90 and 100 in Upper Canada there were males	112	
Do. do. do. females	96	
Of those over 100 in Upper Canada there were males	14	
Do. do. do. females	19	

Two males were respectively 115 and 120.

Two females were each 106, and one 114.

Nor is the Eastern Province in any way behind in these extraordinary instances of longevity; the returns showing, that there were residing in Canada East at the time of taking the Census:

Of 80 and not 90 years of age, males	1593	
Do. do. do. females	1437	
Of 90 and not 100 years of age, males	198	
Do. do. do. females	209	
Of 100 years and over, males	22	
Do. do. females	18	

Such an incredible amount of longevity, in a population of the same extent, as here shown, cannot perhaps be paralleled in the whole world; and it has been thought necessary, in order to vouch for the authenticity of the return, to publish the names and residences of those of and over 100 years of age; for there "are so many returned at very advanced ages, that doubts may be entertained of their existence, unless the names and residences were given. The longevity of Canada West, when compared with that of other countries, speaks volumes for its general healthfullness, and it is most interesting to compare the rates of deaths to the number of living in Canada and the United States; the number of deaths in the latter exceeding that of Upper Canada in proportion to the population by about 36 per cent. and Lower Canada by about 25 per cent."

Late European Intelligence.

(From the Boston Atlas.)

BY THE "BALTIC" AT NEW YORK.

The war news is of little interest. No movements of consequence have taken place in the Crimea and the operations in the Sea of Azof and the Baltic have been unimportant.

Preparations continue for a campaign on the Danube, and for a maritime expedition, destination secret.

The Russians in Asia are encamped near Kars, but have not yet invested the city.

It was currently reported that Gen. Simpson had given his resignation, and only retained command until the appointment of his successor.

The French steadily put forth their approaches towards the Malakoff, which the Russians are further fortifying.

The Turkish, Sardinian, French, English and Russian forces in the field remained as at last advices.

The British Ministry, after their narrow escape on the Turkish guarantee, will now most probably be able to retain their places.

Parliament was prorogued on or about the 4th instant.

Sir Wm. Molesworth is definitely appointed Colonial Secretary.

The position of diplomacy remains unchanged. Prussia defending her neutral position, and Austria making more open advances towards Russia, caused some disquietude.

An insurrection of Arabs in Tripoli has overpowered the forces of the Bey, and threatens trouble to that power.

The Bashi Bazouks at Constantinople have had an outbreak of rapine and murder.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs July 25th, that after a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the Little Redan.—As we are now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy many minutes to reach our gabions. They were vigorously repulsed by the foot chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th regiment of the line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat.

The correspondent of the London Times alludes to a rumor that the naval preparations in the Black Sea are not being made with a view to an attack on Odessa, but on Sebastopol itself. A bold attempt, it is said, will be made by a hundred vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men, to force the passage, and land in the midst of the place, while a simultaneous attack will be made on the land side.

A letter from Odessa, of the 14th, in the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, says that in apprehension of a speedy attack from the vessels in the Sea of Azof, the Russians are actively fortifying Rostrow, at the mouth of the Don. The channel has been obstructed by large stones, which have been thrown in to prevent the river being navigable. The town is filled with Cossacks.

A letter from Varna, in the German Journal of Frankfort, says:—"It now appears positive that a French corps d'armee will land here about the end of July. Preparations for their reception are being made both here and at Baltchik, and a camp is being formed on the surrounding heights."

A letter from the Hague says the Dutch authorities have strictly prohibited any attempt to enlist Dutchmen in the Foreign Legion. In the case of two sailors who had enlisted, efforts were made to arrest the recruiting agent, but he escaped.

The London Times correspondent writes July 13th, "Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire, The battery which the French constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff, has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A Colonel and thirty officers and men were put 'hors du combat,' and the siege works have received a check."

Prince Gortschakoff announces July 16th, "having made two sorties, July 14th and 15th, before the Bastion Korniloff which were satisfactory."

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs July 23, "the enemy last night opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines. Our batteries replied successfully."

The newspaper Crimean correspondents speak despondingly, in view of the immense efforts made by the Russians to strengthen their defences.

"As the allies advance to the actual defences of the place," says one, "they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles heaped one on another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not now what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight will not pass by, ere it will be again changed. The battery at the White Works still goes on and its effects will soon be proved."

Gen. Simpson reports July 25th, "The cholera has decreased, and the health of the army is still satisfactory."

THE SEA OF AZOF.—The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Arabat. Since the bombardment of Taganrog, measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed and rendered inaccessible.—Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the command of General Bagovert, collected near Nickolaieff.

Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

THE BALTIC.—Nothing of importance has occurred here.

Admiral Bains remains with the bulk of of the fleet, at Cronstadt; while all the gunboats and mortar vessels, forming a squadron of fifty sail are at Nargen.

Admirals Dundas, Seymour, and the French Admiral, had been in consultation at Nargen, and the general belief in the fleet was that something will soon attempted somewhere.

A boat belonging to the British ship Ajax, captured a launch, containing the Russian mails. All the letters addressed to official persons, such as the Governor of Finland, &., are written in cypher.

The Russians agree that flags of truce may be received at Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Revel, Libau, Vindau, Wasa and Torea.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris anticipate that the applications for the French loan of 750,000,000 francs, will reach 2,500,000,000 francs.

The widow of Lucien Bonaparte, the Princess Alexandrine, Lawrence des Blescamp, has just died aged 77.

RUSSIA.—An Imperial ukase forbids Jews to purchase lands or to settle as agriculturists in the governments of Tchernigoff and Poltuwa.

It is said that the local boards of Administration in Poland are to be dissolved, and will be henceforth directed to St. Petersburg. Polish political offenders are to be henceforth tried by martial law.

Letters from Russia speak of the Czar's ceaseless energies in the movements of the war, but makes no allusion to his rumoured ill health. Marshall Paskiewitch is said to have asked leave to resign.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—Letters from Frankfort, of Thursday, state that the Diet had accepted the Austrian proposition submitted on the 19th together with three additional points by Russia.

We hear from Heligoland that the immediate construction there, of a citadel has been resolved on by the allies.

Erzeroum dates of July 8, state that Yenikale, containing some large stores of provisions for the Turkish army at Kars, had been occupied by a Russian division of 12,000 men. The Turkish army is completely blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks are occupying the entire plain.

VIENNA, July 26—Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw, state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government. The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free. Letters from Odessa confirm the death of Gen. Todtleben. Gen. Melnikoff has been appointed to succeed him in the defence of Sebastopol.

TRIESTE, Thursday.—Advices from Trebizond state that previous to the 9th of July the Russians make an attack upon Kars, but after firing a few shots, suddenly withdrew.

Gen. Marivieff, it is now said, intends to attack Erzeroum at the same time that he invests Kars. Twenty thousand Turkish troops are marching to reinforce Erzeroum.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our foreign files per Baltic came to hand last evening, and from them we extract the following additional items:—

The anticipation that there would on Monday night be a renewed attempt in the House of Commons to negative the Turkish loan convention was not realized. A long conversation, however, took place on the report of the committee, and several gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to defend and explain their speeches and votes on the previous Friday night. Mr. Bright contended that the conduct of the Opposition was perfectly justifiable and that there had been no surprise as asserted. Mr. Shee, however, attributed the decision of Friday to a preconcerted intention on the part of a strong party to embarrass the Government. Mr. Layard censured the conduct of Mr. Gladstone as unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic, and declared that, if the majority had been on the other side, St. Petersburg would have been illuminated and Turkey disheartened. Mr. Gladstone vindicated himself at considerable length, arguing that the convention tended to create and husband occasions of quarrels between England and France. He objected chiefly to the joint guarantee, and urged government to enter into negociations with the view of getting rid of the most objectionable features of the argument. Ultimately the report of the committee was agreed to, without a division, and a bill founded upon the resolution moved by Lord Palmerston, was ordered to be brought in.

The remains of the late Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol on Tuesday morning; on Wednesday an imposing funeral procession, of immense length, accompanied them on the road to Badminton, and yesterday they were interred with befitting pomp and solemnity in the family vault.

An official extract from the constructions given by Her Majesty's Government to Lord John Russell on his proceeding to Vienna has been published; and it shows that those instructions were in accordance with the views of the Government, as developed in other ways. The settling of the third point on a plan of counterpoise, to which Lord John ultimately became a convert, is condemned in the instructions.

The electors of Southwark, in public meeting assembled, have recognised in the appointment of Sir William Molesworth to the office of Colonial Secretary an acknowledgement of the principle of Administrative Reform, and they have decided upon re-electing him as their representative. The election will take place to-day, and there will be no opposition. Sir Benjamin Hall will also be re-elected for Marylebone without opposition.

On Monday the *Moniteur* contained an elaborate article, emanating from the Minister of Commerce, giving an analytic view of the effects of free trade in England, and showing that, while the revenue has enormously increased under the new system, all classes, even those who expected to be ruined, have been benefitted by it. From this it is fairly inferred that the Emperor Napoleon, whose free trade impressions are well known, is preparing the mind of France for future legislation in this direction, by setting before them the brilliant example of England.

In addition to the loan of £5,000,000 to be guaranteed by England and France, the Porte has decided on borrowing a sum of 25,000,000 piastres at home.

Attempts are about to be made to increase the revenue of Turkey. One of the means devised is to make obligatory the use of stamped paper for all public and private documents involving responsibility.

An official announcement and more recent despatches from Asiatic Turkey have allayed, for the present, the apprehensions which were generally entertained that Kars was about to fall into the hands of the Russians, who have been menacing it with a strong force. Lord Clarendon stated on Monday night that the Turkish army in Asia was neither demoralized nor discouraged, and that Kars was considered secure from any sudden attack. Advices since received state that General Mouravieff had raised the siege of Kars, and that it was supposed he meditated the surprise of Erzeroum, which was not defended by more than 3000 men. The Daily News recommends that an united effort should immediately be made to drive back the Russians from the Anatolian frontier: "for if Kars fall, Erzeroum cannot hold out; and if the Russians obtain possession of Erzeroum, the whole of our commerce with Persia and Central Asia through Trebizonde will be intercepted." The Morning Post points out that the Russian generals effected little last year from the fact that they had to depend upon the precarious communications of the Caspian, and it contends that Mouravieff will do little this year, the power of Russia in Anatolia having been paralysed by the success of the allied expedition in dislocating the Russian army in Georgia and cutting of its best supplies.

From the Baltic we have no news, unless the repetition of the surmise that something is about to be attempted, is considered news. The combined fleet in the Baltic now consists of 101 vessels and 2506 guns. The English have 85 vessels of war, mounting 2098 guns; the French have 16 vessels, with 408 guns. The mere presence of so enormous a naval force in the Baltic—nearly double that which was under the command of Sir Charles Napier—certainly favors the assumption that something is to be done; but people are beginning impatiently to ask, 'When?'

Gen. Simpson's laconic telegraphic despatches still continue to inform us that the siege works are progressing favourably. The allied troops in fact, are toiling steadily and uninterruptedly at the works which are directed against the Malakoff Tower and the Redan. They are now below the walls, and actually under the guns of the enemy—so completely under, that it is impossible to depress them sufficiently to fire upon the operations going on below. The only expedient left is to harass by nightly sorties.

It is stated that Government has received this afternoon very good news from the Crimea. A naval expedition is spoken of, which was executed with success. It is, however, certain that a despatch was sent after the Emperor, who had left to-day for Eaux Bonnes. He will remain at Biarritz to night, where the Empress will await him. Next Monday, or at the latest, Tuesday, they are both expected back to Paris. The preparations for the reception of Queen Victoria will be finished by that time. The representations at the Grand Opera, to be given in honour of the illustrious visitor, will be public, and the prices will be raised to double the usual amount. A grand illumination will take place, to be defrayed by the town.

The price of corn is declining in all the markets of France.

From Sebastopol we hear that the heat is insupportable, and more weakening than the allies. The troops could no longer remain in the close casements, and the air in the hospitals is so very bad and oppressive that those who are severely wounded seldom recover. The French and English soldiers who fall wounded in the hands of the Russians die for this reason, without exception, although they are as well treated as the Russian soldiers.

The blockading of Eupatoria has been given up. The troops have been sent to Simferopol, because they also suffered greatly by the heat and want of water. Only a corps of observation, of 3000 men, has been left before the place.

THE CRIMEA.—We have received telegraphic intelligence from Sebastopol down to 22nd ult. It was asserted that Prince Gortschakoff had sent for the archbishops of Cherson and Taurifa, to excite the religious zeal of the garrison.

The Paris paper, *Patrie* says "that a general assault upon Sebastopol is not expected to take place for three weeks. The Russians are suffering from illness and want of provisions."

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick

CIRCUS RIOT.—Last night while the performances were going on, a large crowd of men and boys congregated around the tent, and commenced the melee by throwing stones at the canvass a number of which found their way among the audience, injuring several persons. This called forth the resistance of the men belonging to the circus, who fired several shots into the crowd. The mob then took possession of one of the waggons and destroyed it. At this time the row became general, and we learn that a number of persons received severe wounds from swords and other weapons. It was some time before the mob was dispersed, and not until a sufficient Police force was on the spot. We have not heard the names of the parties injured. Such proceedings are the natural offspring of Circus Exhibitions, as the persons who generally compose the corps, are of the most abandoned and worthless description, and wherever they exhibit they draw around them the most dissolute and depraved of the population. It is but a few weeks since that a serious and fatal Circus riot took place in the city of Toronto, and which ended in the loss of several lives. We hope the proper authorities will, in future, not allow any Circus company to perform in this city and neighbourhood. A law has been passed in several of the States of the Union, prohibiting Circus Exhibitions.—*Temp. Telegraph.*

ANOTHER CALAMITOUS FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building between Brussell and Waterloo street, near the foot of the latter. It spread rapidly until several buildings were on fire. Everything was so dry, and the buildings generally being old, made the progres of the flames, more terrific. Before the engines could reach the place it had made much headway and was fairly under way. The engine companies with their usual skill and activity succeeded in arresting it, not however, until several buildings (about ten) were consumed; four of these fronted on Brussell street, the rest on Waterloo street, and between the two. The buildings were owned by different parties, and some of them were occupied by very poor people, who doubtless suffered considerably. But little insurance we learn was on the property consumed. Three fine horses were burnt to death in one barn. It is supposed that this was the work of an incendiary.—*Religious Intell.*

A melancholy accident occurred at Deer Island, July 14th. A young man in the 28th year of his age, named Leonard Cummings, whilst engaged with his brothers constructing fish works, when endeavouring to raise a piece of timber it fell back. He called to his brothers to clear themselves from it, but before he could effect his escape it fell upon him bruising him badly. His friends immediately took him in a boat over to Eastport to a Doctor, who ascertained some bones were broken, but they being replaced, he seemed to feel quite comfortable. It was shortly apparent however, that he was bleeding inwardly; he survived only a short time, leaving a wife with two small children, with a numerous circle of friends. The sermon was preached by the writer from Isaiah 40 chap. 65, 7, 8, verses. All flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof, is as the flower of the field; the grass withereth, the flower fadeth because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it. Surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever.—*Ib.*

Canada.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—We perceive by the Brockville *Recorder* that the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has taken the matter up and passed the following resolution:

Mr. Hicock moved, seconded by Mr. Leach, "That whereas this Council exceedingly regrets the unprecedented extravagant grants and waste of the people's money by the present and former ministries of the crown at Quebec, aided by the people's representatives in Parliament, who had promised better things at the hustings. And whereas the Union of Upper and Lower Canada has always given a power to the latter to have their demands immediately satisfied to the great injury and injustice of Upper Canada,—Resolved, that the clerk of this Council be required to draw up an humble petition to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by the Warden and Clerk on behalf of this Council, humbly beseeching Her Majesty that she will be pleased to recommend the passage of an act by the Imperial Legislature, to unite the whole of the British North American Provinces, or otherwise that Her Majesty won'd be graciously pleased to cause a dissolution of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, so that the inhabitants of these Provinces of British origin, or who speak the English language may have their wishes and interests honestly attended to, and that they may be enabled to receive that justice to which they believe themselves entitled. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the several County Municipalities of Upper Canada, requesting their concurrence therein."

CHURCH DEDICATION—KINGSTON, July 20.—I have the pleasure to inform you that on Sunday the 1st inst. a new Wesleyan Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the rising village of Portsmouth. This village is attached to the Kingston Circuit and therefore will be attended to by the Ministers of the city. Service will be performed twice every Sabbath, and with every prospect of success.

The Church is situated on a rising ground and presents a delightful view on approaching the village. It is a substantial stone building, and will conveniently accommodate from 250 to 300 persons, and cost about six hundred pounds. It is sixty feet by forty. The opening service created a considerable amount of interest. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Richey, from Halifax. The Co-Delegate, the Rev. J. Ryerson, preached at half-past two o'clock and the evening sermon, at six o'clock, was preached by the Rev. G. Douglas. On the following Monday there was held in the same church a tea meeting, the proceeds of which, as well as the collections on the Sabbath, amounted to the sum of forty pounds, which was given to the trustees to assist in paying off the debt. The addresses at the tea meeting by the above gentlemen and others, were of a very interesting nature, and added a considerable amount of influence to the rising cause of Methodism in the village.—*Corr. Chr. Guardian.*

CANADA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The London Morning Post says:—"The British Colonies have contributed largely and have good collections, especially Ceylon, British Guiana the Mauritius, and Jamaica. Canada furnishes an exhibition by itself. Their collection is perfect. They have just completed a trophy 80 feet high on which are exposed their woods." The North British Agriculturist says; "In agricultural implements the English collection is select and excellent. The Canadian is superior in simplicity of construction and cheapness." Further on it also says: "Of the British Colonies Canada occupies the first place as to raw and even as to manufactured articles. The only French Colony which eclipses Canada is Algeria." With respect to the latter assertion respecting Algeria, I may remark she does eclipse us in silks and cottons, of which we have none, but in every thing else we have left her far behind. The cottons and silks are said to be equal,—by some to surpass those of the United States and India, but the question is yet to be settled whether she con produce them as cheaply. A good deal of rivalry has sprung up between those two colonies of the allied nations,—the English contending that the Canadian collection is quite complete,—the French, while admiring Canada, still being, unwilling to admit her claims of superiority.

CHATHAM, CANADA WEST.—In this town, forty miles from Detroit, is a principal settlement of fugitive slaves. It contains between five and six thousand inhabitants, mostly blacks who have gained their liberty—a boon more dear than life. They have their own schools and churches, and their houses present as fair and comfortable appearance as any on the route from Detroit. Many of them own land, costing from three to ten dollars an acre. They are prosperous and happy; and whenever a fugitive arrives he meets a joyous welcome, and at once finds employment and good support. The land is good, and the temperature is moderated both summer and winter by the vicinity of the great lakes.

All kinds of grain promise well; and in the Upper Province, it is said, none can remember ever seeing such splendid fields of wheat.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

United States.

Cholera has not been so general this season in any part of the Union as for several years past, and considering the long droughts and sudden changes of weather the country has continued unusually healthy for the time of year. In the early part of the season a physician remarked that we should not have so much sickness as usual this summer, on account of the exhorbitant prices demanded for all kinds of provisions. This was taken as a good joke, but it has turned out to be a pretty sensible one. The drought and the scorching weather should have increased our bills of mortality, according to the precedents of the last few years, but the deaths in the chief cities have not been anything so large as usual.

From this it would seem that high prices are wholesome in restraining people from improvident or excessive eating, at a season when it is, fearfully requisite for all to be careful in their diet, and to live moderately and temperately.—If the habits thus engendered by necessity should acquire sufficient force to permanently limit the eating and drink ing propensities of the multitude they will have subserved a better purpose than low rates could possibly have done. And thus we are taught the lesson that every thing has its use. American appetite needs such severe discipline, for imprudence has hitherto been a national characteristic. How many there are who know things to be unwholesome, and yet will resolutely persist in eating them, risking an attack of sickness for the temporary gratification of an uncontrollable desire.

In this sweltering weather no one requires so much heavy food as it has been customary to eat; yet with the thermometer ranging from ninety to one hundred degrees, folks sit down to large meals, at which they toil and labour and gormandize, until, with faces beaded with perspiration, and stomachs laden to satiety, they roll off to sleep like gorged anacondas. Anon comes a fit of the colic, or of the cholera morbus or such ailment, and then some unfortunate and innocent vegetable is settled upon as the unwholesome ingredient which caused the trouble. In such weather as the present, when noxious vapours arise from every pile of offal or uncleansed sewer or gutter, the physical system is especially open to the attacks of all kinds of diseases, and nothing is more likely to produce them than to overtask the stomach—that fountain of so many complaints.—*Phila. North American.*

LOST BAGGAGE.—Among the curiosities which the visitor may see for the asking in England, is the Lost Baggage Department of the Great Western Railroad, in Euston square. In this depot may be found always, every variety of articles, embracing the range of the three kingdoms, animal, mineral and vegetable,—poodle dogs, bedding, umbrellas, monkeys, French sole-leather trunks, canes, market baskets, metallic cases, smuggled goods, green vegetables and despatches, et cetera, et cetera, to the end of the catalogue. At stated times, whatever has laid unclaimed a certain number of months, is sold at auction, and the proceeds credited to the lost baggage account, with full details. On the railroads in this country a similar department is becoming quite a distinguishing feature. Some of the larger companies are applying to their Legislatures for the right to dispose of these accumulations of stray baggage after the system pursued in Europe.

The New York and Erie Railroad have a depot for lost baggage at the foot of Doane street, New York city, to which all stray articles from their line are sent. The New York Central Railroad have their stray baggage depot at Rochester. To those who are not familiar with the incidents of travel, the amount of baggage and articles lost from the occupants will seem almost incredible. The lost baggage depot at Rochester is 200 long by 75 feet wide. The articles in it are arranged that the marks upon them can be readily seen, and each style of article is placed together—the trunks in rows, each of similar color and size, six or eight tiers in height, are arrayed around the sides of the hall, and in parallel lines across. An officer of the company is constantly in attendance, whose sole business it is to see to this charge.

The average number of pieces of stray baggage always in this depot is about 2000. People are continually applying for lost articles. Some ten thousand different pieces of passengers' baggage are restored to their owners every year from this road alone. Besides this general depot at Rochester, the local stations all along the line have more or less baggage in them awaiting claimants, and, after a certain number of days, if an owner is not found, such articles are forward to the general depot. Before stray baggage is put into position, it is examined, and a full description of contents are carefully recorded in a book kept for the purpose, a copy of which is furnished to the company's travelling agent; this is a person who is constantly travelling on the railroad and steamboat routes everywhere, in search of and to restore lost baggage. A convention of lost baggage agents from all parts of the United States is to meet at Rochester on the 20th for the purpose of comparing their books, and facilitating the business of their departments.—*Boston Cour.*

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY has given a new field to the lake fisheries on the Canada side of Lake Huron. Over two hundred American fishermen are now engaged within fifty miles, each side of Goderich, in the business. This has greatly stimulated the Canucks, and it is estimated that four hundred of them are engaged in the business. One hundred miles of the lake is lined with gilt nets and seines. Every boat that comes in has a large number of salmon trout, from 30 to 50 lbs. weight. White fish are very large. The fish caught at Collingwood terminus of the Northern Railway, from Toronto, are packed in ice, and go to Oswego, Rome, Utica, and New York. Great quantities taken at Goderich go in ice to Cleveland and Cincinnati.—*Albany Argus.*

Accounts from San Juan del Sur report that the Walker expedition had been disastrously defeated near Rivas.—Reports from the Rio Grande prepare us to expect more fighting between the fillibusters from the States and the Mexicans along that border.

The story of a fine wheat harvest continues to be borne on every breeze. It seems now utterly impossible that anything but a most powerful combination of speculators can keep up prices.—We have reason to believe that such a combination has been formed, and that their movements have had some influence in checking the downward progress of prices. But a knowledge of the existence of this combination of dealers, for such a purpose, will do much to defeat their plans. With an abundant wheat crop, and a promising grain crop generally, and a very encouraging potato crop, why should not food be cheap? We believe it will be, unless the foreign demand should prove vastly greater than it has been of late.—*Am. Traveller.*

MORE RUFFIANISM IN MISSOURIA.—quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church, North, was broken up a few days ago in Platte Co., Missouri, by a mob of Atchison and Stringfellow Ruffians, led by a Dr. Walker. The Rev. Mr. Morris was seized while preaching, amid shouts of "hang him!" He was finally released on a promise to leave the place. The other preachers escaped during the disturbance. The mob brought tar, feathers and hemp along with them.

J. Silk Buckingham, so well known as a traveller, and who visited this country some fifteen years ago, died in London about the beginning of the last month.

ARREST OF DRUNKARDS.—The only feature of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law, which meets with general approbation, and which is, consequently, very generally sustained, is that which authorizes the arrest of persons found drunk. Even the operation of this clause is doing good in the community, by checking the public exhibition of that most revolting of all sights—a human being temporarily divested of reason, and regarded below the level of the brute. *Balt. Patriot.*

A correspondant of the Western Christian Advocate gives the following particulars respecting the North-western University, a institution recently oganized by the Methodists in Northern Illinois, and to be located in Evanston: "For several days we had the pleasure of parcipatating in the deliberations of the university Board of Trustees. It was their annual meeting, and nearly every member of the Board was present. The available funds and real estate of this institution surpass, we think, that possessed by any other university or college west of the Allegbany Mountains. A fortunate selection of land was made for educational purposes near Chicago when the price was low, and the unprecedented rise of property has at once, and by little effort, placed in the hands of the trustees an abundance of means for college buildings and endowment. The site selected for college buildings is one of the finest we ever beheld. They will be located about a mile from the shores of lake Michigen, on an eminence sufficiently elevated above the surrounding scenery to give romance, beauty, and grandeur to the whole. For acres around oaks of a hundred years stand thick, throwing their grateful shade upon the beautiful spot.—Toward the east is spread out the heaving bosom of the grand old lake, and here the eye may range and feast at pleasure, and the soul may drink in the quiet calm of its October stillness, or youthful ambition may send its imagination careering upon its billows, dancing to the music of storm and tempest.

The glowing accounts from the growing crops now being harvested throughout the United States, has caused a consideraable decline in flour and grain at New York. Last week, sales of flour were made at as low figure as $8.—*C. Chr. Adv.*

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The virtue of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilised world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canada being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with Liver and Bowel complaints; indigestion, sick headaches, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as Holloway's Pills; for determination of Blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for asthma, if used in conjunction with Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.

"Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions."

We have received the first number of a paper bearing the above title, which it is designed to issue monthly. It is published by the enterprising proprietor of the "Montreal Witness," and emulates the usefulness of the *American Home* and *Indian Messenger*—monthly publications which, in their respective countries, (and beyond the borders of these) have been instrumental in effecting much good. We wish Mr. Dougall abundant success in his christian labours. The "Canadian Messenger" contains twelve broad columns, and is placed at the subscription price, for single copies, of two shillings per annum—four copies are sent to one address for 5s.—nine for 10s.—and twenty for 20s. Any of our readers wishing to secure this paper should address JOHN DOUGALL, MONTREAL, C. E.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—There is a beautiful piece of plate, a silver Coffee Urn, London manufacture, to be seen at Mr. John R. Cleverdon's, watchmaker, presented to the Rev Geo. W. Hill by the parishioners of St. George's in this city. It is valued at £80—and in the estimation of the Rev Gentleman to whom it has been presented, we dare say it will be above all price. The inscription on the Urn is as follows:

A TESTIMONIAL
OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM
to the
REV. GEORGE W. HILL, M. A.,
from the
PARISHIONES OF SAINT GEORGE'S,
HALIFAX, N. S.
1854.

☞ A letter from the Rev. Dr. Richey informs us of the safe arrival of himself and Mr. Knight in Newfoundland—of their continued health—and of the agreeable impressions received during their stay at St. John's.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Legislature was prorogued on the 4th inst. A petition to the Home Government, praying the repeal of the new postage tax on Newspapers, had been passed by the House of Assembly.

☞ We have received another letter on the subject of the "Modern Crusade," and shall give it early attention.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. Wm. Croscombe (Many thanks for your favor), Rev. W. Smith (Answered by mail), Rev. E. Brettle (30s.—new sub.), Mr. Geo. Henderson (20s.—new sub.), Mr. John Milbury (120s.), Mr. G. Henderson (45s. 6d.), Rev. Geo. O. Huestis (for R. B Yuill 10s.—on acct. 10s.), Mr. T. S. Tuzo 10s.), Rev. W. Temple 1(0s.)

M'Lane's Virmifuge.

☞ No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favour would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child six years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County, Ia. writes that he unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighbourhood say, after trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lanes Virmifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last Spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand become so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They stated that it produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United Sates and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 15th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	57s. 6d.
" " N. S.	52s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 2d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	50s.
" Canada sfi. "	50s.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	5s 6d a 6s.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 7½d. a 1s. 8d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 6d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	80s.
" Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	42s. 6d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	16s. 6d.
" small	14s. 9d
Salmon, No. 1, " " 2, " " 3,	none
Mackerel, No. 1, " " 2, " " 3,	none
Herrings, " 1,	31s. 3d.
Alewives,	11s. 6d.
Haddock,	14s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	10s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	28s.
	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 15th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 2d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	5d. a 6d.
Mutton, "	5d. a 5d½
Poultry—Chickens,	none
Calf-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d. a 1s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber having taken into Copartnership Messrs. JAMES R. KNOWLAN, and JOSEPH S. BELCHER, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of George H. Starr & Co.

GEO. H. STARR.

Halifax, August 2nd, 1855. 6w.

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

At [illegible], on the 12th July, James M. SPINNEY, [illegible] the 69th year of his age. As a man [illegible] and esteemed by all who knew him—as a [illegible] his judgment was respected—and as a [illegible] he endeavoured to maintain a department becoming a professor of religion. His last illness was [illegible], but bore with resignation and meekness, and died rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God.

Very suddenly, at Upper Prospect, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. BOOTH, wife of Sergt. Booth, late of the 72nd Regiment, aged 45 years.

At Country Harbour, on Sunday, July 22nd, ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. Wm Massu, aged 18 years.

On Friday morning, 3rd inst. at Wolfville, at the residence of her father, Dr. Johnston, EMMA PRYOR, wife of the Rev. A. Budd DeMill, aged 24 years.

Drowned, at Windsor, on Tuesday, 7th inst., JOHN HENRY, son of Mr. Jesse Smith, of the city, in the 16th year of his age.

At San Francisco, in July last, of typhoid fever, Mr Henry TUNN, a native of Halifax, aged 36 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, August 9

Brigts Dash, Persey, Tatamagouche
Velocipede, Gallagher, Montreal.
Billow, Nolan, Matanzas, 19 days.
Schrs Julia, St. John, N B.
Blue Nose, Philadelphia, 11 days.

FRIDAY, August 10

Am steamer James Adger, Turner, New York, 3 days—bound to Newfoundland.
Brigt Eureka, Nicholson, Wallace, bound to Boston

SATURDAY, August 11

Brigs Magnet, Doat, New York, 4 days.
Milo, Anderson, New York.
Brigts Kaboolah, Jenkins, Cienfuegos.
Agenoria, Murphy, Sauga la Grande
Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad.
Schr Jasper, Banks, St Jago, 22 days.

CLEARED.

August 8.—Schrs Velocity, Smith, F W Iadies; Alexander, Sinclair, Richibucto; Topsy, Crowell, United States; Star, Hall, Newfoundland; Lady Seymour, Fortune Bay.

August 9.—Brigts Ranger, Paynter, Cuba; Mary, Porto Rico; schrs Mary E Smith, Gove, Boston; Aurora, Crowell, Boston; LaMarchant, Ensanhaur, Baltimore.

August 10.—Brigts Muta, Tinson, Porto Rico; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schr Victoria, Crowell, New York.

August 11.—Steam