

ROXBY, APRIL 3, 1856.

Address of the French Conference.

TO THE BISHOP AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE FRENCH METHODIST CHURCH.

Dear and Honoured Brethren:—Your brethren, the pastors and ministers of the Methodist section of the church in France and Switzerland, glad to embrace the opportunity of your meeting in General Conference, to convey to you their cordial greetings and to confer with you officially on matters pertaining to the work of God among them. We are united to you not only by the ties of a common faith, and of similar religious institutions, but likewise by the cooperation which you have, by means of your missionary board, so generally afforded us in the prosecution of our evangelicallabors. May you be rewarded from on High, dear brethren, for the riches of your liberality. To us, we have doubtless added your sympathies and prayers, and have thus given to our pecuniary assistance, an additional value and efficacy.

Addressing you for the first time, we deem it right to enter into some details respecting our labours, our difficulties, and our prospects. It is now full half a century since Methodism unfolded, for the first time in France, the banner of the "glorious gospel of the blessed God." The beginnings were small indeed, but remarkably well-timed and providential. In the year 1791, a pious tradesman, member of the Methodist society in one of the Channel Islands, carried the good message to the coast of Normandy.—There was in that neighborhood, a small community of Protestants, almost entirely deprived, through the awful state of public affairs in France, of the services of a minister, and of the public means of grace. Nevertheless, they continued to assemble on the Sabbath-day, and their friends gladly embraced the opportunity of joining with them in their social worship.—In the afternoon meeting, we were requested, in the absence of the usual reader, to conduct the service, which he did in the fervent spirit of true Methodism, by simply relating his conversion to God, exhorting the people to accept salvation, and praying with them. From that period, at the earnest request of the little flock, preachers from the island of Guernsey visited them at stated intervals, until one of their number became, at length, a resident missionary.

But it was soon found impracticable to carry on the work. Through one of those mysterious dispensations, with which we have almost become familiarized in France, and which seemed, for a time, to blast every hope of success, our preachers were obliged to retire. During the prolonged wars of the republic and the empire, all attempts to spread the truth proved abortive. Not until twenty-five years afterward, that the mission was finally reestablished. This became in reality, its starting point. The work soon began to take root, and to spread. Doors of usefulness were successively opened to us, both in the north and south of France, in Switzerland, and on the frontiers of Italy. In the south, our missionaries have been received among the Protestant or Huguenot populations in the vineyards of Languedoc, and the mountains of Dauphiny. Stations have been established in the Pyrenees, in whose rugged hills the martyred Protestants found refuge and a stronghold. We have likewise penetrated into those distant and almost inaccessible valleys of the French Alps, where dwell the remains of the old Waldensian churches, and we have visited their more favored brethren, the Vaudois, in the fertile valleys of Piedmont, on the southern slopes of the Alps, and in the mountains of the island of Corsica, and on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

In the north, we have been enabled to form stations among the Roman Catholic populations in some important centres.—Doors of usefulness have been opened to us in the provinces of Champagne, of Normandy, Flanders and Auvergne, and more especially in the capital of the French empire, in Paris. The present statistics of our work are as follows: There are under the direction of the French Conference, 140 preaching places; 22 ordained ministers in the field; 135 evangelists; 15 local preachers; 1,178 men meeting in class, and 72 on trial; 33 Sabbath schools, in which are 198 teachers, and 1,600 scholars; 2 training schools for day-school teachers, containing about 50 scholars.

The results indicated by these figures are, perhaps, considered by some of our friends, as a very small return for so many years labour and outlay. But this impression will vanish as they become better acquainted with our situation, and will have examined more fully the difficulties with which we have had to cope. Of these, a brief enumeration will suffice. Some of the hindrances to our outward progress arise from the evangelical strictness of our teachings and discipline. The due observance of the Lord's day, stated attendance on class-meetings, and regular subscriptions in favor of the work of God, are some of the duties cheerfully complied with by the members of our societies. But they prove to be obstacles to many persons, in a country where the Sabbath is generally reserved for easy labor or for pleasure.—Where religious habits are neither readily formed, nor easily retained,—where the true spirit of sacrifice is a rarity,—and the united influence of poverty and infidelity have cast a gloom over our social relations and religious habits of the people. Many, therefore, either stand altogether aloof from such Christian fellowship as enforces duty, or else choose the easier path, and unite themselves to those denominations who are less stringent than ours in their conditions of membership.

Again—our work in France has had to go through a preparatory process. Being of foreign origin, it has had to be first implanted, and then naturalized on the continent. We have had to wrestle with our friends, the value of our institutions, with the same ardor as we desire that they should prepare our own religious literature, and to provide places of worship, by the erection of which our cause might more readily acquire the confidence of the public, as to its stability and permanence. We are far from having attained these various objects, and there are legal difficulties in the way of building chapels, and of becoming at all sufficiently educated to become preachers among us, while various obstacles have prevented the publication of suitable Methodist books in the French language.

With various difficulties may be added another, which is not only, the least, but the most serious, to which the cause of religious liberty, which would afford access to the masses of our population.—Our labours are, therefore, of necessity, circumscribed within the limits of comparative small congregations, for every one of which, a legal authorization is invariably required, sometimes refused, and easily withdrawn. These various facts will, doubtless, explain our numerical weakness—will help you to sustain us in our struggles.

But the success of Methodism in France has not been entirely, nor indeed, chiefly confined to the thousand members who steadily attend our class-meetings. Having been unable (from the various causes which we have enumerated) to reap the full fruit of our toil, the work in France, as a distinct ecclesiastical organization, reveals but a small proportion of our full success. This success has been considerable,—it can be said without exaggeration, the revival of the present day, in France, is chiefly due to Methodism. Its principles and labors have been the means of inspiring new life into a slumbering Protestantism. It has furnished it with some of its best pastors, its most devoted and successful evangelists. It has contributed to the formation of new centres in the midst of Roman Catholic populations, and to the establishment of the Bible tract and home and foreign missionary societies, which flourish in this empire. And last, but not least, it has been instrumental in the conversion of thousands of immortal beings. In all these respects, Methodism has been a blessing to France, so that its withdrawal, or the weakening of its influence, would, undoubtedly, even as to the more general results, be one of the greatest calamities which might befall evangelical religion in this country.

We are nevertheless convinced, that our task is not accomplished: that in reality it has only just commenced. Methodism will assuredly strike deeper root, and extend its fruitful influence throughout France, Switzerland, and Italy. To this great and holy work our Master has evidently called us, by furnishing us the means of its accomplishment. We hold those evangelical doctrines which portray a full, free, and present salvation for every individual of the human race; we are inspired with that missionary spirit which is so well suited to the spread of the truth, and to the conversion of sinners; our church organization is amply sufficient to meet the wants of our converts; and we have friends who, even from beyond the seas, sustain and encourage us in our labors. But more especially we may and do look up to the "bible from whence cometh our help." The God in whom we trust can, in a moment, remove the obstacles which appear insurmountable, and make our way plain. He can, and will, send down the "heavenly spirit of his grace," and cause us to triumph, even over the greatest difficulties.

At the year 1852, the work in France was carried on at the expense of the Wesleyan missionary society, and under the direction of the British Conference. At that period it was newly organized. The missionary district of France, and of Switzerland, was therefore erected into a distinct conference, having the entire control and management of its own affairs; but being still affiliated to the other conference. We continue to depend principally, on the annual grant of our benefactors in England for the sustentation of our older stations; while the help afforded by our American friends is chiefly devoted to the extension of the work.

It is likewise a fact, that the training of our native ministry, and a book society for publishing in French and Italian a religious literature purely Methodist. Our cause on the continent will not be placed on a firm basis, until these two indispensable auxiliaries to our work shall have been fully established.

We had entertained the hope that this address would have been handed you by the president of our conference, the Rev. Dr. Cook, who had been appointed at our late session held in Paris last September, as our representative to your venerable assembly. The duties of his ministry among us deprive him, however, of the pleasure of meeting you in person. Accept, therefore, honored fathers and brethren, in their present imperfect form, the cordial greeting of your brethren in France, Switzerland and Italy. They have heard tell of the glorious progress of that great work, which is confided to your pastoral oversight, and it created in them a just cause of glorying in the Lord, and of devout thankfulness to his holy name. Accept, likewise, our most earnest wishes and most fervent prayers, that the blessing of God may abundantly rest on your persons, your families, your church, and your country, as well as on the momentous proceedings of your present important session.

And you, my brethren, think it proper to appoint a representative to our conference, be assured that it would be considered an honour conferred upon us; and that a most cordial reception would await him on the French territory.

We have been exceedingly happy to see at our last conference the Rev. Abel Stevens, of New York. We were greatly pleased and profited by our intercourse with him, and it is his earnest desire that his first interview with brethren from beyond the Atlantic may not be the last. Meanwhile, we feel assured that neither the ocean that rolls between, nor the difference of language or country, can separate those whom Christ unites in one. Strong in this sacred unity, and in entire obedience to our adorable Head, may we each and all of us, labour unbound and united, even unto the end.

For and in behalf of the French Conference, (Signed) HENRY DE JERSEY, Sec. MATTHEW G. ALLIEN, Sub-Sec. LUKE PILLSBURY, Nimes, South of France, April 3th 1856.

have selected Kafka as a substitute, and vessels bound from the south to the east will have a considerable detour to make from the true course, but that is better than being sent back altogether. This is a valuable commentary on the statements which have been made that the Czar has given orders to the Minister of the Interior, to remove all restrictions on trade—exports and imports. Whither the trade and staff were permitted to land they were placed in a small room with bars to the windows like a wild beast cage—a regular quarantine prison in fact; and when he had prepared a note for Prince Gagarin, it was taken from him through the bars by a pair of tongs. The Prince, all gold lace and leathers, soon made his appearance, and received his visitor with great cordiality and politeness through the bars. He regretted that his orders were so strict; he dared not permit the General to visit the town without performing quarantine, but if he came round by land he should be most happy to receive him. Meanwhile he had sent off a letter to the General Commander-in-Chief, and an answer was speedily returned to the effect that the General's orders that he could not relax them, notwithstanding his most earnest wishes to do so. Gen. Windham in the course of his interview thought it necessary to apprise Prince Gagarin that he had enough to convince him that it was not expedient to advise the Commander-in-Chief to keep possession of Kertch till all our stores were withdrawn—an intimation which seemed not a little to perplex and confound his Excellency. It appears that Gen. Luders had expressed a wish that, in the interest of trade, Kertch should be evacuated as speedily as possible, and that steps were being taken to remove the Turkish troops, whose presence were especially objectionable; but, as Gen. Windham observed, if the ports were handed over to the Russian authorities before all the stores were removed, the vessels which were sent for them would be placed in quarantine, and great annoyance and delay would be experienced.

Although the greatest cordiality exists between the bulk of the men of both the allied fleets, there have been some awkward encounters here, between the French and English on two or three occasions, of which I have hitherto made no mention, as the subject is one of extreme delicacy. It appears very clear that the French army very readily resort to the use of firearms on such occasions. The first of these affairs which has been brought under the notice of the chiefs of the two armies took place some time ago at Kameich. It appears that some men of the Mail Staff Corps went out to hunt rats in the neighbourhood of one of the French redoubts, and that as they approached the parapet they were fired upon by the soldiers inside. Lieutenant Bagden, the staff adjutant of Kertch, ran out his gun on hearing the shots fired, and proceeded towards the redoubt, and when he was challenged he replied in French, "officer Anglais." He was at once fired upon three times in succession. On finding out what had taken place he sent on board one of the men-of-war for assistance, and when reinforced by a naval officer and a small body of Marines unscathed, he approached the redoubt, invested it, and captured the men inside, but some of them escaped and appear to have attacked and killed the sergeant of Marines in their flight, and to have wounded an officer by a shot through the leg. I shall not dwell on the details further than to state that the sergeant's brains were knocked out by a musket-stroke, and that the officer, when lying on the ground, charged by a soldier with the bayonet. Gen. Colington, referred the case to Marshal Pelissier, and the latter, after a long and minute investigation, sent back the result of his enquiries to our head-quarters the close of last week. It is understood that the Marshal considers the unfortunate affair does not call for any sanguinary punishment, but that the excessive rigour of the measures taken by the men on guard was justified to such an extent as to hold them blameless by the orders they had received for the safeguard of their post. The second occasion took place at one of the wells in camp, from which men are forbidden to draw water after sunset and before sunrise, and which is guarded by French sentries. Some of our soldiers went down after dark to draw some water. The sentry fired on them with ball, and his comrades of the guard turned out and contributed a volley, but fortunately they hurt no one. The third instance of this sort occurred the night before last, when the commanding general of the Light Division, Lord W. Paulet, sent up a picket to bring some men into camp who were drinking at a French camp. As our men approached to execute their orders, they were fired upon with ball, and it is possible that the bare statement of facts respecting these unfortunate affairs does not convey their true character, and there may have been some inaccuracy in the reports. Let us hope there is.

There have been some discredit transactions in our own camp, which have led to the retirement of two officers from the army, as notified by general orders. In one instance an officer was detected in the act of reading a private letter addressed to a brother officer; in the other a gentleman forgot how to write his own name. Gen. Colington has a lighter touch in these matters than Gen. Simpson. The latter had three officers cashiered by court-martial in as many weeks after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief; in the present case the punishment is the same for each offence, and is therefore unequal, for the magnitude of these offences is not the same.

FRIDAY, MAY 9. If an Englishman wishes to be cured of a little national vanity, he will talk to his late adversaries. They respect the courage of our soldiers, our endurance, and our fighting qualities, but they speak with scarcely concealed contempt for our military organization and of the characteristics of our Generals, and they are always taking to their standard in military matters the French. "We are now as good shots as the French," and so on. They must know that all our army is armed with the Minié, whereas the French have got very few in comparison. We may fairly say our riflemen are equal to any traitors in the world, and that in our equipments there are many crack shots; but, nevertheless, whether it is to spit us or not, the Russians affect to consider us very inferior antagonists to our allies, and while they treacherously show their Generals they do not spare ours. Oddly enough, they seem to think more of Canrobert than of Pelissier, and they tell with great glee of the mistake made by the general commanding the Balar division, who, in his own reconnaissance, shot five or six battalions of Russians en masse through his fingers. "He had only to close his hand and they were his." It is hardly to be believed, that in the middle or last year, however, I have got quite far enough away from the medal question, which is, indeed, no question at all, for the matter is decided and settled. I should not be amazed if some of these medals glitter on the breasts of orderly-room pats who have seen but little service. At all events, those who receive them will be proud to wear them.

The influence of Austria and Prussia is pushing the country and the age, and within the next five years Italy will be covered by a network of railways, that may accomplish for her the unity, which politicians and reformers have vainly struggled to attain through many centuries. A numerous company, represented by the Rothschilds, has purchased from the Austrian Government 273 miles of finished railways in Lombardy for sixty millions of francs, (the value of the railway) and to construct a road between them with projected lines of 220 miles extent through the towns and cities of Central Italy under Austrian domination; that is to say, the Tuscan roads now in operation. The whole capital involved is estimated at 250,000 francs, and the time given for the completion of the enterprise is five years.

Meantime an association acting in the name of the Duke Rianzaros, husband of the ex-Queen of Spain, has, I am told, secured a concession from the Papal Government to continue the line to the city from Ancona, and to construct a road between Rome and its port of Civita Vecchia. These movements certainly denote great changes in the character of the country of which its rulers may well be jealous. It is estimated that there were over 30,000 foreign visitors in the city during Holy Week. The great body of them left within a few days after, having distributed their brief sojourn, hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Palmer left the city after Easter Sunday, with a small party for St. Petersburg, via Florence and Vienna. Miss Dix has yielded to an invitation to look into the hospitals and prisons of Constantinople.

Among our recent acquisitions is the family of Queen Christina of Spain, including her husband, just named, and a young unmarried daughter, for whose hand several Roman Princes are now contending. She has an independent fortune of two millions. Since the recent marriage of the second daughter to a Roman Duke, the family has determined to settle here. Caroline, the eldest daughter, is the wife of the most aristocratic member of the Sacred College, is to represent his holiness in the baptism of the young French heir.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

SYNOUD OF THE FREE CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.—This reverend Court met at Knox's Church, New Glasgow, on Thursday, the 12th day of June. Rev. Matthew Wilson, the retiring Moderator, delivered an elegant and impressive discourse on the duty of ministers to preach the Gospel in season and out of season, and the corresponding responsibility resting upon hearers. His text was "We use one of the words of the Gospel." The audience was large and very attentive. After devotional exercises the Roll was made up; from which it appears that there are twenty-seven ordained ministers in connection with the Synod. Of which there are within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, ten; Presbytery of Capre Breton, eight; Presbytery of Pictou, six; Presbytery of Prince Edward's Island, three.

Rev. Professor Lyall was unanimously elected Moderator for next year; but on account of his probable inability to attend the next meeting of Synod he felt it to be his duty to decline the honor. The Synod then unanimously elected the Rev. Duncan B. Blair—Presbyterian Writ.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Annapolis, held in the School House of the district on the 11th current, Rev. Dr. Robertson in the chair. It was resolved and passed unanimously—that that portion of the Township from the line, which separates it on the west from the Township of Annapolis, and on the east from the Kings mountain road, including the road at its base on the north, to King's County line on the East be now called and henceforth known by the name of "Tullock."

New Brunswick.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT INDIAN TOWN.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out at the extensive carriage factory of Mr. Jeremiah Harrison in the Indian Town road, the progress of which it was unfortunately impossible to stop until the whole of the valuable premises, machinery, stock &c., had been consumed. However, fortunately, no persons may be, it is ordered by Providence that there are means of detecting and punishing those who use such means. I implore you to think and prepare for the awful fate which you have to meet. I will not attempt your crime by any enumeration of the circumstances of this foul murder. I will content myself with passing upon you the sentence of the law, which is that you be taken from hence to the goal of New Glasgow, and be thence removed to the county of Stafford, being the county within which the offence of which you stand convicted was committed. We think that for the sake of an example, that sentence ought to be executed in the county of Stafford. I hope that this terrible case will deter others from committing such atrocious crimes, as it will be seen that whatever may be the skill, science, or experience, for accomplishing such an offence, it will be detected and punished. However, justice, if possible, may be, it is ordered by Providence that there are means of detecting and punishing those who use such means. I implore you to think and prepare for the awful fate which you have to meet. I will not attempt your crime by any enumeration of the circumstances of this foul murder. I will content myself with passing upon you the sentence of the law, which is that you be taken from hence to the goal of New Glasgow, and be thence removed to the county of Stafford, being the county within which the offence of which you stand convicted was committed.

England.

CONVICTION OF WILLIAM PALMER, A Surgeon, of Rugby, Staffordshire, has for months past been prominent topics in the English newspapers. Suspected of having murdered his wife, Mrs. Palmer, and his most constant friend, by the means of a meeting table, he was indicted by his gambling transactions on the Turf, he has now been tried for the last time, found guilty, condemned, and ere this has, in all probability, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The accusation was that Palmer's friend, John Parsons Cook, having been first practised upon by antimony, was at last killed by strychnine. The witnesses for the prosecution one and all testified that Cook died of tetanus, which signifies spasmodic convulsive action of the muscles of the body. Strychnine produces death by tetanus. The leading medical witnesses for the defence agreed with the crown witnesses that the evening previous to Cook's death Palmer had procured strychnine for the subsequent use of which he was most constant friend. Antimony had been found in Cook's body, and at antimony does not remain in the body of a living person beyond forty-eight hours, by whom could it have been administered but by the prisoner, who had been brot to Cook with his own hands, had spoken of which one witness testified had caused him to vomit about twenty times? The Attorney General in his closing address to the Jury recapitulated as follows:—"You have in the prisoner a man labouring under a pressure almost overwhelming, with pecuniary liabilities which he is utterly unable to meet, involving penalties of the law which must bring down disaster and ruin upon him. The only mode by which he can prevent those consequences is by obtaining money; and, under such circumstances, we know that a comparatively small amount, if it will meet the exigencies of the moment and will operate with immense power, will be taken by him, and he will be ready to procure it. You find that he had access to the bedside of the man whose death you have now to enquire into. You find that he had means of administering poison to him, and that within forty-eight hours of the death, he has twice acquired possession of the poison which we suppose had been administered to the deceased. Then you have the death itself, in its terrible and revolting circumstances, all of which are characteristic only of death by poison—strychnine—and no other. You have the fact, that the utmost of his ability, the prisoner realizes the

purpose for which it is suggested to you that the death was accomplished. Whether these facts, coupled with the undoubted and undisputed fact that a subsidiary poison—antimony—was used, of which traces were found, although none were found of the principal poison, justify you in returning a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner, it is for you to determine; and you must take all these circumstances into your consideration."

Lord Chief Justice Campbell summed up the case. He said, it was alleged by the Crown that the death of John Parsons Cook was caused by strychnine administered to him by the prisoner after his stomach had been carefully prepared for the purpose by antimony. On the other hand, it was contended that the prisoner had no interest in his death, but on the contrary, he had a direct motive in keeping him alive; that he died a natural death, or if strychnine had been administered to him, it would infatigably have been detected in his body. This matter would need the most thorough investigation, for he need hardly assure the jury that unless the question were well decided, there would be no safety for life, and society could hardly exist. With respect to the motive, it was of great importance that the jury should come to a proper conclusion on that point. The great fact for the jury to consider was, whether the symptoms were consistent with poisoning by strychnine. If the evidence before them was sufficient to convince them that the symptoms were consistent with poisoning by strychnine, it would be for them to consider whether the strychnine was administered by the prisoner at the bar. Lord Campbell then proceeded to read through the principal points of the evidence. Alluding to the evidence of Newton, Lord Campbell observed that he could see no motive for that witness inventing a lie that would take away the life of another person. He (Lord Campbell) should shrink from his duty, supposing the jury believed that Cook had died from strychnine, if he did not point out to them the very strong evidence before them that it was administered by the prisoner at the bar. (Sensation.) With regard to the statement that Palmer had offered £210 to the post-boy to upset the fly containing the jury, there was not the least ground for doubting the boy's word; and it was for the jury to consider whether or not the reward was offered in order to prevent the contents of the fly being examined. With regard to the letter written by the prisoner to Mr. Ward, the coroner, it was most improper, and was discreditable to Mr. Ward to receive such a letter without exposing the person who wrote it. (The prisoner here covered his head with his hands, and appeared considerably depressed.) With regard to the medical evidence of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the jury must place great reliance on it; and he stated that he never knew the symptoms he had described arise from any disease.

The jury having found Palmer guilty, and the Judges having assumed their black caps, Lord Campbell pronounced sentence as follows:—"William Palmer, after a long and impartial trial, you have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the crime of wilful murder. In that verdict my two learned brothers, who have so anxiously watched the case and myself, entirely concur. The case is attended with such circumstances of aggravation that I dare not go into them. Whether this be the first and only offence of this sort which you have committed is only known to God and your own conscience. It is seldom that such a familiarity with the means of death is made the means of committing crime. For the offence for which you have been found guilty, your life is forfeited. You must prepare for death. I trust as you can expect no mercy in this world, you will, by repentance of your crimes, seek to obtain mercy of Almighty God. The Act of Parliament under which you have been tried, and under which you have been brought to the bar of this court, gives leave to the court to direct that the sentence, under such circumstances, shall be executed either within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, or in the county where the offence was committed. We think that for the sake of an example, that sentence ought to be executed in the county of Stafford. I hope that this terrible case will deter others from committing such atrocious crimes, as it will be seen that whatever may be the skill, science, or experience, for accomplishing such an offence, it will be detected and punished. However, justice, if possible, may be, it is ordered by Providence that there are means of detecting and punishing those who use such means. I implore you to think and prepare for the awful fate which you have to meet. I will not attempt your crime by any enumeration of the circumstances of this foul murder. I will content myself with passing upon you the sentence of the law, which is that you be taken from hence to the goal of New Glasgow, and be thence removed to the county of Stafford, being the county within which the offence of which you stand convicted was committed.

Fact Stranger than Fiction! ADVERTISEMENT.—Any one who witnesses the operation of Compound & Brodie's Family Medicines, will realize the above truth. The common expression of all who use them is, they act like a charm. In removing all pain, and preventing and curing diseases, they have no equal. Their assortment comprises every cure (amounting to over Thirty different articles), of the very venereal disease that no one medicine can cure all the life humanity is heir to. This recommends itself to the public, in strong contrast to the many "cure-alls and cure-everythings" put up and sold by ignorant vendors. They are also proprietors of "Yonart's" & "Carlton's" Horse and Cattle Medicines, prepared by them with great care after original private Recipes of Youth, the Great English Farmer. Try these articles when in need, and we are sure you will be well satisfied.

MEMORANDA. Capt Jones, of "Bright Florence," reports on the 6th inst., (in company with brig. Lady Seymour,) fell in with Am. brig. Wetontin, Capt. Hanson, of New York, from Mobile, for Cardenas, waterlogged, and took from her captain, mate, and part of the crew. The rest of the crew were taken on board Lady Seymour.

MEMORANDA. The Larque Star of Freedom, of Alexandria, May 21st, (Gates,) founded at 20 Liverpool, from Cete for Halifax, founded at 20 Liverpool of this port yesterday.

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Letters & Monies Received.

Rev. T. B. Smith, (35s.—new sub.) Mr. Dan. Loomer, (10s.—received 15th Dec. 1855.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 25th.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Broad Navy, Flour, Butter, Coffee, etc.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 25th.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Oatmeal, Fresh Beef, Bacon, etc.

Marriages.

By the Rev. John Martin, on the 16th inst. Mr. Jas. Graham, to Miss Jane Hill, both of this city. On Wednesday, 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. B. Galt, to Miss Emily, both of this city.

Deaths.

On Friday morning, in the 50th year of her age, Susan, wife of Mr. Devereux, Commercial Street.

On Sunday, aged 26 years, JANE MARGARET, the wife of Mr. Devereux, Commercial Street.

On Wednesday, 18th inst., JOHNSON, wife of Richard Baker, aged 30 years, leaving a husband and three children to deplore the loss of their affectionate partner.

On Friday, aged 21 years, MARY ANN, wife of James Forster, eldest son of Capt. Wm. King, Hall, R.N., and grandson of James Forster, Esq. of Halifax.

On Saturday, 17th inst., MARY ANN, wife of Richard Baker, aged 30 years, leaving a husband and three children to deplore the loss of their affectionate partner.

On Sunday, aged 26 years, JANE MARGARET, the wife of Mr. Devereux, Commercial Street.

New Advertisements.

W. J. COLEMAN & CO. Dry Goods.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Persons selected in the best Markets, and which they offer at a very small advance for Cash.

Mowing Machines.

Persons selected in the best Markets, and which they offer at a very small advance for Cash.

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On Friday, aged 21 years, MARY ANN, wife of James Forster, eldest son of Capt. Wm. King, Hall, R.N., and grandson of James Forster, Esq. of Halifax.

On Saturday, 17th inst., MARY ANN, wife of Richard Baker, aged 30 years, leaving a husband and three children to deplore the loss of their affectionate partner.

On Sunday, aged 26 years, JANE MARGARET, the wife of Mr. Devereux, Commercial Street.

On Monday, aged 27 years, MARY ANN, wife of James Forster, eldest son of Capt. Wm. King, Hall, R.N., and grandson of James Forster, Esq. of Halifax.