The Provincial Wesleyan.

gans of the Church. Such a course, we are persuaded, has marked the years of our friend since his connection with the Guardian, and the honor of his re-election grew out of a sense of obligation from the conference, as well as the surety guaranteed to them, from past management, that the paper would be in safe hands. A handsome compliment was also paid to Rev. Geo. R. Sanderson, by re-electing him to the responsible position of Book Steward.

We have but little time or space left to say more, and yet our notes indicate some other points which we would be pleased to present.—There were present at the Conference a very creditable representation of Ministers from the States, among whom we noticed, besides those already mentioned, Rev. Jonathan Watts, Rev. M. Gordan, Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Rev. W. H. Collins, Rev. Mr. Fitch, and Rev. Mr. Reed. The last four were from the Michigan Conference, and if the Peninsula State produces men of their stature and weight, as common occurrences, we are almost inclined to seek out the mystery by which a man can grow large without the loss of mental vigor. The polite and cordial attentions extended by the Conference, and others, to the visiting brethren, we are free to say, has awakened corresponding feelings of marked respect and honor in their own bosoms, and whenever opportunities occur, will be reciprocated with as full and grateful hearts as permanent friendship and love will admit.

From Late English Papers.

REVIEW OF THE BATTLE OF THE 18TH.

The very valuable letter of our correspondent from the camp before Sebastopol, and some additional particulars on the movements of the French army which we have received from Paris, place us in possession of the principal causes of the check sustained by the allied armies in their late combined attack upon the place. The first untoward incident was, that Gen. Mayran's division, which was on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right by the Careening Harbour, began the attack before the hour fixed for the commencement of the action, and before the other divisions had taken up their ground. General Mayran himself was struck by three wounds, and fell mortally hurt in the presence of his men, upon whom this melancholy event at the outset of the battle, produced a most painful impression. The division on the right having been thus prematurely worsted, the whole concentrated fire of the Russians was turned upon the next division, which came up under the command of General Brunet, and here again the commanding officer was unhappily killed as he was leading on his men with the utmost gallantry, and the division suffered frightfully. The order was then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, altho' General Antemarre had meanwhile reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected in good order, though with great loss.

The spectacle of this disaster, which was partly visible in the early dawn of morning from the position at which Lord Raglan stood in the 8-gun Battery, decided the British Commander-in-Chief to give the signal for attacking the Redan. We state with confidence that it had not been the intention of the allied Generals that the attacks should be simultaneous, or at least that they should commence simultaneously; on the contrary, as the Redan is entirely commanded by the works of the Malakoff Tower, it was impossible to take or hold it unless the latter was already in the possession of our allies; and the British troops told off for this service would not, if all had gone well, have quitted the trenches until the French colours were seen on the Malakoff works. When, however, Lord Raglan observed that the right columns of the allied army had sustained a severe check, he determined at all hazards to attempt his portion of the enterprise, and at least to effect a diversion in favour of our brave allies. Painful as it is to record the unprofitable loss of so many heroic soldiers, it would have been far more painful to the honourable feelings of the British army if they had not shared the losses which have told so heavily on our comrades in the field.

Since the attack failed, and no number of men could have stood against the awful storm of grape and balls poured from the embrasures of the Russian ramparts, we may rejoice that the sacrifices of the army were not greater, but for the purpose of assaulting, capturing, and holding a work like the Redan the number of men under the command of Sir George Brown was exceedingly small. Supposing they had penetrated through the abattis and the ditch, and scaled the parapet of the work, which could not have been accomplished without heavy loss, what could a column of 400 men, or three columns of that number, making in all 1200 men, have done against the large forces which the Russians are wont to cram into every part of their defences? Even including the supports and the sailors, the whole number of British troops engaged barely exceeded 5000. When the Duke of Wellington exclaimed at San Sebastian that he wanted "some of those fellows who would show the way to mount a breach," 750 volunteers started up, and that storming party carried the place. But in all the sieges of the Peninsula the assailants far outnumbered the garrison. At Sebastopol, it must never be forgotten, that the Russians are defending an entrenched camp with all the resources of an army. We shall presently see that of all the faults committed on the 18th June by far the greatest was the not bringing a larger number of men into action on several points. Ever since the bombardment of the 7th and the loss of the Mamelon and the Quarries, the Russians had confidently expected an attack on the Malakoff works and the Redan. Those were consequently the points on which they were best prepared, and it is now capable of proof that they had concentrated in those works the greater portion of the garrison, who were consequently separated from the town itself by the Dockyard Creek.

By far the most extraordinary part of the events of the day was the successful, and we must add astonishing, attack on the Barrack Battery, made by the Second Brigade of the Third Division, under the command of General Eyre. This corps consisted of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Regiments, to which was added the 18th Royal Irish as the storming party. These six regiments mustered in all scarcely 2,000 men. Their task was to occupy the Cemetery and Barrack Batteries upon the Dockyard Creek. Major Biddulph states, in his *Topographical Sketches of Sebastopol*, that the Barrack Battery stands on the nose of the hill, immediately above the bay. Lord Raglan describes it as "the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek." It is, in fact, a work between the Redan and the South Harbour, and slightly in the rear of the Redan, as represented by Major Biddulph. Against this point the attack of General Eyre and his brigade was directed. They rushed upon the Churchyard (which must not be confounded with the work of the same name on the extreme left), and drove out the enemy, but a heavy fire immediately opened on our men from the adjacent batteries. Nothing daunted, however, four companies of the 18th dashed on towards the town, and literally entered the suburb, where they occupied some furnished houses, apparently just deserted by their inhabitants. In this singular position they were secure from the fire of the Russian heavy guns, but they could neither advance nor retreat, and what is most extraordinary, no attempt appears to have been made to relieve them, or to strengthen this attack, although they *remained in the place* 17 *hours*, from four o'clock in the morning until nine at night, when the return of darkness enabled them to retire. Nor was this an exceptional circumstance. The 9th Regiment also effected a lodgment in some houses; a sergeant's party drove a dozen Russian artillerymen out of a small battery; an officer with six men and about 15 French soldiers reached a part of the Flagstaff Battery; another officer with 12 men took one of the Russian rifle-pits, and held it throughout the day.—It is scarcely possible to doubt that if, upon the failure of the attack on the Redan, which, fatal as it was, did not last half an hour, the strength of the columns of attack had been thrown on the left, one part at least of the place would have been carried. It is indeed inconceivable that, knowing the critical position in which this brigade was placed by its own successful advance, and the fact that it was engaged alone throughout the day, no attempt should have been made to take advantage of its entry, and to relieve it at all hazards from so perilous a predicament.—*London Times.*

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Emperor of the French on the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd inst.

Messeurs les Senateurs,

Messeurs les Députés,—

The diplomatic negociations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the couutry and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

One year has already passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England have saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our path seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and the sacrifice already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and give an unchallengable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

We demanded, in the interest of Austria and Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they may serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the north.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantee for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia, herself, have evaporated in the Conferences.

Russia, who had consented in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfill her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negociations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderence in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000 f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill, there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION.—The *Moniteur* of the 3rd contains an official article, which is little more than an amplification of the Emperors recent speech. The only important passage is one relating to another Austrian proposition, made subsequently to that which published diplomatic documents have made known, and which Austria offered to send to St. Petersburg as an ultimatum. The *Moniteur* says:—"Since then the Cabinet of Vienna has presented to the government of France and England a proposition based on the principle of limitation of the Russian fleet, and as far as this goes satisfactory, but at the same time incomplete, because it had not the character of an ultimatum implying a *casus belli*, there could be no advantage in discussing a plan of which we knew beforehand that Russia would categorically reject its principle, and that Austria did not promise to sustain, if required, by arms. The negociations then, have closed, and war must decide the question in suspense. However, while demonstrating most completely that Russia admits of no means really suited to diminish her preponderance in the Black Sea, and to realize the third point, the negociations have given their full force to the obligations of Austria towards France and England."

The official writer proceeds in conclusion, to declare that the cause for which France and England are fighting is one that ought to unite all the flags of Europe, and that the government will neglect no means of fecundiating existing alliances, and creating new ones; "But should the government have to support with England alone the principal weight of the burden of war, it has an entire confidence in the military courage of the two armies, and the civil courage of the two nations."

POSITION OF AUSTRIA.—Lord Lyndhurst, in a long and able speech called the attention of the House of Lords to the treaty of 2nd Dec. 1854, and the recent conferences at Vienna with reference to the position of Austria in her relation to the Allied Powers. He began by saying that both Prussia and Austria, but especially the latter, had a more deep interest in the question that interested the Western Powers, and if she had acted in concurrence with the Allies with energy and decision the effect would have been to have resisted the proceedings of Russia, and to have averted the present unhappy war. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he had no confidence in the co-operation of Prussia, whose policy was characterised by complete subservience to Russia, but he had entertained different expectations with respect to Austria. Cautious and timid counsels had prevailed at Vienna, and the actual position of Austria was in some degree one of humiliation. He traced her in her part of the greatest political crime committed in modern times—the partition of Poland—the result of which had been to enable Russia to take up an advanced position in Europe pressing upon central Germany, dividing the domains of Prussia from those of Austria, and occupying a position of menace to Germany corresponding to that at Sebastopol with respect to Turkey. The noble Lord then remarked on the cautious policy pursued by Austria—how it was not until May last year that she assumed a firm tone towards Russia—how her troops did not enter the Principalities till the Russians had notified their intention to cross the Pruth, and how her conduct at that time enabled Russia to despatch the army of Bessarabia and other troops to the Crimea, where they rendered effectual service against the Allies. By the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it was stipulated that the privileges of the people of the Principalities should be observed, but the fact was, that martial law had been proclaimed there.—(Hear, hear.) He then referred to the recent negociations, and expressed his satisfaction that Lord Aberdeen, Gladstone, &c., had left the Cabinet; for notwithstanding their splendid talent, they wanted that fixity of purpose and determination which were so essential in times like the present.—(Hear, hear.) After some further remarks, which were very indistinctly heard, the noble lord resumed his seat amid much cheering.

The Earl of Clarendon said he was not aware of the practical use of the course which had been pursued by the noble and learned lord. He was sorry to say that the course taken by this country had made us enemies in Germany, where the people felt warm sympathy to France. The tone adopted to foreign countries, and Germany in particular, had created a feeling of resentment very much to be deprecated. He believed that Austria would have secured the restoration of peace if she had adopted a firmer tone. When the Conferences were concluded, Austria was told she ought to fulfil her agreement, and she then said there were other means by which the question might be settled, and she did not think it worth while to take an active part in the war. That was not the view of the Government on this point, but Austria was in a peculiar position, owing to the state of her finances, the crippled state of her commerce, and other reasons to which it might not be prudent for him to allude. Austria had announced her intention to occupy the Principalities until peace could be procured. If Austria should leave the principalities, there would be no security against the return of the Russians, and it would be impossible for Omar Pasha to remain in the Crimea.—(Hear, Hear.) After what has passed, the Government considers itself free from all former negociations; and in any further negociations reserve their right to act perfectly unfettered, and to make peace on such terms as they might think advantageous.

FRANCE.—The new levy will be of 140,000 men, and the new loan will amount to f 750,000,000. A second additional decime will be added to the indirect taxes. There will be an increase in the excise on spirits, and a tax will be imposed on railway travellers.

The new *Projet de Loi*, for raising additional duties in France to defray the interest of the three war loans, comprises an increase of the duty of alcohol from thirty-four to fifty francs after August. A levy of a tenth on the totality, in place of on the third of passengers on railway lines, and to extend the duty of goods conveyed by quick trains, and lastly to add a new decime to the principle of the indirect taxes, subject to the old war decime.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Madame Brunet, wife of the General who was killed in the recent attack on the Malakoff Tower:—

"Palace of the Tuileries, June 25.

"Madame,—General Brunet has just been struck with death at the moment when he was giving his country a marked proof of his courage and devotion. France, who has long since ranked him amongst her bravest defenders, now counts him amongst those whose loss she most seriously feels. For myself, who know how to appreciate all the merits of him whom you bewail, I sincerely take part in your sorrow. Receive, then, the expression of my profound regret, count on my special interest, and believe in all my friendly sentiments. "NAPOLEON."

The *Moniteur* publishes reports of the sittings of the Legislative Corps and the Council of State on the 2nd inst. The draughts of the bill for the loan of 750 millions of francs and of different measures connected therewith were read and adopted.

A project of law to guarantee the Turkish loan of 12,000,000f. has been submitted to the Council of State.

The *Moniteur* publishes two decrees—one extending to the 31st December next the permission previously granted until the 31st instant to foreign vessels to carry corn, flour, rice, potatoes, and dry vegetables between France and Algeria; and the other extending the interdiction to the 31st December next against the export of wheat and barley from Algeria to foreign countries.

RUSSIA.—*Vienna, July* 2.—We learn that Defelin, the governor of Berdiansk, has been sentenced to death, for too hastily surrendering that place to the allies; and the inhabitants have been ordered to quit the town within 24 hours, for supplying them with food.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 23rd ult states that General Read, of the 3rd infantry corps, has been nominated commander-in-chief of the troops at Nicolaieff, forming the reserve of Prince Gorschakoff's army in the Crimea. It is now alleged that they amount to 65,000. Ismail and Bender are being fortified. Letters from Simpheropol represent that the road from Perekop to that place is literally covered by uninterupted lines of vehicles containing stores of ammunition, and of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The letters, however, complain that provisions were dear, though they pretend the Crimea has received supplies sufficient to last through the winter. As the Tartars may require 15 or 20 roubles a month for work for which they were formerly content with 5, 3,000 peasants have been sent from the neighbouring provinces to undertake the labours of the harvest. A line of electric telegraph had been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communication will be estabish between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, Troops, consisting principally of regiments of the 2nd. 3rd, and 5th *corps d'armèe*, with artillery, are being sent incessantly from Odessa to Nicolaieff, and that town is full of soldiers. The corps of Grenadiers has just joined General Luders.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON SPAIN.—On Sunday last the Spanish ambassador in Paris had an audience of the Emperor, and a long and interesting conversation ensued on the state of Europe generally and that of Spain in particular. The Emperor is said to have spoken in the most frank and unreserved manner, and to have expressed his determination to prevent any attempts that may be made to overthrow Queen Isabella. A special superintendent or inspector for the Pyrenees is named, whose principal duty will be to prevent all communication between the disaffected within the Spanish territory and the Carlist agents, French or Spanish, without. The Spanish Government speaks in the highest terms of the honourable and upright manner in which the Emperor Napoleon acts towards them, and they contrast it with the systematic duplicity of the Government agents in the time of Louis Philippi.

The Turkish contingent now numbers 6,000 men in its camp near Domus-dere — The thermometer stands at 110 deg. in the shade.

It is said that Lord Elgin is to be the new Postmaster-General.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

HEAD QUARTERS.—HALIFAX, July 15, 1855.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Halifax Militia.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Major James Cogswell to be Lieut, Colonel.—Commission dated 5th July, 1855.

THIRD HALIFAX REGIMENT.

Major Adam Reid to be Lieut. Colonel.—Commission dated 5th July, 1855.

By Command,

E. WALLACE, A. G. M.

John Tempest, Esq., Custos of this County has tendered his resignation, as he intends to remove to Canada. Previous to his departure, the Magistracy presented him with a complimentary address, to which he suitably replied. His successor has not been named. It is hoped Government will appoint a suitable person to fill the office, as it is of some consequence to the County. The name of John H. Anderson, Esq., has been mentioned. Should he be appointed, a more competent Custos could not be selected from the whole posse of Justices, and there is enough of them too.—*Journal.*

SALEM CHAPEL.—We understand that this spacious and handsome building, owned and heretofore occupied by the Congregationalist Denomination, has been engaged by the Bishop of Nova Scotia for a term of years, as a *Free Church*; and that the Rev. James C. Cochrane has been appointed to take charge of it. The sittings are to be entirely free, and it is expected that the Church will be opened for Divine Service by the Bishop about the first Sunday in September.—*Ib.*

A Barn and its contents belonging to John Stairs Esq., Spring Gardens, was consumed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Through the timely exertion of our firemen the flames were extinguished without communicating with any of the adjoining buildings.—*Journal.*

ANOTHER fire took place this morning at Spring Garden Road, by which a house and barn were totally destroyed, and the adjoining premises seriously injured. This is the second fire in that quarter within a few days, and it leads to the impression that both might have been the work of incendiaries.—*Church Times.*

WE regret to learn that the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, Surveyor General of the Province, experienced a sudden apoplectic attack on Thursday afternoon, which but for the prompt attendance and remedies of Drs. Jennings and Almon, might have been attended with fatal consequences.—*Ib.*

ON DIT.—The HonrJoseph Howe, has communicated by last steamer the gratifying intelligence that all the money necessary for the construction of our Railways can be obtained in London on very favourable terms—and at moderate rates of interest. The Rothschilds are named as the principal parties willing to advance the means. The news is certainly cheering we shall hear more about it shortly.—*Journal.*

New Brunswick

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.—We understand that the propositions made by the English Contractors for additional Provincial debentures to enable them to go on with the construction of the European and North American Railway, were not acceded to by the Directors, but have been transmitted to the Executive Government for their consideration. We are afraid that the prospect for any progress being made in our Railways this season is not very bright, but we have every confidence that our Government will have energy and patriotism enough to originate and carry through some mode of getting us out of our difficulties.—*St. John Courier.*

Canada

THE CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA.—The Chatham Planet says that in the Township of Harwich, the crops look well and the fall wheat is stout. The Galt Reformer states that the farmers in Waterloo now unanimously join in the opinion that wheat will be an average crop. The Guelph Advertiser says it is generally understood that the injury to the crops during the past winter is no greater than what has been generally sustained. The Simcoe Standard, however, laments that the Weevil or Fly is committing fearful ravages on the wheat crop in that vicinity. The Ayr Observer, also is sorry to learn, "that there are now symptons of the appearance of the "insect," or "Hessian Fly." In the County of Kent the wheat fields along the River Thames are said to be attacked by the "Fly," and almost totally ruined.—The London Prototype, says:—"A gentleman who has passed some days in the Township of Blanshard, Biddulph, and Missouri, informs us that the crops have made extraordinary progress since the recent rain, and that a continued heat is only wanting to bring in an early harvest."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

RIOT AT TORONTO.—TORONTO, July 16.—On Saturday night a number of persons made an attack upon a circus company, at present sojourning in this city, in consequence of some of the performers having assaulted certain citizens on the previous evening. The waggons were smashed up with axes and thrown into the bay, and an attempt was made to fire the canvass, &c Firearms were brought into play, and two or three persons were badly hurt, but the police, finally quelled the disturbances.

United States.

THE REV. DR. BEECHAM, one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Richey and Rev. J. Ryerson called at our office on Monday morning, and made a rapid passage through our Bookroom, taking a bare glance at the various departments, owing to other and pressing engagements. They arrived late on Saturday evening, but were obliged to submit to the penalty of their marked position and usefulness, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of their journey, and preached on Sabbath day,—Dr. Beecham in the morning in Mulberry-street, and Dr. Richey in the evening at the same church, much to the satisfaction of those who had the pleasure of hearing them. We much regret that the engagements of Dr. Beecham were such as compel him to leave for Halifax Tuesday morning.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal.*

METEOR.—About ten o'clock, on the evening of July 6th, a meteor, described as singular and beautiful, was observed at Rochester, N. Y., traversing, at a comparatively slow rate of velocity, area of the heavens of about thirty degrees, the the direction being from southeast to northeast. It was visible for several seconds, being of an oval form, apparently about eight inches in its longest diameter, and five inches in the shortest. A writer in the Rochester Democrat, who describes the phenomenon, says that the meteor omitted a series of scintillations or sparks of the colour of fire, and intermitting jets; but the meteor itself was of a pale, but clear or brilliant whitish green, of exceeding beauty. The light was much less than that of meteors generally.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—The Mobile Register says:—"A meteor of exceeding brilliancy passed across the heavens on Sunday evening. It first appeared as a bright light in the zenith, about the size of an ordinary Astral lamp shade—thence it shot towards the earth in a Northwestardly direction, leaving a dazzling stream of light to mark its rapid course. The noise of passing through the air was distinctly audible, and like the sound made by an ascending rocket. Every color of the rainbow could be traced distinct as in the Arc of the Covenant; and when it suddenly disappeared, all objects seemed enveloped in that entire darkness which we observe after a vivid flash of lightning, which blinds one for a moment and then leaves everything in total gloom.

☞ The "English Journal," from which the obituary notice of Martin Barry, Esq, was copied in the last *Provincial. Wesleyan*, was the *Liverpool Transcript* of the 7th June last, under the editorial head of which the notice may be found.—*Transcript of July 13th.*

We regret the error but are not responsible for it, as the copy of the article, with the acknowledgment exactly as it appeared, was sent to us in manuscript accompanied by a request for its insertion.

☞ Messrs. Bessonett & Brown will accept our thanks for the July number of the *New England Farmer.* We have frequently called attention to the merits of this excellent Agricultural periodical.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.

☞ Dr. M'Lane the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forgo his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for M'Lane's Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

"LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER'S preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention.—This does the learned profession great credit and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honourable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills* even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.'—*New Orleans Delta.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wonderful efficacious in Curing Disease of the Skin.—Thomas Musgrove, of Yarmouth, N. S., was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sore on his face, hands, and various parts of his body, of a scorbuctic nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no porpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in a sy way abate, he then commenced using Holloways Ointment and Pills, and by perseverirg with them for several weeks the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.

☞ The REV. RICHARD KNIGHT occupied the pulpit of Brunswick Street Church on Sunday evening last. It afforded to the numerous friends of the Reverend gentleman in this city a high degree of pleasure to hear again his voice from the sacred desk, and to see him in the full enjoyment of his wonted vigor of body and mind.

☞ The Revs. Enoch Wood and John Ryerson took their departure for Canada on Tuesday morning. Their experienced counsels have been highly appreciated by the Conference, and their pulpit ministrations have been eminently acceptable to the people.

☞ The Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this city were addressed last Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Beecham.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Mr. S. Huestis (45s.), Mr. Geo Henderson (18s.), Mr. Stephen Gooden (110s.—new sub.), Mr. J. W. Crane (5s.—new sub.), Mr. Andrew Spence (10s. 10d.—pays to No. 311), Rev. J. Francis (8s. 6d.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (40s.), Rev. Geo. Johnson (pays in full for Sheffield list to 30th June last), Rev. C. Stewart (for John B Smith 5s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (279s.), Rev. G W. Tuttle (40s.), Rev. J. V. Jost (new sub.), Rev. R. A. Temple (300s.—Mr. J. S. commenced No. 157, July 1st, '52), Rev. T. B. Smith (30s.—answer by mail), Mr. Jos. Salter, Moncton, (10s.), Rev. J. H. Starr (76s. 8d.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

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

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	35s.
" Pilot, per bbl.	31s. 3d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	55s.
" " N. S.	52s. 6d.
Butter, Canada, "	62s. 6d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	52s. 6d.
" Canada sfi. "	51s. 3d.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 6½d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 5d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	18s.
" small	12s. a 13s.
Salmon, No. 1, }	none
" " 2, }	
" " 3, }	
Mackerel, No. 1, }	none
" " 2, }	
" " 3,	30s.
Herrings, " 1,	11s. a 12s. 6d.
Alewives,	15s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	28s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

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

Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s. 26s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	5d. a6d.
Mutton, "	5d. a 6d.
Poultry—Chickens,	none
Calf-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	8½d. a 9d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Church, Windsor, N. S., on the 18th July, by the Rev. Charles Churchill, of Fredericton, N. B., the Rev George N. A. F. T. DICKSON, Wesleyan Minister, of Niagara Circuit, C. W., to Miss BAKER, of Windsor, N. S., the second daughter of the late Rev. John Baker of British Wesleyan Conference.

In the Aylesford East Wesleyan Chapel, on the 26th April, by the Rev. C. Lockhart, Mr. Jordan BEVERLY, to Miss Eliza J. MCKOWN

At the Wesleyan Mission House, on the 19th May, by the same, Mr. James PIRVES, to Miss Jane MAGEE, of New Jersey.

At the same place, on the 19th June, by the same, Mr. Isaac HAMILTON, to Miss Rachel PARKER.

On Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. Wm. A PERRY, Proprietor of the Halifax Morning Journal, to Miss MARGARET, only daughter of the late Captain Taylor, Scotland.

At Liverpool, N. S., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. Angel, Wm. B. COBB, Esq., to Miss ALICE, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, both of that place.

At New York, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. E. Lathrop, Mr. Wm. James WILLIAMS, Printer, formerly of Yarmouth, to Miss CLARA AMELIA, second daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Smith, of that city.

At Yarmouth, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Freeman DENNIS, late of California, to Miss LUCY JANE, third daughter of Mr. E. Johnson, of Yarmouth.

At Wolfville, on the 19th ult., by the Rev Dr Cramp Rev. Wm. BURTON, of Hantsport, to Mrs. Mary DAVIDSON, widow of the late Captain Gordon Davidson, of the same place.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Wm. COOPER, of this city, to Miss Catherine McCOLL, of Cape John, Pictou.

At Bridgetown, 17th inst., by the Rev. Richard Williams, Benjamin L. COCHRAN, Esq., M. D., to ANN ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Miller.

Deaths.

On Monday night, Thomas MURPHY, in the 38th year of his age, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

At Liverpool, N. S., on the 12th inst., Edward MAJOR, a native of Newfoundland, aged 38 years.

At Moose Harbour, on the 7th inst., Mary HAMMETT, and old an much esteemed inhabitant, aged 77 years.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, 17th inst., Mr. George McANDREW, aged 49 years, leaving a widow and four children to mourn their loss.

In Horton, on the 16th May, in the 21st year of his age, Wm. Alex. KIRKPATRICK, youngest son of Samuel Kirkpatrick, Schoolmaster, beloved by all his acquaintances.

On the 19th inst., ELIZEBETH, the beloved wife of Duncan Waddell, in the 33rd year of her age.

At St. John, N. B., 13th inst., after a painful illness, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Fenerty, of Halifax.

AtSt. Thomas, of Yellow Fever, Christopher AGNESS, a native of Colchester, England.

At Camp before Sebastopol, of Cholera, Jas. BRODIE, of the 72nd Regiment, aged 19 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

R M steamship Canada, Judkins, Liverpool.
Schr Olive Branch, McDermott, LaPoile.

THURSDAY, July 19.

H M steamer Argus, Com Parvis, Newfoundland
Brigts Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Commodore, Dickson, New York.

FRIDAY, July 20.

R M steamer, America, Lang, Boston.
Schr Emerald, Knowles, Porto Rico.

SATURDAY, July 21.

Ship Alliance, (new) Shelburne.
Brigt Louisa, Cleverly, Maya uez.
Schrs Villager, Watt, Miramichi.
Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque.
Daring, LaHave.

SUNDAY, July 22.

Barque Pearl, Hutchings, New York—bound to Spain.
Schr St Lawrence, Shears, Bay St George

MONDAY, July 23.

Schr Hope Ozong, Newfoundland.
Wave, Lyle, Sable Island.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Brigt Mary, Banks, Malaga, schrs Sterling, Newfoundland; Resident Day, Straits of Belle Isle.

July 18.—Steamship Canada, Judkins, Boston; brigt Susan, Mason, Falmouth, Jam; schrs Alice Rogers, Laybold, Malaga; Oriental, Laves, Portsmouth, U. S.

U S; Florence, Perry, Newfoundland; Cordelia, Kelly, do; Rising Sun, do.

July 19.—Steamships Canada, Lake Champlain, Morgan, Cuba; Schr Clara, Nickerson, Sydney; Sarah, Smith, St Jacques, Miramichi; Mary, Sampson, Lockport; Rebecca, Rogers, Magdalen Islands; Hero, Fowler, Sydney; Caroline, Langenberg, Havana; James, Wade, New-Orleans; Brothers, Rhuland, do.

July 21.—Ship Boys, Victoria, Quebec; brig Velocity, Lange, St Stephens, N B; schrs Rose, Lewis, St Johns, Nfld; Rover, Newfoundland; Beaumont, do; Hope, Lewis, do; Ann, Lewis, do.

July 23.—Barque Pearl, Hutchings, Spain; brigt Africa, Meagher, Bathurst; schrs Mary, Grawson, Labrador; Messenger, Hedge, Newfoundland.

MEMORANDA.

New York, June 11th—Arrd ship Wanderer, King, Wilmington, NC; schrs Nassau, Fox, Windsor; Erie, Douglas, Manitou; Hero, Robinson, do; Smith, Cornwallis; 14—Schr Pearl, Hughes, Halifax; brig Highland Mary, Dawson, Windsor; 15th—schr Pioneer, Nickerson, Windsor.

Shanghai, April 12—cld James Scott, for Halifax.

Cardiff, July 4—Ship Sir Robert Peel, Curry, Halifax.

Cleared at Liverpool, for Halifax, Linnia. Loading for do, Amazon, Lass.

At the Clyde, loading for Halifax and Windsor, N S Glide.

At Ponce—Sylph, loading; schr Nancy arrived on the 2nd—cargo unsold; Isabella Maria was to leave for Halifax on the 23rd.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the latest.*