—whether or not I shall not subject you to a further scrutiny remains to be seen. Meantime I have established some facts regarding yourself not very creditable either to your capacity or to your principles. I have shown that you occupied the time of the House and consequently of the country, with a long speech in which "your whole argument went to prove that the Alliance circular was "a *Fraud* and Forgery." Now if you do know *how to* conduct an argument you must have been aware at the time that you had no proof *for* your charge and your proceeding was consequently immoral. But if you really thought you had grounds for your charge, your mental unfitness for dealing with such a subject is so transparent that it stamps you as incapable.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN HUNTER,
Minister of Chalmers' Church.

Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund.

It may be acceptable to many of our Societies and to other friends, and promote the interests of the above-mentioned useful institution of our Church, to remind them of the following entries in the Minutes of the Conference:

"(5.) Every Minister shall, at the renewal of the Society's tickets, during the September visitation, fully explain to the members the nature and reasonableness of the Fund, upon the justice and liberality of our Church. He shall then enter in the Class-book the individual annual subscriptions which are to be paid before the ensuing District meeting.

"(6.) That an annual public collection shall be made in aid of the Fund in all our preaching places in the month of December.

"(7.) That an application shall be made to our friends on each Circuit for subscriptions and donations in aid of this Fund."—*Min.* 1857, *pp.* 15.

Also, "(1.) The Conference observes with thankfulness an increase in the contributions to this Fund of £20 17s. 1½d. The total amount, however, falls considerably below the sum that would accrue if an average of SIX PENCE per member were realized. As this is the lowest average that the successful operation of this Fund will admit of the Conference would again call the kind attention of our Societies and people to the urgent and righteous claims of the Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund on their considerate liberality."—*Min.* 1858, *pp.* 22.

E. BOTTERELL.
Secretary.

Address to Dr. and Mrs. Palmer.

These zealous servants of the Lord left Halifax on Saturday last for Truro where we understand they will remain for a few days, and then proceed to Charlottetown in compliance with an invitation from that city. Before their departure from Halifax the following address was presented to them and the subjoined reply received.

TO DOCTOR AND MRS. PALMER.

DEAR AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIENDS,—We the undersigned Ministers and official Members of the Wesleyan Church in Halifax would, ere your departure from us, tender to you our sincere thanks for the visit with which you have favoured us. Your disinterested, sincere and zealous efforts to stimulate the Church to greater activity and holiness and to win souls to Christ have excited our warmest admiration. We rejoice to know that your efforts have not been in vain in the Lord, and are assured that many will remember them with gratitude to God as having been the means through the influence of the Holy Spirit of leading them to decide for Christ or of introducing them to a higher state of religious experience and enjoyment.

While we acknowledge the grace of God in you and honor you for your Christian zeal and usefulness in the Church we trust the worthy example you have set will excite us all to more earnest and self-denying efforts in the cause of Christ.

Should your and our lives be yet spared, and circumstances again permit you to visit these provinces, none will be more happy to see you and accept your co operation in the high and hallowed work of endeavouring to extend the Redeemer's knowledge and Kingdom than ourselves.

And now dear friends in taking our leave of you we fervently pray that He who has hitherto so extensively honoured your pious labours may still be with you crowning your efforts with increasing success wherever they may be put forth, and that glory, honour, and immortality may finally reward your patient continuance in well doing.

We are yours affectionately in Christ Jesus.

S. W. SPRAGUE, Wes. Minister.
CHARLES CHURCHILL, Book Steward.
HENRY POPE, Wes. Minister.
MARTIN G. BLACK.
J. H. ANDERSON.
HUGH BELL.
G. H. STARR.
JOSEPH BELL.
GEO. R. ANDERSON.
W. L. BELL.
EDWARD JOST.
FRANCIS JOHNSON.
ARCH. MORTON
S. L. SHANNON.
THOS. F. KNIGHT.
W. CUNNIGHAM.
THOMAS RIDGWAY.

REPLY.

BELOVED BRETHREN IN THE LORD,—With thankfulness to the Head of the Church, through the influence of whose Spirit we trust you were induced to solicit our visit to this place, and with gratitude to you as the instrumentality, we would acknowledge the reception of your official Address.

We cannot but rejoice with you in the gracious visitation of grace, with which this place has been favored, by which so many of your own and other denominations have been quickened in the Divine Life, and over one hundred brought out from the world. But we believe this to have been all the work of the Holy Spirit, and while we give God all the glory, yet, knowing that the Head of the Church works through human agency, we feel it our duty to say, that we believe this work could not have been brought to such a successful issue, but through your efficient co-operation. And while with most grateful and affectionate feelings, we reciprocate the sentiment of christian esteem expressed in your address, we desire only to be recognized as *humble workers together* with you, in this season of the Spirit's visitation.

It shall ever be our prayer, that of all who have recently been raised up to testify experimentally to the excellency of christian holiness, and every one who has newly received justifying grace, not one may be wanting in the day of the Lord, but each improve on the grace received, till all appear in Zion before God.

Permit us also hereby to tender not only to yourselves, but through you to the community generally in this place, our grateful appreciation of the christian courtesies received during our visit. Trusting that the choisest of heavens benedictions may ever be upon you, and there may continue to be added to the Church *daily* such as shall be saved. We remain dear Brethren

Ever yours in Christian love,
WALTER C. PALMER.
PHŒBE PALMER.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

THE SALMON RIVER COAL MINES.—A correspondent sends us some particulars respecting the mining operations at Salmon River, in addition to those which appeared in our paper some weeks ago. A company composed of gentlemen belonging to Truro and vicinity, was formed in June last, for the purpose of making explorations at Salmon River. As we intimated in a former No., they have been successful in discovering a good seam of excellent coal. The seam dips towards the north east, at an angle of 42 degrees The thickness of it at the bottom of the shaft sunk by the late John Archibald, is three feet nine inches. The depth of this shaft to the top of the coal is 25 feet. The company bored on the property of Mr. A S Hingley, at a distance of 260 feet from this shaft and towards the dip of the coal, and found the seam over six feet thick. They are now carrying on active operations, and expect to have plenty of coal for sale in less than a month. A considerable quantity has been already sent to Truro, and the parties who have tried it express themselves highly pleased with its quality. No doubt a large amount of coal will be consumed in Truro this winter, instead of the wood formerly used, which is becoming scarce and dear. Many of the inhabitants have been supplying themselves with coal from the Albion Mines, which cost them in Truro about £9 per chaldron.—They will probably now get it at their doors for less than half that price. If the quality of the coal be what it is represented, the opening of the railway will create a demand for it in the Halifax market. The company seem to have made a good speculation, as £5 shares have been sold for £60, and as high as £100 has lately been refused for them.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

United States.

SERIOUS RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND—THE MARINE HOSPITAL BURNT BY A MOB &c.—NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At Staten Island, last night, a mob of a thousand men broke into the Quarantine grounds, set the hospital and shanties on fire, and threatened to fire the residence of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, who called to his aid the stevedores employed in unloading vessels, and armed them with muskets to protect the buildings.

The Hospital is this morning a mass of smouldering ruins, and many of the shanties also.—Capt. Belton, of the Harbor police, came up to the city at a late hour last night for an additional police force, as the mob were in a furious state of excitement, and it was not known what the next movement would be.

The New York *Times* contains the following:

The large hospital buildings, the wards or range of low buildings used for yellow fever patients, and Dr. Thompson's private residence are all laid in ashes. About nine o'clock, a large party disguised and armed, assailed the place on two sides at the same time; one squad forced the gate, and the other scaled the wall on the outside. The alarm was given by ringing the bell, and by other means, but before any effective resistance could be offered, they had removed the patients out of the buildings, carrying them bodily upon their mattresses, and depositing them upon the ground some one hundred yards from the wards. The remaining mattresses were then piled up, and the torch applied in the whole row simultaneously; being of light materials, they burned like a pile of shavings—The incendiaries next proceeded to the large building called the St. Nicholas, and set it on fire; another party at the same time went to Dr. Thompson's private residence, where his family are residing.

The inmates were hurried out, and in another moment the house was in flames from floor to ceiling. The Small pox Hospital, situated on the hill, next shared the same fate. A stevedore who made active efforts to stay the progress of the incendiaries was shot through the head. At last accounts the Vandals were proceeding to burn the Doctor's offices, and the Putnam House, the Inspector's establishment. The Harbor Police were sent to town for assistance, but they arrived at so late an hour, and were so much exhausted by the long pull, and finding beside that no assistance could reach the place in season to save the buildings, determined not to return until daylight.

THE RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND, AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES.—The incendiary proceedings on Staten Island are the engrossing subject of conversation, which indeed is not to be wondered at. It was currently reported, in fact was boasted; yesterday at quarantine that the residents of the locality where the majority of the cases of yellow fever outside of the quarantine have occurred, had been notified to remove their effects to day and that their dwellings would be burned to night. Threats were uttered also with regard to the shipping at the quarantine ground; and a morning paper says that it has been resolved by these self chosen abaters of nuisances to carry those threats into execution; that threatening notices have already been sent to various owners of quarantined ships that if they are not forthwith removed they will be burned. These are revelations which we have said are calculated to make men think about the consequences of having public affairs administered by irresponsible private citizens, self-constituted a committee for the abatement of nuisances. At first this committee resolved simply to destroy the quarantine hospitals, first providing for the safety and comfort of the unoffending sick who were, by no fault of their own, the inmates of those hospitals. We will give them credit for sincerity in the professions made on this point. We will suppose that they contemplated nothing more than this, which they deemed necessary for abatement of the nuisance. Yet the sequel will show that we are right in saying that the spirit of riot and destruction is easily provoked, but with difficulty laid. They have a hard servitude before them who choose a mob for their masters.—*N. Y. Spectator, Sept.* 4.

Latest from Europe.

France.

The *Moniteur* contains the following paparagraph, announcing that the labours of the Congress of Paris are at an end:—

The Congress of Paris confided the definitive completion of its work to several commissions, whose labours were to be approved of by the contracting powers. The mission of one of these commissions was to settle the new boundary line of Moldavia, on the Bessarabian side; that of the other was to verify the Turco-Russian boundary; two conventions have since been made with a view to this double object, the ratifications of which were exchanged several months ago. The Principalities commission was charged to enquire what were the wants and wishes of the Moldo-Wallachs, and to collect upon the spot the necessary elements for preparing the organisation of the Danubian provinces. The convention signed the day before yesterday at the Ministry for Foreign affairs has for its object the fulfilment of this important treaty of March 30. When the provisions of this convention shall be made public it will be seen that they have succeeded in reconciling the differences of opinion of the contracting powers with the interests and wishes of the population. The European "mouths of the Danube commission" has not yet finished the task assigned to it, and the act of navigation drawn up by the riverain commission has not been sanctioned by the powers parties to the treaty of Paris. But the business of these two commissions, especially concerning the navigation of the Danube, is clearly defined by the stipulations of the treaty; and the completion of it cannot possibly be delayed by other than purely material obstacles. We may, therefore, from this moment consider the work of the treaty of Paris as accomplished.

The *Constitutional* gives the following semi official account of the result of the Paris Conferences relative to the Danubian Principalities:—

The Conference is charged with the organisation of the Principalities has finished its task after three months of laborious sittings. But the result of its labours will, as has been announced, only be published when the ratifications have been exchanged. Meantime we are enabled to give a brief summary of the more important points of the new organisation.

The fundamental principle of the union, as understood by France, has not prevailed. This is a result which might easily have been foreseen, as the views of the majority of the signing powers were well known. But if the government of the Emperor has not obtained what it desired, and what it still maintains to be the best basis for the new state of things, that is to say a complete union, it nevertheless appears what has been done is a step toward that union, and even that the new organisation sanctions it and realises it in many respects.

The two Principalities, if we are well informed, will receive perfectly identical political institutions, and this identity prevails throughout. Thus, equality before law, taxation, personal liberty, property, privileges of caste, admission to public employment, are identical in both Principalities.

A sort of Council of State, permanent and common to both Principalities, is invested with considerable powers, especially as regards the institutions of law. This Council will be nominated by the Hospodars and Assemblies of the two Principalities.

A High Court of Justice and of Appeal, the members of which will be appointed for life, will be instituted in common for both Principalities.

As regards the Elective Assemblies each Principality will have its own, elected, not by universal suffrage, but according to a fixed census. These Assemblies will have an important part in the mechanism of the government. For instance, they will elect the Hospodars, hitherto appointed by the Porte. They will be selected by the Assembly of each Principality, bound under certain conditions of candidateship determined by the Convention. The Sublime Porte will perform the investiture of the Hospodars.

No act of the Hospodar will be valid unless countersigned by a Minister.

The responsibility of the Ministers towards the Legislative Chambers is clearly defined, and these Chambers will possess a serious control.

The question of the *corvees* has also been considered.

The Prince Imperial, hitherto a full private in the 1st Regiment of the Grenadier Guards, was by an order of the day from the Colonel, on the eve of Napoleon's birthday, promoted to be corporal in the said regiment, and toddles in the park of St. Cloud in the uniform of his new rank.

PARIS, August 19.—The tour of the Emperor through Brittany appears from this point of view to be a continuous ovation. Many of the places included in the itinerary of the Majesties have not been visited by a monarch of their country for centuries; and this fact no doubt contributes largely to the enthusiasm of which Napoleon and Eugenie are the subjects. But however, this may be, it is certain that Napoleon will have in these places souvenirs which will strengthen his hold upon the nation; for everywhere he not only shows himself accessible to the people, but he responds readily and flatteringly to their expressed wishes, and is inaugurating in many places by personal contributions of money, works for the improvement of the country. The Empress is also liberally opening her purse to charitable objects on the route, and this line of conduct cannot fail to produce a favorable impression on the populations through which their Majesties pass. They will arrive in Paris two days hence, and will leave on Monday for sea bathing at Bairritz.

The great annual fete of the 15th of August was celebrated on Sunday last with unusual magnificence. The only new feature was, that this year, on account of the successes in China, Chinese decorations and displays occupied a large place in the programme. The illuminations were after the Chinese plan, and represented Chinese architecture, and altogether were very pretty. On this occasion the Emperor remitted punishment to more than 2000 prisoners, among whom were five in the chain gang of Brest. He also made many promotions in the armed service of the country, and a large number of appointments and promotions in the order of the Legion of Honor. Among these the journalists and literary men had a share. Nevertheless certain gentlemen of the latter class were sadly disappointed in not receiving that honor—the highest of a Frenchman's ambition.

At Cherbourg, the presence of Her Majesty was greeted by combustion of nitre and brimstone to the extent of 5,000*l*; while the blaze of purple fire, flashing from the battlements when the shades of night had closed in, afforded one of the most gaudy spectacles that any school-boy would wish to see. Nothing seems to have struck the French *badauds* more—when the wreaths of smoke from the Royal Salute cleared away—than the appearance presented by every British ship of war, as her yards showed in relief against the deep blue sky, tier upon tier of men in spotless "ducks," and the trucks of several masts, crowned by a daring fellow, at a dizzy elevation, standing on one leg, as he waved his hat and the Union Jack in either hand. This was a feat which probably not a single tar out of the whole French navy would be found capable of imitating.—*London Beacon.*

Austria.

A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being from twelve to fifteen years of age. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced, one to death and the others to various terms of imprisonment. On passing sentence the Judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Sclavonic populations of Austria to form a Republic, which would comprise 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

India.

The following is from the *Bombay Gazette* of July 19th:—"Unlike former occasions we have not now to record any great action as having distinguished our army in the task of suppressing the Sepoy insurrection. After the signal defeat achieved over 16,000 followers of the Begum at Nawabgunge on the 13th of last month, by Sir Hope Grant, followed up as it was by one or two efforts in the same spirit, the disturbers of the peace of the country have not been found congregated anywhere in very great numbers Their game now is to scatter themselves in all directions in burning and pillaging parties of from 100 to 2,000 or 3,000 each harassing our troops, when they think they can do so with impunity, and keeping up a reign of terror among the miserable villagers whom they plunder. Stronghold now they have none, and unless their different leaders combine their forces, with the determination of striking what they may insanely regard as a decisive blow at British supremacy, the probability is, that for many months, if not years to come, we shall have little to record of the great Indian mutiny but a series of guerilla conflicts, which will bring ample annoyance and fatigue to our soldiers, but very little glory. We have already suggested the possibility of the rebel leaders joining their forces for the purpose of making a last effort to retrieve their cause.—Should this be resolved on, in all probability the scene of operations will be Oude, which is the greatest and will be the last refuge of disaffection."

Intelligence from Oude comes down to the 6th of the month. At that date the troops at Lucknow and elsewhere were busily employed hutting themselves for the rains, which had just set in. Part of Grant's column appears to have returned to the capital, but cover for 3,000 men was being hastily thrown up at Nawabgunge, the scene of its recent victory. The effect of that well-fought action has been to clear the whole country between Lucknow and the Gogra. The beaten rebels crossed the river, and proceeded probably northwards, to join the Begum at the fort of Bundee, now the gathering place of the disaffected. At this place are collected the Begum, her son, Birjiz Kudr, now self styled Ikbal Shah, King of Oude, and Mucomoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, constituted Prime Minister of the new Sovereign, with a string of high-sounding titles. At other points to the north of Lucknow are Lukker Shah and Feroze Shah, fugitive Princes of Delhi, and a Moulvie recently elected to fill the place of our old enemy, who was slain in attacking a village belonging to the Rajah of Powaen. In some groves of trees near Mohumdee this new opponent was said to be encamped with 1,800 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and three guns, breathing vengeance against the slayer of his predecessor. To the southward of the capital lies Beni Madho Singh, as before at Poorwa, threatening the Cawnpore road at Onao, which has been strengthened sufficiently to defy him. To the eastward, in his castle near Fyzabad, Shahgunge by name, Maun Singh is still besieged by Mehndie Hoossain, with a rabble of 15,000 men. Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, the ruffian unpardoned and unpardonable, was, when last heard of, at Baraitch in a state of great destitution. At Lucknow the great military works, designed by Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, were progressing under the superintendence of Major Crommelin, Chief Engineer of Oude.

In accordance with the feelings of clemency which dictated to the Court of Directors a lenient policy throughout India, Lord Canning has extended the amnesty from Rohilcund and Oude to Central India and Bundelcund. Whatever may be said of the results that have followed the issue of royal pardon throughout Oude, there seems little doubt that in Central India and Bundelcund the moment for clemency has been fitly chosen. Resistance has well nigh ceased in every part of it. The Bondelas are too glad to accept terms, and we see that even the chiefs are anxious to return to their old state of quietude, as is proved by the surrender of the Rajah of Ranpore since the issue of the proclamation.

Bombardment of Jeddah.

Immediately after the late outrages it was supposed summary operations would be carried out. But the matter having been referred to Constantinople, and the Sultan having despatched a special commissioner and troops to insure that every satisfaction should be given, it was inferred the matter would be left in his hands, at all events until he had shown that he did not intend or was not able to do every thing that was requisite. To take it into our own hands in the interval was a sure way of bringing his authority into contempt—the very result which we profess ourselves on all occasions desirous to avert. It appears that on the 23rd ult., the Cyclops arrived at Jeddah—that 36 hours were given to the Governor to afford satisfaction—that at the end of 40 hours a bombardment (doubtless a mild one) was commenced, and that owing to no adequate measures being adopted by the authorities, hostile operations were continued in a small and desultory way for nearly a fortnight. The arrival of Ismail Pasha on the 25th of August with 480 Egyptian troops and full powers from the Porte to satisfy the demands of England and France alone put a stop to these proceedings. Eleven of the murderers were executed in sight of the town and the shipping in port, and four of their accomplices were to be sent to Constantinople.

It may be supposed that the instructions under which the commander of the Cyclops acted were sent to him from London the moment the account of the massacre reached us, and before it was known how far the Turkish government would be prepared to deal with the case. With these orders he doubtless sailed from Suez to Jeddah direct and received no further communication. It is upon such a supposition that the conduct of the Cabinet can be explained.—As the Cyclops, however, was before the town at the time of the massacre, and had then failed to take instant measures to obtain reparation, it is obvious that it would have been better under any circumstances to have left all subsequent operations to the Turkish government itself.—No other course could be consistent with the dignity of an independent nation.—*Corr. Commercial Advertiser.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 416 to 468.]

Rev. J. Buckley; Rev. G. Butcher; Rev. W. C. Brown—no tickets at present; Levi Bordon (40s. for P. W., for Jno. Forshner 10s., Wm. Tuttle 10s., J. G. Wells 12s. 6d.—7s. 6d. for B.R.) Rev. Dr. Pickard (with enclosure all right.) J. L. Fuller (10s. for Adv.—10s. for P.W.,) Rev. E. Botterell; Rev. C. Steward (70s. for P.W., for T. Cowan 5s., L. Smith 10s., B. Brown 10s., R. Cogswell 25s., D. Scott 20s.) Rev. G. O. Huestis (60s. for P.W., for R. Hart 5s., Mrs. C. Jost 5s., Mrs. T. Hart 5s., J. Hutchinson 5s., W. Gammon 10s., James Randall 10s., C. Morgan 10s., James Hattie 10s.,—we are at issue in the two last names—the former only pays to June '57, the latter to June '56,—make the binding 2s. 9d., and we lose thereby.) Rev. J. S. Teed Dr. Hea; Rev. C. Comben (bks. sent), Rev. W. McKinnon (the bk. com. meets this month), R. Taylor (20s. for P.W.), Rev. W. Beals (Clarke's Commentary sells at 80s.), Rev. J. Lathern (40s. for P.W., for Joel Porter 20s., Wm. Fisher 10s., S. Nichols 10s.), Rev. Jas. Taylor (20s. for B R, new sub., 80s. for P.W., for N. Whalen 10s., S. Borden 10s., J. H. Clarke 10s., E. Loveless 20s., A. Huntley 20s., E. Bigelow 10s.), Rev. T. H. Davies; Rev. W. McCarty (we have no recollection of Hymn books being ordered), John Lucas; Rev. R. E. Crane (20s. for B. R.), Rev. T. Harris; Rev. R. Tweedy (10s. for B.R., 10s. for Thomas McGill for P.W.), Rev. D. B. Scott NINE new subscribers, 25s. for P.W., for E. Simpson 5s., W. F. Bonnell 5s., Lewis C. Dingy 5s., James Reid 5s., Reuben Williams 5s.), Rev. J. B. Brownell; John W. Thomas, Esq., (all right—thanks), Rev. G. S. Milligan, A. M., (45s. for B.R. 15s. for P.W., for Ed. Hyslop 5s., J. McBurnie 5s., S. Mattatall 5s.,) J. Longworth (10s., for P. W.,) W. H. Smith (new sub. 10s. in adv.) J. Nichols (10s for P.W.,) Johnson Elderkin (10s. for P.W.,) Lot P. Jaques (15s for P. W.,) Jer. VanBuskirk, (10s. for P.W.) Jno. Sterling (30s. for P. W.,) Ed. Bishop (20s. for P.W.,) R Wooden (5s. for P.W.,) Rev. S. Avery (35s. for P.W., for Austin Woodbery 7s. 6d., Jacob Slocomb 10s., Joseph Palmer 12s. 6d., Wm. Holland 5s.—in both instances it should be June 1856.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture.—To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicines. This trade mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and is discernable on being held up to the light. Mortification cannot ensue where Holloway's Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy.

Book Steward's Notice.

It is quite possible that several orders and letters received during the brief absence of the Book Steward in New York, may be delayed in filing up or answering beyond the expectation of our numerous correspondents, but the Book Steward begs to state that having returned, these will meet with immediate attention.

A very large and carefully selected stock of new books has been received; and it is expected that in our next issue a catalogue will be presented to our readers of recent purchases, which we trust will meet with a careful perusal and lead to immediate and extensive orders

☞ NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Sunday School Advocate are reminded that the present year of their subscription expires September 30. It is expected and hoped that those who wish to continue their subscription to this valuable periodical will immediately signify their wish by letter.

Price, when 20 copies are taken, 1s. per annum.

Wesleyan Conference Office and Book Room,
136 *Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.*
CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

Wm. Gush, Esq.,

This celebrated artist has returned to the city from his visit to Mt. Allison, and has brought with him to his studio at Mason Hall the full length portraits of C. F. Allison, Esq., with portraits of Mrs. Allison and Miss Allison, also portraits of Rev. J. Allison and lady, Rev. J. R. Narraway, Judge Botsford, and Mrs. Hazen. We have had the privilege of inspecting them, and can only say that they will add to the deserved reputation of the artist. We understand that his stay in the city will be a brief one and we earnestly advise a visit to his studio between the hours of two and five P. M. He is we believe already engaged to paint a portion at least of the family of the Lieut. Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, and we cannot but hope that ere he leaves, his services will be secured to paint the portrait of our distinguished countryman General Williams. Such an opportunity of securing a first rate portrait will not frequently occur in this community, and we hope that many families will avail themselves of the advantages of his hasty visit.

New Books.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following books from the well known publishing house of Harper & Brothers, of New York, viz:

Doctor Thorne, by A. Trollope,
Memoirs of Rachel,
Life of King Richard 2nd. } by J. Abbott.
" " 3rd. }
Memoir of Joseph Cartis,
The Boy Travellers in Russia,
Haswell's Mensuration and Geometry.

☞ The St. John's *Courier* of the 1st inst. contains a report of a discourse on *Electricity and the Electric Telegraph* delivered in the Wesleyan Church of that city on Tuesday, August 24th by the Rev. J. Winterbotham. The *Courier* says, "The discourse occupied more than an hour in delivery, and although there were public Lectures delivered at three other places in our City on the same evening—at the Free Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, at the Masonic Hall, by G. M. Wortabet, Esq., the Syrian traveller, and at the Temperance Hall, by Professor Fowler, the Phrenologist—the spacious Church was well filled with a highly respectable and deeply attentive audience."

THE COMET.—For several nights past a comet has been visible in the heavens. It is doubtless the one referred to by Mr. BABINET in a communication to the Journal des Debats. He says:—"This year we have already five comets, two of which are periodical; but none of them is the comet of 1556, called "comet of Charles V," on the return of which, contrary opinions of Mr. Hind and M. Hoeff divide the scientific world. As for the comet No. 5 of this year, which was discovered by M. Donate, at Florence, on the 2d of June, it has no resemblance to be the same. The present comet advances very slowly, and will be in the midst of its apparition on the 5th or 6th of September next. It goes towards the west; whereas, the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, so that they can no more be confounded than the mail from Brest can be confounded with that from Strasburg.—Moreover, there are 100 deg. difference in the position of the perihelium, and the inclination is 82½ deg. instead of 80 deg."

Financial District Meetings.

The Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will take place in the basement of Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, on Wednesday September 22nd, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Superintendents of Circuits, Preachers on trial, and Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance.

ARTHUR MCNUTT,
Chairman.

Book Committee.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Conference Office on Wednesday Sept. 22nd. at 4 P.M.

CHAS. CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy.

☞ In the sketch of the siege of Kars in our last the misprint 1858 for 1855 twice occurs.

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 disproved 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 honorable 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 De ta]

September 2, 5w.

FROM THE CLERGY.—Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia.

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by its use.

Rev. A Webster, Editor of the Christian Era, writes: "I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my family, with much satisfaction."

Rev. J Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints, with good success."—Sold by medicine dealers. Sept. 16, 2w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 14.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	24s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d
" Cuba	47s 6d *a* 50s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 14.

Oats, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$6½ *a* $8
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	4d *a* 4½d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

SOMETHING TO DO.

THE Subscribers will employ agents of either sex in every town and city, in a business which pays from $20 to $25 per week. Send stamp for return postage, for full particulars.

S. M. MYRICK & CO,
August 12. 6w. Lynn, Mass.

Marriages.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, N S., on the 6th inst., by Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, H. D. FROST, Esq., of Halifax, to SUSAN GRAY, second daughter of Mr. Edward Spurr.

At Yarmouth, on the 7th ult, by the Rev. J. B. Smith, Mr. George H. POXTER, to Miss Eliza H. HINDS

On the 9th inst, in the Wesleyan Church, Liverpool, N. S., by Rev. John S. Addy, the Rev. Samuel AVERY, of Wilmot, Wesleyan Minister, to ANNIE DE WOLF, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Campbell, of that place

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Wm. BRYDEN, Surveyor, to Mrs. E. B. GARDNER, both of that place.

On Wednesday morning, 8th inst, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Street, by Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. W. H. SMITH, Merchant, of St. John, N. B., to Miss MARY S, daughter of T. A S. DeWolf, Esq., of this city.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr Boyd, Mr. James BRITTON, to Miss Margaret Mary YORK, both of Halifax.

At London, August 25th, Charles Edward POLLOCK, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to GEORGINA, daughter of the late S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls of the Province of Nova Scotia.

At Ballaratt, Anstralia, on the 10th of May, Mr. S. Jenkins, of Plymouth, England, to MERCY N., third daughter of Mr Alex. Lascie of Dartmouth, N. S.

At Gazore, on the 30th ult., by Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. Wm. MATTATAL, to Miss Patience ROBERTS.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst., ANNIE ELIZA, infant daughter of Arthur and Mary E. Curtis, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the moonlit beat,
As fearless of the evening cold.
Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parched by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short lived beauties die away.

At Manchester, July 29th, JOHN F., infant son of Maddison Morris, aged 9 month and 15 days.

"Taken to an early rest,
Caught into eternity"

At Kennetcook Co. Hants, August 25th, JAS. MAN, aged 41 years. Mr. Man was for several years a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, a very kind husband and an affectionate father, and very much esteemed as a worthy neighbor.

On the 11th inst., after a long and severe illness, MARY A., the beloved wife of Michael McDermott, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 55 years.

On Friday morning last, ARTHUR FREDERICK, son of John H Anderson, Esq., aged 3 years and 7 months

At Dartmouth, on Friday last, SARAH M., adopted daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Hunter aged 22 years.

Suddenly at Rawdon, Sept. 7, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Fenton, aged 77 years.

On the 8th inst, in the 59th year of her age, CATHERINE, widow of the late Jas Croke.

On the 7th, P. Leahy, aged 23 years.

At the Poor Asylum, 7th inst, T. RILEY, aged 71.

At Haverhill, Mass, on the 30th ult., Charles WEBSTER, in the 25th year of his age, a native of Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 8.

Steamer Asia, Scott, Liverpool
Barque Mary Hyler, Hyler, Liverpool.
Brigt Don, Morgan, Inagua.
Schr Plover, Banks, Boston.

THURSDAY, September 9.

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Ship Onward, Liverpool.
Schrs Neptune, Payson, Boston.
Glide, Reynolds, Georgetown.
Napoleon, Leslie, Spry Harbour.

FRIDAY, September 10.

Steamer Canada, Lang, Boston
Schrs Morning Light, Bird, Newfld.
Rising Sun, Messervey, Bay St George.
John Joseph, Shaw, do; Two Sisters, Labrador.
Emily, Filatre, Bay St George.

SATURDAY, September 11.

Brigt James, Wellington, Harbour Grace.
Schrs Sylphide, McNab, Burin.
Mary Jane, Huelin, Bay St George.
Amelia Adelaide, LeBlanc, Miramichi.
Forest, Bay Islands; British Tar, Newfld.
President, Tobin, Labrador.
Welcome Return, Meaney, Labrador.
Ida Herman, Herman, Labrador.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro.

SUNDAY, September 12.

Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.
Schrs Sultan, Day, Burin.
Achiever, Banks, Cienfuegos.
Victoria, Bernier, Quebec; Snowdrop, Chassau, Nfld.
Clotilde, Chassau, Nwfld.

MONDAY, September 13.

Brig