The Provincial Wesleyan.

Jacobs and Peter Jones. The following is the substance of the address as nearly as can be given:—

"Fathers and Brethren: I shake hands with you all in my heart. I feel sorrowful in my position in meeting with this great body of blackcoats in this city, and am almost dumb. I hear them speak and see them move; while I am dumb; but I rejoice that I am so favourably received with you. I know that this land where this city now stands our grandfathers once owned. Four hundred years ago, no such men as these ministers were seen in this place, and my people did not know there was such men as Englishmen. A long time ago white man came in a pitiful condition like a poor boy, and ask Indian to feed and take care of him, and give just a foot of the land to stand upon. As it was a moderate request, the kind hearted Indian readily gave him what he asked, and the boy grew up mighty and fruitful, and become very great and powerful, and now the Indian become the pitiful boy, and the white man the great father. We want you to help us in temporal and spiritual things. I very glad to see this big tree, (meaning the President of the Conference, Rev. E. Wood) have often heard of this big tree, but never saw it before, who is the head of one great sect of religion. I rejoice very much to see the head chief of this assembly, I am not going to detain this great assembly by a long speech; as you are wise in everything, I hope you will readily understand what I am going to say. About two years ago when the man arrived whom you sent amongst us, the custom of our young men was to carry a bottle of whiskey in their pocket, but now great change, and instead of the bottle they have good books in their pockets. We thank you for this. We want of this learning for our children, to learn to read and write notes and letters like those men who have pens in their hands. We want more missionaries on the north shore of lake Huron and lake Superior. I know not why you have jumped over these tribes, and sent your missionaries a long way beyond, (referring to the missionaries in the Hudson's Bay Territory.) I wish to say only a few words more to you big tree. Our great Father (Governor General) and his minister promise to help us, he make fine promises, but they all words, and nothing more, they not feed, nor clothe, nor do him good. My young people want to be like white people, to have houses, and work in gardens, but we have no land of our own, no axes, no hoes, no ploughs, and no seed. We thank the big knives, (our American brothers) for what we have received from them. About two years ago my troubles begin, lost thirty-three of my people, I lose my father and my child, the wind blow away my house, and now I am stripped (or naked) as you see me here. Then two weeks ago my last child died, and I feel very sorrowful under the bereavements. Fathers and brethren, by the will of the Great Spirit I meet you in your assembly and we are now about to part, I exhort you to be faithful in the work of saving the souls who are in danger of perishing. And I hope we all be taken up to heaven. With this feeling I say boo zhoo (good-by) boo zhoo."

The Rev. Dr. Beecham in a short address to the Chief said: "I can assure you that the Missionary Committee feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians in this country. I feel deep sympathy with you in your afflictions, and pray that they may be sanctified to your spiritual welfare. I am now about to return across the great deep, and if I arrive home in safety, I will lay your case before my brethren, who are ever disposed to afford you all the help they can for your spiritual advancement and the improvement of your temporal and social condition. I know the hearts of the missionary fathers across the great waters, and when I tell them of your condition it will increase their missionary zeal, and stir them up to exert themselves more earnestly to promote the work of Christian missions amongst your people. I beg further to renew my expressions of regard, and to bid you an affectionate farewell. You may see these brethren again; but you will never see me again on earth. I hope we may meet in a better world where troubles and afflictions are no more. God bless you, and bring you to that happy place."

A collection was taken up in the Conference, and about eleven pounds were obtained for the Chief, the account of whose bereavements and losses had moved the sympathies of the brethren. —*Christian Guardian.*

The British Wesleyan Conference,

Will meet this year in Leeds, on the last Wednesday in July. The reports from the district meetings indicate a decrease of membership this year of about three thousand; but there are more than twenty thousand members on trial, or probationers as we term them, and these are not counted in the report of the numbers in society. The principal decrease has been in Cornwall, from which district more than a thousand Methodists emigrated to Australia last year. The names most prominently mentioned for the presidency this year are Isaac Keeling and Francis A. West.

The British Wesleyans are building a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Beaumont, which promises to be no less beneficial to his family than honourable to themselves. They are rising a fund by voluntary subscriptions to make some substantial provision for his family. The amount already collected reaches nearly $8,000.

The annual conference of the Methodist New Connection (Mr. Kilham's secession) has just been held in Sheffield. A very interesting debate occurred on a motion to permit the preachers to remain in their circuits, when that course was aggreable to both parties, a fourth or fifth year, instead of the limit being three years as at present. The discussion occupied nearly the entire day. The voting was strong against the proposed change, though the speaking was mostly in its favour.

An application for admission into the new connection was received from two Everettite circuits. The character given these Wesleyan Reformers by those who presented their application would seem to justify the body in declining to amalgamate with such turbulent spirits. Though a portion of the disturbing elements that went out from the Wesleyan body a few years since have joined the new connection, yet the great mass of the agitators found a more congenial home among the Warrenites, called the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The fusion of Warrenism and Everettism is nearly complete, and the terms of their union, with the principles on which the new organization is based, have been published. The lay element is incorporated most emphatically in the new body. The "Methodist Association," by this compact surrenders first its very name, which is abandoned. Secondly, its "Foundation Deed," which is to be constructed anew; thirdly all interest in the connexional property; fourthly, all right of appointing preachers to circuits which do not ask for them; and finally every vestige of ecclesiastical authority. The Annual Assembly of the new body reserves to itself the right of making yearly collections for home and foreign missions, and that is all. Here is "progress" with a vengeance One would have supposed that some affection for the itinerancy, a feature common to Wesleyanism, would have survived the rage of these Reformers; but not a trace is to be discerned in this new, and yet nameless body. It is expressly stipulated that no circuit need take a travelling preacher unless it please, and the circuit which refuses is to be exempt from any contribution to the "Preachers' Children's Fund." We invite those among us who are labouring to modify our system to watch the progress, and mark the inevitable fate of this new body. To this complexion has "No secession, no surrender, no supplies," come at last.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Methodism in France.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, May 31, 1855.

The various meetings connected with the annual session of the French Southern District for the present year, have been held during this month in the city of Nimes. These meetings may be divided into three distinct series, viz., the usual district business; the operations of the Evangelization mixed Committee; and the various public religious services. The first service was held on Monday evening, the 7th, and the last sitting closed on Monday, the 14th.

It does not become us to boast or to exaggerate, and yet I believe it may be truly said that never have we, the brethren of the South, met at, laboured in, and parted from a district meeting with feelings of greater mutual esteem and affection than on the present occasion. The religious services have also been well attended, and graciously profitable; the parting solemnity around the Lord's table was a precious season indeed.

If your readers will take up the map of France, they will see that the stations in our southern district follow northward from the circuit of Nimes, almost in two parallel lines. One, however, goes toward the northeast, and comprises the Drome, the Alps, and the Waldenses, on toward Switzerland. The other line bears towards the northwest, and includes the Cevennes, onward toward the Puy-de-Dome and Paris. The island of Corsica, being more to the south than even Nimes itself, forms another line southerly. In all the directions the district extends, on the average, to a distance of 200 miles at least. Should the openings recommended to conference by our district meeting and the Evangelization Committee be carried out, two new lines will be opened to us, one lying more westerly, in the direction of either Toulouse or Bordeaux, and the other lying between the first two, and leading on directly to Lyons. The importance of these new openings cannot be over estimated, and we devoutly hope that he whose prerogative it is to prepare the field, and to call the labourers, may bless and prosper this his own cause among us.

The reports of the various circuits and stations were encouraging. There is a net increase in the number of members in the district of 84. The increase last year was 239; total increase during the two years, 323; which is one-third of the total number of members in 1853; our present number being 967. The increase in Society above stated does not include the total number of conversions which have actually taken place during the year, through Methodist instrumentality, in the South. I may not be far wrong, perhaps, in stating that not one-fifth in some cases, of our converts become members of our classes. This is partly owing to the unfriendly practices of some proselyting sects, who endeavour to throw discredit on institutions which they both envy and dislike.

The spiritual state of the societies was reported to be good; and the general influence of the cause to be considerable. In some instances calls for help have been sent us, both from ministers of the Protestant Established Church, and from influential members of Dissenting congregations, thus attesting the estimation in which our labours are held in various quarters. We have no fewer than *twelve* new openings to place before Conference next September, most of which are in large, populous, and influential towns; Montpelier, Marseilles, Orange, Crest, Milhaud, are among the number.

Five preachers have been recommended by the district meeting as candidates for the ministry, three of whom are, however, already employed as evangelists among us. Four others were received as colporteur-evangelists. This latter class of agents act as pioneers to the regular ministry: as hawkers (colporteurs) they go from house to house, selling the Scriptures, and other religious books; as evangelists they hold small meetings for exhortation and prayer; and thus prepare the way for more stated and permanent labours.

Besides the regular business of the meetings, various matters were taken up, as affecting the prosperity of the connexion, and are to be laid before the next conference. Some of these only may be briefly stated. A plan was again poken of for the establishment of a theological school, or *maison d' etudes*, on a small scale. The importance of adopting measures for the publication of new Methodist works, either translated or original, was deeply felt, and an additional agency was proposed for that special object. The question of a closer connexion between our agents in Piedmont and the Waldensian Church was brought forward, and referred to Conference. The means for rendering our quarterly meetings means of grace and of spiritual improvement for our people, were looked into, and measures proposed to that effect.

The preparatory meeting of the mixed committee of evangelization, in connexion with the district session, took place on Thursday, the 10th, in the vestry of the chapel, *Rue de la Fontaine*, and was very numerously attended. Reports were read, and statements made, of a highly interesting nature, attesting the good which had been done during the year, and the wants which were everywhere increasingly felt. The preparatory labours among the Catholics in Auvergne and the Lozere; the revival in the Gardonnengue, amidst the old Protestant Churches of that district; the progress in the Drome, and the Vaucluse; the establishment of a central school at Guillestre, in the Alps, for the training of teachers from the three Alpine valleys—all this was cheering indeed.

The commission unanimously recommended to the district meeting and to conference the prosecution of the above labours, and added various openings to their already well-filled list. These will, of course, require men and money more than can be at present obtained; but we do live in hope that, gradually, the means will be forthcoming for the extension of the work of God among us, on a scale commensurate with the wants of this vast country.

The public services connected with our district meeting had been unusually profitable. Space will only allow of my alluding to one, namely the farewell service of Thursday evening around the Lord's table. It was indeed a time long to be remembered. We had never been so numerous from the south alone; twenty preachers and other agents partaking together of the sacred elements. In the final address to the assembled brethren, the chairman of the district, the Rev. M Gallienne alluded to this circumstance, as well as to the growing progress and prosperity of the district. He intimated how pleasing such a moment must be to all, but to none more so, than to their venerable friend and father in the Gospel, Dr Cook. He might indeed, on this occasion, addopt the feelings of the patriarch, on a memorable circumstance, so well expressed by the Methodist poet, as refering to a Christian preacher's labours:—

"O the fathomless love that has d'lin'd to approve,
And prosper the work of my hand!
With my pastoral crook I went over the brook;
And, behold, I am spread into bands!
Who, I ask in amaze, hath begotten me these?
And inquire from what quarte they came?
My full heart replies, they are born from the skies,
And gives glory to God and the Lamb!"

Many were the joyful tears and the ardent prayers of God's people at Nimes on this occasion; and we take such seasons as this to be tokens for good, and as an encouragement to "thank God and take courage."

As a chronicler of passing occurrences, I cannot omit to mention a circumstance of much interest for us in the south, I allude to the marriage of a son and daughter of the venerable president of the conference, which took place a few days after the close of the district. The services connected therewith were very edifying; they consisted, besides the usual liturgical forms, of extempore prayer, the singing of appropriate hymns, and an able address from Dr. Cook, on the origin, the subjects, and the duties of the married state. Our best wishes accompany our young friends in their several careers of labour and usefullness in the Church.—*Cor. London Watchman.*

Address,

Of the Wesleyan Ministers of New Brunswick, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Excellency's Reply.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District Committee, in connexion with the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain, beg leave to approach your Excellency, under the influence of high respect for your personal character, and of congratulation on your Excellency's appointment by our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria to the Government of the noble Province of New Brunswick.

Our Founder, the Rev. John Wesley, was well known for his thorough loyalty to the Imperial throne, and intelligent respect for the laws of the land. And the Wesleyan Ministry of New Brunswick beg to assure your Excellency that, animated by the same principles and feelings, it has been, and will continue to be, their aim to spread and establish through the whole population of this fine country, what they conceive to be correlative, evangelical piety, genuine loyalty, unswerving integrity, and universal benevolence.

For half a century the Wesleyan Ministers have, in the face of many difficulties peculiar to a new country, labored in their vocation in New Brunswick. But during the last twenty years, in consequence of being increased in number, they have met with special encouragement in their labors.

For the information of your Excellency, we beg permission to state the following particulars. —We number at the present time, in this Province, as regular hearers, more than twenty thousand, of whom more than four thousand five hundred are communicants. There are in connection with our Church forty-five Sabbath-schools, containing upwards of three thousand children, taught by nearly four hundred teachers—and the Wesleyan property in Chapels, Mission Houses, and the Academical Institutions in Sackville and Saint John—mainly the result of the voluntary contributions of the members of the Wesleyan congregations in New Brunswick—cannot be estimated at less than fifty thousand pounds.

Conscious of the sincerity of our intentions, and eye-witnesses of the beneficial results of our labors, as developed in the industry, prosperity, and increasing comfort and intelligence of our people, we respectfully look to your Excellency's administration for the countenance which has ever been accorded us in this Province.

The Wesleyan Ministers of New Brunswick would respectfully take this opportunity of expressing their earnest hope, that the sojourn of your Excellency and your Honorable and amiable Lady, whose family name stands out in bold relief among those of the worthies of our Fatherland, will be one of prosperity to your Government, and of domestic health and enjoyment.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Wesleyan Ministers in this Province,

R. KNIGHT,

Chairman of the New Brunswick District, and Gen. Superintendent of Missions.

REPLY.

The Rev. Richard Knight, and the Rev. Charles Churchill.

GENTLEMEN,—As the representative of Her Majesty, I thank you for the expression of your loyalty to our Queen; and I am grateful for this mark of your good will towards myself personally, and Mrs. Manners Sutton.

I recognise with sentiments of admiration and gratitude the earnest and successful efforts of the followers of John Wesley to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of their fellow-creatures, not only in this Province, but in every quarter of the world.

Again I request you to accept, and through you I wish to offer to those whom you represent, my sincere thanks for this gratifying address.

J. H. MANNERS SUTTON.

Government House, Fredericton, July 5th, 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.—*Degrees conferred at the late celebration, June 28th.*—The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred by the University upon Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Esq., as the highest testimony of their appreciation of his services, in behalf of the College, which were acknowledged in a brilliant eulogium pronounced upon him by the President. Mr. Uniacke returned thanks in an able and eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the past history of the College, and daclared his own attachment to his "Alma Mater," and his anxious interest in its future success and prosperity. The degree of A. M. was conferrred upon the Rev. R. H. Bullock, Private Secretary to His Excellency, and Joseph Richard Hea, Principal of Horton Academy *(ad eundem)*. After which Mr. Thomas Cutler BesBarres, Mr. Norman Uniacke, Mr. Robie Uniacke, and Mr. John Randall, were severally admitted to the degree of A. B.—*Church Times.*

FANCY FAIR.—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, at Windsor, intend holding a Fancy Sale on Wednesday, the 12th September next, to assist in completing their Church now in course of erection.

The Fair will be held on the Fort Hill, in one of the spacious Exhibition Tents, and no exertion will be spared for the gratification of the public.

Ample refreshments will be provided, and it is hoped that many from the surrounding neighbourhood will attend.

Contributions of useful and fancy articles will be gratefully received by Mrs. J. FRASER, Mrs. E. O'BRIEN, and Mrs. M. H. GOUDGE, and to the Refreshment Table by Mrs. J. MOSHER.

Admittance 7½d. Children half-price.

☞If the 12th should prove unfavourable, the first fine day after.

Latest European Intelligence.

Telegraph Despatches

To the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

The Steamship Pacific, arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 30th June.

Consols quoted at 91¼.

No change to report in money market.

News from the Seat of War furnish nothing further than details of previous telegraphic advices.

The Allies are stated to have lost in last attacks 5,000 killed and wounded. Great confidence is, however, expressed in subsequent operations.

Lord Raglan solicits re-call.

The weather in Britain continues very favourable for Agricultural purposes. The Grain and Flour Markets were consequently dull.

Sales of Flour are quoted at a decline of 1s per bbl on previous prices. Wheat at 3d to 4d per bushel. Corn at 2s. per quarter of former quotations. Provision Market unchanged.

Coffee in less demand.

The London demand for Sugar was less animated, and sales had been made at a decline in price. At Liverpool, the demand was good and prices sustained.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Received at 9 o'clock on Thursday Evening

NEW YORK, July 12.

SEBASTOPOL, June 18.—*Official List.*—Major Gen. Campbell, Col. Yea, 7th Fusileers: 5th—Lt Col Shadforth; 18th, Lt. Neuzant; 38th, Lt. Davias; 57th, Lt. Ashwin; 33rd. Lt. Bellew; 34th, Capt Shiffney, Capt Robinson, Lt Hunt, Lt Alt; Rifle Brigade, Capt Forman; Royal Engineers, Capt Jessee, Lt Graves; 44th, Capts Fenwicke, Ager, and Caufield; 7th, Lieut Hobson. Wounded not given.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Received on Friday Afternoon.

Official accounts of the battle of the 18th June before Sebastopol, state the loss of the British in killed and wounded and missing, to have been 1436, including 93 officers.

The French loss, in killed, wounded and missing 2337, including 133 officers, among whom are two General Officers dangerously wounded. The full particulars have not yet been received.

The Siege of Sebastopol continued to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and had requested leave to return to England.

There were no appearances of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff, or in the Baltic. Things were, however, conducted with more secrecy than heretofore.

LATEST DESPATCH.

MONDAY, 5½ P. M.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.—The Am. steamship *Arago* arrived at New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Havre and Southampton.—Dates to 4th inst.

Lord Raglan, it is stated, died on the 28th ult.

No news of particular interest from the Crimea since previous advices.

Consols quoted at 91¼.

Breadstuffs continued to decline in price.—Dealers buying only for their immediate wants.

Provision market unchanged.

The Very Latest.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. M. S. CANADA.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday.

Advices to Saturday July 7th. Gen. Pelissier it is said will pay the forfeit of disgrace for the late ill judged and abortive attack by the allied forces on the Redan and Malakoff towers. The original plan of the attack was changed, it appears, *at the very last moment*, in deference to the French Commander-in-Chief. The latest intelligence which we find in Willmer & Smith's European Times is given below.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 30. 1 P. M.

Lord Panmure has received intelligence from General Simpson announcing the fatal termination of Lord Raglan's illness.

Until 4 p. m., on the 28th, his lordship had been progressing to the satisfaction of his medical attendants, when alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended by difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased from 5 p. m.—He was unconscious from that period the gradually sank to 25 minutes before 2, at which hour he died.

The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—*War Department, July 6.*—Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which he has reached him through General Simpson:—

CRIMEA, 4th July, 6. 30 p. m.—Nothing of importance has occurred since my last. The French works on the right are going on well. The health of General Eyre is re-established.

PARIS, July 6.

The *Moniteur* has the following despatch from Genl. Pellissier:—

CRIMEA, 4th July, 10.30 p. m.—There is no change in the situation. The health of the army continues to improve.

BURIAL OF LORD RAGLAN.—The *Moniteur* announces that General Pellissier has addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War:—

"CRIMEA, July 3, 4 p. m.—The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstances permitted.

"Our works progress satisfactorily.

"The health of the troops has improved.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna states from the Crimea that Prince Gortschakoff has sent 24,000 men more, and that he has reinforced General Liprandi's corps with another division.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE HANGO MASSACRE.—The correspondence between Admiral Dundas and the Russian General, de Berg, on the Hango affair, is given in the second edition of the *Times*. The General defends the attack on the Cossack's boat on various grounds.

The white flag was not seen. Vessels wishing to enter into a parley should, he says, hoist a white flag of large dimensions, anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. Flags of truce have been abused by the English to take soundings and make explorations. Loaded arms were seized in the Cossack's boat, 300 cartridges, and a chest of incendiary articles.

Gen. de Berg mentions the case of an English boat landing on May 25th, with a little white flag, near the village of Swerminne, and not finding troops stationed there, the crew set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

THE BALTIC.—DANZIC, July 5—The Bulldog has arrived with the mails. The fleet was lying off Cronstadt. Admiral Baynes and his squadron were at Nargen.

FRANCE.—PARIS, June 5.—The Legislative Corps voted to day the bill relative to the loan of f750,000,000.

SPAIN.—PARIS, July 5.—A despatch, dated Marseilles, 5th inst, says that the Cid had brought news to the following effect:—A rising had taking place in Catalonia. The pretext of the rising is the question of the salaries. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard had refused to march. The Captain General (Zapatero) had shut himself up in the Citadel with the troops that remained faithful, whence he sent meditators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of 'Long live Espartero."

MADRID, July 5.—The Queen is to go the Escuria on Saturday.

The Carlist Chief has been defeated, near Perpignan by the Queen's troops.

Barcelona is still in the hands of the rebels.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The *Daily News* says it is understood that the Emperor of the French has written a letter to Lady Raglan, in which more than ordinary feeling is displayed.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.—The *Daily News* comments severely on the conduct of Lord J. Russell in reference to the course he pursued at Vienna. The allied representatives assented to the Austrian propositions for peace, and undertook to urge their adoption upon their respective governments. M. Drouyn d'Lhuys, returned to Paris, laid before the Emperor the reason which led him to come to that conclusion, and, failing to convince him of its adequacy, deemed it his duty to resign his place in the administration. Lord J. Russell returned to London, invited the Cabinet to concur in the opinion he had declared to Count Buol, and was outvoted by his colleagues on the sufficiency of the terms he had consented to, but, instead of retiring from office, he proceeded forthwith to defend in Parliament the rejection of the offer.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—We learn from our contemporary the *Chronicle*, that the tenders for constructing 30 miles of Rail Road, extending from the Main Trunk near the third Lake to Windsor, were opened on the 7th inst:—

This work is divided into five Sections, number 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, number one, commencing at Third Lake, and number 5 ending in Windsor

No. 1 Section—6 miles and upwards, was taken by Mr. John McDonald, of Pictou for £33,305 0s. 6d. Currency.

No. 2—6 miles and one half, by Duncan McDonald, of Canada—and a Mr. Simpson of London—for £18,000 0s 0d.

No. 3—5 miles and 76 chains, by Donald Cameron, of Pictou—for £41,411 11s 5d

No. 4—6 miles and by the same party for £47,458 13s. 3d.

No. 5—6 miles and about one-half, by McDonald & Simpson—the same as No. 2, for £21,500 0s. 0d.

The whole amount being £171,875 5s. 2d. Cy., or at the rate of £4,584 Stg, per mile. This operation, we understand, is considered by the Commissioners and their Engineer, as eminently successful and very gratifying.

The work to be performed by the Contractors comprises the providing of all materials, &c., except as hereafter mentioned, the entire completion of the Road ready for the cars, with the expenses of *upholding it for one year after it is finished*—the Commissioners finding iron only, and side keys, at shipping places in Halifax and Windsor. Forty-two miles is the distance from the Avon to the Governor's Farm, and from the head of the Basin to Windsor, it is almost an air line. Engineers appreciate such a fact—and also how much over a rough country it usually increases the permilage and *expense of construction*, and decreases the permilage of *working expences* ever after.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, July 14, 1855.

The following appointments made provisionally by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, are to be considered as having effect from their respective dates, as specified, hereunder, namely:

May 14, 1855.—To be Controllers of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping for the undermentioned Ports:—

Halifax—Henry B Paulin; Liverpool—John H. Freeman; Liverpool—Henry M. Moyle; Windsor—Reginald B. Porter; Yarmouth—Thomas E. Moberly; Pictou—David McCulloch; Digby—James Annand; Guysborough—Thoms McColl.

June 18, 1855.—Parsboro'—Thomas D Dickson; Arichat—Simon Donovan; North Sydney—Thomas S. Bowen, Esquires.

May 14, 1855.—*To be Surveyors of Shipping*:—Halifax—Samuel Murphy; Yarmouth—Chas Huntington; Pictou—Geo. Hattie; Liverpool—Wm. Bryden; Lunenburg—Henry M. Moyle; Windsor—Reginald B. Porter; Digby—James Annand; Guysboro'—Thomas McColl; Arichat—George E. Jean, Esquires.

June 18, 1855—Parrsborough—Thomas D Dickson; Wallace—J B. Davidson; North Sydney—John Boronoff, Esquires

June 18, 1855—To be Warehousekeeper and Clerk of the Collector of Colonial Duties at Pictou—G. Hattie, Esq.

SAD EVENT.—On Friday last, a little boy, aged about 2 years, son of Mr. Robert Davis, Architect of this city, while playing at a Window, overbalanced himself, and fell a considerable distance to the ground, receiving such injuries as caused death in about an hour after. The event has called forth a general expression of sympathy with the bereaved parents.—*Col.*

New Brunswick

The present promise of an abundant return of agricultural produce has perhaps never been equalled in the province. Root crops of all descriptions as well as every species of grain are superlatively heavy and healthy; and the grass crop bids fair to return in all dry situations, more than double the quantity of former years. Beyond this our accounts from all parts of the world, and the continent of America especially, appear to vie with each other in the now almost certain indications of a most abundant harvest.—*N. B. Reporter.*

Thursday last was observed in this City as a day of humilition and prayer for the success of the allied forces in the East. In nearly all the places of worship, there were religious services suited to the occasion, and devout aspirations were offered up for a speedy, honourable and lasting peace.—*Courier June 16.*

Canada

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER STORM AND INUNDATION IN CANADA.—The Hamilton (Canada) Spectator, gives the particulars of a terrible thunder storm and flood, experienced in that city on Wednesday. the 27th ult. It began about 7 o'clock P. M. and reached its height about 8 o'clock. The thunder and lightning were terrific, and the rain came down in torrents, Rolling down the mountain side, the flood swept through the city with irresistible force; overflowing the roads and streets, rendering many of them impassible; filling the cellars with water and sand, tearing up gardens, overturning fruit-trees, clogging up culverts and sewers, gullying out the streets, and sweeping into adjacent meadows debris of sand, rocks, &c., to the depth of several feet, in streams of from 30 to 90 feet wide. The damage done to the city and neighbourhood is very great. The beautiful grounds and gardens of the late Eneas Kennedy, were all but ruined. The damage done to them alone is estimated at between one and two thousand pounds. The extensive grounds of Mr. Thompson, gardener, and florist, were completely flooded and ruined; and many other estates very seriously damaged.—*Am. Traveller.*

LAUNCH OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOONER LA CANADIENNE.—The launch of this elegant specimen of a dashing cruiser, just built for the Provincial Government, by T. C. Lee Esq., took place at his ship-yard, Hare-Point, yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, and passed off most auspiciously. This event is one of comparative interest in the affairs of Canada, *La Canadienne* being the first armed vessel constructed at the expense of the Province and owned by our Government.

La Canadienne, manned by French Canadian sailors, is to be employed, under the command of Captain Fortin, in the protection of the Fisheries, for which service she will be ready in a few days. She has the fine lines of a sea-going yacht, with all the substantiality of a strong, stout man-of-war. Her hull is long, low and sweeping; her masts not very tall, but well proportioned and raking; whilst her rig, that of a two-masted schooner; sets her off admirably, and gives a saucy character to the handsome craft. She carries four guns, two six pounders and two threes. Of her tunnage and class she is one of the best designs ever turned out of any ship-yard at this port, and reflects great credit as well upon Mr. Lee, as upon Mr. William Power, by whom she was modeled.—Lloyd's Surveyor declares her equal to any British built vessel.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

REV. R. COONY.—We understand that the Rev Robert Cooney, A. M., who has for several years laboured in different sections of this Province as a Wesleyan Missionary, has been appointed by the British Conference to a station in Canada, and will take his departure for his new field of labour in a few days. Mr. Cooney has always, we believe, been held in the highest esteem by his Methodist brethren, and his varied talents and gentlemanly deportment made him deservedly popular wherever he had been stationed; his removal from among us, therefore, will be greatly regretted, not only by the religious body to which he belongs, but by the community generally. We need hardly say that we sincerely join in the general regret at our loss.—*St. John (N. B.) Courier.*

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.

Mr. Geo. Henderson (10s.), Rev. C. Churchill (180s.—pays in full for Fredericton list to 1st inst.), Rev J. Sutcliffe (20s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (292s. 6d.), Rev. W. Smithson (180s.—pays in full for Portland list to 1st inst.), Rev. C. Lockhart (100s.), Mr. W. Bulley (125s., which is 10s. more than the total of the several sums noticed by you), Rev. S. W. Sprague (10s.), Rev. J. England (70s.)

A Good Comparison.

☞ The Rev William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Virmifuge and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at tee entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animals defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. M'Lanes American Vermifuge* to operate upon WORMS, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clear their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system.—This at least has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

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

"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 Pills have again triumphed over every other Medicine.—Interesting Case!!!—Emily Walton, aged 17, of Hamilton, suffered much and often from sick headaches, tottering of the limbs, numbness of the whole body, and other symptoms which very much alarmed her fond parents, the actual name and nature of the complaint puzzled every one, it bore such a variety of aspects, and consequently there were a variety of opinions on the subject. Three months ago, the mother boldly went to work with Holloway's Pills which very quickly performed their part, for in six weeks the young lady was in possession of the most robust health; after every advice and medicine had failed. They are an excellent medicine for young ladies entering into womanhood.

LONDON HOUSE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

—1855—

E. BILLING Junr, & CO.,

Have received per Mic Mac Francois, Hubert, Pearl, and Margaret, from Great Britain, also per late arrivals from United States—their entire Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

—COMPRISING—

All the new and most Fashionable

Dress Materials,

Robes de Sevelgne, Striped Robes Alhambras; French Printed Muslins, Barages and Bazarines—with several large lots of extremely low priced Dresses, well worthy the attention of wholesale buyers

SHAWLS,

In every variety of Rich Paisley Bild. Cashmere, Barage, Tissue, &c. Paisley filled scarf Shawls, from 20s.
Rich Printed Cashmere Scarfs, do 15s 6d.

Paris Mantles,

"La Princesse," "Cravelli," "L'Ebernier," "Czarina," with a variety of other new and fashionable shapes.

BONNETS.

A very large assortment received per Pearl, from London, and Steamer Asia—Rice, Tuscan, and Dunstable—Blond and satin, Tuscan and Satin Drawn Silks, &c., some very handsome
Women's Grey Fancy Bonnets from 1s 3d.
Do Fancy Tuscan do 4s. 1s 6d.

Carpetings and Floor Cloths,

A very large stock, all new and beautiful patterns, and offered at extremely low prices—Stair Carpets, Druggets, Rugs, Wool and Rope Mats, Lapland Mats, &c., in variety. Floor Cloths cut to suit to any dimensions for Halls, Rooms, &c., up to six yards wide without seam.

Ready Made Clothing.

The assortment is unusually large and varied, embracing every requisite for Gents' and Youths' attire, and at prices extremely moderate; Cloths, Doeskins, Summer Cloths, Vestings, &c., as usual at low prices.

All the above have been selected personally, and are offered at a small advance. Wholesale buyers and parties from the country are respectfully invited to inspect.

June 7. 30B.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 18th

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. sft. per bbl.	52s. 6d
" Canada sft. "	51s. 3d.
" Rye,	38s. 9d
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 6½d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 3d.
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,)	
" " 2, } none	
" " 3,)	
Mackerel, No. 1,)	
" " 2, } none	
" " 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 18th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s. 26s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	5d a 6d.
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.

On the 5th inst., in the Parish of Annapolis, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Stephen Edward BENT, to Miss Lucy Jane WILLETT, all of the above Parish.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. Thomas George POWER, to Miss Fanny Elizabeth HEAD, both of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev P. G.