in mercy, has sent abroad in the world. But away with light, down with liberty; let darkness return, and give her the power she once enjoyed, and the horrors of the valleys of Piedmont will be enacted once more wherever it is deemed neccessary to her interests. It is, therefore, not without reason that the author asks: "Why relate such atrocities?" more than one voice will exclaim with emotion. To inspire a horror of the odious principles which have produced them. Do you suppose that an account of the blood which has been shed will never be called? Nay; these vile oppressors of mankind, tyrannizing by the sword, tyrannizing by cupidity—these heroes of superstition and intolerance, who would have put an end to Christianity a thousand times over, if it could have been destroyed—those authors of so many wounds still bleeding in the world—must endure history to the last: their works are their condemnation.

The Great Awakening.

The Protestant Episcopal Review has the following remarks on the characteristics of the revival:

The most remarkable feature in the quarter now closing is the religious awakening by which it has been attended. At no time in American history has there been a revival so general, so deep, and so thorough. Others will give its history when the proper period arrives. It is out of our power at present to do more than to notice the following general peculiarities.

1st There was no special effort made by revivalists, but the Holy Spirit commenced this work amid the ordinary means of grace.

2d. The movement is well nigh universal. Throughout the North, and to a great extent, though not so much so, at the South, in Canada, and the Old World, its influence is strougly felt. Whole crews far away at sea, and who could not possibly know anything of transactions on land, have been brought to Jesus.

3d. It is distinguished for intensity, and, at the same time, great calmness, while there is no recurrence of those physical phenomena, for example, jerkings, etc., which disturbed such movements in former days.

4th. It prevails to a great extent among practical business men, who have heretofore been least moved by revivals, and who are quick to discern and condemn anything like physical excitement. In New York, and other large cities, prayer meetings are held every day at noon for their accommodation. They are crowded to overflowing, and attended with signal blessings.

5th. It prevails especially among young men engaged in study. To them the call seems particularly directed, and the reason of this is seen in the fact, that most of the newly converted of this class have decided to enter the ministry. Does not this show that there is a great battle approaching? For the Lord is not with the veterans only, but is in the recruiting grounds with the young. When we hear of a great nation such as France, at work in her dockyards and arsenals, we know that a great war is ahead. The extent of the preparation indicates the extent of the war. May we not judge of the grandeur of the conflict approaching, from the earliness as well as the vastness of the preparation? Does this not teach us that the work is to be *permanent* as well as *mighty*?

6th. It is remarkable for the presence of Christian charity. In almost every place prayer-meetings are held, where persons of all denominations, without jealousy or rivalry, assemble to worship. In love and harmony they kneel together, desiring nothing but the conversion of souls to Christ.

7th. It is distinguished for the simple and popular character of the meetings. They are crowded, and the impressiveness of a large congregation uniting in earnest supplication is strikingly exhibited. The power of sympathy is great, and the prayers become more intense. A short time is generally devoted to silent prayer, and is one of the most valuable parts of the exercises, for every heart can then seek from the throne of grace what it most needs, and perchance those who have never prayed will then do so.

The prayers and exhortations are brief and pointed, as were those of the Apostles. Congregational singing is adopted, and the hymn is set to simple tunes, so that all can enjoy that most delightful method of worship.

Mormon Principles in the Romish Pulpits of Canada.

It has been stated in a late article that there is a remarkable analogy between the Mormon and the Roman Catholic practice of their respective hierarchies; both setting forth the same claims and resorting to the same means to keep the people in a superstitious awe of their power, and to shut out light so that their despotism may be undisturbed. We subjoin a few extracts from a late pastoral letter of the Romish Bishop of Montreal, which is very similar in tenor to the pastoral addresses of Brigham Young On freedom of thought, the Bishop says:—

"We will show that it is not lawful for any one to be free in his religious and political opinions, but that it belongs to the Church to teach her children how they will be good citizens as well as good Christians. This is what the Supreme Pontiff, Gregory XVI., has stated and shown in his memorable encyclic of 15th August, 1832. He has told us into what a fearful abyss, freedom of thought leads not only religious but also civil society. According to him freedom of thought is nothing else but freedom of error, which destroys soul, truth and society. It is the bottomless pit, from which issues a smoke so thick as to obscure the sun, and locusts to spoil the earth. This freedom of thought is a poisoned spring which gives death to nations, far from regenerating them as is pretended. It is a principle erroneous, absurd, or rather it is a delirium. Thus is it qualified and described by our Sovereign Pontiff."

In spite of the Pope and the Bishop it is to this horrid freedom of thought that we owe all our modern progress, without which society would be in a state of barbarism.—Of course his Lordship is also against the freedom of the press. He says:—

"You are forbidden, our very dear brethren, from reading or encouraging in any way a paper that is irreligious, or heretic, or impious, or immoral, or liberal. It belongs to our pastors to indicate to you what paper is dangerous to your faith and morals."

At this rate, we believe, there is not a single newspaper in the English language published in Lower Canada which the faithful are allowed to read, for even the *True Witness* has proved refractory to the clergy in supporting the election of Mr. McGee. Virtually, Irish Romanists in Lower Canada are prohibited from reading any paper published in their language in this part of the Province, How can or will they stand such moral degradation? We can scarcely believe they will. His Lordship, moreover, claims for the priesthood the right to interfere in political elections. He says:—

"Do not believe those who would make you understand that your pastors have nothing to do with political elections, for just the reverse is true, for the very simple reason that is just at this time that you are more exposed to commit sins than during the rest of all the year. Then take place those scandals which expose you to the misfortune of everlasting damnation. Let it be known to you then, that they are bound to accomplish their unavoidable duty in spite of all the clamours of ill-disposed newspapers. It is your duty to listen to them whenever they preach to you, not only in the pulpit but in any other place where they might find you exposed to the danger of offending God."

Any one who will reflect on the principles thus laid down by the Bishop, will see that Romanism and liberty cannot live together. It is always the effort of the latter to stifle the latter. If people are not only forbidden to think for themselves, but the priests are to control political elections, and the faithful be bade whom they shall elect, the election becomes a pure farce; it is in reality the clergy that selects and appoints the men who shall rule and form the government,—the voting of the people has no object. The priests might as well vote for their servile followers, as at the South masters have the vote of their slaves in their own hands. One more extract will show how far his Lordship has thrown off the sacerdotal mask. While in the United States the priesthood have always assented to the constitution of the country, and apparently welcomed the principle of the separation of the Church and State, the pastoral letter protests against it:—

"Let us show that the Church ought not to be separated from the State; for such is another pretence of the liberal party, in order to rid themselves from the restrictions which the Church imposes upon them."

Then the Bishop goes on to quote at great length the encyclic of Pope Gregory XVI., showing that the infallible Father has settled forever the question that the State must be ruled and controlled by the sacred principles of religion,—that is to say by the Church,—that if to say again by the priests and Hierarchy. Let it, then, be well understood that if ever Canada be Romanized, as the priests hope, liberty will be dead, political elections at an end, and the government handed over to the clergy.—*Montreal Wit.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICK, Halifax August 30, 1858—His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Archibald Scott, and Samuel Leonard Shannon, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Railway Board, in the place of John H. Anderson and Wm. Pryor, Juniors, Esquires, resigned.—To be Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Halifax—William Sutherland, Esq., in the place of the Hon Jonathan McCully.—To be members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools in the District of Lunenburg—The Rev. Joseph Hart, in place of the Rev. Mr. Bent, removed from the District—In the District of Chester—The Rev. J. C Hurd, in place of the Rev. Mr. Crawley, removed from the District.—To be Custos Rotulorum for the District of Shelburne—George H. Deinstadt, in place of Robert Currie, resigned.—To be additional Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax—Archibald Scott, (Halifax), David Thompson, (Hammond's Plains), Ezroom Boutilier, and Alexander Kelly (Margaret's Bay),—In the County of Pictou—Duncan Robertson, (Alex'rs son), Piedmont; James Fitzpatrick, (Fitzpatrick's Mountain,); John Ross, (Barney's River); Alexander Chisholm, (Bayley's Brook,) Alexander McIntosh, (Gult);- William McKenzie, (Rogers' Hill);—To be Coroners of the County of Pictou—Dr. William Cook, (Pictou); Dr Lewis Johnston, (Albion Mines)—To be Surveyor of Shipping, Seizing Officer, and Warehouse Keeper at Yarmouth—Alexander Hood, in place of Charles Huntington, resigned, —To be Collector of Colonial Duties at Beaver River, Reuben Perry, in place of William Raymond. To be one of the Trustees of School Lands in the Township of Horton—Thomas Wm. Harris, in place of Caleb H. Rand, resigned.—To be Commissioners for taking Recognizances of Bail and Affidavits, and for relieving Insolvent Debtors in the County of Pictou—Robert Doull, Henry R. Narraway, and Duncan Robertson.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A young sailor fell from aloft of H M ship *Indus*, at the anchorage off the the Dockyard, on Thursday last, first going through the awning which broke his fall, then on to the gratings of the main hatchway and breaking through which the poor fellow was precipitated into the hold of the ship among the iron water tanks, fracturing a thigh, an arm, staving in some of his ribs, and breaking his collar bone. He was one of the smartest men in the ship, and very recently, while employed with others in repairing the buoys in this harbour was clinging to one of them upwards of two hours the sea washing over him during the whole time. It is remarkable that this young man, on the morning of the day on which he met with his sad mishap, repeated to his messmates a dream he had dreampt the night previous to the effect that he had fallen from aloft and was killed.—*Morning Journal.*

Canada.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Recent events have given more significance to this grand scheme than people have hitherto attached to it. The resolutions of Mr. Macdonald, moved by Rose during his illness, which we have previously published, put it in a possible or feasible shape. According to the survey of Major Robinson, the distance from Quebec to Halifax is 600 miles, and his estimate of the cost of the railway, £5,000,000 stg. 100 miles of the road in Canada have already been construnted, and 61 in Nova Scotia. With these branches made it is calculated that £5,000,000 will complete the work, estimating the cost of construction at £10,000 per mile. To raise this sum Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ask imperial guarantee of their Bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 stg. each, thus finding two out of five millions. For the Canadian part of the scheme, we recapitulate Mr. Rose's words as reported:—

"Canada would aid the undertaking in this way. Some years ago, we, through Lord Sydenham, borrowed a sum of £1,500,000 sterling from the imperial authorities for public works in Canada. About half of this amount had been since repaid, or rather was to the credit of Canada as a sinking fund. It was now proposed that if England would give to Canada a receipt in full for the whole debt, she would be prepared to appropriate it for the construction of that railway. It would thus cost Canada nothing, while the amount would be a small contribution on the part of England to an undertaking which would be more national than colonial in its character. (Hear.) Thus £3,500,000 out of £5,000,000—which was the largest estimate of the cost of the work—would be secure."

In addition to this there are 4,000,000 acres of land in New Brunswick and Canada along the line of road to be given towards it, worth little now, but portions of which would become valuable, with the road passing through them.—On the land and the credit of the enterprise itself it is proposed to raise the remaining £1,500,000.

We believe Messrs. Macdonald and Rose gave the question much attention when in London last year, and became satisfied of its feasibility.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are deeply anxious to have the road, and would pay of their ability to obtain it. And it is the only thing which would make valuable the portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad, before Quebec.

The Government calculation is that the proposed road will pay the working expenses. If so, it would, no doubt, be better to have it. The international considerations which may be urged in favor of it are weighty, and, as we have before pointed out, the discovery of gold at Fraser River may, before very long, lead to its being a portion of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Undoubtedly, the inter-oceanic road will, in the course of time, be built, step by step, as the continent fills up with population, and wealth, the joint product of its natural resources and human labor.

The finances of the Province are certainly not in a state to induce one to look with a favorable eye on any grand scheme, based on good commercial or other estimates, requiring a large outlay of money. It has already peculated enough for its revenue—more than suits the comforts of the Minister charged with finding the ways and means; but there is no good reason why the country should not consider favorably such a scheme as that submitted the other day by Mr. Rose.—*Montreal Gazette.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.—We glean says the *Montreal Witness* the following from the last *Reporter* of the British and Foreign Bible Society:—The natives of the Samoan Islands have themselves paid for the first edition of the Rarotongan Bible. They are delighted in the possession of the Scriptures in their own tongue New conquests are yearly being made to the Christian world in the overturning of Idolatry in islands which have but recently been visited by the missionary. In South America the Agent lately landed in Peru two cases containing 166 Bibles. These were left with the Consul of the United States. This gentleman reports that he sold the whole to natives in less than a fortnight. In Turkey the distribution of the Scriptures is wider than ever, whilst they are more seriously studied. The *Reporter* gives a number of facts to illustrate the interest with which the Scriptures are received by the Turks. The contributions in Britain specially in behalf of Bible circulation in India are liberal, and donations continue to be received in aid of the Chinese New Testament Fund

MR. MACGREGOR'S LECTURE.—A highly interesting lecture was delivered in the Richmond-street Wesleyan Church, on Monday evening, by John MacGregor, Esq., of London, England. Mr. MacGregor is a lawyer, but has for several years taken a very active and prominent part in several of the principal benevolent and christian associations of London and its vicinity. The subject of his lecture on Monday evening was Practical Christian work in England, as illustrated by the operation of those societies which have of late been formd for evangelizing the neglected masses of the population. His account of the benefits which these associations are conferring upon the wretched and degraded of London in particular, was most pleasing, and showed what Christianity can accomplish for even the most hopeless of the human race, when its power is tested by the application of earnest Christian effort. Mr. MacGregor's lecture cannot fail of exerting a salutary influence upon those who had the privilege of hearing it. Want of time and space prevents us giving more than this brief notice.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

BRILLIANT METEOR.—On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a brilliant meteor was seen in this city and vicinity. A spectator describes its sudden appearance and apparently momentary existence as very astonishing. It seemed to flash along the sky in a long train of light and to roll up all at once into a globular mass, and instantaneously falling asunder to disappear in cloudy darkness. To a gentleman (remarks the *Gazette*) residing on the Cape, the light seemed so fervidly brilliant that looking downwards he imagined the roof of the Chateau to be one mass of flame. —*Quebec Chronicle.*

The allusion to the question of Federation of the British North American Provinces by the Governor General in his speech has met general response from the country. It is a great step in the history of these Provinces which will ere long be taken.—*Montreal Gazette.*

George Brown has been re-elected for Toronto, by a majority of 150 votes over his opponent John Hillyard Cameron.

Periodicals Received.

We are indebted to the politeness of E. G. FULLER, of the American Book Store for the Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine, Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly.

The last named of these periodicals opens with an article on "Eloquence." Fourteen papers of spirit and ability follow, and its closing pages are devoted to "Literary Notices."

The "Quarterly Review" contains articles on, 1. Admiral Blake; 2. History of Civilization in England; 3. Iron Bridges; 4. Life of Wycliffe; 5. Professor Blunt and his Works; 6. Ship wrecks; 7. British Museum; 8. British India.

The "Edinburgh Review" contains articles on Hugh Miller; Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire; the Progress and Spirit of Physical Science; Canning's Literary Remains; the Health of the Army; the Celts and Germans; Posthumous Memoirs and songs of Béranger; Chronicles of the Teutonic Knights; Froude's King Henry VIII.; the Hindu Drama; Earl Grey on Parliamentary Government.

The following is the Table of Contents of *Harper's Magazine*:—The Finishing School illustrated by twelve engravings; The Tribes of the thirty-fifth Parallel, illustrated by fifteen engravings; the Death of Louis XVI, by John S. C. Abbott, illustrated by three engravings; Our Charley, illustrated by six engravings; Mark Wilton's Wife; Lydia Lankfort's Wedding; In the Autumn; Our Husbands; The Lost Room; Memoirs of Generals Lee, Gates, Stephen, and Darke; The Identification; The Virginians, by W. M. Thackeray, *Illustrations*. Bad News from Tunbridge.—A Fainting Fit. —Four Head-Pieces.—Chapter XXXVII. In which various Matches are fought.—Chapter XXXVIII. Sampson and the Philistines.—Chapter XXXIX. Harry to the Rescue.—Chapter XL. In which Harry pays off an old Debt, and incurs some new ones; Munchausen Redivivus; Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices, Books of the month; Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; A New System of Musical Notation, *Illustrions*: A Stave,—A Bar,—A Double Bar,—A High Note, —A Low Note,—A Shake,—A Slide,—A Flat, —A Natural Consequence,—Andante,—Allegro; Fashions for September, *Illustrations*: Equesirian Custume,—Riding Hats,—Hood Cap,—Under-Sleeve.

A lively little sheet, "The Journal of the Times" has come to us from the press of Messrs Bowes. It is issued by Messrs Macallester and Payne, dentists, of this city, and is designed to discuss matters pertaining to the dental profession, of interest and importance to every person, young or old. The proprietors say:—"We hope to make our little paper a receptacle of short, readable and racy articles; to make its pages sparkle with gems of thought and humorous anecdotes, so that it will both amuse and instruct, and thus prove an agreeable companion for leisure half hour."

"The Olive Branch" This favorite family newspaper has recently been much improved.—The Boston *Bee* says of it:—The paper appears in a most beautiful typographical dress, with a new and elegant head, and is most tastefully gotten up in the best style of the printer's art.—We see nothing to hinder the *Olive Branch* from being visited with an avalanch of new subscribers, and it deserves all the patronage that may be bestowed upon it."

PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &C., OF THE UNITED STATES.—The climate and soil fit the United States, especially the centre and south, to surpass any region of the earth of like extent, for the richness of its agricultural produce, embracing chiefly wheat, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, sugar and cotton. Wheat is produced chiefly in New York, Pensylvania, Ohio and Viginia; Indian corn in Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and N. Carolina; rice in the Carolinas; sugar, from the sugar cane, in Louisiana—from the maple in New York, Ohio and Vermont; cotten, mostly S. of the parallel, 36° 30′ in Mississipi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, the two Carolinas and Tennessee.

New York, Maine and Pensylvania, yield lumber; coal is obtained from the mines of Pensylvania and Virginia; the cotton factories are chiefly in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire; woolen factories in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; ship-building mostly in Maine and Massachusetts.—*Reid's Geography of British America.*

Late and Important from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH STAR."

The steamer *North Star* arrived at St. John's N. F., on the 28th ult, bringing three days later news from Europe. The following has been received by telegraph at the St. John, N. B, Reading Room:—

More members to be added to the Indian Council.

House of Commons have ordered a return of the lands of Vancouver's Island.

Mr. Cunard has offered to put vessels on the line between Liverpool and British Columbia

The British Government are going to send a corps of Engineers to build roads and bridges, and erect block houses for the reception of the gold, and at the same time form organized military.

The potatoe disease was making its appearance.

New crop of Tea very inferior.

Another new steamer for the Galway line.

Australia copper mines are becoming very rich.

£900,000 of Australian gold known to be on the way.

Favorable intelligence from Bombay.

Resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Naples.

Ribbed cannon to be used in the French navy.

Candia tranquil.

Yellow fever in Spain.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The Begum and her son, the present King of Oude, are at Buegor, where the rebels are collecting. Bombay presidency quiet. The Gwalior army broken up, and gone into quarters. Sir Hugh Rose resumed command of the Poonah division. Gen. Roberts reached Jugpoore; the enemy was alarmed and withdrew to the southward. Expected outbreak at Indore. Fugitive rebels from Gwalior had occupied the town of Fouk.

Later telegram says:—Gen. Roberts threw out a flying detachment, and the rebels fled precipitately. The Rajah of Shanghar had surrendered himself. Matters seem to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 30,000 rebels in the field.

To the Exchange Reading Room.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. 2, 1858.

Steamship *Pacific*, from Galway, August 24th, with Liverpool dates (by mail) to the 23rd, arrived here to day.

The *Pacific* left Galway on the 25th at 1 A.M., encountered strong westerly winds and head sea nearly the whole passage. Put into this port in consequence of derangement to air pump—She will sail to night for Halifax and New York.

Cotton steady and slightly firm.

Flour quiet—better demand for Ohio.

Wheat buoyant.

Corn dull.

Sugar quiet.

Coffee dull.

LONDON, August 23, afternoon.—Consols for money 96 5 8; for account, ditto.—Breadstuffs steady; Sugar quiet. In all other articles sales unimportant, and material change in prices.

American corvette *Proble*, on voyage of instructions, left Cadiz August 6th for home.

Message between the Queen and President Buchanan published in London papers on 23rd. *Times* believes telegraph will be a guarantee of peace between the two countries. *Daily News* says there is more simple dignity in Queen's message, but great grasp of thought in President's reply, with perhaps a dash of *ambitious straining of effect*,—says it would have been better for President to have omitted last paragraph.

Portello, Spembice & Co., London, in the Mediterranean trade, have failed. Liabilities over £150,000.

FRANCE.—Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Cloud, on evening of 21st, from tour in Brittany.

It is announced that the Duke of Malakoff will soon marry a Spanish relative of the Empress of French.

Bombardment of Jeddah said to have taken the French government by surprise; but satisfactory explanations have been made in London to Marshall Pelissier.

AUSTRIA.—Empress of Austria safely delivered of a prince on the 21st August.

PRUSSIA.—Rumours gained ground that definitive abdication of King of Prussia becomes necessary. His disease is getting worse.—There are some fears of the event bringing on a political crisis.

SPAIN.—A decree announcess that merchant shipping, native or foreign, pay light duty only once.

It has been resolved to considerably strengthen fortification of Mahon in Balleric Isles, and increase garrison there.

CHINA.—Despatches announcing treaty of peace with China as sent out by the Africa, lacked confirmation, but was generally credited. It reached the French; Government through its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, were it arrived overland, dated Tiensica, June 27th. More than three weeks lates received in England.

(Telegraph despatches received through the Atlantic telegraph cable on the 26th and 27th fully confirm treaty of peace with China)

Details of News by the Pacific.

LONDON, *Monday Evening, August* 23.—The intelligence received on the 19th of the bombardment of Jeddah, will satisfy the public that the Government are determined to obtain satisfaction for the outrages committed against the Christians in the East. Captious critics advocated extreme measures with extraordinary alacrity.—It was not, however, the duty of the authorities of this country rashly to issue orders for the execution of summary vengeance. Having received assurance from the Sultan and his ministers that justice would be administered, and the fanatics punished for their crime, the Government very properly left the matter in the hands of the Ottoman officials. There can be no doubt that the chief of these were animated by the best intentions. Unnecessary delay, however, intervened—the Turks are generally sluggish in action—and the Cyclops proceeded to Jeddah towards the end of last month.—Satisfaction was at once demanded, and on the 25th ult. the bombardment of the town commenced at intervals. The reply from the Pacha not being considered satisfactory, operations were resumed on the 26th. On the 28th the Pacha proceeded on board the Cyclops, but professed his inability to carry out the extreme sentence of the law upon the murderers. Preparation were accordingly made for a renewal of the bombardment. Pilgrims were allowed to embark. The murderers had in the meantime been declared guilty by the local tribunals.—Immediate execution was required, and as the Turkish authorities failed to comply with this request, the Cyclops re opened the attack on the morning of the 5th insant. It appears that Ismail Pacha arrived soon after, armed with full powers to satisfy the just demands of France and England. Eleven murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping of the port on the 6th, and four more of the culprits sent to Constantinople. The next day the Cyclops left Jeddah, her Commander, Capt Pullen, and his brave officers and crew, having discharged their delicate and difficult duty in the most temperate yet efficient manner.

The effect of this salutary lesson will not, we trust, be lost upon the fanatical portion of the subjects of the Sultan. A short time ago France and England came to the rescue of these turbulent races now rebelling against the Christians in the East. The Sultan and his ministers have evinced the greatest anxiety to bring the culprits to justice, They are fully acquainted with and appreciate the sacrifices made during the Russian war by the Christian rulers of the West in order to preserve the independence of Turkey.—Nothing like improper interference has been attempted. Our assistance has been rendered to the Turkish Government in order to assist them in vindicating their outraged authority The thunder of our cannon at Jeddah will probably awe these unruly spirits into subjection, and we may hone that shall not have to record any further outrages against the Christians in the East.

In India the contest seems to be drawing to a close. The rebels have been thoroughly vanqueshed in every encounter, and we question whether they will be able to muster in sufficient force to make a stand during the next campaign. Our gallant troops—officers and men—have worked heroically. Nothing could daunt them. Our readers will receive with enthusiasm and delight the account of the brilliant victory gained by Brigadier General Napier, and a few hundred men, over the Gwalior fugitives; their numbers b ing variously estimated at from 5000 to 12,000 men. Twenty-five guns were captured on this occasion. An Indian contemporary, which we before quoted remarks:

"The whole affair seems to have been accomplished in a manner not only creditable to the courage of the British soldier, but to another quality which has not been always so conspicuous in his character—viz, military skill. As a rule there is never any lack of 'pluck' in our army, from the Commander-in-chief down to the freshest recruits, and therefore we are less interested in new exhibitions of that property than in the rarer one of martial strategy, which was so predominant in the conception and carrying out of Gen. Napier's attack on the rebel chief, Tangia Topee, who, it is said, is no other then that double distilled soundrel Nana Sahib himself, under an alias. The Brigadier Gen. has added fresh laurels to the wreath that encircles the name of Napier, and not only challenges the admiration of his country for the boldness and rapidity of the achievement, but the gratitude of the soldiery for effecting a great triumph with the smallest possible exposure to danger; for instead of a reckless disregard of their valuable lives, which would have made the victory a dear one, he wisely concealed his guns under the hill until the favorable moment arrived for action."

All honor, say we, to this brave member of the heroic Napier family.

Sir Colin Campbell is, indeed, of his extraordinary exertions and fatigue, in the enjoyment of good health. The gallant veteran has had no easy task, and the prospect of complete triumph must prove consolatory. His general order on the fall of Owalior, given in our yesterday's impression, is worthy of the man and the soldier.

The are gracious words of encouragement to the men whose actions rank amongst the most heroic recorded in our history.

While England is seeking to reach the head waters of the Niger by steaming up that stream, the people of Liberia are about to send an exploring party overland interior ward, into the valley of that mighty river. This region of the continent is the great native caravan route. Two of these were recently seen, one of which could not have contained less than five thousand persons, and one thousand beasts of burden. The Government of Algeria is striving to establish a direct and constant intercourse with Central Africa.—The French calculate that, under advantageous circumstance the trade with that region would be worth sixty million of francs annually, or ten million of dollars, the bulk of which would consist of actual barter.—*W. C. Advocate.*

The attention of the Christian community of Calcutta has been aroused respecting railway Sabbath desecration. A letter of remonstrance addressed to the directors of the East India Railway Company, has received 672 signatures, including those of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the city, and of the higher functionaries of Government. A similar remonstrance, addressed to the President in Council, has 654 signatures appended, the numbers being only less than in the former case, in consequence of a feeling, on the part of some, that it was best to restrict the appeal to the railway company.

Financial District Meetings.

The Financial Meeting for the Sackville District will be held at Point de Bute, on Wednesday, the 15th of September, at 9 o'clock A. M Superintendents of Circuits, and Stewards, are respectfully requested to attend.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.—The Ministers and Circuit Stewards in the Prince Edward Island District, are hereby notified that their Financial Meeting will be held in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. INGHAM SUTCLIFFE, Chairman.

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.

Charlottetown Sabbath Schools.

A Correspondent informs us that a Festival in connexion with the Sabbath School at Charlottetown was lately held in that city. On the previous Sabbath a sermon was preached by the Rev. I. Sutcliffe, and a handsome collection in aid of the funds of the institution. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the singing by the children.

"Previous to the tea on the following Tuesday the Scholars assembled in the Wesleyan Church, and from thence—accompanied by their Superintendents and Teachers—marched in procession to Hensington, the children bearing flags with appropriate inscriptions. This is one of nature's favored spots and exhibits scenery highly beautiful.

At three o'clock the children numbering some three hundred, were liberally regaled.—After they had been served, some hundreds of visitors were duly ministered to.

"After tea short and appropriate addresses were delivered, and suitable pieces sung; and, after solemn prayer had been offered to Almighty God for his blessing to descend on parents and children, and the benediction had been pronounced, the children marched in order to the Church chaunting the Savior's praises when they were dismissed by their minister."

Baptist Convention.

The *Christian Messenger* contains a report of the twelfth Anniversary of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, commenced in St. John, N. B. on Saturday, the 21st ultimo. The Rev. Dr. Tupper was elected President in place of the late venerable Rev. Joseph Crandall. The Revds. H. Angell and S. Marsh were chosen Secretaries. The circumstances of Acadia College were considered, and resolutions adopted to sell portions of the landed property of the corporation; for the increase of the regular income; for the enlargement of the Endowment Fund, &c. Satisfaction was expressed with the Rev. R. R. Crawley's conduct of the Mission in Burmah, and £150 voted for the current year.

☞ The New Baptist Church at Windsor was opened for Divine service on Sunday the 29th ult. The Revs. Dr. Cramp and Messrs. McLearn and Burton preached. "The house" the *Christian Messenger* says, "is a very neat substantial edifice with a handsome spire. The interior is beautifully finished. The pews are all uniformly lined, having mahogany cappings. The pulpit is painted white with gilt carvings. The gas fittings are very elegant. The galleries, on three sides, are oak grained with satin wood panels, similar to the pews. The large rooms in the basement will afford ample accomodation for Sabbath School and other services."

CHAPEL RE-OPENING.—The Wesleyan Chapel in Richibucto, N. B., now being enlarged, will be re-opened, (D.V.) for Divine worship, on Sunday, the 19th September.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the service in aid of the building fund.

D. D. CURRIE.

Richibucto, August 20th.

☞ A large and excellent map of England and Wales, forming a suppliment to the "Illustrated London Times," has been kindly sent to us by Messrs G. E. Morton, & Co., from whom we have also received several numbers of a new London periodical, "The Welcome Guest."

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 7.

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. sft. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sft. "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Commeal "	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.	16s *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.	23s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, September 7.

Oats, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$7 *a* $9
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	4d *a* 5d
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.

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 Delta]

September 2, 5w.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The progress of natural decay consequent upon increasing age may be greatly retarded by the occasional use—and especially in the Spring and Fall—of this great vegetable tonic The wear and tear of the vital machinery in protracted illness necessarily shortens life, at the same time that it robs existence of its value. The sick, therefore, who desire a long and pleasant sojourn on the earth, should lose no time in bringing their disordered systems into conformity with the laws of health by a course of this unequalled purifier, regulator and restorative. No matter what organ is affected, Holloway's Pills are sure to reach and subdue the disease which disturbs its action. This assertion has for its basis the testimony of all classes in all parts of the civilized world.

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.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., by Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr Henry WETHERBY, to Miss Catherine JACKSON, both of Halifax.

On the 1st inst., at Bear River, by the Rev. J G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. S B HENNIGAR, to Miss Drusilla VanBuskirk, all of that place.

At the Brunswick Street Wesleyan Parsonage, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., by the Rev. Roland Morton, Mr James G AITCHISON, of Stock Bridge, Edinburgh, to Mrs Henrietta ATKENS, of Chatham, Kent.

At Lunenburg, on the 31st August by the Rev H. L. Owen, Mr. Wm. N. SHAFFER, of Halifax, to SARAH D., daughter of the late Captain Henry Neil, of Lunenburg.

At Christ Church, Windsor, on Thursday, 2nd September, by the Rev George, Townshend, A. M., Rector of Amherst, a sister by the Rev. Thos. Maynard, A. M., Rector of the parish of Christ Church, Chas. James STEWART, C. B, to AMELIA ISABELLA McKAY, youngest daughter of Harry King, Esq, D. C. L., Brister.

Deaths.

On the 2nd inst., Catherine H. GRAHAM, aged 31 years.

On Monday, 30th ult., Mr. James McCLOUD, aged 54 years.

Suddenly, on the 28th ult., Mr. Wm. HOLLAND, aged 70 years.

At Argyle, New York, on the 2nd inst., Andrew B Richardson, formerly of Halifax, aged 48 years.

At New York, on the 2nult., deeply and universally regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends to whom she was endeared by her many virtues, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of James M. Hamilton, Esq., formerly of this city.

On Sunday, morning, 29th inst., Mr. Samuel MARSHALL, aged 46th years.

On the 5th inst, Mrs. Eliza WILKIE, aged 53 years.

On Sunday 29th inst., Agnes MAXWELL, wife of Mr. John Hughes, aged 38 years

At Kennetcook, on the 13th of August, at the residence of Capt. T. E. Masters, of a putrid sore throat, William Edson, aged four months.

This child was left at the above residence on the 6th of May.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY September 1.

Bright Independence, McAlmon, New York.
Schrs Pride of the Isles, Carman.
Brilliant Star, Labrador.

THURSDAY, September 2.

Schr. Orinoco, P. E. Island.

FRIDAY, September 3.

Schr.