Granada and Ecuador have become so rebellious as to expel the Jesuits, and to praise Luther as the parent of religious liberty.

In *Asia* and *Africa*, numerous missionaries are labouring for the conversion of pagans and Mohammedans, but thus far, without the prospect of carrying through their work in a single dominion, except of course, the political dependencies of France, Spain and Portugal. Thus we have rapidly traced the outlines of Popery *as it is*, throughout the world.—*Chr. Adv & Jour.*

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

OPENING OF THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—The Session of 1856–7 of the Free College, Halifax, was inaugurated on last Monday evening—Professor Lyall lectured on the occasion in Chalmers' Church. His subject was, *The Knowable and the Manner of Knowledge.* The lecture afforded a clear and remarkable acute *resume* of the systems of leading philosophers, Grecian, German, French, and Scottish,—pointing out where these fail and offering a better theory. We admired especially the brevity and and clearness with which he disposed of Professor Ferrier's "Theory of Knowledge and Being;"—also of Cousin's profane interpretation of the "Impersonal Reason."

After the conclusion of the lecture students were enrolled for the Session, classes arranged, &c.—*Presbyterian Wit.*

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.—The Free Presbytery of Halifax met on Thursday, the 6th of this month. The Rev. John Hunter, late of Horncliffe in the north of England, who has been appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland to be the minister of Chalmers' Church, Halifax, was present and produced the usual documents connected with his translation. A deputation appointed at a recent meeting of the congregation appeared before the Presbytery, requesting the Court to take steps for the immediate induction of Mr. Hunter to his new charge.—The Presbytery accordingly appointed Thursday, the 20th of this month, for Mr. Hunter's induction;—this services to be conducted by Professor Lyall.—*Ib*

New Brunswick.

A RARE VISITOR.—During the past week, this city has been visited by Laurence Oliphant, Esq, who landed lately at Halifax, and passed thro' this Province, on his way to the United States and Central America. Mr. Oliphant is the author of the interesting book entitled "Russia and the Shores of the Black Sea," and of several other works, besides being a regular contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." During the latter part of Lord Elgin's administration in Canada, Mr. Oliphant filled the office of Civil Secretary and Superintendant of Indian Affairs. He left Canada with Lord Elgin, and proceeded to the Crimea, where he was attached to the army of Omer Pasha, with which he proceeded to Asia, in the hope of being able to relieve General Williams, then closely besieged at Kars.—*N Brk.*

Canada.

TORONTO, October 16.—A destructive fire in the heart of what was formerly the town of Little York, has just obliterated one of the souvenirs of colonial life in the days of Governor Peter Russell, forty or fifty years ago. The fire originated in a cooper's shop, and consumed all the buildings in a square lying between, King, Palace, Prince and Caroline streets. Among them was a hand-some frame building which stood on the corner of Palace and Prince streets. It was originally erected for the Hon. Peter Russell, who filled nearly all the executive office in the Government of those days, including that of Governor. The associations connected with his memory recall many of those of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New York. The forms of his royal proclamations and patents are memorable to this day; and have become almost proverbial of a system of nepotism, now happily extinguished, of which the Dutch Governor may never have dreamt of. The one of most frequent occurrence ran somewhat in this style, "I Peter Russell, Lieut. Governor, grant to thee Peter Russell, President of the Council,——acres of land lying and bounded as follows," etc.

The building was known as "Russel Abbey," and was used by Mr. Russell as Government House. Its glories departed with its owner, and it is now "among the things that were." As usual with us, there was no water to be had, and the firemen could do nothing but protect the buildings adjoining the square which was on fire. This they did with water from the lake.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

MONTREAL.—The Editor of the *Montreal Witness* writes cheerfully of his city:—There is an intense energy about Montreal at present.—The business streets are being paved in the most substantial manner; the avenues to the city and roads in the outskirts are graded and macadamized; handsome fountains are in process of erection; trees are being planted; rows of dwelling houses of an elegant and substantial description are going up in various quarters; a number of stores and warehouses of the largest, most substantial and, at the same time, most elegant kind are approaching completion. The great wharf for our Ocean Steamships, below the current, is finished, as are the railway buildings on the western side of the city. Laborers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, in a word, all classes are at work with all their might, and the results make their appearance with almost magical celerity. Nor in all this material advancement, are the pulpit, the press, the college, or the school neglected.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Toronto, and as far West as Stratford, on Monday last, is an event which constitutes an era in the social, intellectual, and commercial history of Canada, of which no man can foresee the results. A few of these results are, however, obvious. Mutual intercourse, personal and by letter and newspaper, will be greatly promoted by the regular and rapid transmission of mails and passengers twice a day, between Western and Eastern Canada. Business of all kinds will be facilitated and stimulated. The cities of Canada being bound together by iron rails and telegraph wires, will be more like the different wards of one great city than distant and rival centers of commerce. Each will take the departments for which it is most fitted, and the prosperity of one will aid the whole. We have, as yet, heard but little respecting the style of execution of this great work, but all are delighted with the celerity of its construction, and the early day at which it has been completed. The Atlantic has already been bridged by a ten day's Steamboat voyage, and two days more will, by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, set down passengers on the shores of the Detroit River, or in all, about the same time required to reach New York from Europe. Indeed the non-completion of the Victoria Bridge is the only obstacle to the whole stream of European emigration and commerce of the great West, finding its way over these routes; and that link, so essential to the prosperity of the whole Railway system of Canada, will, we trust, be completed as soon as possible.—*Montreal Witness.*

OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Grand Trunk Railway was yesterday opened for traffic through the entire route from Quebec to Stratford. A train left Montreal at half-past seven in the morning, and before eleven in the evening, the Montreal papers of the same day, were laid upon our table! In like manner, a train left Toronto at seven yesterday morning, and before nine her safe arrival in the city of Montreal was duly telegraphed.—This, undoubtedly, is a most notable event in the history of our country, and we heartily congratulate our readers upon it. We have assailed the manner in which the enterprise has been prosecuted—we have at no time denied the vast importance of the work.—*Toronto Globe, Oct. 28.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that on Wednesday last a fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Trenton and Smithfield. From what we can learn, the railroad runs nearly parallel with the travelled road, and two men were driving along the road, and being desirous of crossing the railroad track, before the engine and ballast train overtook them, whipped their horses into a run, but unfortunately, when upon the track, the horses became frightened, and refused to proceed, but stood and reared upright, when the engine struck the waggon, and Samuel Dology was killed almost instantly, and the other, whose name is Saxon, had both his legs taken off, and died shortly after.—The former, we learn, leaves a wife and nine children. Both men were in a state of intoxication. The engine was thrown from the track, and struck a stump, smashing it to pieces. Fortunately, the engineer, though thrown from the engine, some distance, was not materially hurt.

United States.

MRS. STOWE's success in her new work, "Dred," is no longer doubted. There have been all sorts of criticism upon it, but its sale goes on bravely, 100,000 have been disposed of in the first month from the date of publication, and her English publisher estimates that by Christmas 250,000 copies will have been sold.—Our high tory prints have made abortive efforts to write down Mrs. Stowe, because at *heart* they are secretly abetters of that slavery which Mrs. S. so unsparingly denounces. The semi-infidel prints, like the *Athenæum*, snarl at *Dred* on account of the religion that pervades it. But the good lady may console herself in the favor shown her by the evangelical bodies, as well as by the immense sale of her book. While *Dred* is the book of the season, in the religious world proper, the Rev. Wm. Arthur's new work *The Tongue of Fire*, is producing an amazing impression.—It has already passed through four large editions and the end is not yet. We rejoice in this; and we trust that in all the churches, and especially among pastors, that book will have yet a wider circulation. The thoughtful, prayerful study of it would introduce a new epoch in the church's history. Long may Mr. Arthur be spared to wield his powerful, graphic, and hallowed pen. Long ere this he ought to have been one of our Methodist editors.—*English Corr. Zion's Herald.*

APPLES FOR ENGLAND.—Owing to the failure of the apple crop in Europe there is a large demand at New York for apples for exportation, and at least 10,000 barrels of Newton pippins, embracing the best of the crop, will be sent this fall. One firm already has contracts for England to the amount of 6,000 barrels. This variety of apples has the preference above all others, though Baldwins and Russets are exported to some extent.—*Am. Ex.*

Rupture Between Great Britain and Mexico.

The latest advices from Mexico announce that the representative of Great Britain in that country has suspended diplomatic intercourse with President Comonfort's Government, and has withdrawn to Tacubaya, to await further instructions from London. The immediate cause of this rupture is said to be the refusal of the Mexican Government to grant the indemnity claimed by Barron, Forbes & Co., the details of which are already sufficiently known; but it is reasonably supposed that the long unsettled claims of British subjects for money lent to Mexico, and the repeated failure of the Mexican authorities to fulfil their engagements to the bondholders, have influenced Mr. Lettsom in the decided course he has adopted, and that if the British Government have resolved on sending a naval squadron, as it is rumoured, to Vera Cruz, to compel the settlement of Barron & Co's. claim, it will also insist, at the same time, on a satisfactory arrangement being come to with reference to the claims of the Mexican bondholders.

The amount of these claims is upwards of fifty-one million of dollars, and the annual interest is close on four millions; of which six half yearly payments, amounting to $4,608,740 are unpaid;—and if that which will become due on the 1st of January next be added, the sum due for arrears of interest will amount to close on $6,000,000, to meet which the sum in the Bank of England is not more than $150,000. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the holders of this debt, finding it impossible to come to any acceptable arrangement with the Mexican Government, and finding from past experience that no reliance is to be placed in their promises, should now claim the intervention of the British Government to compel the Mexicans to pay their just debts; nor can it be regarded as either harsh or unwarrantable, that those charged with the protection of British interests, should consider themselves called on to adopt very stringent measures, remonstrances having proved vain, to enforce the claims of the bondholders.

In 1850, an arrangement was concluded, by which the Mexican Government agreed to set apart a portion of the revenues of the republic for the payment of the interest on the British debt, and in this were included the custom duties received at the different ports, which, according to the published report of M. Classagarre, late Minister of Finance, were shown to be amply sufficient for the purpose. It was further agreed, that the English creditors might appoint agents to reside at the ports and receive the duties thus set apart as they were collected. Since the revolution and the fall of Santa Anna, these conditions have not been fulfilled, and the customs receipts have not been applied either wholly or in part to the payment of the interest for which they were distinctly appropriated.

There can be no doubt that the revenues of Mexico if honestly collected and administered, are abundantly adequate to meet all her obligations, although the severe trials to which she has been subjected from misrule, intrigue, administrative corruption, and intestine discord, have sensibly impaired her strength and diminished her power to satisfy her engagements; and although, on this account, she may be fairly entitled to leniency at the hands of her creditors, she is nevertheless bound both morally and legally to make some effort, to manifest some desire, to act honestly by those who on the faith of her promises have advanced their money for her benefit.

It is said that President Comonfort has despatched General Almonte to London on a special mission, to negotiate the matter with the British Government, and it is to be hoped, from the justice, good sense, and honest patriotism of Comonfort, that he will give such instructions to his envoy as will enable him to satisfy the just demands of the British creditors, and thus avert the danger by which his country is at present threatened.—*Boston Journal*

Latest from Europe.

PER R. M. STEAMER CANADA.

The Crimean banquet in Dublin, says Willmer's European Times was a very brilliant affair—a decided success, as the phrase goes. There were present at this great entertainment between three and four thousand men who had fought in the Crimea, presided over by the Lord Mayor of the Irish metropolis, and surrounded on all sides by the beauty, wealth and rank of the sister country. To show the spirit with which the whole affair was carried out, it may be sufficient to mention that one spirited citizen of Dublin, Mr. Brennan, furnished the wine free of cost—no less than 3500 bottles. The company sat down at one and rose at five. The oratory was necessarily brief, but it was heartfelt and spontaneous in proportion to its concentration. The toast of the day was given by the Lord-Lieutentant,—the Earl of Carlisle, in a short, but telling speech, one sentence of which will indicate its spirit:—"It is a deep cause of thankfulness to see you here to-day—you who have breasted the deep slopes of the Alma—you who dashed along the fatal pass of Balaclava—you who have bravely held the blood red heights of Inkermann—(cheers)—you who have survived the midnight trench and thundering rampart, and death-filled hospital,—it is a matter for deep gratitude to see you thus under a roof of peace and before a board of plenty." The toast of the health of the heroes was responded to by a non-commissioned officer of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry; a petty officer of the navy, and a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Marines, and all these men uttered their thanks in a manner which would have done credit to practised speakers—the true eloquence of the heart. The Edinburgh banquet to the Crimean soldiers stationed in the northern part of the island will take place on the last day of the present month, and this over the three capitals of England, Ireland, and Scotland, will have feasted and toasted their respective heroes who took part in the late struggle to their hearts' content.

FRANCE.—The French Minister of State has directed certificates to be distributed to all the families having children born on the 16th March last, and therefore godchildren of their Majesties. Assistance has already been granted by the Civil List to the poorest among them, which is to be continued annually; and in case the parents should die, the orphans are to be provided for at the charge of the Civil List. The certificates above-mentioned are on parchment and bear the seal of the Minister of State.

SPAIN.—The accouchement of the Infanta Duchess of Montpensier is officially declared to have taken place sooner than was anticipated, and, in consequence, a host of grandees and representatives of foreign Courts who had been ordered, or invited to be present were unable to get to Seville in time. The Queen in a decree published on the 18th had hastened to confer on the young Infanta the Cordon of the Noble Ladies of Maria.

Trustworthy accounts from Madrid are to the effect that the question of a change in the dynasty was now openly discussed, even by the better classes, who are represented to be in a state of great alarm. The Queen actually required Narvaez to prepare for her signature a project of law for the restitution to the clergy of the national property, some of which has been sold above 20 years, and ever since has been legally bought and sold by thousands of Spaniards. The King, it appeared, was her sole adviser in this case. Narvaez endeavoured to persuade her, but in vain. He then lost temper and offered his resignation, on which the Queen told him he might do as he pleased. It was then that the Marquis of Villuma was sent for, but, royalist as he is, he declined becoming minister under the responsibility of enforcing such a decree as the one in question. There was some fear that the Queen would appoint the Archbishop of Toledo Prime Minister. Servano is to retain the embassy at Paris.

O'Donnell has resigned, and with him all his colleagues. The Queen has accepted their resignations. Narvaez has been called upon to form a new Cabinet. The new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows:—Narvaez, President of the Council: Pidal, Foreign Affairs: Seijas, Finances; Nocedal, Interior; Arasola, Justice; Urbistondo, War; Lersundi, Marine.

General Sanz has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid, and General Pezuela Director of Cavalry.

The accounts from Spain point to the insanity of Narvaez, whose conduct to his political adversaries seems more like madness than reason. "The change," says a letter from Madrid, "which takes place in his countenance, the swelling of his veins, and the wild expression of his eyes, which all at once become suffused with blood, show that at certain moments he is labouring under a terrible crisis." With such a minister as Narvaez, and such a Queen as Isabella, the destinies of Spain are certainly in a very unenviable state.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that France has not resolved to insist upon the union of the Principalities, as that is one of the principal motives Austria has for not evacuating the territory.

NAPLES.—The Naples correspondent of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* persists in saying that King Ferdinand II. has addressed autograph letters to the Sovereigns of France, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in which it is distinctly said that he will not allow any State or Areopagus of States to dictate to him the way in which he is to manage his internal affairs.—In replying to the various notes which treat of the concessions required, the Neapolitan Government now invariably uses the phrase "His Majesty the King has already in writing expressed his opinion on the subject." We are also told that the Neapolitan ministers at Vienna and Paris have been without instructions for the last six weeks, and such is really the case in as far as the formeris concerned. To the urgent remonstrances of some of the foreign diplomatists the Neapolitan minister for foreign affairs coldly replies—"*Il Re farà da se*" ("The King will act for himself"). In a postscript it is said that the Neapolitan ministers at London and Paris have received orders to remain at their posts until their passports are sent to them.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Srmething is said of a proposition on the part of Russia to act as mediator between Naples, France, and England.

It is believed that one of the demands which the Allies have put forward in their Neapolitan ultimatum is, that the Constitution shall be adopted and acted upon, as that alone would be a sufficient guarantee for the good administration of the kingdom, and the Constitution has never been actually abrogated.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who writes from Naples, Oct. 18, draws attention to what he terms the Swiss occupation of the Neapolitan Territory, but for which, he says, liberty would hold up her head in that country. At present the King of Naples has 12,000 Swiss soldiers in his army, which cost the country nearly 1,000,000 ducats. Early in 1847 the number was only 6000. The Swiss have possession of all the fortresses of the capital, and are far better treated and better paid than the Neapolitan troops.

ITALY.—There are reports of disorders and menacing movements in different parts. The little republic of San Morino, which is almost surrounded by the States of the Church, has been the scene of a serious contest between the inhabitants and the political exiles from the Papal States, who found a refuge there. In Florence a conspiracy has been discovered, and numerous arrests have taken place. Among those arrested are some distinguished advocates and writers.

THE EAST.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 6th inst. The Porte had invited the Ambassador to a meeting, preparatory to the Convocation of the Divans, which are to express their wishes on the subject of the reorganisation of the Principalities. In Kurdistan the insurgents are in part dispersed. Several districts of Albania are in a state of agitation, but troops are on their march hither. The army of Abdi Pacha will winter at Mostar. The Porte is to guarantee six per cent. interest on the railway of the Euphrates. A portion of the shares is reserved for the India Company and for Turkey. The Railway Company will be invested with exclusive privileges; it will receive gratuitous grants of land, and of mines bordering on the works. It is to establish a line of telegraph and of packet-boats to connect India with England.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—A steamer from Constantinople has brought the intelligence that a Greek merchant of *Salonique*, the ancient Thessalonica of the New Testament, had smuggled two hundred and thirty-five barrels of powder, which he concealed in his store. By some accident, of which the particulars are not given, fire was communicated to the powder, and from the great quantity an explosion followed of fearful destructiveness. A great part of the city was laid in ruins, and *nine hundred* of the inhabitants are supposed to have perished. The population was about 70,000, of which a very large number were Jews. It had a large commerce, many imposing and beautiful monuments of antiquity, with ten great mosque and numerous Greek churches and Jewish synagogues. The American Board had a mission established here for some years in behalf of the Jews, which has lately been abandoned.—*Am. Traveller Corr.*

Special Notices.

Missionary Anniversaries.

Services in connexion with the Anniversaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Societies will be held on the respective Circuits as follows:

Parrsboro', Jan. 4, 5, 6—Revs. W. Temple, W McCarty.

Moncton, Feb. 1, 2, 3—Revs. R. Weddall, T. B. Smith.

A PUBLIC COLLECTION will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

EPHM. EVANS, Chairman.

Sackville, Sept. 6. 1856.

Standing Notice.

The following are the times appointed by the Conference for making the different collections in the present Conference year:

(Extract from the Minutes.)

TIME FOR COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE CONNEXIONAL FUNDS.

In August,	Public Collection for the Contingent Fund.
September,	Collection in the Classes for Sup. and Min. Widows' Fund.
December,	Public Collection for same Fund.
March,	Yearly Collection in the Classes for the Contingent Fund.
April,	Public Collection for Educational Fund for Ministers' children.
May,	The Conference Collection.

The Public Collections are to be made in all our Sabbath preaching places.

COMMUNICATIONS designed for insertion in this paper, and all letters intended specially for the Editor, should be addressed (prepaid),

"PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,
Halifax, N. S."

LETTERS on business must be addressed,

"REV. C. CHURCHILL,
Wesleyan Conference Office,
Halifax, N. S."

☞ Parties wishing to communicate by the same mail with both Book Steward and Editor, will please write on separate sheets but may enclose in one envelope addressed to the Rev. C. Churchill.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONEYS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No 364 to 416.]

Wm. Young (5s. and discontinued), Rev. T. B Smith (answered by mail), Rev. Jas. Tweedy (25s. for P. W. for John Robertson 5s. John Cleveland 10s. Robt. Watson 5s. Alex. Nicoll 5s.) Rev. G. O. Huestis (20s. for P. W. for Thos Donkin 5s. Jas. Lynds 5s. Eliza Gourley 5s. Wm. Cameron 5s. all to Dec 31 1856), Rev. S. W. Sprague (new sub.), Jos. Beck (remitt.), Thos. Hennigar, Rev. J. H. Starr, E. Pickup, C. F. Allison, Esq. (remitt) Rev. R. Morton, Rev. R. Weddall, Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. R. A Chesley, Rev. I. Sutcliffe, Rev. W. Temple, Danl. Hennesey (20s. for P. W. to Jan 7 1857), Rev. R. Morton (how many insertions? reply), Rev. A. M. Desbrisay (new sub. D. McNaughton 5s. in advance from 383 to 409), Thos. Henderson (to 405 5s.), Jas. Johnson, Esq. (20s), Wm. Deacon, Esq. (20s. to July 1856), C D. Lockhart (to Dec. 1 1856 15s) Zech. Lutes (40s.) Mr. G. R. Brown (2 new subs.—List not enclosed.)

☞ The Missionary Reports have been sent off during this week to the Circuits in the Conference, addressed to the respective Superintendents of the same. Being under two ounces in weight we have availed ourselves of the privilege of sending them by mail: parties interested will please to enquire at their several Offices for them, and, in case of disappointment from non-arrival, immediately report to this office.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this number respecting Book Postage and a Monthly Book Parcel: parties must be prompt in ordering to secure books by the first January Boat.

We would also again remind our readers that the S. S. Advocate has just commenced a new volume at half the former price.

The volume of the National closes with December and also the Missionary Advocate.

No single orders taken for the latter except they are accompanied by the cash.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Have you Redding's Russia Salve?*—If not you do not know the powers and charms of one of the most wonderful and charming productions of the day. The manner in which it disposes of cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, sores, aches, and a host of other pains of humanity is almost incredible, if the facts were not already before us. It is extremely convenient of application, is mild in action, agreeable in odor, and acts with surpassing facility. Sold by all dealers in Patent Medicines, and by most country stores, at 25 cents a box. Oct. 30–1m.

☞ For sale by WM. LANGLEY, and by Druggist's everywhere.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	60s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 2d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 10d
" Jamaica, "	10d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	40s *a* 43s 9d
" Can. sfi. "	42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	23s
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 2d *a* 2s 5d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	53s 9d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 8d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" 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,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 12th

Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	25s *a* 35s
Bacon, per lb.	none
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	3½d *a* 4d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Pork, "	5½ *a* 6d
Turkey, "	7½d *a* 8d
Chickens, per pair,	2s *a* 2s 6d
Ducks, "	2s 6d *a* 3s
Geese, each	2s 3d *a* 2s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Apples, "	4s *a* 6s
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Pills* an unfailing remedy for irregularities of the bowels, bad breath, and bilious disorders.—Mrs. Ashmore, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was afflicted for several years with irregularities of the bowels, an over flow of the bile, and disagreeable breath (this was caused by the impurity of the blood) the services of the family physician were called into requisition, but the lady was not benefitted; she than had recourse to many reputed remedies, but without any good result. As every other medicine had turned out unavailing, she commenced using Holloway's Pill, and in eight weeks was completely cured by their use alone, she has not never since had the least return of any of her complaints

Pro Bono Publico.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Just received direct from New York, an assortment of Comstock & Brother's genuine preparations. We can recommend these Medicines as first rate, and being different and specific remedies for different diseases, they are free from reproach as humbugs or cure-alls. Their Cherry and Lungwort, for coughs and colds, Victoria Hair Gloss, etc. are excellent and certain cures. Also Youatt's & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines. The name of Youatt alone is a guarantee of their efficacy and worth. Call and get an almanac, with a full description of all, and whenever in need of medicines, do not delay. Resort to these at once, and relief is certain if within the bounds of possibility.

☞ For sale in Halifax *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.—JUST THE ARTICLE EXACTLY.—Every house, workshop and factory should always be supplied with Dyer's Healing Embrocation, the cheapest and best medicine ever invented for cuts, wounds, bruises, scalds, and innumerable other ills and pains that flesh is heir to. It is indespensable in any emergency.

For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., and by druggists everywhere.

☞ It is universally admitted that there can be but little sympathy for those who continue to suffer with costiveness, piles, flatulency, morbid action of the liver, or humors of any kind, as the discovery of Dr. Stone's Vegetable Cathartic places within the reach of all an infallible remedy for these complaints.—*Boston Post.*

Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ The California Herb Pills are causing as much excitement among the sick as the discovery of gold in that country caused among fortune hunters; but the hopes of the former are not doomed to the frequent disappointments of the latter, as these pills are certain to give relief, and cure nerly every curable disease when properly administered.

☞ G. E. Morton & Co., Wholsale Agents Halifax.

☞ No preparation can in any way compare with the Mountain Indian Liniment in cure of cramp. One application is effectual even in cases of great severity.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

☞ Colds are easily got rid of now. You can sneeze one off in ten minutes by using Durno's Snuff just before going to bed.

For sale at Morton's Drug Store.

DURNO'S MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE PILLS.—For the eradication and cure of Humors, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Oppression of the Chest and Lungs, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Piles.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. John Scott Mr. Wm. Henry HEBSON, to MARTHA ANN, youngest daughter of Henry Boreham, Esq.

At Sydney, C. B., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. R. J. Uniacke, the Rev. Thomas Wm. CRAWLEY, to ISABEL FRASER, youngest daughter of Charles E. Leonard, Esq.

On the 22nd ult., by Rev. Charles Bowman, Mr. Edmund KING, to Miss Arabella T. DAVIS, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Davis, both of Windsor.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22nd ult., by Rev Mr. Morris, Edward PYSKO, Esq., of Pugwash, to HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Alexander McDonald, Esq., M. D., of Antigonish.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. R. Preston, Mr. John COOPER, of Halifax, to Miss Jane BLACK, of Bridgetown.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev E. Botterell, Mr. John Boyd HOGAN, to Miss Eleanor NIXON, both of St. John, N. B.

At Fredericton, on the 25th ult., at the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. J Brewster, James TIBBITS, Jr., Esq., Sutter Creek, California, to FANNY E., second daughter of Charles Long, Esq., Kingsclear.

At Sheet Harbour, on the 6th inst., by the Rev Mr. Breading, Mr. John METCALF, to Mrs. Mary Ann WARD, both of said harbor.

Deaths.

At Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, 1st inst., Mr. Daniel MCDONALD, eldest son of George McDonald, Esq., West River, aged 45 years.

At Tatamagouche, 26th ult., Mr. John GOULD, formerly of Picton, aged 79 years.

At West River, 24th ult., Mr. Charles MCKENZIE, aged 53 years.

At East Branch, East River, 31st ult., JAMES THOMAS, second son of Rev. Angus McGilvray, in the 25th year of his age.

At Scotch Hill, 29th ult., John MCLELLAN, aged 72 years, a native of Argyleshire.

On board the bark Indian Queen, on the 18th of Oct., on the passage from Port au Prince to New York, JAMES, son of Mathew and Catherine Stafford, in the 20th year of his age.

On Monday morning, 10th inst., Mr. Robert SMITH, in the 87th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 8th inst., AGNES, daughter of John Northup, Esq., aged 26 years. Her end was peace.

On the 13th ult., of yellow fever, on board the brigt Orion, Peter ROACH, of Wexford, Ireland, and James PORTER, of Yarmouth, England.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

R M steamer Canada, Lang, Liverpool.
Brigt Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Schrs Jasper, Hopkins, Philadelphia.
Virgin, Bears, P E Island: Elizabeth, Scott, do.

THURSDAY, November 6.

H M Frigate Amethyst, England.
Brigs Plato, Boyle, St John, P E I.
Boston, Purdy, Boston.
Electric, Newell, Montreal.

SATURDAY, November 8.

Steamer Eastern State, Kendall, Boston.
Schr Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool.

SUNDAY, November 9.

Brigt Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B.
Schrs Gull Hunter, Kenny, St Stephens.
Mariner, Baudrot, P E Island.

MONDAY, November 10.

Brigt Brothers, Martell, Sydney.
Schrs John Bunyan, Quail, St John, N. F.
Margaret, Mc Kinnon, Arichat, Wilson, Burin.
Emily, St George's Bay; Commerce, Quinn, do.
Shooting Star, Riley, North Bay; Harvest, do.
British Tar, Joy, Corraline.
Alexander, P E Island.
Susan E, Mahoney, Sydney; Ann, do.
Rose, Sydney; Susan, do.

TUESDAY, November 11.

Barques, Halifax, Kemp, Pictou.
Ellen Lewis, Liverpool.
Brigt Warrior, St Johns, Nfld.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island, no wrecks.
Schrs Sultan, Day, St Louis, Nfld; Sterling, do.
Margaret, Odell, Burin.
Packet, Cormier, St George's Bay.
Vallager, Watt, Miramichi.
Union, Cape Negro, Gad, P E Island.

CLEARED

November 6—Steamships Canada, Lang, Boston; Delta, Hunter, St Johns, Nfld; bark Halifax, Layhold, Boston; brig Florence, Johnston, B W Indies.

November 7—Steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; brigt Eliza, Liverpool, G B; schrs M. Mussom, Webb, B W Indies; Nautilus, Burin; Hibernia, Charlottetown; Margaret Ann, Drake, P E Island.

November 8—Bark Omar Pacha, Jost, Matanzas; schr Herald, Crowell, B W Indies.

November 10—Brig Nancy, Grant, F W Indies; brigts Louisa, Moore, Porto Rico; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schrs Amazon, New York; Bluenose, McEwen, do; Scrub, Compton, Shippegan; Reward, P E Island; Lucy, Charlottetown; Commerce, Reid, do.

MEMORANDA.

Harbour Grace, Nov 5—Arrd Clyde, Montreal Boston, Nov 7—Arrd Harriet Ann, Havana.

Baltimore, Oct 29—Arrd Avosetta, Demerara Nov 5—schr Brilliant, Kingston, Jam.

Liverpool, G B—Ard schr Falcon, Halifax.

The schr John Benson, Capt Quin, from Newfoundland, experienced heavy weather. On Nov 6, fell in with schr Granville, of Digby, in a sinking condition—the sea running high. Capt Quin and two men went in their boat and took the crew from the wreck. Capt. Delap speaks highly of Capt Quin and his men for their bravery in saving the crew of the schr.

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company,
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STG.

GOVERNOR,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Edinburgh, 5, George Street.

NOVA SCOTIA.
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.
Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker.
Hon. WILLIAM A. BLACK, Banker
LEWIS BLISS, Esq.
CHARLES TWINING, Esq., Barrister.
JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, Esq.
Hon. ALEXANDER KEITH, Merchant.

Medical Advisers,
DANIEL MCNEIL PARKER, M. D.
LEWIS JOHNSTON, M. D.

Secretary,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

One important feature of the Company is, that its Colonial Branches are not mere adjuncts to the business of a Home Office,—after thoughts as it were,—but form part of its entire and original scheme, commanding the constant attention of those connected with its management, and as Agencies have been established in every British Colony, persons changing their residence are thus afforded the advantage of transacting with the authorised representatives of the Company in the different parts of the world they may visit.

The present income of the Company is above Sixty-five Thousand sterling per annum.

The first division of the Company's Profits took place as at 24th May 1854, when a Bonus at the rate of 1£ per cent. per annum on all Policies effected in the Participation Scheme of the Company was declared.

Those who do not wish to add the amount of the Bonus to the sum assured, are permitted to take the value of the addition in a present sum.

The next Investigation and Division of Profits will be made in 1859, and quinquennially thereafter.

From the wide basis on which the Company has been established, from the extensive field of business which it is cultivating, and from the success which has attended its operations, the Directors look forward to large future Profits available to their Policy holders; and they do not think they over estimate the advantages of the Company, in stating that no office has extended its business to the Colonies of Great Britain, affording so many facilities, and at the same time holding out the prospect of so much advantage to assurers.

The General Regulations and Conditions have been framed with much care, with a view of making this Company's Policies as safe securities of the most perfect kind, with as much freedom to the Policy holder as may be safely granted. The Directors invite particular attention to the following:—

Claims paid in British North America at the end of three months, or immediately if preferred on discount.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after payment of one year's premium, and Policies without Profits for the whole term of life, after three years premiums have been paid.

Age and Interest admitted on the Company's Policies in all cases where proof is given satisfactory to the Directors.

Thirty days of grace allowed for payments of Premiums and in the event of death taking place during the currency of these days, before payment of the premium, the risk binding on the Company, if payment be made before the days of grace expire.

Assurances forfeited may be revived within three months of the date on which the Premium became due, on proof of health satisfactory to the Directors, and payment of a fine of ten per cent. on the Premium in arrear.

No Expenses in connexion with obtaining Policies, and all Medical Fees paid by the Company.

Every information respecting the Company, and the principles and practice of Life Assurance will be furnished on application at the Office of the General Agent, Halifax, or by any of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, *Truro*; James Crichton, Esq., *Pictou*; John Longworth, Esq. *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*; Thomas Hunt, Esq., *St. Eleanors, P. E. I.*; W. Sanderson, Esq., *Georgetown, P. E. I.*; Amos B. Chandler, Esq., *Pugwash*; R. B. Dick