tional. During the six years from 1852 to 1857 inclusive, the actual amount was £86,608 9s. 8d. In 1852 the grant was £7,559; whereas in 1857 it had reached a figure more than three times that amount, viz, £25,894 7s. 7d., a sum almost equivalent to the Maynooth Grant. Now, if we add up those figures representing the money voted only in one year, viz, 1857, we obtain the enormous result of £44,116 12s. 7d., exclusively devoted to the education of the youth of the country in practices and doctrine pronounced by the State itself to be blasphemous and idolatrous. Add to this the Maynooth Grant, and we find that last year our Government granted no less than £71,000 for the maintenance of idolatry and superstition. Can we wonder if the Almighty should say to us what he said to the Jews of old for a somewhat similar departure from principle:—"Shall I not visit for these things: shall not my soul be avenged upon such a nation as this?"

For a series of years England had honoured the Lord by a consistent protest against the idolatry of Rome; but we fear that she has begun to descend from her high vantage ground. She has already commenced to depart from principle in favor of expediency; and what the end may be God alone can tell. Already He has visited the nation with severe chastisement—the pestilence at home and the sword abroad. Confusion in the Legislative Assembly of the nation, war and its dire reselts in India, are tokens of its Divine displeasure. Inthese things we notice a disturbing cause, and we believe it to be the sinful compromise which has been made with idolatry, whether in the guise of Hindooism or its kindred system of Romanism. The mysterious hand on the walls of Beishazzar's palace did not more distinctly announce God's anger against that prince than do "the signs of the times" proclaim it against us for the support and sympathy which we have nationally given, and are giving, both in India and in England, to the worst forms of superstition which can degrade mankind.

May God open the eyes of our people and their rulers to the absolute necessity of withdrawing in time their support and patronage from idolatry in any shape or form whatever! Until then we are provoking God to pour out upon us the vials of his wrath.

Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

We have received from the Wesleyan Conference Office, Toronto, a copy of the Minutes of the Conference held this year in Montreal. The following paragraph, taken from the Address to the British Conference, will at once indicate the rapid progress of the Connexion and be interesting to most of our readers on account of its personal reference to one generally known and esteemed in these Provinces:—

"Of the Reverend ENOCH WOOD, who, for seven consecutive years, has honorably and efficiently discharged the onerous duties of President and General Superintendent of Missions, we cannot speak in terms of commendation so strong as we feel his great merit to demand. During his judicious administration God has given most irrefragable proof of his favor. Two hundred and seventy Ministers have been admitted into our ranks. The membership of the Church exhibits a nett increase of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ten. Our Missionfield has been greatly extended. Many domestic missions have been constituted regular Circuits. All our Connexional funds have made corresponding progress. Our venerable Brother, by indefatigable labor, and by uniformly kind and firm administration, has endeared himself inexpressibly to us all, and has secured a place in the memory of future generations in this Province, such as only '*the just*' can inherit."

Methodist Literature.

Methodism came forth from a university, and has always, in its official capacity at least, been ardently in favor of literature and education. It now shows a larger list of learned institutions in this country than any other denomination. Its publishing interest is the greatest denominational institution of the kind in the world. Its papers have the largest circulation of any Church organs. It is noteworthy, too, that in the higher departments of periodical literature Methodism has been rapidly taking advanced ground. Its American quarterly has been recognized as among the best standards of the kind, and has a larger circulation than any other quarterly of the country. We know that such superlative statements do not usually sound well, in these cases they must be used, because literally true. The London Review (Wesleyan) is also attaining similar estimation in Europe. An English correspondent of the Reformed Dutch *Intellingecer* of this city says: "Any one on opening the pages of the London Review must perceive at once the impress of master minds. For dignified writing and elevated scholarship we know nothing superior to this journal. It is a vast storehouse of power, refinement, and culture of the highest degree. The new number for July, 1858, just issued, is, if possible, superior to all its predecessors. Three of its articles must command admiration wherever they are known: "Recent Theories of Inspiration," from the pen of the Rev. W. M. Thornton: "German Lutheranism," by Rev. J. H. Rigg; and "Budhism," by the Rev. W. Arthur. A very learned and vigorous paper, too, on "Sacred Typology," ascribed to Rev. J. Wesley Thomas, will not fail to attract general attention."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

☞ So extensive a region as Asia exhibits every variety of climate. The N. has an arctic climate, distinguished by extreme cold during nine months, with a short period of heat. In the N E on the lower course of the Lena, is found the coldest known part of the world. At Yakutsk, in this district, the mean temperature of the year is 13°, of winter—36°, of summer 58°. The middle region is mostly cold and dry, with hot summers. The south, in or near the torrid zone, is characterised by great heat and moisture. At Calcutta, the mean temperature of the year is 82.4°, of summer 86.7°, of winter 72.2°. The quantity of rain that falls in the southern region is very great, chiefly from June to September—at Calcutta, about 81 inches yearly. The heat and moisture of the atmosphere, the richness of the soil, in the S., as in Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula, give rise to a vegetation of the most varied and luxuriant character. Every description of wood, with teak, sandal wood, and the palm tribe; fruits, as the banana, citron, Indian fig, dates; cotton, coffee, tea, the mulberry, the olive, the pomegranate, the sugar cane, the vine, rice, and other valuable grains, are produced in this singularly rich and favored region. The elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, leopard, tiger, serpents, and innumerable birds of beautiful plumage, are found in the southern parts of Asia.—*Reid's Geography for British America.*

History of Telegraphic Experiments.

The history of its achievements like that of every other great undertaking, has been gradual. Among barbarians, and in the earliest ages, signals were conveyed long distances by fires, torches and trumpets. Cannons and rockets took their place on the invention of gunpowder in the fourteenth century. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the aerial telegraph or semaphore, conveying intelligence from point to point by the positions of wooden arms on the summit of high towers, marks, the first step of advance from the more primitive methods. They were introduced into England, Denmark, India, Germany and Russia, and are even now in use. Very expensive in their operation, slow in communicating messages, and liable to total interruption by darkness, fogs and storms, they are however rapidly being superceded by the magnetic telegraph. The last one in England disappeared only six years ago.

The electric telegraph was early thought of as a substitute, and as early as 1729, frictional electricity was made to give signals through considerable lengths of wire. But the time had not yet come for its practical introduction—though a line, twenty-six miles long, was erected in Spain as early as 1798. God sees fit to prepare the way for great changes slowly, and a century elapsed before the world was ready to receive a man to invent the magnetic telegraph. During this period Winkler, Le Monniet, Franklin, De Luc, Lesage Reusser, Soemmering, Oersted, Arago, Ampere, Faraday, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sturgeon, Prof. Henry, and a host of other distinguished *savans*, were engaged in experimenting, and studying the laws of galvanism, electricity and magnetism, and chemistry, and contributed largely to the stores of science before the problem of instantaneous communication was ready for successful solution by either Wheatstone in England, or Morse in America. In 1832, the latter turned, his attention to the subject; in 1835, he had a model constructed: in September, 1837, he exhibited his machine at the New York University, working through 2700 feet of wire. In 1840, it was patented, and in June 1844, the first *successful* magneto-electric telegraph in the world was in operation between Washington and Baltimore—a distance of forty miles. Its usefulness and efficiency on dry land was triumphantly demonstrated.

But providence had not yet opened the way for a submarine telegraph. The wires could not at that date have been isolated at any ordinary expence: possibly a successful submarine cable could not have been constructed at all. Gutta Percha was comparatively unknown, and the mode of preparing it a mystery yet to be solved. The first speceimen which appeared in England was not presented to the Society, of Arts until 1843, and in 1845, it was so little known, that its importation amounted to only 20,600 pounds against nearly thirty-one millions of pounds in 1852.

The question soon suggested itself why, when England was netted with telegraph wires, and Ireland and France enjoyed their benefits, should the slender arms of old Neptune constitute an insuperable obstacle to their connection with each other? Why should *he* be permitted to bid them defiance? How darest thou, oh Sea! to undertake to curb the daring spirit of man? But the confining power of thesea was only for a time. In 1850, Dover and Calais were united by a submarine cable, twenty-four miles long. Those hoary headed enemies, whose inveterate animosities had been handed down from father to son for a thousand years, became near neighbors, and for the time being friends, and almost immediately afterwards, were found for the first time in their entire history *united* in war against a common enemy.—England was soon united with Ireland and with Holland. Italy with Corsica, and Corsica with Sardinia, and the currents of human throught were silently being conveyed through the depths of the great waters. When the idea, grand in its conception, sublime in its execution, of encircling the ocean and reducing the distance between Europe and the United States from days to seconds of time, seized the public mind.—*Chr. Observer.*

Discovery and Colonization.

The various ways in which Pravidence furthers or retards the progress of civilization, are a curious and instructive subject of contemplation. The discovery of the gold field of California, settled and civilized a country which, in the ordinary course of events, would have remained unsettled and uncivilized for ages to come. The same may be said of the vast continent of Australia with its physical and political peculiarities and its remoteness from those parts of the world which are inhabited by energetic and enterprising people With time, coal, iron, copper, &c, may be more instrumental than the precious metals in advancing the prosperity of a nation; for they render the exercise of ingenuity and industry necessary to make the working of them remunerative. A striking proof of the truth of this fact has been shown in the relative success of the colonies, which have been founded in America by Great Britain, and of those which have been founded by Spain. In the former, energy and industry have contended with triumphant success against the difficulties of soil and climate. In the latter, neither the silver of Mexico, nor the gold of Peru have been able to save them from disruption and ruinous decay. Difference in religion and in race may have done much to cause such different results. But it should be remembered that Spain, when she established her first colonies in America, was the first of European countries in arts, literature and in arms. The respective position at the present day of the colonies which were founded by Britain and Spain, is indeed sufficiently marked and instructive. Yet it may be doubted if, without such a stimulus as the gold discoveries in the North Western districts of British America, those countries would have been settled for many years to come. A powerful and unscrupulous monopoly has been watchful to retard every attempt at progress which has been made in its territories. Indeed it seems, improbable that anything less exciting than the discovery of gold in large quantities, would have been able to rescue that part of the world from the baneful influence of the Hudson's Bay Company. The banks of the Fraser River are seperated from Canada by such a long and tedious route, that, although the soil is rich and the climate healthy there would scarcely have been sufficient inducement to settlers to wander such a distance in the wilderness, while so many lands near the civilization of home remained unsettled. The want of capital, &c., &c., would have retarded it not prevented the formation of even ordinary roads, and thus insuperable obstructions would have been offered to any attempt at commercial enterprise. But now the case is very different. That inordinate thirst of gold which seems to have been coeval with the history of civilised man, and which is always commented upon with severity, is yet unslaked, and indeed as strong as ever. We may rationally conclude that the existence of gold in such large quantities, will be the means of rapidly settling the North Western territories, and that an impulse and importance will be given to all countries that are connected with them. It is only in such a way that the Pacific Railway could have become a probable event. Under ordinary circumstances ages might have elapsed before so gigantic a scheme could have been realized. The present combination of affairs forms an additional link in the chain of probabilities that many now alive will see the completion of that great undertaking. When it is accomplished the effect upon Canada will be beneficial beyond measure, and must soon raise it to the highest rank in the scale of nations.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

☞ Two of our cotemporaries we perceive have noticed the expected arrival in this city of a first class artist from London, who has been specially engaged by the Trustees of Mount Allison Academy at Sackville, N. B., to paint a full length portrait of Chas. F. Allison, Esq., the founder of that noble and highly successful institution. We have just been informed that this gentleman, Wm. Gush, Esq., arrived by the last steamer, and has proceeded to Sackville, where he intends to remain only a fortnight, after which he will return and open a studio in this city for a short time Prior to leaving, he engaged for this purpose the spacious ball-room at Mason Hall.

He has brought out with him and arranged for inspection, a considerable number of portraits, some full size, among these are found Sir Harry Jones, of Redan Fame, Lady Grey, the Lady of Sir Geo. Grey, Dr. Bunting, which with the others will be open to the public inspection on his return.

As a confessedly first rate artist has seldom visited the Province, we trust that Mr. Gush will find many parties in this city willing to avail themselves of his services. Would it not be an excellent chance for us to have the portrait of General Williams painted on the spot,—it must be considered a singular coincidence that with the generally expressed wish to obtain such a memento of the Hero of Kars, at the late public meeting, the opportunity should just at the same time present itself for carrying the plan into immediate execution. Mr. Gush may be expected to return at the close of next week, of which due notice will undoubtedly be given.—*Colonist.*

Canada.

THAT LEAD MINE.—The Editor of the *Carleton place Herald* recently visited the lead mine, which is only a mile distant from the village, where he found two Cornish miners named Oatey, father and son, engaged in abstracting the ore from the *lode*, as the mine is termed. The *Herald* says it has been tracked for a distance of over two hundred fathoms bein: about four feet wide, and the depth not yet ascertained. It is mostly filled with rich bunches of Galena lead, mixed with calcareous spar; and has every appearance of yielding a profitable return for the labor employed in working it. The miners commenced operations on the 26th of June, and have now several tons of lead raised. They expect to raise about fifty tons before the close of the present season.—*Montreal Witness.*

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.—The Detroit *Tribune* has several beautiful specimens of silver ore taken out of Lake Superior mines. One of the specimens is a large mass of snowy quartz, thickly dotted with silver. Another is composed of silver bulbs, so to speak, resting on a mass of native copper. The other is a beautiful specimen, freed from the quartz, and exhibiting the pure white ore. In shape it resembles some of the fan-like varieties of sea-weed, and is now before the manufacturer's tool has touched it, perfect enough for the ornament of a vase or other article of silver ware. Its weight is about six ounces and its purity as high as could be. The silver ore of the Upper Peninsula is justly beginning to attract a large share of attention.—*Globe.*

Mr Cartier announced in the House of Assembly on the 7th inst, that a Ministry had been formed, that the different members had assumed various offices and had then resigned them. After which they again assumed office as follows:—

LOWER CANADA.—Attorney General, Cartier; Public Works, Scotte; Speaker Legislative Council, Belleau; Provincial Secretary, Alleyn; Inspector General, Gelt; Solicitor Genl, Rose.

UPPER CANADA.—Attorney General, J. A McDonald; President of Council, John Ross; Post Master General, Sidney Smith; Receiver General, Sherwood; Crown Lands, Vankhoughet.

Mr Cartier then explained the policy of the Government to be what was enunciated in the speech from the Throne. In addition they would immediately communicate with the House first, and the Lower Provinces, about a Federal Union; watch the working of the Tariff, and introduce *ad valorem* duties as soon as possible, examine and regulate the working of the various departments, and leave the Seat of Government question to the action of the Legislature.

Mr. Wallbridge raised doubts as to the legality of the shuffle by which Ministers of the admnistration escaped the necessity of returning again to their constituents

The debate continued for the whole day without result.

United States.

Latter news from Utah is not so hopeful of peace The temper of the Mormons continues hostile, the old grudge against the Gentiles is but imperfectly covered by the existing armistice, and there is reason to apprehend a fresh outbreak at any moment Brigham Young is reported to be in a cross and sullen humor; his followers refuse the commonest courtesies to Gentile visitors; the Peace Commissioners have left; and none of the Federal officals are regarded with favor except Gov. Cumming. The Mormons were returning to Salt Lake City, and the place was resumming its wonted aspect.

General Walker is on another fillibus ex pedition. Mr Cronan, who arrived at St Louis on Monday, from Albuquerque, in 28 days' passage, reports that the General, with 800 followers, all mounted, and armed with Minnie rifles and Colt's revolvers, and having 18 field pieces, a few days previously passed El Paso, en route to Sonora. Mr. C. met another party of 400 on Arkansas river.—*American Traveller.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The advices from Washington Territory relative to the Indian troubles are of a very in eresting character. General Clarke is of the opinion that he can settle them within sixty days after he takes the field. Private advices, however, lead to the belief that there is a strong combination among the hostile tribes to carry on the war, in order to prevent the passage of our troops through their country and the construction of the military road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. These combined forces present a most formidable opposition, and it is the opinion of many that it will require two years to overcome it. On the other hand, the Nez Percez and the Flat Heads, two of the most powerful tribes in the country, and who occupy the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains, still remain firmly. The new gold diggings are on the Eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, and the hope is entertained that the troops which, under the energetic movements of Gen. Clarke, are concentrating in that vicinity, in connection with what countenance and aid they may receive from the miners, may soon teach the hostile tribes the folly of their intentions. It will be seen that they will be placed between two fires—that of the friendly tribes on the East, and that of the troops and miners on the West. The result seems inevitable that they must soon succumb or be exterminated.

Private advices from Washington Territory respecting the recently discovered gold mines are very flattering as to their extent and richness.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all cases of sickness, well-meaning but too officious friends suggest a variety of remedies. Beware of tampering with the beginnings of disease. Reject everything like experimental treatment. Rely upon Holloway's Pills, the medicine of one-fourth of the human race, civilized and savage, which has the sanction of the most profound scientific men in Europe, and has been under trial for a quarter of a century without a single failure. All diseases which affect the stomach, the bowels, the liver or the lungs, either directly or by sympathy, are cured by this great remedy without enfeebling the system by over purgation. The Pills contain no mineral or corrosive ingredient.

The English Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The R. M. Steam Ship *Canada* arrived on Tuesday evening at nine o'clock. General Williams, the HERO OF KARS was on board. The wharf and street was crowded with citizens, eager to bid him welcome, and when he passed into the carriage which had been provided for him, enthusiastic cheers were given for the illustrious Nova Scotian. Very excellent arrangements we understand have been made for paying due honor to our fellow countryman during his stay among, us of which we shall have some reprint to make next week. In the following extracts will be found the most interesting items of intelligence by this mail.

Mr Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic telegraph cable, is now about to reap the hard earned fruit of his long and arduous labours—Honours follow success, and one of the first compliments proceed, naturally enough, from Dublin, the Lord Mayor of which city has invited that gentleman, and the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to dinner at the Mansion-house. The banquet is to take place on the 1st of September, and, to make the honor more marked, the Lord-Lieutenant has intimated his intention to be present.

The French papers, and more especially those of the metropolis, are elated at the good feeling which the Cherbourg fetes have produced between England and their own country. The speech of the Emperor and the rejoinder of Prince Albert, are especially referred to as exhibiting pledges of warm attachment. The mass of the French people, we are assured, deprecate war as the greatest calamity that could possibly happen, and this is said to be emphatically the feeling throughout the Provinces. The tour of the Emperor and the Empress shows the popularity which they have achieved, and at Brest their reception was more than cordial—it was enthusiastic. On the Bourse the pacific state of things which now exists has given greater confidence to capitalists, and the transactions have shown a far greater buoyancy than usual.

Between France and Piedmont a strong sympathy is growing up. Count Cavour is the warm friend of Italian nationality, and he professes to believe that this object may be better furthered by French than by English diplomacy. The Count is displeased at the support which the British Cabinet, past and present, gives to Austria, and contrasts this with the support which his country invariably receives from the Tuileries. Prince Napoleon has lost no opportunity recently of petting the Sardinian Government, while his relations with Austria are by no means cordial.

But the Governor of Austrian Italy, the Archduke Miximilian, seems disposed to anticipate Count Cavour's notions of Italian progress—to outstrip them, if he can, by the introduction of such judicious reforms as may meet the urgency of the position.—He seems determined, if possible, to ingratiate himself with the Lombards, and has addressed a circular to the heads of the different departments, which shows a commendable anxiety to wipe away the memory of former grievances. In this document, the authorities are enjoined to report to the Imperial Government the wants of the population, and they are especially requested to point out the existence of all abuses. All necessary reforms are to be conceded, and the appeal to the national vanity in the following passage is an index to the Archduke's desire to stand well with this portion of the Emperor's subjects:—"I esteem as much as I admire the great qualities of the Italian people, who justly boast of the most ancient civilisation, and, in protecting the moral and intellectual development of Italy with a firm and impartial hand, I am determined to second the hopes and wishes of the country" The Archduke is taking the "bull by the horns" by remodelling the police—one constant source of embitterment to the natives He is vested with the nomination of magistrates, will have the control of public instruction, and the course of study and routine in the two universities is to undergo a change.

In fact, the despotic powers of the Continent are now embued with a general desire to meet the wishes of the people. The new spirit has even penetrated into Russia, for we learn that the Czar, following the example of his brother of Austria, has approved the sentence passed against the police authorities for misconduct to the students of the Moscow University. While this decision has alarmed the officials, it has been received by the people as an assurance that the days of arbitary power are drawing to a close.

A despatch from Trieste brings intelligence from Trebegne to the effect that a party of Montenegrins, a thousand in number, had assailed Kolaschin, and killed nearly a hundred people. The inhabitants, confiding in the armistice, were unarmed Many houses are said to have been burnt, and the Montenegrins carried away several Turkish women and children.

An attempt has been lately made on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt. In the chamber of his Highness, concealed under the bed, was found a fanatic, who was immediately seized and beheaded. He scorned all explanation, contenting himself with the statement that God had sent him there In one of the mosques at Cario 4000 stand of arms and a considerable quantity of gunpowder were found. The Ottoman empire, according to all reliable accounts, is in the throes of dissolution, and when that event, so long anticipated, really arrives, we shall probably see a scramble for the "sick man's" effects, which may go far to disturb the present equilibrium in Europe. The times are sadly out of joint for carrying out M. Lesseps' project for the Suez ship canal, although it has received the warm support of our French neighbours. In fact, a recent letter from Constantinople announces that the project has been finally abandoned.

INDIA.—The news from India embraces accounts of fresh victories, and is increasingly encouraging; but the mutiny still presents a state of affairs that will not yet admit of any relaxation in the exertions of the British Government for its suppression. Reinforcements are still required for the army—the heroic soldiers who have been so long battling for the tranquility of India require assistance.

CHINA.—The *Post's* Paris correspondence writes that official despatches have reached Paris, from which it is concluded that the Chinese Government desires peace. The allies have obtained fresh victories, and when these despatches left it was expected that terms of peace would be offered, accompanied with the permission to establish embassies at Pekin representing England and France.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

VELENTIA, THURSDAY, Aug. 12.—The communication uninterrupted from Newfoundland. The messages exclusively relate to the permanent adjustment of instruments, previous to the opening of the line to the public.

VELENTIA, FRIDAY, Aug. 12.—The instruments are nearly adjusted, and words pass through accurately in both directions.

VELENTIA, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.—Since the landing of the cable end, the progress of affairs towards perfection has been most marked and regular. Every hour, whether by night or by day, has developed some new and interesting feature, giving brighter and brighter hopes for the future. The signals from the second day have always been perfectly legible from Newfound and, but the incomplete arrangements there prevented an interchange of communication at first. Now, however, the interchange is perfect and, step by step the rapidity of communication already equals the most sanguine expectations formed, and gives unmistakable evidence of vast improvement.

To our Subscribers.

Those of our Subscribers who are in arrears two years and upwards, will not feel much surprised, we hope, at receiving a gentle reminder direct from this office. With large amounts weekly to pay, it becomes necessary for us thus to call upon our friends—glad would we be if the occasion did not exist. We hope to receive immediate responses to these applications.—With some we know it has been an oversight—an inadvertence; others may find it difficult to meet their demands—so do we—but we must do it. If any have remitted to an agent after we have dispatched them our circular, and before the sum has reached us, they must not be offended at this.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

"The intelligence of the complete success of the Atlantic Cable," says the Boston *Evening Traveller*, of August 1, "came upon the people of Boston almost as unexpected as did the first announcement of the successful laying of the Cable." At about 4 p.m. the following message from the Directors of the Company in London to those in New York was received, setting at rest all doubt as to the complete success of the undertaking:—

Cyrus Station, N. F., August 16.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New York:

Europe and America are United by Telegraph. "Glory to God in the Highest, on earth peace, good will to men."

The Queen's Message is being received.

Signed,

DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BRITAIN.

Since then the following has been sent from the Governor General to the Queen:—

MESSAGE OF SIR EDMUND HEAD TO THE QUEEN.

Toronto, C. W., August 16th, 11 P.M.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England:

The Governor-General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates Her Majesty on the completion of the telegraph communication between Great Britain and these Colonies.

EDMUND HEAD.
Governor-General of Canada.

Financial District Meetings.

The ministers and the Circuit Stewards in the St. John District are hereby informed that the Financial Meeting of this District Committee will be held (D V.) in the school-room of the Germain Street Church, in this city, on Wednesday, September 8th., at 10 oc'clock A. M. E. BOTTERELL.

The Financial District Meeting of the Annapolis District will be held (D. V.) at Digby, on Wednesday, September 1st., at 10 A. M. The Superintendents of Circuits, and the Circuit Stewards are expected to attend.

THOMAS ANGWIN, Chairman.

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 B 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.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.—The Superintendants of the Circuits comprising the Fredericton District as also the Circuit Stewards are hereby informed that the Financial District Meeting will take place at Fredericton on Wednesday, Sep. 8th. R. KNIGHT. Chairman.

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. Rev. Thomas B. Smith, of Yarmouth, N. S, will preach at 6½ o'clock P. M.

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

D. D. CURRIE.

Richibucto, August 20th.

☞ In another column will be found an address from official members of the Society in St. John to Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. These honored labourers in the Lord's Vineyard are now in Halifax. They have during the present week addressed congregations in Brunswick and Grafton Street Churches.

☞ We are disappointed in not having received, according to promise, and our own sanguine anticipations, the letter of "our own correspondent," containing full intelligence of the proceedings of the British Conference.

☞ In our Obituary for last week, for *James* Taylor, read *John* Taylor.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Jas R. Hart (7½d is the lowest price per annum for the Band of Hope—the Nos. shall be ordered next mail), T. M. Odell; Rev. M. Pickles; Rev. Jas. R. Narraway; Rev. W. C. Beals; Rev. S. F. Huetis (apply to Rev. F. W. Moore for list and do all you can), Rev. G. O. Huestis (will make the application) Rev. G. W. Tuttle (50s. for P. W. for T. Webber 20s, Joseph Hicks 20s, Samuel Morehouse 10s,—6s 3d for B.R., balance sent by mail), Rev. J. Hart (we are quite willing to insert advertisements free when for church purposes, but when Job work is required, involving us in cost for paper &c., we invariably make a charge), Rev. R Knight (new sub. 20s for P W., for J. Taylor 10s, M. Coburn 10s), Rev. W. Perkin (30s for P.W., for Jas. Ross 20s, W. Monroe 10s—for B.R. 12s 6d), Rev. I. Sutcliffe (10s for P W. for Hon. C. Young—7s 6d for B. R.—we sell these books at the invoice price), Rev. W. Ryan (books shall be sent shortly), Rev. J. Brewster (10s for P.W. for Hon. J. W.). H. J. Narraway, Esq, (55s for P.W., for self 15s, Mr. Ives 15s, J. D. B. Fraser 15s, J. Davies 10s.), Rev. T. Smith; Rev. H Daniel; Rev. C. Lockhart; Rev. D Currie (50s for B R—50s for P.W., for G. Warman 20s, T. W. Wood 10s, A. Anderson 10s, S. P. Fayle 10s,) Geo. Howell, Harbour Grace, (new sub. 5s, for P.W.) Rev. I. Sutcliffe (100s on Book acc., those papers were duly sent.) Rev. J. S Addy (25s for P.W. for D. Richards 5s Wm. Godirey 10s Miss Barnaby 10s.)

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounce it to be just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances, too, who were gray headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray headed, to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—*Western Patriot.* Aug. 19. 2w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

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

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* 30s
" State, "	27s 6d
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	23s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$16
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	5½s 6d
" Cuba "	47s 6d *a* 50s
Bar Iron, som. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2.	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

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

Oats, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$7 *a* $9
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	4d *a* 5d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d *a* 11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Labratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses, and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000, doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousand of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! and what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this Sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which was breath turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affection's most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same, disease. The red Drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom, and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. [Galveston Texas News.] Aug 5, 4w.

A NEW ARTICLE IS NOW BEING USED IN THE manufacture of medicine, namely, gums, of which, we are reliably informed Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is wholly composed. These gums are said to be the most powerful articles to act on a torpid or inactive liver that is now known to physicians, and yet in their combination in the Invigorator they are as harmless as can be even for the smallest child, it may be administered with perfect safety and great benefit.

Ladies of sedentary habits find great benefit by its use, while those who are sick and debilitated, or lack vigor and energy, cannot find a surer, safer and speedier remedy than the Invigorator. Parents administer it to their children with safety and success for worms, bowel and summer complaints, cholera infantum, and derangements which children are subject to while invalids, and all who are troubled with Liver Complaint of any kind find a sure relief in this the invalid's friend.—*Portland Journal.* Aug 19, 2w.

G. E. MORTON & Co., agents.

SOMETHING TO DO.

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

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

Marriages.

At St. John, N. B, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Edward WALKER, of Halifax, N. S. to MARY ANN, eldest daughter, of Mr. John Buckle, of London, England.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev Mr Gray, Mr. Thomas BROWNELL, of Cumberland, to AGNES, daughter of Daniel McCabe, Windsor Road.

Deaths.

At Buctouche, N B, on the 7th inst, MARY, wife of Mr. Wm Roberts, aged 46 years, formerly of Northumberand, England

On the 16th inst, RACHEL, wife of Robert Motton, Esq, aged 24 years.

At Matanzas, on the 26th July, Capt. James DOBIE, a native of Maryport, England

At West Cornwallis, on the 31st ult, REBECCA L, wife of Elias CALKINS, Esq, in the 28th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

Brig Hound, Anderson, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Kioolah, Hays, Cienfuegos.
Spanish Main, Genge, (late Dobie,) Matanzas, Capt Dobie died at Matanzas.
Jessie, Thomas, Porto Rico.
Emily, Jane, Wilson, St John, P. R.
Vivid, Mann, Cienfuegos.
Alpa, Curry, New York.
Sarah Ellen, Hopkins, Barrington.
Schr Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro.

THURSDAY, August 19.

Brig Arab, Mason, Matanzas.
Brigts Ornate, Fenton, Matanzas.
Velocity, Smith, St Jago.
Schrs Julia, Simpson, St John, N B.
Neucumtare, Hewitt, Labrador.

FRIDAY, August 20.

Brigt Messenger, Boucher, Miramichi.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schrs James McNab, Atwood, Porto Rico.
John Tilton, Locke, Richmond, Va.
Resident, Day, Newfld.
Mayflower, Gerrior P E Island.
Packet, Atwater, Antigonish.

SATURDAY, August 21.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, Sydney.
Schrs Alma, Scott, New York.
Campden Belle, Alexander, New York.
Schrs Labrador, Cronan, Labrador.
Victoria, Forman, Labrador.

CLEARED.

August 18.—Barque G A Philips, Crathorne, St Stephen's, N B; brigts Mary, Mason, Jamaica; Rose of the West, Langenburg, Porto Rico: Eliza, Matheson, Porto Rico; schrs William, Anderson, Bay of Islands; James, Walsh, Newfld; Latour, Nickerson, Fishing Voyage.

August 19.—Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston; schrs Sultan, Day, Newfld; Sophia, Bell, Newfld; Eival, Andrews, Liverpool, N S; Charles Albert, Leahy, Sydney.

August 20—Schrs Mountaineer, Sterling, Baltimore; Margaret Bennett, Furguson, Sydney; Hero of Kars, Fraser, Sheet Harbour; Persia, Smith Hantsport.

August 21—Brig Humming Bird, Furzman, B W I; brigt J B King, Coffil, Hantsport; schrs Plover, Banks, Boston; Palm, Richardson, LaPelle.

New Advertisements.

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

Building Lots at Richmond!

THE enquiry for Building Lots on the Campbell Road induces the subscriber to offer his Property at Richmond for sale. Its proximity to the Railroad Depot and Wellington Barracks and the principal part being, opposite "Rose Hill"