The Provincial Wesleyan.

Extracts from English Papers.

CRIMEA, Oct. 9.—In the presence of four different armies it is rather interesting to observe the difference in the style of movement between them. You have all the gradations between the minutely regular movements of English troops, the less stiff but still regular manœuvres of the Piedmontese, the loose order in which the French perform their evolutions, and the rather loose movements of the Turks. No less striking is the dead silence of an English line, where not a sound is heard except the word of command and the regular step of the soldier, the comparative silence in a Piedmontese body of men, the amusing observations and commentaries of a French column, and the noise in a Turkish battalion.—The practice with the new Minies ought to be more general that it is. With the exception of the Highlanders I saw no English troops doing it, and yet there are many new soldiers, and the use of the new rifle requires, from its precision, rather more practice in firing than old Brown Bess. The general introduction of the beautiful Minie musket, the most perfect and most formidable with which ever army was armed, will naturally lead to an alteration. It will no longer be the confused mass of the fire of a line, but the precision in the aim of a soldier, which will tell most formidably. It is this precision of which the new weapons admit, which constitutes their best quality, rather than their long range, which is not so applicable on a battle field as it may be thought at target shooting. It seems the Highlanders are to winter on the spot where they are. The material for their huts has arrived, and they have set to work. The Turkish artillery which hitherto has occupied the spot where these huts are to be erected, have been removed a little further, and the digging has now begun. The two batalions of the 1st Royals, who are destined to form part of the second brigade of the Highland division, have come up likewise, and are encamped a little below Kamara. The Sardinians are likewise still busy with hutting, and every day you see tents disappear and huts arise; they are all under ground, with only the gable roof showing. Similar ones are now in construction for the cavalry and artillery horses. They will afford excellent shelter, only the labour is rather great. Besides these underground huts, the ruins of the houses of Kamara are repaired, and made again fit to receive stores. Another Turkish regiment has left in the Great Britain for Asia. Part of the English medical staff went likewise in her to Soushum Kaleh, whence they must find their way to Sinope. I went the other day over the French position beyond Baidar. The road leading up from Ourkouska is nearly finished.—You can overlook from the heights the banks of the Uppor Belbec. The Russians have abandoned a kind of entrenched camp, which they had constructed on this side of it, but they send occasionally cavalry over, and while I was there I could see plainly about four squadrons in a field near the river side, and some suspicious looking objects which looked very like guns, although it was impossible to make them out clearly with my glass. The French nearly every day make reconnaisances in the direction of the Aitodor, and towards the river, but without meeting with any considerable force of the enemy. Yesterday three regiments of light cavalry were sent down to Baidar, so that the Russian cavalry will not long remain on this side of the Belbek. The French keep excellent order in the villages they occupy—no soldier is allowed to go into a house, to the great satisfaction of the people, who, like all Oriental people, are very particular about their domestic privacy. The light cavalry brigade, although under orders for embarkation, have not yet done so, but a battery of horse artillery, Capt. Thomas's went on board yesterday at Balaklava.—*Corr. Times.*

Oct. 12.—A story is afloat that a few nights ago three boats, taking advantage of the darkness, quietly crossed from the north side, and, entering the Karabelnaia port, proceeded toward some of the sheds on the Dockyard quay. Having arrived at the stairs, some Russians landed, and, finding they were unobserved, removed a certain amount of stores, with which they got safely back to their own side of the roadstead. This feat might be accomplished with the greatest ease, unless the sentries were on the alert. The guard, which previous to this occurrence was a subaltern's, has been since increased to a captain's guard. Whether captains, such as are now not untrequently met in some of the regiments, with little more than two year's service and experience, and mere striplings in years, are much more likely to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of similar deeds on the part of so cunning an enemy as the one to whom we are opposed, is a matter for the consideration of military authorities.

The troops continue remarkably healthy.—Their duties are comparatively light. Excepting the guards for the divisional staff establishments, the usual regimental guards, and those in the part of Sebastopol occupied by the British, they are chiefly employed on fatigue duties; such as making the military roads, collecting stones from the batteries, building walls and enclosures for the commissariat stores or stabling for the animals belonging to the Land Transport Corps, draining the camps, repairing the water-tanks, collecting gabions from the trenches or enemy's—these being the only wood issued at present for fuel—or other employments of a like nature. There are, consequently few night duties, and this is, doubtless, one circumstance which is greatly conducive to the present sanitary condition of the men. The younger soldiers are being instructed in drill, and many of the regimental parade grounds present the appearance rather of what might be expected to be seen at an encampment in England, than under the walls of Sebastopol.—*Daily News Corr.*

THE PAPAL LEGATE IN IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the first meeting of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Chapter of the diocese of Dublin, for the despatch of capitular business, which has been convened for centuries (the last meeting having been held before the Reformation, in the year 1517,) took place on Thursday last, in the archiepiscopal residence, in Eccles-stret. It was called (continues the Roman organ)—

"By his Grace the Archbishop, to receive a brief of his Holiness the Pope, conferring several important privileges on the Chapter. The Sovereign Pontiff has authorised the canons to wear the same gorgeous costume as that worn by the canons of St. Peter's at Rome, consisting of the *cappa magna*, lined with ermine, nearly identical with that worn by bishops. The canons of the chapter, as at present existing, are 26 in number, most of whom are parish priests. All the canons will be entitled to wear the *cappa magna*, while the dignitaries will, in addition wear purple soutanes, and other canons continue to wear black soutanes beneath the *cappa*. The brief of the Holy Father was read, and among other matters of business transacted, it was determined that the chapter should henceforth meet regularly once a month for the despatch of business. We understand that the canons will attend in their new robes at the ceremony of the dedication of the church of Our Immaculate Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, on the 6th of December next."

M. ADOLPHE MONOD.—We regret to learn that this eloquent and useful Minister of the French Reformed Church at Paris continues to labour under dangerous illness. Those who know the value of his labours at Paris, and the estimation in which he is justly held throughout France, will, we trust, be stirred up to earnest prayer that his sufferings may be abated, and that, if it be the Lord's will, his valuable life may still be spared. We are informed that his peace is unspeakable, that he declares he never before so fully appreciated the value of the free grace of the Gospel, and that in the joy which possesses his soul, he finds a full compensation for the suffering he endures.—*Record.*

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—Dr. F. Maynard's "From Paris to Sebastopol" has the following: "If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to decree that henceforth the Crimea should be an independent State, self-governed; and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the Tchatir Dagh a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Sinab, and Aluchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war, if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geogrophical documents and the history of past times, to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dagh exist, and have been worked. I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu de manu*, have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand-fold richer than these of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollection of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe a multitude of adventurers, men of enterprising character, on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped the fangs of the despot. The Russian Government, consequently proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus to be fabulous. The Crimea within ten years, will become the El Dorado of the Old World."

NEW EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The limits of the great unexplored regions of Africa may be roughly indicated by the parallels of ten degrees north and south of the Equator, and extending from Adamana in the west to the Somanli country in the east. This extensive region is just touched by the routs of South African explorers, Livingston and Lacerda, and by the Abyssinian travellers, by Barth, Overweg, Vogel, and the Chadda expedition in the north. The greatest inroad into this unknown region has been made by travelling up the Bahr el Abaib, or White River on which and along which there has been a continuous tide of explorers ever since 1835 when the Egyptian government dispatched an expedition up this river which was followed by several others of the same kind, as well as by Austrian Catholic missionaries, by many traders and adventurers. The extreme points reached on this river by any of the travellers lay between four degrees and five degrees north latitude.—It is from Lake No that the new expedition is going to penetrate to the westward up the Bahr el Ghazal. This expedition is fitted out by and under the direction of M. Brun Rollet, a Sardinian, who for the last twenty-three years has been residing in Kahrtum, chiefly engaged in mercantile persuits. This gentleman has already ascended the Bahr el Abiad several times from Kahrtum as far as five degrees north latitude, of which explorations a full account will shortly be published. As may be supposed, M. Brun Rollet is intimately acquaintad with the countries of the White River, its inhabitants and natural resources. He has been very successful in his mercantile transactions, particularly in ivory and gum, so abundant in those countries, the yearly export of the former being about 800 cwt. But he has reason to know that the country he now proposes to explore is much richer in that and other articles of commerce. This expedition will consist of six boats manned by about sixty men, all well armed. M. Brun Rollet is strongly built and inured to the climate, of scientific attainments, and has been aided in his scientific outfit and preparations by the *savans* of Paris and Turin. The expedition is entirely a private one, and undertaken by his own means, the French and Sardinian governments having given him special recommendations to the Pacha of Egypt. M. Brun Rollet is at present in Cairo, and will shortly start for Kahrtum, where his final preparation will be made for the ascent of the Bahr el Ghazal, in the direction of Waday. It may be noticed that the latter river has mostly been called Keilak in late years; but I am informed by M. Brun Rollet that the Arabs and the black natives of those countries do not know it under that name, but principally by that of Bahr el Ghazal, sometimes Missolad.—*London Athenæum.*

The Morning Post's correspondent says:—'A thing that has caused feelings of a most enviable nature came accidentally under my notice while visiting a wounded friend, and who, sitting up on his camp stretcher for the first time, exhibited, with no ordinary pride, the sling in which his fractured arm was suspended; not that in the sling itself as a sling is anything very imposing to be found—a plain black ribbon and some plain chamois leather—but a sling made by his sovereign is a thing not lightly to be prized by a British soldier. I believe twelve of these useful articles, made by her Majesty, and sent out for the use of her wounded officers, have been distributed.'

WRITING FOR NEWSPAPERS.—Some think they cannot make an effective article without ample space. They must have room to spread themselves. But small bullets often do great execution. A paragraph, pithily expressed, is often quoted from end of the land to the other, becomes a by-word for millions. In a few piquant sentences a keen writer may hit off a folly of the day, or repel a sneer of Infidelity, or put in portible form an articie for religion. Such an article is not light and frivolous because it is brief. In that small compass may be packed a tremendous thought and power of expression. It may be solid as a canon ball, and cut down everything before it. We beg, therefore, those who write for us to condense what they have to say in the briefest space. They might save us infinite trouble by a little pains to pack their thoughts close together. If an article covers four pages, let them write it over and compress it to two. Ten to one it will be improved by the change. And it will save us the disagreeable task of criticism and mutilation. Ye who write for this busy age, speak quick—use short sentences—never stop the readers with a long or arbiguous word—let the stream of thought flow on, and men will drink it in like water.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFC AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Collins steamer Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool 3d inst., arrived at her dock at half-past 8 this morning. She brings London and Liverpool dates to Nov. 3rd.

The Pacific made the outward passage in ten days and three hours.

An extaordinary panic in England was occasioned by rumours of a war with the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan was obliged publickly to deny the rumour.

There was no news of importance from the Crimea. Both armies were going into winter quarters.

THE PANIC IN ENGLAND.—The London *Times*, in a series of skilfull malicious editorials, started the subject which, exaggerated by the Provincial press, speedily attained such dimensions that extras were issued, announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports. General astonishment and regret was elicited by this announcement, and energetic protests were heard against government forcing the nation into so dangerous a war.

Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to His Excellency the American Minister, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction of the rumour. It is not true that the American Minister had demanded his passports from the British government. There is no foundation for such a report.

Notwithstanding this, an uneasy feeling exists in the public mind.

THE WAR.—Nothing important from the seat of war except the return of the allies from their advance to their former positions, in expectation of an attack from the Russians. Nevertheless it is not unlikely that any further operations will take place this season. Both armies are preparing to winter.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Copious details of the capture of Kinburn are at hand.

Gen. Codrington is appointed Commander in the Crimea in place of Gen. Simpson.

Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister to Vienna.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.

SECOND DESPATCH.

THE WAR.—*London*, Saturday.—Gen. Canrobert has embarked from Lubec for Stockholm, in a French steamer.

A despatch from Dantzic states that the bulk of the allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that all the liners of the fleet off Kinburn had proceeded seaward, and that the allies had attempted nothing new.

Gortschakoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg on Thursday that there was no new movement in the Crimea.

PEACE RUMORS.—A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Berlin, alludes to rumors of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic articles as unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from the empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make any concessions to the demand of the Western powers. On the other hand, all the letters arriving from Vienna allude to rumors of peace.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* declares that Russia has positively intimated at both the courts of the great German Powers her willingness to negociate upon the basis of the Four Points, and that the allies are not at all disinclined to resume diplomatic conferences, although the Western Powers have at the same time declared that they can only consent to such a step when there is a sure prospect of obtaining a satisfactory result.

It is added that Austria is very far from declining the co-operation of Prussia.

The Prussian *Gazette* of the 30th October affirms that at this very moment the French government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negociate with Russia on the basis of the four points, adding that it was resolved to continue the war, and recommence military operations next spring with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded in the interim.

ENGLAND.—The British government has prohibited the exportation to all foreign countries of saltpetre, sulphade potash, nitrate of soda, and chlorade patash.

The *Times* money article says:—The English funds opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance. Mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increase of confidence.

THE WAR PANIC.—The Liverpool *Journal* of Saturday, 2d edition, dated Saturday morning at two o'clock, says:—We have received a telegraph message from London, conveying the most serious intelligence, and we can vouch for its importance, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on Her Majesty's Minister. An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda was the report of a Russian privateer being fitted out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied, and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the affairs of the Musquito Territory.—The enlisting business never gave a moments uneasiness, never occasioned an angry word from the government at Washington, never caused a single complaint against Mr. Crampton. The Musquito question is the one which imperils the peace between Great Britain and the United States. It has for some time been a source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture. To quarrel about it would be madness.

The Liverpool *Times* of Saturday says:—"The misunderstanding with the United States is attracting throughout the British Empire, a degree of interest only inferior to the war with Russia. That our relations with the Cabinet of Washington are complicated cannot be denied; but the exact cause of this embroilment is not by any means clear.

Yesterday a rumour prevailed here and in London that the American Minister at the Court of St. James had either been recalled, or would leave for the United States, by the packet which sails to day. We happen to know through a private source that Mr. Buchanan had an interview with Lord Clarendon on Tuesday last, in the course of which his Lordship assured the American Minister that the British government were informed, on unquestionably authority that ships were being built and fitted out in the United States for the express purpose of making a descent on Cuba, on the British West Indies, and on other parts of the British possessions; but the interview between the English Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador was so friendly that the last named personage was to have dined with Lord Clarendon yesterday, Since this friendly interview however took place, an article has appeared in the London *Times*, which Mr. Buchanan may think is calculated to compromise him in the eyes of his own government and the American public, and he may have resented the information which it contains as a breach of confidence. The article to which we refer must have been inspired by some member of the Cabinet, and therefore without at all endorsing the rumor to which we have referred, we can readily conceive Mr. Buchanan's annoyance at having his name mixed up with a transaction so delicate as the one pointedly referred to in the *Times* of Thursday.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Normal School, at Truro, was opened under the most favourable auspices on Wednesday last, the 14th inst. The day was beautiful, and there was a very large and respectable gathering of those interested in the success of education from all parts of the country. Numbers were present from a great distance notwithstanding the torrents of rain that had fallen on Tuesday. Among those present from a distance were the Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Financial Secretary, the Hon. Hugh Bell, Rev. E. Ross, Rev. David Honeyman, Rev. James Waddell, J. G. McLellan, M. P. P., Andrew MacKinlay, Esq., and Robert Romans, Esq., &c. The clergy and school commissioners, &c., resident in and about Truro were also present.

Rev. A. Forrester, the Superintendent of Education and Principal of the Normal School, delivered an Inaugural Address which, we are told, was replete with information, sound sense, and manly eloquence. From what we have heard said of it we hope the Rev. author may be prevailed upon to place it before the public as soon as possible. Speeches were delivered also by the Hon's. Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, and others. All these gentlemen expressed their utmost confidence in the success of the Normal School; and pledged their firm support.

The most important item as indicative of the probable prosperity and usefulness of the institution remains to be told: SIXTY-FOUR pupils were enrolled on the spot. These had come from all parts of the country—from Yarmouth on the one hand to Cape Breton on the other. There is scarcely a county or township in the Province that was not represented among these pupils—while Colchester and Picton had probably the largest number. The inhabitants of Truro evinced the greatest imaginable interest in the Institution which they are honored to have in their midst; and there is no doubt but they will continue to do all in their power to ensure its efficiency and success.

To all appearance the Normal School has before it a splendid career of success. The Rev. Principal will be seconded in his labors by two gentlemen of much experience and undoubted talent for teaching—Messrs. Randall and Mulholland; and we feel confident that by the help of God their combined efforts will result in making the Normal School a blessing to many generations.—*Pres. Wit.*

New Brunswick

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—This reverend body claiming to be distinguished by its want of foreign ecclesiastical connexion, and its simple adherence to the Westminister Standards, held an important special meeting in this City last week. The attention of the Synod was chiefly occupied with the subject of Education, the state of which it is desirous of endeavouring to improve. As one means towards this end, it will support the general recommendations contained in the Report on King's College, and as another, it has resolved to encourage the erection, equipment and endowment of one or more Educational Institutions at important points throughout the Province. Sufficient encouragement has already been given to warrant the placing of one of the institutions at Woodstock. Amongst the liberal offers called forth by the proposal, that of Charles Connell, Esq. M.P.P deserves special mention. He offers a donation of one thousand dollars towards the erection, with a sum of fifty dollars annually towards the support of the institutions. Such an offer is most creditable to Mr. Connell and must have been very encouraging to those who have originated the present movement, as to all friends of Education throughout the Province. It will no doubt call forth others of a similar character in a province, which needs few things so much as the advancement of its Educational interests. We are glad to see Presbyterians moving in a matter, in reference to which we may be permitted to say, they have been less active in this province than in Europe, America or even in India.

We further learn that the Synod adopted the draft of a *general* character of incorporation.—Since the first charter was obtained, with special reference to the St. John Presbyterian Church, the Presbytery of New Brunswick has grown into a Synod of four Presbyteries comprising some seventeen ministers. For this and for other reasons, its charter requires to be amended. Should the draft Bill agreed upon, prove to be of equitable and comprehensive character, we should be pleased to see it passed into a law, that a matter which has been in agitation for for some time may finally be set to rest. One of the proposed amendment seems to be at once needful and unobjectable. To enable the Synod to vest in itself Educational Institutions which it may originate, to accept of sites of manses cemeteries, glebes, bequests for missions &c, it is proposed that the Synod shall be itself incorporated, subject to the usual limitations. Such incorporation has already been conceded to several denominations, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it should be denied to a body which seems resolved to make so good a use of it, as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.—*Courier.*

Canada.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.—We notice the arrival in Montreal of M. H. Perley, Esq., British Commissioner for the North American Fisheries, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Our readers will remember the important part Mr. Perley took in bringing to a successful issue the negotiations at Washington, which resulted in the free admission of Colonial fish into the markets of the United States. Mr. Perley is en route from the Niagara Falls (where he spent a few days with His Excellency Sir E. Head) to New York and Washington, before setting out on his new mission. In Mr. P's. present capacity of Commissioner under the 1st and 2nd articles of the Reciprocity Treaty, in connection with the Commissioner appointed by the United States Government, he is charged with the survey of all the Rivers on that portion of the Continent of North America running between 36° North latitude as northwardly as far the two territories extend. Mr. Perley is at Montreal to confer with the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company, and obtain such information as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the sources and outlets of the different rivers intersecting the North West Territories under their jurisdiction.—*Quebec Gaz.*

United States.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "KNOW-NOTHINGS."—Foreign writers are very naturally puzzled by the oddity of our political party names, and, in attempting to trace them to their origin, make some very queer blunders: thus, the name of the Locofoco party is styled by one English writer to be the name of a tribe of Indians. The London Athenæum, in an article upon Know Nothingism, states that

"The party derive their name from an expression in vogue among the leaders of the old political sections, that the people did not know was of most advantage to them. Thus, an American says, 'I don't know, but it strikes me,' and so forth until the phrase became characteristic, &c.

We must confess that the Athenæum's theory of the origin of Know-Nothings is not ingenious, and for the enlightenment of that learned pundit, we will state the origin of the name of the rapidly dissolving party, on the authenticity of a gentleman who has had abundant opportunities, for knowing the exact facts of the case. The Know-Nothing party, it is pretty generally known, was first formed by a person of some notoriety who called himself "Ned Buntline." "Ned" was once a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, but left the service for some cause of which we are not informed, and commenced the business of Americanism on a large scale, by founding a secret political order, of so exclusive a character that none were to be admitted as members whose grandfathers were not natives of the country.

It is a difficult matter, in a country like the United States, where free inquiry is so common to keep anything secret; and Ned instructed his proselytes and acolytes to reply to all questions in respect to the movements of the new party, "I don't know" So they were at first called "Don't Knows," and then Know Nothings," by outsiders, who knew nothing more of them than that they invariably replied "I don't know" to all questions.

But the Know Nothings have had their day, and very soon there will be nothing left of them but their name. The earth hath bubbles, and Know-Nothingism was one of them.—*N. Y. Times.*

DEATH OF MRS. MILLS There are many upon this side of the Rocky Mountains who will read with unfeigned sorrow the announcement in the summary of California news, "that Mrs Mills, a daughter of the Chief of the Marquesas Islands, who had just returned from the Atlantic states, died Septembeo 3d." Mrs Mills was the wife of the humble sailor, who, after a long sojourn among the Marquesans, where he did much to elevate and improve their condition, left the Islands some time since, to obtain a missionary to reside among them and labor for their spiritual and temporal advancement. He first went to Australia, and then, we believe, to England. After undergoing many hardships and discouragements, their resources being limited, Mr. and Mrs. Mills arrived in this country, where they spent the past Winter. The object of their mission commended itself to the sympathy and support of many in this country, and they left the Atlantic seaboard for home, accompanied by a volunteer in this new and interesting field of missionary labor, and with the highest hopes for the future. But the joy of the husband in the success of his mission, has been turned to sorrow, and he will return to his adopted country a widower. Mrs Mills, although a savage by birth, was a modest and well appearing woman, and her features were decidedly prepossessing.—*Boston Herald.*

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. R. Duncan (22s 6d, 4 new subs.), Rev. J. F. Bent (100s.), Rev. G W. Tuttle (30s.), Rev. W. Temple (120s.—The last two numbers of the London Quarterly are daily expected), Rev. M. Pickles (new sub.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedies for the cure of Scalds and Burns.—Emelia Anderson, of Sydney, N. S., was accidentally severely scalded by some boiling water falling over her. The whole of the right side and leg in particular was in a most shocking state. Something in the hurry of the moment was applied which caused the flesh to peel off almost to the bone, and rendered her utterly unable to move, she was carried to bed, medical assistance called in, and her recovery despaired of; it so happened, that a friend who paid a visit that day, had just been cured of a dreadfully bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and she recommended the same, the Pills and Ointment were accordingly bought and used, by continuing them for two weeks, she was perfectly well, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway, for the cure effected.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 21st.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	32s. 6d.
" Pilot, "	27s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	62s. 6d.
" " N. S.	60s.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 3d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	33s. 9d.
" Canada sh. "	55s.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	6s. a 6s. 3d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s. 2d.
" Clayed, "	2s.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	87s. 6d.
" Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	46s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	17s. 6d.
" small	14s. 6d.
Salmon, No. 1,	95s.
" " 2,	90s.
" " 3,	75s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	100s.
" " 2,	none
" " 3,	35s.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. a 15s.
Alewives,	14s. 6d.
Haddock,	11s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	32s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 21st.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. a 35s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 8d.
Lamb, "	3½d. a 5d.
Mutton, "	3½d. a 4½d.
Calf-skins, "	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 3d. a 1s. 5d.
Pork, " "	5½d. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	7½d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pr.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Ducks, "	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Geese, "	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Apples, "	11d. a 1s.
Eggs, per dozen,	5s. a 7s. 6d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yd, 2s. 6d.	
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yd, 1s. 9d.	

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Sackville, N. B., on the 6 h inst., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. Henry James MACGOWAN, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, to Miss Letitia Ann CROWSON, of Dorchester.

At Wilmot, on 7th inst., by the Rev. W. Somerville, Rev. Robert STEWART, to MARGARET, fourth daughter of Mr. Daniel Morrison, Wilmot.

At Pictou, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Watson, West River, Mr. John BROWN, to Miss Mary Jane McCANE, both of Green Hill, Pictou.

On Tuesday evening, 13th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Brownell, Mr. Wm. WHYTAL, North West Arm, to MARIA, second daughter of John Winters, Esq.

At Hillsborough, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. O. Parker, Capt Nathaniel PARKER, of Nictaux, to Mrs. Sarah HARRIS of Hillsborough, widow of the late Geo. Harris

Deaths.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., in the 80th year of her age, FRANCES, widow of the late Wm. Gallacher, Esq., after a long and severe illness, which she bore with placid resignation to the Divine Will.

On Friday evening, Mr. Patrick BRYDON, in the 74th year of his age.

At Cole Harbour, on Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, John Duke CLIFFORD, eldest son of Mr. Hood Clifford, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, MARTHA KATE, infant daughter of Dr. J. M. Washington, aged nine months.

On Tuesday morning, in the 48th year of his age, John Stewart DUNBAR, a native of Derry, Ireland. The deceased was a resident in this city for twenty-three years, and leaves a numerous family.

On the 21st inst., very suddenly, at Lower Newdegate, Lunenburg, CHARLOTTE, wife of William Seldeburg, and daughter of the late John Seldeburg, formerly of another place, in the 60th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing and infirm husband, a large family, and numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and friend.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

H M steamer Ogmay, Hatter, Bermuda and St. Thomas; schrs Shannon, Vergin, Matilda, Spray, Annandale, Trial, and Ann, P E Island.

THURSDAY, November 15.

H M steamer Columbia, Capt Shirland, Bay Fundy.
Brig Nancy, Grant, St John, P E.
Schrs Frances, Quebec.
Orbit, Littlewood, Annapolis.

FRIDAY, November 16.

Barque Halifax, Layhold, Boston.
Brig Fawn, Pugn, New York.
Brigts Halifax, Purdy, Boston.
Sarah, Walsh, St John, P E, 20 days.
M A Schmidt, Chester.
Schrs Mazeppa, Mashing, Boston.
Bonita, Stewton, Bay, St Lawrence.
Prowess, Genon, do; Lady Kaldfat, Amagant, Speculator, and Margaret, P E Island.

SATURDAY, November 17.

Schrs Alice, Rogers, Thomas, St John, N. B.
Lima, O'Brien, Boston.
Cherub, Bears, P E Island.

SUNDAY, November 18.

Brigt Sarah, Hopkins, Antigua.
Schr James Parker, Forrester, Lamaline, N F.

MONDAY, November 19.

Brig Milo, Anderson, New York.
Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Dumbarton, Lockhart, Salem.
Schr Rose, Gannon, St Johns, N F.

TUESDAY, November 20.

R M steamer Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N. F.
Brigt Gen Washington, Day, Mayaguez.
Schrs Helen Maud, Sullivan, St Jago de Cuba.
Sultan, Day, Philadelphia

CLEARED.

November 13.—Bark Saxon, Doane, Matanzas; brigts Jessie, Hall, Matanzas; Mic Mac, Doane, Cuba; schrs Bellesle, Crowel, Jamaica; Charles, Young, P. E. Island.

November 15.—Barque James Scott, Pratt, Liverpool, G B; brig America, O'Brien, Boston; brigs Boston Roche, Boston; schrs Meteor, Stanwood, St John, N B; Curlew, Nickerson, Boston.

November 16.—Barque Norval, Trefry, Liverpool, G B; brigs Florence, Jones, B W Indies; Velocity, Mann, Kingston, Jam; brigt Brisk, Morrison, Jamaica; scnr Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St George.

November 17.—Brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Jamaica; brigt Swordfish, Jamaica; schrs Victoria, Wilson, Jamaica; Mars, Cameron, New York; Lucy Alice, McPhee, New York; Zele, Magdalen Isles; Seaflower, do.

November 19.—Barque Stag, McKenzie, Mauritius; schrs Emily, McDonald, P E Island; Mary, Magdalen Isles; Lady, do; Nancy, do; Pandora, do.

MEMORANDA.

Baltimore, Nov 10—ard LeMarchant, hence

Schr Susan, Lang, hence, reported to have arrived at Charlottetown on the 13th, had not arrived on the 16th.

Kingston, Oct 15—arrd brig Martha, Halifax 16th—brigt Harriet Ann, do. 21st—Plover, Ragged Islands, 25th—Ornate and Mercy, Halifax 26th—brig Victoria, do. Greater portion of Martha's and Harriet Ann's cargoes sold. Cod 17s a 29s, mackarel, 26s, herrings, 18s a 20s.

Falmouth, Oct 11—ard brig Kingston, Halifax. 20th—Rob Roy, do.

The schr Alice Rogers, built at Lunenburg, has been sold in St John, NB, to the Pilots, for the sum of £630

The steamer Curlew, on her last trip to Bermuda, is reported to have nearly foundered in a storm on Sunday night, 29th ult., while near the southern end of the Gulf Stream. She was loaded two feet deeper than she ought to have been, and during most of the voyage she ran, as she rolled, spouted in right and left through the holes in the bulwarks. The storm raged six several hours, during which the men were sometimes literary washed off their feet by the waves which broke over her.

A seaman named Thomas Lam was lost from on board the steamer Curlew, on her last voyage from St. Thomas and Bermuda. The deceased has left a widow and five children in this city.

St John's, NF., Oct 31—Cld brigt Conquest, M'Kay, Pernambuco.

Quebec—Ard barque Concordia, and brigt Elzieor, Halifax.

At Philadelphia, Nov 18—schr Gold Coiner, Halifax.

In consequence of some of the crew of brigt General Washington being "sick of infectious Disease," all communication with her is prohibited by the Health Officer for the present.

Bell, Anderson & Co,

Have received per Mic Mac, Themis, and White Star, their usual assortment of

Fall Goods,

AMONG which are—all descriptions of STAPLE GOODS.
Dress Stuffs, in plain, figured, and printed,
Silks and Ribbons.
All kinds of LACE GOODS; Shawls and Scarfs,
Pilot, Whitney, Siberian and Broad CLOTHS,
Doeskins and Vestings; Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Tweeds and Cloth Mantles,
Bonnets, Furs, Flowers,
Rubber Coats, Leggins, and Hats,
Variety of Slop Clothing, &c. &c.
ALSO—On Hand. Tea, Indigo, Nutmegs, and Brown Soap. Nos. 29 & 30 GRANVILLE STREET.
October 11. 1m

NOW READY.
BELCHER'S MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA,
Including the Island of CAPE BRETON.
Size five feet two inches by two feet.
SECOND EDITION, corrected to 1855.
For Sale at the City Book Stores.

THIS is the largest and only correct Map published of the Province—it has been recently revised and corrected, and the new Counties and Townships formed since its first publication, accurately aid down, together with the lines of proposed RAILWAYS through the Province, and routes and stations of the TELEGRAPH line.
It can be had on cloth and rollers, coloured and varnished; on blue paper, same as a Chart; and on cloth and coloured, in case for the Pocket.
C. H. BELCHER
September 27th, 1855. Publisher.

MOUNT ALLISON
Educational Institution.
Principal:—The Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M.,
Governor & Chaplain:—The Rev. E. EVANS, D. D.
Chief Preceptress:—Miss MARY E. ADAMS.

THE various important alterations and additions, which have been in progress during the last four months, are now completed. This Institution, which was previously to these improvements the most extensive and popular, as well as the best appointed one of its kind in British America, now therefore presents in both its branches enlarged accommodations and greater facilities for promoting the comfort and improvement of Students.
In addition to the officers above named, twelve or more other suitably qualified Professors and Teachers will be constantly *employed in the work of instruction.*
☞ *The Second Term of the current Academic Year, will commence on Tuesday, the 22nd November.*
The charge of Board, &c. and Tuition in the Primary Department, is £25 N. B. Cy. per annum, or £8 6s. 8d. per Term. For further information please apply either to the Principal or the Governor and Chaplain.
Sackville, N. B., Oct 25th, 1855.
November 1. 3w.

COMPLETION OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.
E. BILLING, Junr, & CO.
Have completed per Eagle, Themis, and Ermina, their Fall Importations of
British and Foreign Manufactured DRY GOODS.
Their Stock will be found on inspection more than usually extensive and varied, and from the extremely low prices charged, will prove well worthy the attention of wholesale and ret