The Provincial Wesleyan.

Missions in the Interior of Africa.

Whatever relates to civilization and Christianization of the interior of this darkened Continent, must be deeply interesting to every Christian and philanthropist. For untold ages it has been afflicted with all the direst evils of the savage and barbarous state. It has been the inexhaustible fountain of supply to the slave market of the world; and has been the subject of self-inflicted oppression and cruelty. But we rejoice that a better day is beginning to dawn upon Africa. The blessed light of Christian truth which at first only gilded its shores, is beginning to spread into the interior. A letter recently received, from Mr. Thompson, missionary, at Kau-Medi, gives the gratifying intelligence, that this strong hold of the slave trade is now entirely free from the traffic. A large church exists whose influence is felt for sixty miles around, and the people are urgently calling for missionaries. Our readers will be gratified with the following extract from Mr. Thompson's letter:—"It has been asserted that missions established beyond the influence and control of colonial government, could not be expected to accomplish much permanent good; but we are here in no colony—under no colonial government. The mission has been sustained 12 years amid many trials. It has struggled with difficulties, sickness, famine, death; amid wars and commotions, turnings and overturnings, but it has lived, grown strong and become established. We are citizens of the country. The preaching of the gospel has been sustained here constantly, and the light has spread abroad. Many from the interior, as far as the Kongnots, have heard and carried back the news, so that kings are calling from those mountains, "Come over and help us!" And from every quarter the same sound breaks upon our ears! Our way is open, to go anywhere, that our strength will permit.

Certainly there has been a wonderful advance within these twelve years, at the beginning of which the slave trade, war, and superstition reigned, and almost defied an entrance to the gospel. And when we wanted a footing, we were for years shut up in one place; but now what a different state of things!

There has been a large school maintained here, many of the pupils of which are the sons and daughters of the Kings and chiefs of the country. These children are promising—many of them are members of the church, and are preparing for ministers, teachers, etc. They are already great helps—interpret, hold meetings, talk to the people, and are advancing rapidly in science and theology. Many of the younger ones give us great hopes of usefulness.

Again, there is a little church here, of 60 members, of all ages, from 8 or 10 to 80 years. We have two churches and four schools, one of which is taught by one of our own boys, who here learned his A B C. And others are fully capable, but are studying for the ministry.

We may be said to have the possession of Little Boon river from its mouth to its rise, of Big Boon from the sea to the falls, a distance of 100 miles. Has nothing been accomplished? Who is discouraged?"—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

THE SARDINIAN CONVERTS, ETC.—We cut the following from a letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated Florence, Italy, April 6, 1855:

The American people who sympathize in the progress of civil and religious liberty in every quarter of the world, can not be indifferent to the great work of reform going on under the constitutional reign of the young king of Sardinia. Much, very much has been accomplished towards the equalization of all classes and interests in the state; and a bill now before the Parliament promises to complete its emancipation from the cumbrous ecclesiastical burdens which belong to another age.

There remain in the kingdom near four hundred monasteries, convents, and other old haunts of idleness, to which appertain some forty thousand useless nuns, monks, etc., and more than one-half of the real estate of the realm, exempt from taxation, and enjoying other invidious civil privileges and immunities, while the state treasury is heavily taxed to support the administration of religion. It was to remedy this enormous evil that the Ministry recently introduced the bill which passed the house of deputies by a large majority, and is now under consideration in the senate.

It abolishes all these old establishments, except the few used for schools, and secularizes the monks not engaged in teaching, so that the mere name of religion will no longer serve to sanctify idleness, and to give it exemption from all the conditions of citizenship. The treasury will be relieved from a most unnecessary tax, and the misapplied funds abstracted in other times from dying sinners, in consideration of masses for their souls, be appropriated to augment and support the numerous small and needy benefices of the country. This enlightened measure, so perfectly in accordance with the true spirit of Christianity, like all other reforms that have preceded it, is officially denounced by the Roman See as an invasion of its prerogatives, and a breach of faith on the part of this King and Parliament, albeit, themselves enlightened Catholics: and the clamorous cry of "the coppersmiths" is heard through all the Ephesian temples of the craft. The recent severe bereavements of the King—the deaths of his mother, wife, child, and brother, in remarkable succession—have served, of course, to give emphasis to superstition, which threatens the nation and its chief with the most direful doom.

NEW MISSION FIELD.—At the late meeting of the Missionary board, $5,000 were appropriated for commencing operations in Central America. This is an inviting and glorious field, and our heart leaps at the bare contemplation of the mighty results that are to follow the planting of Methodism by the Southern Church, in those wide regions. God's providence points the way, and it is an enterprise that will enlist the patriot as well as the christian. That the door is opening we learned from Bishop Andrew's letter, recently published in the Advocate; and we now here give an extract from another letter of the same tenor, from the Rev. T. W. Moore, who writes from Panama to the Richmond Christian Advocate, as follows:—"I never in my life saw so degraded a people. The priests are as immoral as any set of men you can find. They seemed to have entirely lost confidence in them, and some even went so far as to ask for another kind of religion—one that will make people better. There is a Congregationalist stationed here as a missionary to foreigners. He appears to be a pious and excellent man. I heard him regret several times that his mission was not to the natives. What a field there now is for missionary operations in this new republic. Prejudice, instead of being against, is in favour of the religion of the Bible.—They are tired of Popery and Romanism, and seek for the waters of life. Who is willing to be led by the Spirit into this glorious work? O, that the young men who have often felt it their duty to preach the "gospel of peace," would turn from their professions, by which the devil has allured them from the path of duty, and be led by the Spirit into this field, in which not only the minds given them by God might find ample range, but where they might reap a harvest, and win a crown worth more than the gold of Ophir, or the gems of India. I wish my old school-mates, especially, to take this as an appeal to them."—*Southern Advocate.*

Latest European Intelligence.

BY R. M. S. AFRICA.

From the *European Times* we learn that the most important feature of the week previous to the departure of the Africa from Liverpool, was the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion in the House of Commons expressive of dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language of the Government on the question of peace or war, and declaring that in the prosecution of the war the House will give every support to the Queen, until, in conjunction with her allies, a safe and honourable peace has been obtained. This motion is, in substance, a want of confidence motion, the carrying of which would involve, of necessity, a change of Government, for it covertly accuses the party in power of a wish to conclude a peace which is not honourable. But it was evident, on the first night's debate, that on this subject Mr. Disraeli had not the support even of his own party. The most remarkable speeches were those of the mover, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell. Mr. Gladstone's speech will not be very palatable beyond the walls of Parliament, for he thinks that all for which we commenced the struggle has been offered by Russia, and that we should accept her terms. The debate will strengthen the Government, for it will remove the uneasiness which prevails out of doors at the imputations which have been so industriously scattered abroad that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues were anxious to bring hostilities to a close on the most absurd and humiliating conditions.

There were two other debates of considerable importance during the week—one, arising out of Mr. Wyse's motion for a reform in our diplomatic establishments; and the other for substituting the ballot for open voting. Mr. Wyse, who is an authority on the first-named subject, made out a strong case against our consular and diplomatic systems—so strong, indeed, that although he offered to withdraw his motion, the House pressed it to a division, and the Government was beaten by a large majority. The arguments on behalf of the ballot possessed, of course, but little novelty, for little that is new can be urged on so trite a topic; 166 divided in favor of the motion and 218 against it. This result in a time of war, when the House of Commons listens with impatience to every subject which does not smack of the battle-field, is tolerably conclusive evidence that the triumph of secret voting will be contemporaneous with the restoration of peace.

General Canrobert has resigned the chief command, and it has been conferred on General Pelissier. The alleged cause of the change was the ill-health of the first-named officer; but it required little sagacity to see that there was some reason other than the one assigned, and it is now generally understood in England and in France that the transfer of the chief command arose from the Emperor's dissatisfaction with Marshal St. Arnaud's successor. Canrobert is brave to a fault, but personal courage in a commander is subsidiary to higher and rarer qualifications.

If all the accounts which hail the installation of the new commander are correct, General Pelissier possesses every qualification which his predecessor wanted,—great strategic powers, consummate tact, vigour of character, and an iron will, which nothing can turn from its purpose.

The detailed accounts of the progress of the siege are only worth referring to here as embodying a continuation of those hand-to hand struggles between the enemy and the allies, in which the most determined bravery has been exhibited by the opposing parties—deadly struggles for suppremacy in which the French and English have more than maintained their ground. But as to any prospect of a speedy subjugation of Sebastopol we appear to be as remote from it as ever. The whole of the French reserve has left the Bosphorus for Kamiesch—an additional army of 30,000 men, including 1000 cavalry, and this will raise the French force to 125,000 men. The British force in the Crimea is 30,000 strong, the Turkish army at Eupatoria 50,000, and the Sardinian contingent 15,000—in all, 220,000 as fine troops as are to be found in the world. Omar Pacha is said to have declared that with the force under his command, supported by the new French army of reserve, he would not hesitate to march upon and occupy Simpheropol, and this force would leave in undiminished strength the army which is now before Sebastopol, carrying on the siege. With the means now at their command the allies ought to be a match for Liprandi's army or any Russian force in the Crimea.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.—It is probable that at this very moment the allied armies are carrying into effect against the Russians a manœuvre similar to that which they attempted against us at Inkerman. A general attack upon their positions on the Tchernaya river will doubtless be reported by telegraph within a few hays. The following is a close approximative estimate of the allied force now in the Crimea:—120,000 French, 30,000 English, 15,000 Sardinians, 35,000 Turks, and 10,000 Egyptians—in all 210,000 men. It is considered that 80,000 will abundantly suffice to hold the trenches before Sebastopol, and the remaining 130,000, besides reinforcements, are likely to be employed during the summer to scour the Crimea. The latest Government accounts state that the amount of the Russian force in the Peninsula is much less than has been supposed.

A despatch from Vienna states that General Pelissier, on assuming the command-in-chief of the French army in the Crimea, announced that an attack would soon be made. This declaration was received with enthusiasm by the army.

LATEST AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Wednesday, the 23rd, says:—"The latest Austrian proposition for conditions of peace to be offered to Russia has been, as I am assured in an official quarter, favourably received by the French Government; but some doubts is felt, or affected to be felt, whether it will be thought equally acceptable in England. I understand that the proposition, whatever it may be, has been forwarded to London this morning. When I say that it has been favourably received here, I mean that the Government looks upon it as a pledge of the co-operation of Austria in the war. It is not for a moment supposed that the propositions will be accepted by Russia.—However, diplomacy is hard at work, and it is difficult, indeed, to say who is most likely to be deceived."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.—A letter from Constantinople, in the French journals, says our Generals in the Crimea are about, by a bold stroke, to complete the long seige. It is generally believed that a battle will be fought on the Tchernaya, which may terminate in the Russians being cut off from Sebastopol on that side. The Turks will advance from Eupatoria.

RENEWAL OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES. Vienna, Friday Morning, May 25.—A conference will be held to-morrow without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday at which those Plenipotentiaries will probably be present.

THE BALTIC.—Berlin, Thursday, May 24.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th state that all the fortified harbours in the Bay of Finland had been declared in a state of seige. Seven prizes taken by the English arrived at Elsinore on the 22nd.

The Geyser and Archer have taken a large number of prizes; twenty-four to twenty-five have already been reported to have been captured by them, all laden with valuable cargoes of tallow, hemp, bristles, &c., most of which are now on their passage home.

Official information had reached the British consul at Elsinore that the Russian Government had given orders to sink all their men-of-war at Cronstadt, except eight sail of the line.

CARLIST INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—Advices from Bayonne of the 23rd state that a Carlist conspiracy had been discovered at Saragossa.—On the 22nd an ex Carlist chief, who had entered the Queen's service after the Convention of Bergara, had deserted with sixty men of the garrison. Troops of the line and militia had gone in pursuit. Navarre and the Basque provinces are tranquil.

MADRID, May 24.—The Ministers have announced to the Cortes that an insurrection had taken place at Saragossa, and demanded powers to banish suspicious persons and to suspend the publication of periodical newspapers which advocate doctrines contrary to the Queen's Government. The *Gazette* announces that Arragon, Burgos, and Navarre are placed in a state of siege. Gen. Gurrea is in pursuit of the insurgents.

DENMARK.—The ex-Ministers of Denmark who have been impeached, and who are to appear before the High Court of Justice of the kingdom on the 4th of June, are six in number: M. Œrsted, President of the Council; M. de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior; General de Hansen, War: M. Bluhme, Foreign Affairs; Admiral Steen-Bille, Marine; and M. de Scheele, Justice. They are accused—first, of having ordered, without having demanded the authorisation of the Diet, though it was sitting, various measures causing expenses not accorded by the laws of finance; and, secondly, of having illegally solicited and obtained the Royal sanction for the same measures, and having ordered the payment of other sums, without legal authorisation. M. de Hansen is besides especially accused of having disposed of sums not allowed in the budgets of 1853 and 1854. The High Court of Justice has already been constituted in accordance with Art. 72 of the Constitution. It consists of 16 judges, namely, 8 members of the Volksthing and eight members of the Supreme Tribunal, all elected by the bodies to which they respectively belong

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have news from the Cape to the 4th of April. The Governor, Sir George Gray, was at Cape Town.—The Cape Parliament, which was in session, is said to be negociating with the Home Government for the establishment of a steam-postal service. The Caffres are quiet. Quantities of copper are brought up from the copper mines, but cannot be conveyed for shipment until there is grass for the cattle. The cramroad is not yet commenced. More wool will be exported this year than was ever known before. Tonnage is scarce—freight 3½d per lb. while 1d is paid in Australia.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 19th inst., says—"The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate." Both sides are occupied in repairing the old and erecting new batteries.

A French private despatch, published in the *Patrie* of last night, announces that, on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May the French carried by assault the intrenched Russian camp near the Quarantine Bastion, which was defended by the whole garrison of Sebastopol. The same despatch states that the expedition against Kertch had again sailed.

PARIS, Saturday, May 26th.—A despatch to the following effect has been received from Gen. Pelissier:—

SEBASTOPOL, May 24.—A very lively combat, directed against our important position, has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous and ours sensible.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The Vulture, with mails, arrived on Thursday night at Danzic.

There were some large Russian men of-war lying at Sweaborg. They were dismantled.—The Riga channel was blockaded up by sunken rocks.

The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen. The crews were healthy. No new cases of smallpox had occurred on board the Duke of Wellington and Arrogant.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN.—The *Frankfort Post Gazette* announces that Generals Crawford and Letang, the English and French Commissioners appointed to accompany Baron Hess on his campaign, have given up the apartments engaged for them at Lemberg, neither expecting to be called thither.

A letter from Nismes states that two shocks of an earthquake were felt in that town on the 14th at half past ten at night, the second being the stronger one. The same shocks were felt in other places in the south, and particularly at Avignon. No damage was anywhere done.

The Sardinian Senate has passed the Convents Suppression Bill, by 53 to 42 votes, notwithstanding the offer of the Bishops to make up the required amount out of their episcopal property,

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THE three great spectacles in Europe at this moment are, the siege of Sebastopol, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and the Paris Exhibition. Yesterday their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of the FRENCH, inaugurated the last of these world's wonders. The British Empire, it is understood, will make a grand figure there in the capital of our Allies. America holds an equal place; Germany next, then Austria. No malachite slabs from the CZAR will shine upon this Exhibition, we presume, no gold and platinum from Siberia, no iron will be there from the Russian Imperial Foundries, no ingots of copper from the mines of Poland. This flower sown in peace, rises untimely to suffer from the parching breath of war. Yet as the war only blocks out one half-barbarous empire from the Paris spectacle, the world's industry may be fairly represented there. It could not have been so during the wars of the First NAPOLEON, the difference being that he drew his sword against the world, whilst his Nephew, whatever his past or future faults may be, is at present its champion. We shall be happy to hear, from our Protestant friends in France, how they have improved this opportunity for higher objects We may here remark that our French contemporary, the *Archives du Methodisme*, contains, in its number for the present month, an interesting account of the annual religious meetings at Paris—such as we call here the "May Meetings," but which there take place in April. The Paris meeting of the Evangelical Alliance is deferred until the 23rd of August.—*Watchman, May 16.*

Lyon's Kathairon

The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Danruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Headache and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, NY.

D. Taylor, Jr. & Co., General Agents, 25 Hanover Street, Boston.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick

THE St. John *Courier* of the 26th ult., announces the death of HENRY CHUBB, Esq., the original proprietor and senior editor and publisher of that paper The surviving editor has the following remarks respecting his late colleague: "Modest and unassuming in his manners, he was very generally known by a large number of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Province, and was much esteemed by all classes. Although he invariably avoided seeking public office, still the duties of such as were from time to time conferred upon him by the Government, he performed with strict integrity, credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He has for several years been a Justice of the Peace, a Commissioner of the Alms House, a member of the Board of Health, &c., besides having filled the office of Mayor of this City, being the last Mayor appointed by the Executive before the new Charter came into operation. Mr. Chubb was born im St. John on the 1st December, 1787, (four years after the landing of the Loyalists,) and served his apprenticeship with Jacob S Mott, Esq., at that time King's Printer for the Province, and in the year 1811 he commenced publishing the *Courier*, over which he has ever since held the chief control."

MARINE DISASTERS.—The brig Bartley, Colgan master, of Mary Port with a valuable cargo of shipping materials, goods, &c., got ashore on the bar of the harbour of Richibucto, during the late gale.—The crew were all providently saved. The vessel is a wreck, and her hull and cargo are advertized for sale.

The barque Lady Franklin, from Liverpool, for Richibucto, with a cargo of goods for L. P. W. Desbrisay, and others, from Liverpool got ashore during the gale, near Buctouch.—She had several passengers on board, all of whom, with the crew are safe. The latest accounts we heard from her was—that she was making no water, that several schooners were along side, into which her cargo was being shipped, and it was expected the vessel would ultimately be got off.

The schooner Mary Ann, Kennedy, from Halifax, with a cargo of fish, sugar and coffee, bound to Quebec and Montreal, got ashore on Tuesday, at Point aux Barrow, Tracadie. It was with difficulty the crew was saved. The vessel, we understand, is a total wreck, and the cargo is much damaged.

The schooner Trinadad, Sotherland, from P. E. Island, bound to Restigouche, with a cargo of oats, got ashore on Huckleberry Island, in our river, during a gale and is a wreck.—*Miramichi Gleaner*

Canada.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society, was held in Toronto on Wednesday evening last,—Hon. Robert Baldwin presiding. The meeting was large, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. From the Secretary's Report we glean the following interesting statistics:—The receipts of the Society for the past year were £3,568 16s.; expenditure, £3,576 16s. 10d. The issues of the Society reached 28,833 copies, being an increase over the previous year of 7,259, and a grand total of 237,426 copies of the sacred volume circulated by this Society since the commencement of its operations. It is worthy of notice, also, that the Upper Canada Tract Society issued during the past year 10,404 copies, with the metrical version of the Psalms. Twenty-three new Auxiliary Societies were established during the year, and honorable mention is made in the Report of the labours of the two Agents, Rev. L. Taylor, and Mr. S. B Johnson.—*Montreal Witness, May 16.*

CANADA.—The Imperial government has proposed to the Canadian government to cede to the province all ordnance lands which are not required for military purposes, and also the garrison at Toronto, Niagara, London, Penetanguishire, on condition of the province maintaining them in good militaay repair—the garrisons to revert to the crown in case of actual war. The home government will, however, retain the more important forts of Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec. It is believed that such an arrangement as this will prove mutually advantageous. The question of the removal of the seat of government has, it is thought, been set at rest by the determination of the government to make it a cabinet question, and to insist upon the carrying out the original intention of removing it to Toronto next autumn.

SCHOOL BOOKS GOING FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.—During the last summer the Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts made a visit to Toronto, with a view of examining personally the operations of the Normal and Model Schools, the Educational Department and the working of our School system. He purchased maps, charts, school books, &c., to the value of nearly $200 for the office of the Board of Education, in Boston. Since then, he has sent three orders for supplies of the "Epitome of Geographical knowledge, compiled for the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the State Normal School in Massachusetts—that book being preferred to any of the kind, published in the United States.

Newfoundland.

THE LEGISLATURE was opened by His Excellency Governor DARLING on Tuesday the 22d ult., with a speech of unusual length. We give the first and the last paragraph:—

It greatly enhances the satisfaction with which I meet you in General Assembly convened, thus early after my assumption of the Government of this ancient and loyal Colony, that I am in a position to announce to you my intention to take immediate measures for establishing its Civil Administration upon that system, which now for some time past in successful operation in Her Majesty's other North American Possessions, is well known and understood under the designation of Responsible or Parliamentary Government.

* * * *

For myself, as a sincere believer in the great benefits that may result from the application of the time-tested Institutions of our Mother Country to every community, whose general standard of intelligence is such as to guaranty that the great principles of those Institutions will be rightly understood and acted upon—and which possesses available material not only for the formation of an able and enlightened Administration, but for that no less essential element of British Constitutional Government, an organized and vigilant "Opposition"—I feel that I may offer to you my hearty congratulations, that Newfoundland will henceforth take that place among the most freely governed Dependencies of the British Crown, which—its fitness in other respects now fully acknowledged—seems peculiarly due to its standing as the earliest offspring of the parent State; to its commercial wealth and extensive trade; to the position of interest and importance, which it seems destined ere long to assume, as the point through which public intelligence will pass with electric speed between the Eastern and Western Worlds; and above all, to the fact, that its loyal inhabitants derive more directly and exclusively from the people of the British Islands, than those of any other of Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions.

In now declaring this enlarged Legislature of Newfoundland duly opened for the despatch of business, I devoutedly hope that under the blessing of Almighty Providence, pure patriotism, with sound judgment, may influence your councils and guide your decisions.'

On motion in the House of Assembly for a Committee to draft an address in reply to the Speech from the throne, a resolution in amendment involving a vote of want of confidence in the existing Council was introduced and this having passed by a majority of 4, His Excellency summoned P. F. Little, Esq., to form an administration. The result is exhibited in the following appointments:

P. F. LITTLE, Esq., Attorney General.
JOHN KENT, Esq., Colonial Secretary.
THOS. GLEN, Esq., Receiver General.
EDMUND HANRAHAM, Esq., Surveyor General.
JAMES TOBIN, Esq., Legislative Councillor.
Dr. ROCHFORD. Legislative Councillor.
GEORGE H EMERSON, Esq., Solicitor General and Legislative Councillor.

THE CROPS.—From all quarters at the North and West, and the middle States, the accounts of the growing crops are full of promise. If the season should continue as favourrable as it has been hitherto, a much larger aggregate of breadstuffs will be raised this year in the country at large, than was ever known before. The mouths of the croakers will be stopped with abundance, and prices will come down—down—down. We say this will and must be so, provided the season shall continue as favourable as it has been hitherto—*N. Y. Jour of Commerce*

BURMUDA.—A whirlwind passed over a part of the islands on the 5th ult., doing considerable damage. A transport arrived at Hamilton on the 26th of April, from Portsmouth, England, bringing the reserve companies of the 26th Cameronians under the command of Lieut. Col. Whittingham. The companies comprised fourteen commissioned officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men.—*Col.*

Capt. Daly, of Government Schr. Daring, reports the Am. Steamer Union ran ashore on the North side of Sable Island, on the 23rd of May, after remaining op shore for thirteen hours she was got off and proceeded on her voyage.—*Col.*

The Liver Pills.

☞ The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver complaint, that they become famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for M'Lane's Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND.—It is not he who has invented Brussels Carpeting or Gold Brocade, whom the masses have reason to hold in regard, but he who furnishes something useful to everybody. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, tells as an anecdote that among the first inquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether he knew the American Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER, who invented the *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*. As these articles (more particularly the Cherry Pectoral) are in general use in the cities of South America, they are the most prevalent representations of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from malignant diseases, it is no strange thoy should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million people.—*Christian Advocate.*

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach:—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturall made them an universal favourite with the Canadians, as weil as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is unisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

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

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	32s. 6d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	28s. 9d. a 30s.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	55s.
" " N. S.	50s.
Butter, Canada,	none
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 2d. a 1s. 4d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d. a 8½d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	65s.
" Canada sfi. "	63s. 9d.
" Rye,	42s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	31s. 3d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 6d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 4½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	35s. a 36s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	18s. 6d.
" small	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	100s.
" " 2,	90s. a 95s.
" " 3,	75s. a 80s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	70s.
" " 3,	58s. 9d.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	25s a 26s.

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

Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	5½d. a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork,	none
Lamb,	none
Poultry—Chickens,	3s.
Turkey, per lb.	9d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	10d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Misprints.

☞ The occurrence of several errors and misprints in our last issue, has occasioned us serious mortification. We believe them to have been unavoidable under circumstances of unusual pressure, but they are not the less regretted on that account. Of Dr. BEECHAM's address at the District Missionary Meeting we were able at best to furnish but a very imperfect outline, and it is a source of much discomfort to us that even this should have been subjected to marring influences. Little benefit would result now from enumerating mistakes: but we may not pass over the fact of a transposition of sentences having presented Dr. Beecham's reference to the revolution in China as if applied to India, or the typographical error which gave the name Cooke instead of Coke. The word 'Thursday' in the mention of the departure for Canada of Drs. Beecham and Richey was a misprint for 'Monday.'

☞ The papers transmitted to us from the Nova Scotia East District, for publication, shall have the earliest possible attention. We regret that we are unable to present them in our columns this week. They have only just come to hand as the paper is about going to press.

☞ We omitted to acknowledge last week the receipt of the April number of the *New England Farmer*, for which Messrs. BESSONETT and BROWN have our thanks.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. C. Lockhart, (20s.—new sub.), Mr. S. Huestis, (15s.), Mr. George Henderson, (67s. 6d.—new sub.), Rev. W. Temple, (100s), Mr. Jno Geldart, (for Abraham Wright, 10s.)

Marriages.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Hannan, Mr. Allan McDONALD, to Miss Margaret KEEFE, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, 26th ult., by the Rev. J. C Cochran, Mr. John PURDY, of England, to Miss Lavinia PENN, third daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Penn, of Lunenburg.

Deaths.

On Thursday, at Preston, aged 15 years, JAMES, second son of Mr. James Thomas.

On the 31st May, Ann DEMMERT, aged 68 years.

At Weymouth, on the 19th May, Mr. Edward RICE, aged 52 years, a native of Louth, Ireland.

Suddenly, at Mahone Bay, on Sunday, 20th ult., Peter SPEARWATER, Esq., an old and respectable inhabitant.

At Yarmouth, on the 18th ult., MARY TIDMARSH, second daughter of Rev. J. T. T. Moody, in her 21st year.

On Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. Catherine KELLY, in her 80th year.

On Monday, 4th, Mrs. Martha STAPLETON, aged 78 years.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday morning, after a short illness, HERBERT CREIGHTON, eldest son of Joseph Austen, aged 6 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Brig Cordelia, Morrison, St Pete, 32 days
Brigts Empire, Crowell, Philadelphia.
Boston, Roche, Boston.
Schrs Unity, Sterns, Bay Chaleur
Defiance, Curry, Bathurst.
Regula or, Port aux Basque.
Hector, Fraser, Sydney.
Virgin, and Velocity, P E Island.

THURSDAY, May 31.

Schrs Belinda, Caldwell, Bay Chaleur.
Margaret, Bouche, Bathurst.
Hibernia, Magdalen Isles.

FRIDAY, June 1.

Brigts Lady Seymour, Conrod, Cienfuegos.
Arctic, Thom, Havana, 17 days.
Lady Ogle, Wood, Mayaguez.
Daniel Webster, Campbell, Philadelphia.
Provincial schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schr Blaskar, Pye, Richmond.
Aurora, Crowell, Baltimore.
Martha, Bird, Placentia.
Waterwitch, Hunt, Lunenburg.

SATURDAY, June 2.

Brig Velocity, Manu, Cienfuegos.
Schr Stewart Campbell, Tobin, Baltimore.
Blue Nose, McKay, New York.
Gold Hunter, Kenny, Philadelphia.
Durham, Dolliver, Port Medway.

SUNDAY, June 3.

R M steamer Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N F.
Brig Velocity, Hewson, Matanzas.

MONDAY, June 4.

Brig Chebucto, Wallace, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Mic Mac, Dunlee, St John, P R.
Sarah, Walsh, Cienfuegos.
Artemenia, Sydney.
Schrs Sultan, Day, Baltimore.
Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Baltimore.
Mariner, Kenny, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, June 5.

R M steamer Africa, Liverpool, 10 days.
Brig Isabella, Liverpool.
Schrs Chieftan, Fraser, Cienfuegos.
Osprey, D'Entremont, New York.

CLEARED.

May 29.—Brig Milo, Anderson, Kingston, Jam; brigt Brisk, Morrison, Jamaica; schrs Mary, Gawson, Montreal; Warden, Gallahar, Labrador; Mary Elizabeth, Gayton, Labrador; Oriental, Laves, P E Island; A. S. Ellis, Sweetland, Camden, U. S.

May 30.—Schrs Delegate, Smith, Wilmington; Emily, Crowell, St John, N B; Royal, Ryder, Yarmouth; Herald, Anderson, Barrington.

May 31.—Brigs Halifax, Leybold, Boston; brig Express, Frith, Havana; brigts Agenoria, Murphy, Jam; Francois, Hubert, Bayster, Canada; schrs Nancy, Crowell, Porto Rico; Mary Jane, Shelnut, Gaspe.

June 1.—Brigt Bella, Campbell, Porto Rico; schrs Velocity, Smith, B W Indies; Hope, Roberts, P E Island.

June 2.—Brigs Kaloolah, Jenkins, F W Indies; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schrs Olive, Branch, St John's, N F; Emily, Fraser Miramichi; Ærial, Cochran, Labrador; Wasp, Bell, do; Louisa, Romkey, do; Hibernia, Magdalen Isles; Cherub, Bears, P E Island; Mary, Kempt, do.

June 4.—Barque Blond, Richibucto; brigts Bellona, Knowlton, Matanzas; Anziko, Wood, Kingston, schr Regulator, Watt, Port aux Basque; Dove, Labrador; Julia Newell, Portland.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, May 22—arrd Thos Kirlam, Glasgow; Catherine, Halifax; Rover, and H Alice, Annapolis; Champion, Clara, Henrietta, and Mary, Digby. 23rd—Brunette, St Martins, Topsy, and Relief, Wilmot; Pearl, Liverpool; Pilgrim, Cornwallis; Lynnfield, Clements; Northern Light, Church Point. 24th—Henry, Picton; Eyry, Walton; Boundary, Clare; Alamode, Palermode; Spitfire, Port au Prince.

The Wm Ward, from Liverpool for Halifax, has been lost off Ireland.

Brigt Contest, from St. Jago, for Matanzas, totally lost on the Colloradoes, 6th May.

Captain of schr Daring, reports—The Am steamer Union ran ashore on the North side of Sable Island, 23rd of May; after remaining ashore 13 hours, was got off. The Union, was from Havre and Southamhton for New York.

Captain of schr Hibernia reports—a schr supposed to be the Packet Lilly, of Hillsbo ough, N B, Captain Miller, was totally wrecked with a cargo of Herrings, on Sandy Hook, ins de Entry Island, Magdalen Isles, in a gale on Sunday night, 20th ult. Crew, 6 in number drowned—3 bodies found, one identified as the captain. The father of the captain was master of the schr Rival, of the same port, on a similar voyage at Magdalen Isles.

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

Established 1842—Renovated 1854.

THE Undersigned have received at the above premises their new importations ex Pearl, from London, Mic Mac, from Glasgow, and other late arrivals, comprising

Patent Medicines,	Shaving Cream,
Chemicals,	Genuine Eau de Cologne,
Sponges,	Spices,
Brushes,	Varnishes and Dry Colours,
Combs,	SEEDS,
Perfumery,	And Fancy Articles.

TOILET SOAPS.

The whole of which will be sold at prices unsurpassed for cheapness in the Province.

☞ Orders from Physicians and others in the country will receive careful attention, if addressed to the subscribers, 49 Granville Street, Halifax

G E MORTON & CO.

May 31.

1855.

SEEDS, FRESH SEEDS!

THE SU