r general conduct and
mplaints were forward-
Commander-in-Chief,
he was at that time)
ike conduct in thus act-
instructor to his regi-
g ascertained by actual
from all the regiments,
r, number of offences,
t Havelock's regiment
d "Make my compli-
lock and say, I wish he
army."

rimate.

on Watchman.)

Canterbury, venerable
es as much as for his
tune, in common with
tate and of the Church,
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hich, if it sometimes sur-
does also two often ob-
The individuality of the
nveloped in the office
holds, and of which he is
o appear as the personi-
s a living, spontaneous
ns, predilections and pas-
rally as any priest or pri-
Church, that it becomes
n the attempt to estimate
judge of his conduct, to
really the acts of Dr.
e only those of the Arch-
. In the latter capacity
ions and compulsions from
it is the law that, with a
thatof the hydraulic rams
e to gratify us all with the
athan afloat," pushes him
so reluctant; as in the
l duello of South Brent
hich after intermitting con-
four years, is now being
the Judical Committee of
Sumner more than two
t this was not a matter to
nevertheless, as the Arch-
he was compelled to pro-
of the Court of Queen's

ompulsion or the restraint
e foreign and alien sphere
from his spiritual brethren
episcopal bench. These
they have the right at all
imate "instructions," and
g him, as the Bishop of
day, "their organ," when
formed was of a peculiarly
character. As the organ
Sumner was on Friday last
Shaftesbury with the inde-
word, repeated *terque qua-*
ted it by the mitred son of
decency of his conduct, in
liege to have a Bill read a
ebate on the earliest day of
se it was the Bill to enable
the liturgy of their own
ach the Gospel in Exeter
g the inhibition of the priest
Against this Bill the High
party protest and pray, with
h and drawn swords in their
nformists meanwhile look on
se which pity prevents from
, and generously consent to
sub-tenants only until their
of the National Church are
e to occupy it. The Bill
, not with a single instance,
; and this it does in the ten-
he principle is that of the
d it is to be left as the inevi-
reat majority of parishes and
ts—those namely in which
s not exceed 2,000; in all
is permitted against the will
except into buildings which
propriated to the purposes of
nor even into these, if the
et his *veto* endorsed by the
e. In the unhappy plight to
f England has been publicly
ouart, Lord Shaftesbury, like
Church, was anxious to come
n as possible. This was the
hich he was to have been re-
y the Primate as "the organ"
s. Dr. Sumner could not
any such commission. His
eal the desire of most of his
ich Lord Shaftesbury last
of Peers complied, that the
poned until after Christmas;
its principle, and while up-
al system generally, resolute-
f with the movement for the
ly exceptional cases, of the
he Incumbent.

r archiepiscopal functions in
duties as a lord spiritual of
st be remembered
ead of several important cle-
philanthrophic institutions
his week as the first signature
e Indian crisis, addressed to
Church Missionary Society,
is Vice-Patron. In this me-
advice that a great religious
self warranted in tendering
the policy which ought here-
by the Government of India
, and also towards the gross
darken and defile that part
e first thing that will strike
he document, is that this Mis-
eeds upon definite principles,
s a clear and consistent po-
n this respect its advantage
ading Statesmen is visible.
ord Derby, the other even-
one breath to utter the pious
God prosper the good work
It is a pity that so excel-
en prefaced, only the mo-
y the expression of the noble
erve of a doubt whether, in
issionaries were likely to be
iul, and then by his broad
himself, the Christianisation
"a hopeless task." Would
ld be induced, at his better
ssion and the races are over,
me entitled "The Tongue of
e who are disposed to stand
consistency between the pe-
pectations of this eloquent
to the harmony between
ay be permitted to contem-
e this contrariety, as not be-
erby is very intensely earn-
plications or his incredulity.
e of mood admirably corres-
lity of policy. Accordingly,
mends a Christian Govern-
to stand aloof in India be-
ly calls "the two religions."
e Church Missionary Society
more reverent towards the
yet equally just towards the
hose conscience lies drowned
r their demoniacal superstitions—in fact equally tolerant of these, except when they are at variance with humanity or with public decency. We commend the memorial to the consideration of our readers, not reserving our own absolution to its principles, except as to a possible interpretation of one rather indistinct because too comprehensive paragraph.

What it Means.

Whoever wishes to see Popery in its true colours must view its operation in those places where there is little or no restraint upon the exhibition of the system. It is for the purpose of aiding our readers in attaining such an acquaintance with its real character as will induce them to stand upon their guard and employ every legitimate means to resist the encroachments which it is the very nature of the system to attempt wherever there is any hope of success. The very dest cry of "*moderation*" which has become the watchword of the emissaries of Rome, now that the people of Canada are beginning to see the danger to which the best interests of the community are exposed, is calculated to make the impression that Popery has so far changed its character as to become the patron and guardian of both civil and religious freedom. Whoever has been so far deceived as to imagine for a moment that Popery has changed for the better; or that it would not establish the same despotism in Canada, were it possible, that it maintains in countries under its sway, has only to learn its doings wherever it dare act out its real character, to have the delusion effectually expelled.

The article on the first page of this paper, giving an account of the advantage which the agents of Rome are taking of the "Austrian Concordat," shows that the system is still the same, and as capable as ever to re act the scenes of cruelty and blood with which the history of Popery is so deeply stained. The doctrine of "moderation" is never heard in Popish countries, and it is never preached by the agents of Rome, except when the demands for the special priviliges they claim on account of their faith are resisted. Much has been said of late in Canada respecting the "No Popery cry," as though Protestants were attempting aggressions upon the civil and religious rights of their fellow subjects who adhere to the church of Rome, when, in fact, the encroachments which the agents of that system have been attempting, have been the real cause of rousing Protestants to only a proper defence of their own liberties, and the maintenance of equal rights, irrespective of religious associations; and now the aggressors in this warfare raise the cry of persecution as though the very existence of their religion is endangered because they cannot obtain their unjust demands.

With the history of Popery before the world and its present doings in countries where it has the ascendency, we wonder at the impudence of the agents of that system to ask of Protestants for even equal rights, when Popery denies the lowest degree of common justice to Protestants whose lot is unfortunately cast where Popery holds its sway. It is quite enough for Protestants to maintain the civil and religious liberty which pure Christianity promotes, and Romanists should thankfully accept as a favour that which their own religious system withholds both from themselves and those who own no allegiance to Rome; but for them to set up as the advocates of moderatism or any otherism but despotism in its worst form, is, to say the least of it, a gross absurdity.

But what is the real import of the wonderful regard for the moderation for which the agents of Rome are just now pleading with so much apparent disinterested earnestness? Why it means simply this, that they have reckoned without their host, and because of the success which has of late attended their grasping designs they have imagined that the prize for which Popery always aspires was within their reach; but now that the Protestants of Canada are beginning to see and feel to in some measure, the insidious progress of the evil work, and are determined to meet the foe on the scene chosen for the contest, the agents of Rome modestly ask that if they cannot obtain all that they desire, some special consideration will at least be given to the peculiar claims to which their "faith" entitle them. "Be moderate," say they, "in resisting our aggressions upon equal civil and religious rights, and concede to us something at least by way of acknowledging the supremacy of our church, and the right of our master the Pope to rule the kings of the earth."

But the movements of Popery in Canada give evidence of the important fact, that the system cannot live and prosper under the operation of the free and enlightened institutions which Protestantism fosters. This the agents of Rome themselves admit, and the fact is abundantly proved by the history of that form of religion in the United States. The system is based upon ignorance, or a kind of education which secures a servile submission to priestly power; and hence the diffusion of science by a general system of education which trains the minds to a manly use of its powers, strikes at the very root of Rome's existence. The rights of freemen were never intended to be exercised by the adherents of Rome, and therefore the privileges of enlightened citizens must be denied them lest the exercise should be fatal to the impious assumptions of spiritual power.

If our remarks in regard to the designs and doings of Popery appear to have a political aspect, it is because of the efforts of the agents of that system to control our civil affairs for the accomplishment of their own purposes, and they must therefore be met and foiled by an exposure of their tactics of war. Popery does not scruple to employ the power of the State wherever that power can be secured. This has been abundantly illustrated of late in Canada, and hence the necessity of a seeming political warfare in opposing and frustrating the designs of the emissaries of Rome. We have no wish to abridge the civil and religious rites of the adherents of Romanism; but we are as firmly resolved to use all our influence to prevent them from obtaining privileges which infringe the rights of our common citizenship.—*Toronto Christian Guardian, Jan. 13.*

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company onSaturday, the Chairman, Mr. Wilcox, M.P., when referring to the loss of two of their ships, related the following anecdote of the bearing of this gallant officer, in connection with the wreck of the *Erin*:—

On board that ship a passenger in private clothes was Colonel, now General, Havelock.—When the vessel struck, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a half a gale of wind blowing at the time, Colonel Havelock sprang upon the deck, and seeing some confusion, said, in that sharp military tone that always arrests attention, "Men, be steady and all may be saved, but if we have confusion all may be lost.—Obey your orders and think of nothing else."—They did so, and behaved in a most excellent manner. Next day all the lives on board were saved, together with the specie and the mails.—On the shore immediately afterwards Colonel Havelock mustered the men, and said, "Now my men, let us return thanks to Almighty God for the great mercy He has just vouchsafed to us". They all knelt down, he uttered a short prayer of thanksgiving, and, as his (the chairman's) informant, who was one of the officers of the ship, told him, the Colonel then rose up and walked away, as cooly as if nothing had happened.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

The store of Mr. G V. Rand, the respected postmaster at Wolfville, was broken into on Sunday evening, and jewelry to the amount of several hundred dollars abstracted, besides the cash in the safe, although a boy was in bed in the store. It appears that the robbery was committed by a boy, and it is much to be regretted that the fact was not earlier ascertained, as the feelings of some highly respectable persons were much hurt by a search to which their houses were, in our opinion, most absurdly subjected.—*Avon Herald.*

CANADA.

THE ELECTIONS.—The results of the elections look ominious for the continued union of the provinces. In Lower Canada there is an overwhelming Ministerial majority composed chiefly of Roman Catholics of the priest party, while in Canada West what is erronously called the "no popery party" has been generally successful. In fact, wherever the Roman Catholics raised the religious issue by concentrating their votes on a candidate, except in one or two cases, they have, we believe, been signally defeated. The result will be a very strong majority in Upper Canada opposed to what we may call pro-popery legislation, and a very strong majority in Lower Canada in favor of it. In this state of things we may expect one of four results

First. The minority in Lower Canada may join the Upper Canada majority, and conduct the affairs of the country on the broad principle of equal justice to all, and special favors to none. This is, perhaps, too good to hope for speedily.

Second. The Upper Canada minority may join the Lower Canada majority and give Rome everything its own way. This we scarcely think practicable in a British possession in the nineteenth century.

Third. The present state of things may be maintained by neither giving the priests any more advantages, nor taking from them any that they have already secured, and this being the easiest way, will, most probably, be that adopted for some time.

Fourth. There might be a dissolution of the Union leaving each Province to manage its own affairs in its own way, which would, we think, be disastrous to the interests of all.—*Montreal Witness.*

One hundred and fourteen out of the one hundred and thirty members forming the Lower House have now been elected, shewing, according to our list, 76 Moderates to 38 Ultras. Of the Moderates, a half-hozen—perchance 8 or 9, cannot be reckoned on as staunch supporters of the Ministry; but even making these deductions, there can be no doubt that Ministers will have a large majority.

A serious drawback to this success is, however, that three out of the ten Ministers are, as yet, unprovided with seats in Parliament. This difficulty may be overcome ere Parliament meets, or must lead to farther changes in the Cabinet.

A great deal of snow has fallen, and the weather has been very cold. Ice is fast forming in the river, and it is hoped the ice bridge will be formed in a few days. In the meantime, trade, with a large portion of the country customers of Montreal, is cut off

Thanks to the Grand Trunk Railway, however, our communications with the West are kept open, while by the Montreal and New York Railway, free access is provided to the South.

The returns of produce moved by the G. T. Railway during this year, as compared with the last, shews a highly satisfactory development of traffic, notwithstanding the hard times which have caused so large a falling off in the returns of the Great Western and other railways.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Earthquake at Naples.

On the night of Wednesday, the 16th Dec. the City of Naples was thrown into sudden and fearful consternation, by several awful shocks of an earthquake. They lasted several seconds, and were so violent as to cause the bells to ring, and the walls of the houses to swing visibly backwards and forwards. Many thousands of persons passed the night in the streets, or in carriages, out of which the horses were taken. From eleven to two in the morning every indication of fear existed. Fires were lighted at almost every hundred yards, and hundreds of people were grouped around them. Superstition drove many to the churches, which were closed, and great numbers were to be seen prostrate before them in an agony of fear. Later in the night in some parts of the city the images of the saints were carried in solemn procession, while the people followed singing litanies. The scenes of the night will never be forgotten:—women rushing into the streets with their children whom they had snatched hastily from their beds, some with only their night dresses, others had thrown a sheet over them. In fact, all the conventionalities and decencies of life were neglected in the universal panic. Next morning intelligence arrived of the loss of three lives in Sala, and great damage to many houses, among others to the prison and to the barracks. In Atessa half of the houses had given way; in Padula about 100, and a great number of persons had fallen victims; in Polla the disasters were immense, and a brigade of gendarmes, among numbers of others, had been destroyed; in Auletta, Petrosa, and Caggiano many others were killed, and great destruction of property took place; in Salerno a great number of houses, including the palace of the Intendenza and the quarters of the Gendarmerie, were severely affected, while the belfry and the church of Sal dina gave way, occasioning the death of two women. Similar accidents occurred in Campagna.

Terrific Storm in Lower California.

La Paz in ruins.—A correspondent says:—On the 30th of September, about 9 o'clock in the evening, commenced the hurricane—which has of late years become periodical in these parts. It increased rapidly in violence till 11, and then gradually subsided till 3 A. M., on the 1st of October. The terrific fury of the gale is said by the inhabitants to have surpassed any preceding one within recollection, and though not attended (at least in La Paz,) with the same loss of life as the storm of '56, its other results were even more disastrous. Thirteen vessels—everything in fact in port, with the single exception of a launch in the lagnna and a schooner in Pichilinque, were driven ashore almost at the outset, the Jeannette, of San Francisco, holding on the last. Had the coast been rocky, the loss of life would have been fearful. The Esperanza, (chartered by government,) was, after great exertion, floated yesterday. The Blancarte, Paquete, Pearl, Jeannette and others still remain high and dry. The crew of the last go up to-day to Guaymas. Seventenths of the interior dwellings of the town are heaps of ruins, and many of the better class, such as the Bishop's palace, Mr. Kimball's, &c., are in a similar condition. There is perhaps scarcely a house in La Paz which does not present evidences of the storm. All the barracks are a wreck, the streets obstructed by the fallen trees, and the gardens almost destroyed.

But one solitary traveller has reached us from San Jose since the catastrophe. Sixty houses, the church, and all the palm and sugar plantations are reported utterly destroyed, with the loss of six lives in the suburbs. The sea there, and at Cape San Lucas, swept a mile and a half inland, carrying away everything in its devastating route. At the Cape, Capt. Ritchie's large house was swept off, with all the smaller houses in the settlement, and loss of one life

Commissioners are now employed taking a census of the losses in order to report to the general goverment the ruined and impoverished condition of the country. Meanwhile, the troops are being rapidly withdrawn, like locusts fleeing from a country already pillaged. The first detachment left in the Brisa a few days ago, and are to be followed by a majority of the remainder in the commencement of the ensuing month. The sole redeeming feature of the tempest has been the liberating a large quantity of the precious metal in the placer of Las Gallins and the uncovering of a valuable vein of silver in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

Liberal.—Perry Davis & Son, of Providence, R. I., have recently expended over $10,000 to secure the public against paying their money and placing reliance upon worthless counterieits and imitations of the valuable Pain Killer Sold by John Naylor.—*Comm. Jan. 28 2w.*

Vancouver's Island.

The white population of the Island, actually residents, including the officers and servants, of the Hudson's Bay Company, is stated at n ear six hundred. The claims, of the free settlers, we are told, do not extend beyond twenty miles from Victoria—hence a knowledge of the character of the land, or the resources of that leviathan island, are almost entirely unknown—no exploration of consequence, except coast-wise having ever been made. The character of the land, as far as settled, although containing almost acre for acre of solid rock, thrown up in places mountain high, comparatively, is, nevertheles, represented as being extremely productive, wherever the pursuit of agriculture is practicable. Many beautiful and valuable farms have been made in the vicinity of Victoria, and the settlers appear to be in quite easy circumstances. The rule of the Hudson Bay Company is supreme upon the Island, but it is generally understood that the members of that mammoth incorporation and monopoly have but slight hope of a renewal of their present charter, which expires in 1860. Smut has afflicted the wheat crops on the island for the past years, to a very ruinous extent.—Farmers there are now soaking their seed wheat in a mixture containing vitriol, blue stone, &c. Those who have thus experimented find that their crops remain unharmed from the evil referred to.—*Olympian Pioneer (Washington Territory.)*

AUSTRALIA AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.—In all the Australian colonies the rebellion in India was exciting the most lively interest, and the universal sympathies of the colonists are most enthusiastically displayed in behalf of the mother country. Nor is this sympathy confined to words alone, for as far as there were opportunities there was the greatest anxiety manifested to render every assistance in their power, and it was regretted that their distance, position, and means as new countries, did not enable them to afford it to a large extent. It cannot fail to be most gratifying to all at home to find that the young and rising communities of the Anglo-Saxon race in the southern hemisphere take such an interest in the struggle which the mother country has had—now, indeed, successfully—to undertake in order to preserve India. The Governor-General of India, with most commendable energy and foresight, which have not been elsewhere noticed, had despatched requisitions to all the Australian colonies to obtain supplies of horses for India. Not only had the respective local governments given every facility for the purpose, but great promptitude, and even enthusiasm, has been displayed among the large stockholders, both in Victoria and New South Wales, to comply with the request. The zeal of the colonists has even gone beyond this, and it has been said that there would be no difficulty "in mounting the horses by volunteers from among the best riders and the most hardy bushmen in the world." The same spirit was displayed in South Australia and Tasmania; and, in the former, amongst the notices of motions before the Legislature, we find a proposition was to be brought forward that 100 seasoned troop horses should be purchased and sent to Calcutta at the public expense.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

A STRONG CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—The frequent mistakes that are made in regard to personal identity should make juries careful how they arrive at conclusions involving character and liberty, upon evidence that is not of an entirely satisfactory character. A strong case, in illustration, lately occured in London. A jeweller was robbed of gold chains and other articles to the extent of $500. The robbery was committed by two men, one of whom stood outside the door and attracted the attention of the shopman, while the other pocketed the goods. Several days afterwards, a man who gave the name of Probert was arrested as he was passing along the streets of London, upon the assert on of a female servant of the jeweller, that he was one of the persons who robbed her master. Notwithstanding his protestations, that he was a respectable farmer of Monmouthshire, he was burried before a magistrate, where two persons swore positively to his identity, and he was committed for further examination, an application for bail having been refused. After the lapse of several days in prison, Probert was again brought before the magistrate, where it was shown by the testimony of servants, neighbors and minister, that he was a man of large property, of the highest integrity, and, further, that he was at his home in Monmouthshire at the time the robbery was committed in London. The evidence was so clear and decisive, that Mr. Probert was at once honorably discharged, the jeweller acknowledging that his servants must have been mistaken. We fear that cases now and then occur where the parties accused are equally innocent, but are, form the circumstances of the case, unable to make it manifest.

INFLUENZA, AND COMMON COLD.—Like thieves in the silence of the night, have carried many to the silent grave. They are caused by a sudden check of prespiration, by which the stomach is rendered inactive, and the lungs become loaded with corrupted matter, which enters the blood, and disease is the result. For all colds, coughs, and chills, succeeded by heat, and for all fevers of every form, hoarseness and rawness of the throat, lungs and stomach, and for all weakness and sickness of every kind, from to five of these Pills, on going to bed, for a few days, will be all that you require to restore you to perfect health. It has been admitted and claimed all over Europe, that there never was a medicine, that will expurgate all manner of disease from the system, equal to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills;" that the more you take them, the stronger you grow. They are founded upon the principle that the human body is subject to but one disease, namely: corrupt humors. These Pills not only clean the bowels, but also follow the blood through every vein and artery, and so purify it from all morbid and corrupt humors, that disease of every name is driven from the body.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—Females who value health should never be without these Pills. It has been admitted by a number of physicens, that females cannot too highly value them.—They have given health and spirits to hundreds of females who without them would have been in their graves. They purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and interesting appearance. A box of these Pills is a great medical companion at certain periods. From one to three should be taken every day until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, when well, will keep the system in healthy condition. Jan 7 4 w.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This will certify, that about four years since, I was attacked with hoarseness at the lungs, a hard cough, and raising blood, with pain in the center of my left breast; I was almost discouraged, but hearing what wonderful success friend Davis met with in curing colds, coughs, pain in the sides, &c., I was induced to give his Pain Killer a fair trial. I was then raising blood from two to three times a day, and had been about six weeks, without cessation. I followed the directions, and to my satisfaction, my cough soon gave way, the bleeding cessed, my pain removed, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health; no pain about me, no cough, no bleeding, and have a good apetite, sleep sound, and find my strength gaining and my flesh also increasing; and now, whether I live long or not, I want everybody to know what this invaluable medicine, through the blessing of God, has done for me. I have used it with equal success in my family for many other complaints for which it is recommended, and would most cheerfully recommend the above medicine to those who have colds and coughs, especially those of long standing—never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis' Pain Killer a fair trial as I have done.

RICHARD S. PECKHAM, Fall River. 2w.

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—*St. Hyacinthe, Canada E., Aug. 21. 1856*—Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co. Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce anybody to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITE,
Proprietors of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.
Buy none without the signature of I. BUTTS

Latest by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT NEW YORK.

Important from India.

NEW YORK, 25th Jan. 1858.

The Steamship "Europa" with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant—(being one week later than those brought by the America)—arrived here yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Later intelligence from India has been received.

General Havelock died on November 25th, of dysentery.

The British commanded by General Windham had been defeated by the mutineers in the vicinity of Cawnpore; in which the 64th regiment were seriously cut up.

Sir Colin Campbell, hearing of this disastrous defeat, hastened from Lucknow on December 7th, and on coming up with the mutineers defeated them with great slaughter, capturing the whole of their baggage, an immense quantity of ammunition and sixteen guns.

Rachel, the celebrated actress, Field Marshal Radetzky, and Redschid Pacha, are dead.

Business impreving—rates of discount reduced to 6 per cent. Consols quoted 94 7-8 to 95 1-5.

Breadstuffs flat and unchanged.

A slight advance had taken place in the Tea Market.

Other markets unaltered.

Missionary Anniversaries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

HALIFAX,—The Annual Sermons, the 4th Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—The President of the Conference, the Chairman of the District.

EASTERN SHORE,—Annual Sermons the 2nd Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—Messrs. Duncan Payson, and Winterbotham.

MARGARETS BAY,—Annual Sermons, the 1st Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—Messrs. Duncan, and Winterbotham.

WINDSOR,—Annual Sermons, Sabbath, Jan. 31. Deputation—The President of the Conference, the Chairman of the District, Messrs. Churchill, Duncan, and Hart.

NEWPORT,—Annual Sermons, Jan. 31. Deputation—The President of the Conference, Messrs. Churchill, Morton, and Hart.

MAITLAND,—In the month of March, at such time as the Superintendent may deem most suitable. Deputation—Messrs. Hart, and Winterbotham.

By order of the Halifax District Meeting.
ARTHUR MCNUTT, Chairman.

The Atlantic Monthly.

No. 3 of this Magazine has been placed upon our table through the politeness of Mr. E. G. FULLER, of the American Book Store. Its contents are:

1. Notes on Domestic Architecture.
2. Maya, The Princess.
3. Catawba Wine.
4. The Winds and the Weather.
5. Akin by Marriage.
6. Spartacus.
7. Who paid for the Prime Dinner?
8. Two Rivers.
9. The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.
10. Agazziz's Natural History.
11. Tacking Ship Off-Shore.
11. Mamoul (Life in Calcutta.)
12. Books.
13. The Diamond Lens.
14. The Sculptor's Funeral.
15. The President's Message.
16. The Wedding Veil.
17. Literary Notices.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—We understand that our Wesleyan brethern, notwithstanding "the times," are *increasing* their missionary contributions for the current year. Shall not this provoke us to love and good works? Remember, good friends in the churches, that your gifts are necessary to the maintenance of each missionary and his family. They never have more than enough to make both ends meet. If the supplies are now stopped, they will be destitute of daily food. We began this missionary year full of energy, zeal, and hope—brethern cannot have forgotten the Union Meeting. How shall it end? If in spite of this unexpected panic, we can hold our ground, and advance—if ever so little, it will speak well for us. *It can be done*, if all will do their best.—*Canadian Independent.*

ANNAPOLIS ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday last, being nomination day in Annapolis and Granville, T. D. RUGGLES, Esq. was elected without opposition for the latter township, and Moses Shaw, Esq, and William Wright, Esq., were respectively nominated for Annapolis. The election will take place on the 2nd of February.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—The "Lines on the death of two little girls" were received; but in a crowd of other communications overlooked until we thought it late to give them insertion, considering their spebial application.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No. 468.]

Shubenacadie (for P.W., J. J. Blackburn 15s., F. H. Lockhart, new sub., 5s.), Rev. J. Buckley (20s for P.W.—for John Boss 10s., Wm. Field 10s.). Rev. J. G. Hennigar (the fault is not ours), Rev. J. F. Bent (100s. for P.W.), Rev. G. Johnson (10s. for P.W. for R. Atcheson—the alterations are now made; but let it be remembered that when a party takes a paper from the office the debt is recoverable by law, whether he ordered it discontinued or not), L. Borden (51s. for P.W.—for Cyrus Bent 16s., Thos. Angus 10s., John Demings 20s., Samuel Merrick, new sub., 5s.—9s. for 8 add. S. S. Adv.), Rev. F. W. Moore (6s. 10d. on Bk. acc.—no commission), Rev. J. R. Narraway (10s. for new sub. in adv.—10s. on Book acc.—the key has been ordered but not reed.—the other bk. is ord.—we are just out; the *adjustment* of the other matter must be postponed till Conf.), Hon. Judge Wilmot; Rev. R. Weddall (our cash acc. is correct—have not a copy of the paper to refer to—new sub.), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (40s. for P.W.—for Jos. Sheedow 5s., Alex. McRae 5s., P. Lane 5s., John Mellish 5s., H. Drake 5s., G. Mason 5s., W. Wood 5s., N. Cousins 5s.—J. B. discontinued No. 412; in the other two instances you are right), Rev. H. Pope Jr. (there is a great diff. in rem. from P.E.I.; if you cannot get N.S. notes, send gold, well secured and registered—we will pay postage; the usual package was sent entire to Chmn. at Truro), Rev. S. Avery (50s. for B.R., 10s. for P.W.—for Js. Doane 5s., Sam. Irwin 5s.), Rev. J. Taylor (2 new subs., 20s. for P.W.—for N. Bent 10s., A. Brydon 5s., J. S. Patterson 5s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (books sent), Rev. G. O. Huestis (40s. for P.W.—for John Jost 5s., Levi Hart 10s., Jas. M. Whitman 10s., Js. Porter 5s., Jer. Lyle 10s.), Rev. G. S. Milligan A.M. (80s. for P.W.—for St. Burns 5s., Geo. Drysdale 5s., Ed. Hyslop 5s., Oliver Langill 10s., Elij. Langill 5s., Eben. McLeod 10s., David Perrin 5s., Geo. Perrin 5s., Wm. Perrin 5s., Alex. Sheans 10s., Jn. Stevenson 10s., Mur. Sturtevant 5s.), Jacob Bowser, Cornwallis (new sub., 10s. in adv.) Rev. J. McMurray; Rev. H. Daniel (100s. on acc.), Rev. J. Dove (252s. on Bk. acc.), Jas. H. Doane (we have not the Early Days on hand), Rev. J. F. Bent; Rev. J. McMurray.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 20s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	60s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9½d *a* 10d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	35s
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s 3d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6d
" Clayed, "	1s 4d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
Sugar, Bright P. R.	4½s 6d
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. 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.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4d *a* 4½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 6d
Chickens, per pr.	2s 3d *a* 2s 9d
Geese, each	2s *a* 2s 6d
Turkey, per lb	8½d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 3d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

THERE IS A LIVER INVIGORATOR FOR ALL WHO are troubled with any of those disagreeable complaints, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Liver Diseases of any kind. We feel that we are doing our invalid readers an invaluable service if we can induce them to get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and take it, for we know from personal experience that it is one of the greatest remedies for general debility, and consequent inactive bodily powers ever before used. Its action is so perfect and complete as to give relief the first time taken, and if it does to others as it has to us, half a bottle will be all that is needed. We know of nothing we can recommend with such confidence for a family medicine, as the Invigorator.—*Rahway Republican.* Jan. 28, 2w.

G. E. MORTON & Co, agents.

WOODLAND CREAM.—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed. FETRIDGE & CO. Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*"
Agents E. G. FULLER & CO., also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep 10. 1y.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver diseases of all kinds tend to the destruction of that organ. Sometimes it is reduced to a mere shell, which a blow would break up, before the disorder kills the patient. Surely none but a madman would neglect such a complaint until the fatal crisis arrived, when he had at his command an unfailing remedy. Holloway's Pills produce a more potent effect upon the liver than any other medicinal compound, vegetable or mineral. The symptoms of bilious maladies are yellowness of the eyes and skin, pain in the right side, and, in remittent cases, chills and fever. Any human being thus afflicted may cure himself within ten days by taking Holloway's Pills in conformity with the directions.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the, world.—[St. Louis Morning Herald.
Jan. 28, 2w.

If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pill. Nothing has ever appeared in this market that can compared with the new invention for chasing out the diseases that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave us no alternative butto die of old age. Jan. 7, 4w

A REAL BENEFACTOR.—Having been cured of Headache and Neuralgia by the use of Dr. Hutchins's Headache Pills, we consider him a benefactor of his race, and his Pills an invaluable remedy which no family should be without.—*Boston Paper.* Sold by Druggists.

Marriages.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Cornwallis West, by the Rev. James Taylor, Mr. James Samson PATTERSON, to Miss Elvira L. BENT.

At the house of the Bride's father, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Buckley Mr GEORGE W. CARNEY, to Miss Celina SMITH, both of Diligent River.

By the Rev. J. F. Bent, on the 7th of Nov., Mr. Daniel RITCY, of Ritcy Cove, to Mrs. SOPHIA MATILDA, widow of the late Simeon Reisser, of Rose Bay.

By the same, Decr. 12th, Mr. Wm. RITCY, to Miss Elizabeth RITCY, of Ritcy Cove.

By the same, Jan. 3rd, Mr. John GAETZ, to Miss Isabela COOK, both of Rose Bay.

By the same, Jan. 9th, Mr. James LOHNAS, of Lunenburg South, to Miss Lavinia GAETZ, of Rose Bay.

At the Pownal Parsonage, on the 14th inst., by Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. Thomas SHIRDAW, of Lot 49, to Miss Margaret Jane WOOD, of Lot 48.

At St. Mary's River, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. Wm. UPTON, of Fisherman's Harbour, to Miss LYDIA, third daughter of Mr. George MASON, of Country Harbour.

At Albion Mines, on the 29th of Decr., by Rev. H. DeBlois, A. M., Mr. George LEADBETTER, to MARGARET, widow of the late John Ferry, both of the same Parish.

At Newport, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. L. Murdock, Mr. Ira J. MACUMBER, to Miss Margaret Ann DAVIDSON.

On the 31st of Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Unisacke, Mr. Lawrence MERKES, to Miss Catherine WEBBER, both of Ship Harbour.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Andrew EISAN, to Miss Ann WEBBER, both of Ship Harbour.

By Rev. G. O. Huestis, at New Harbour, on the 6th inst., Mr. John LUDDINGTON, to Miss Lydia MORRIS, of Clam Harbour.

On Saturday evening, by Rev. T. Crisp, Mr. Edw. D. SHAFFER, to Miss Louisa E. WILLET, both of this city.

Deaths.

At Burin, Newfoundland, Jan. 19th, aged 75 years, after a long and painful affliction, borne with exemplary patience, in the full triumph of the Gospel, Mrs. GODDARD, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Goddard.

At Berwick, Cornwallis, on the 14th inst., after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, ISABELLA, wife of Mr. Wm. McInnes, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. She was a member of the Wesle