The Provincial Wesleyan.

and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the Allied troops. The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately.'

The report from Admiral Bruat received by the French Minister of Marine, gives details that are wanting in other official accounts. He says, on the morning of the 14th the Allied squadron quitted the Roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn. In the night four French gunboats, with five English gun-boats passed the Strait of Oczakoff, and entered the Dnieper. On the 15th at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the gunboats commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell which rendered their range uncertain. The 16th was nearly lost, the wind having again changed to the south-west. The wind having gone round to the north during the night, Admiral Lyons and myself have been engaged this morning (the 17th) in carrying into execution the plan of attack we had arranged on the previous evening. At 20 minutes past 9 o'clock three floating batteries opened their fire. The ramparts against which they directed their fire soon presented practical breaches at many points. The mortar boats then opened their fire, their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. Five French gun-boats, supported by six English gunboats, took up their position almost at the same time as the mortar-vessels. Their ricochetting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to our floating batteries. Precisely at noon the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats got under way. The steamers formed in line anchored in 26 feet water, with their broadsides to the forts and at a distance of 1600 metres from them. At the same moment six English frigates, led by Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellion, entered the Straits of Oczakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse. The English ship Hannibal advanced to the middle of the Strait. General Bazaine and General Spencer sent forward their skirmishers and field pieces to about 400 metres from the place. The ships' manœuvre, and the imposing front presented by the nine frigates in close line, broadside on, thundering from all their guns had a decisive effect. At 35 minutes after one, observing that the Fort of Kinburn had ceased to fire although the batteries on the north continued to serve their mortars, a signal to cease firing was made by the Admirals, and a flag of truce hoisted, at the same time sending on shore a French and English boat. The forts accepted the capitulation offered. By the terms of the capitulation is was agreed that the place should be given up in the state in which it was at the moment of surrender. The Allies took possession of all the stores and ammunition of the enemy. Surgeons of both squadrons were sent to attend to the wounded of the garrison, about 80 in number.

THE LATE ATTACK ON TAMAN.—At any other time the details of the successes of the Allies at Taman and Fanagoria would not have failed to produce a feeling of the utmost satisfaction; but at present, when public expectation is wholly centered upon the doings in the Crimea, and the movements of the fleets against Odessa, Cherson, or Nicolaieff, this brilliant expedition has attracted but very little attention.

A letter from Kertch, of the 2nd instant, in the Constitutionnel, gives some further particulars of the successful attack on Taman:—'You will not be much astonished at hearing of the complete destruction of Taman, Fanagoria, and some of the surrounding villages, but a few words of explanation as to the position of those places, and their valuable resources, will suffice to demonstrate the necessity of the late expedition. Taman and Fanagoria, which are situated at only a short distance from each other, are built on slopes of hills forming part of the uninterrupted chain which closes the horizon on the eastern side of the strait of Kertch. The distance which separates the two shores is about nine or ten miles; from one to the other, the passage of heavy waggons on the ice is perfectly practicable in the depth of winter, and it is well known that last winter the Russian army in the Crimea received the greater part of its supplies by that road from the coast of Asia. The existence of Taman and of its vast buildings, which this winter might again shelter a considerable body of troops, was a perpetual danger for our possessions at Kertch, and more particularly at Yenikale, which could not be protected by the flotilla. Taman was a free town, and independent of the empire, and was admitted to certain privileges of neutrality. Only a few days ago it was a depot of corn, of provisions of all kinds, of timber, and of clothing. There were also there a large number of wooden huts for barracks, and the refusal of the town to deliver them up to us, to meet the pressing wants of our troops, led to the expedition, and the result is, that we have now in our possession a large quantity of corn and timber, all the wooden huts which we require, as well as storehouses full, and camp equipages and clothing. These last-named articles are not the least valuable to us, and we shall this winter see our soldiers wrapping themselves up in the large Russian great coats, or, as one of them expressed himself—"We shall have comfortable dressing-gowns." Our vessels are now engaged in taking on board all that the enemy has left us, and it is probable that they will have to make several trips with their cargoes. The troops are well established on shore; they have taken up a position where, in the event of an attack, which is not very probable, they can be well protected by the guns of the vessels. In two or three days we shall have completed our work, and nothing will remain of Taman but the name and the place. The laws of war are hard, and the consequences of them are terrible; but they are necessary, particularly as we are situated. A great part of the town had been set fire to by our shells, and a fresh breeze from the northward tended to spread the flames. Every night we witness grand illuminations, the glare of which is reflected across the strait. In the anticipation that there might have been a considerable number of troops concentrated at Taman, an order had been given to five large English gunboats to quit the Spit of Arabat on a given day, and effect a diversion in the Gulf of Temruk, situated at the eastern entrance of the Sea of Azoff. This diversion was effected, and produced the best results. It had the effect of bringing to that point numerous detachments of infantry, who, on hearing the cannon at Taman, hastened to the assistance of that place. Temruk has, however, shared the same fate as Taman, for the English have annihilated it.'

Taman is an island of Russia in Europe, situated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, at the entrance to the Strait of Yenikale. Its length is 40 kilometres (24 miles), and its breadth is about the same. The inhabitants are nearly all Cossacks. It possesses springs of Petrole, which is a kind of dark brown or black naptha, that throw out a considerable amount of odour and smoke when set fire to. On the island may be seen the fort of Fanagoria, and the ruins of Tmoutarakan, which place was built on the site of the principal town of Taman.—The princes who resided in this latter town, from the 10th to the 12th century, often played a very important part in the revolts which took place against Russia. In addition to the fort of Fanagoria, there is also a town of that name, situated on the island, and mentioned by Admiral Bruat. A great number of villages are to be seen all round the coast.

RUMOURED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.—The *Morning Post* of Wednesday in a leading article, says: "We understand that advices have been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that at both these capitals it was expected and, the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea."

The *Courrier de Marseilles* of the 24th Oct. published the following letter, dated Sebastopol the 7th inst:—"We have been informed that the Russians intend to concentrate all their forces at some point of the Crimea, probably at Simpheropol. It was added that the evacuation of the northern part of Sebastopol has been for some time decided, and we have ourselves observed that the Russian troops occupying these heights are gradually decreasing in number.—We nevertheless still perceive a few battalions, occupied in erecting field-works and batteries; but this may be a blind to deceive the allies, by making them believe that they do not intend to evacuate their position. Whatever may be the point of concentration chosen by Prince Gortschakoff, should the weather be mild, that is rainy, their army must inevitably perish, for we positively know that they have not yet opened a new road, and that all those existing in the country have been rendered almost impracticable by the recent rains. This accounts, no doubt, for the Russians wearing heavy boots in summer as well as in winter. If, on the contrary, the winter be rigorous—that is, if ice and snow cover the ground—it will be impossible for them to travel over the country in sledges, and to receive provisions. Marshal Pelissier continues to advance into the interior, slowly, it is true, for it is necessary to construct roads for the passage of the artillery and heavily-laden waggons. The plan of the generais-in-chief is not known.—They appear intent on advancing as far as possible, but the execution of this plan must depend on circumstances, Gen. Trochu is preparing to leave for France with several of the generals wounded in the last engagements. Nothing new has occurred at Sebastopol, except the explosion of another infernal machine. It exploded in the Kerabelnaia, but only killed one man. We have not yet been able to discover any of these machines. They are supposed to be earthen pots of a conical form, burried in the ground, with a match above the surface, which, when walked upon, causes the explosion. These pots are not filled with ordinary gunpowder, and must contain some chemical preparation of great power, for their detonation is most violent.—These machines appear to have been placed on the principal thoroughfares, at the meeting of several streets—in short, wherever the circulation is greatest."

THE BALTIC.—A despatch, dated Dantzic, Friday morning, says—The Vulture has just arrived. Admiral Dundas is at Ledsund, and returns to Nargen on the 21st inst. The weather is extremely bad, and heavy snow storms are prevalent.

Captain Hall has executed a daring little exploit at Hango. He landed his men, and marched up to the place where two of the boat's crew of the Cossack and Finnish captains were buried. On arriving at the graves the chaplain of the ship read the funeral service. After that being over, a tablet, which had been neatly carved on board the Blenheim, was placed by way of a tombstone over the spot, with the following inscription:—'Sacred to the memory of the boat's crew of her Britannic Majesty's ship Cossack and a Finnish master of a merchant vessel, who were barbarously murdered by Russian troops, under the command of *an officer*, when under the protection of a flag of truce; and that of the wife of the above-named Finnish master, who died of grief at Helsingfors, when she heard of her husband's death and her country's dishonour.' Having done this, the whole party re-embarked. Several Cossacks were hovering about, but thought it better (perhaps they had too good *taste* to intrude at so sacred a moment) not to come within shot of the marines.

Letters from the fleet, of the 16th October, mention a report that Admiral Dundas was likely to pay a visit to the King of Sweden. This strengthens the probability of the report, that a portion of the fleet would probably pass the winter at a neutral port on the coast of Sweden.

RUSSIA AND THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA.—The following letter dated Stockholm, 1st inst., will be found highly interesting:—'I am induced to trouble you with a few lines on Scandinavian policy, as it appears to me that the immense results attained by the fall of Sebastopol in the south, point out the absolute necessity of striking a similar blow in the north, if the object of the present war is really and *bona fide* to secure the independence of Europe. The destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and the fall of a fortress so long deemed impregnable, have annihilated in one day the fruits of 70 years' incessant toil and unheard of sacrifice, and it must be evident to every thinking mind that Muscovite ambition, checked in one direction, will seek some other opening, and where can one so easily be found as in the Baltic, where Russia still possesses a powerful fleet and strongholds fully equal to that which has cost the Allies a price almost unparalleled in history? none but the blind partisans of *la paix a tout priz* will deny that, foiled in the east and in the south, all the energies of that still formidable nation will be turned to that point to which I have so often called the attention of your readers, namely, the establishment of new Sebastopols on the Atlantic, within an easy sail of the British coast. Every improvement of modern science is being applied to the Russian navy, under the unceasing superintendence of the Grand Duke Constantine, who long since proposed and is now actually fitting up the larger ships with screw propellers. We know that Cronstadt cannot be taken by land, and after seeing what the Allied fleets have been able to achieve in two campaigns we are inclined to believe it would be equally difficult to carry it by sea. Two-thirds of the Baltic shores are under Russian dominion, besides the Aland archipelago, which extends to within three geographical miles of the Swedish coast, about three days' march from Stockholm, which is quite open on the land side. Near the coast of Norway the Russians have long coveted the Bay of Varangen, which never freezes, and which besides its valuable fisheries, has the inestimable advantage of being within 150 miles of Scotland. I will not dwell any longer on details I have so often discussed in your columns; but I say again, what has failed in the East will most assuredly be attempted in the Scandinavian peninsula, and there Russia will meet with greater advantages and less difficulties. It is however to be hoped that those who govern Europe will not overlook the quarter where the storm is gathering, and that energetic measures, taken in time, will prevent a recurrence of the danger, which has been averted in the south by so much bloodshed and such lavish expenditure.

AUSTRIAN DISPUTE WITH SARDINIA.—Austria is endeavouring to breed a quarrel with Sardinia, so that she may humiliate or punish the Power which has dared to become the ally of England and France, and to which Italian patriots look up with hope. The cause of the quarrel is this:—Count Casati, the son of a nobleman who, in 1848, fled from Lombardy and became a Sardinian subject, entered the diplomatic service of Piedmont, and, after having been *attaché* to the legation at Constantinople for a year, was transferred to Florence. The Tuscan Government made no objection to the appointment; and the Tuscan Premier and the Austrian minister at Florence exchanged visiting cards with the new *attache*. But Count Buol stepped in and asked the Grand Duke of Tuscany whether, "in his position as an Austrian arch-duke," he could think of receiving in his palace a person who could not be received by his Imperial Majesty or by any Austrian minister? The Grand Duke acted upon the hint, and his Premier at first begged and then demanded that the *attaché* should be sent away on leave—a demand so unprecedented that the Sardinian Government declined compliance, though it spared no pains to bring the matter to an amicable termination. The Tuscan Government then demanded that the Sardinian minister himself should be recalled, and the natural consequence was that diplomatic relations between the two Courts ceased. Sardinia might have been contented with this state of things; but Austria will not permit her to be. Count Buol, in an interview with the Sardinian Minister at Vienna, boldly declared that "as the rupture between the Courts of Florence and Turin had taken place in consequence of instructions sent by the Imperial Government, his Majesty the Emperor would not remain out of the question, but was determined to consider it a personal one to himself." "We shall fix a time," continued Count Buol, "in which the difference ought to be made up; it does not matter to us whether there be a Sardinian Minister at Florence or not; but if you do not settle the dispute, his Imperial Majesty will consider it a personal affair, and take measures accordingly." The question is, whether England and France will permit Austria to execute her threats? Hitherto, the Marquis of Normanby, the English Minister at Florence, has taken the part of the Grand Duke; but it is said that our Government has sent a diplomatic agent to Florence to bring Lord Normanby to views more worthy of his position.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CRIMEA.—It will be seen, by the telegraphic news which we publish in another column, that there is reason to believe that the Russian garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making arrangements to abandon them. We never thought that, under any circumstances, they could maintain themselves there during the winter. What is more important, we understand that advices have just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that, at both those capitals, it was expected, and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea. We look shortly for stirring news thence. The Russians will not be allowed to leave scatheless, but the amount of damage we can do them must, of course, be decided by the fortune of war. Generals D'Allonville and Spencer have now a large army menacing the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelligence states that more troops have gone to swell their numbers. Our positions at Kinburn and Otchakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the crisis is approaching which will determine not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea, but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it.—*Post.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—It has been stated in several journals that in consequence of the American Government's disapproval of certain alleged proceedings of agents of the British Government in America, for the purpose of enlisting men, the Cabinet of Washington has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, our Minister.—Such a step would be pertectly unwarranted and unjustifiable. We are glad to say that it has not been taken. The conduct of the English Government has been invariably most careful, as well as most kindly, towards America; and though we are sorry to say the Cabinet of Washington has not shown itself of late disposed to appreciate this, nevertheless we do not believe it capable of acting so unjustly towards us, as well as so unwisely, as to push matters so far as rumour states, which we take this opportunity of contradicting.—*Ib.*

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree, exempting from import for three years, building timber, rough castings, and sheet iron, rough copper and zinc, hemp and flax, pitch and tar, tallow, and other animal grease imported into France, and intended to be employed in ship-building. The decree also enacts that, for one year, foreign-built vessels, of all kinds, may be imported on the payment of a duty of ten per cent on their value.

According to rumour, General Canrobert will shortly be appointed to a command. It is added, that a grand army is to be formed, which is to remain in France ready for any eventuality.

SPAIN.—The execution of 25 insurgents of the band of Tofal, in Catalonia, had caused an unfavourable sensation in Madrid, it being considered a piece of unnecessary cruelty.

The Spanish Government has promised a liberal reform of the customs, with a due attention to the interests of Catalonia. On Saturday the Bourse at Madrid was deserted, from a panic caused by the cholera.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen correspondence of the 12th inst. says, the sudden dismissal of the Hereditary Prince Ferdinand from his military command has caused great excitement, especially in the army. It was known that he was opposed to the proposal for incorporating the whole monarchy under one constitution, being convinced of the impossibility of uniting so many heterogeneous elements, nationalities, and languages in one common bond of interest. Although several years older than the King, he is perfectly healthy and vigorous—which the King is not—and as such is justified in expecting to obtain the Crown in the natural course of events, as he is the next in succession. It has been stated that he had been ordered to make a forced *sejour* for the present in the fortress of Frederica, in Jutland; but this is not the case—the Prince will, on the contrary, very shortly proceed to Dresden, where he will, at all events, spend the winter.

DENMARK.—The ministry is recomposed. M. Bang is minister of the interior and president of the Council.

The name of congress (says a letter from Berlin) has been erroneously given to the meeting called by Denmark for the settlement of the Sound dues. Denmark has simply invited the states of the Baltic—namely, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck—to a conference, in order to come to an understanding with them as to the possibility of purchasing the dues. As no invitation of the kind has been addressed either to England, France, or the United States, the meeting cannot in any way be termed a European congress.

SWEDEN.—STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—Scarcely has a week elapsed since the return of Baron Knuk-Bonde from his secret mission to Paris, when now Admiral Virgin has undertaken a diplomatic journey, the real object of which is studiously kept a secret; but it is generally believed that he is also gone to Paris, and it is added that he is the bearer of the King's ultimatum as to the conditions he requires as the price of his throwing up his neutrality and joining the western powers in the prosecution of the war. Such a step would not fail to make him very popular, and it would be received with the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula. Admiral Vergin was last year a short time Swedish envoy extraordinary in London. As captain in the navy he commanded the frigate Eugenie, of 44 guns, in her three years' scientific circumnavigation of the globe (1848 to 1850). At the present moment there are lying in this port about thirty decked and open Russian craft of different sizes, which have broken the blockade and crossed over from the coast of Esthonia, bringing cargoes of corn, potatoes, hops, hemp, and tallow to barter for that precious article of consumption in Russia—salt. They buy this article here for $6 per barrel, and state that if they return home in safety they shall sell it at $30, thus realizing 500 per cent.

NAPLES.—Letters in the *Times* and *Daily News* from Naples, of October 13, represent the state of politics at Naples as practically unchanged. Mazza, the dismissed Minister of police, is still in favour at court; the unpopularity of the Goverament with all but the lazzaroni increases daily; the Muratist feeling is gaining ground, and the Mazzinian party are rapidly losing their influence. Both correspondents state, but without giving any facts, that Austria supports the King of Naples in his opposition to the allies.

EGYPT.—Said Pacha is for the present staying quietly at his palace at Gabarri, near the railway station. The fall of Sebastopol has not caused his Highness to show any sign of rejoicing; no salutes were fired, and not an extra flag hoisted, when the intelligence was received. From Said Pacha's tone and manner it might be inferred that he had no connection with the Ottoman Empire, and that his was a private kingdom of his own, totally unaffected by the pending war, and resting on too secure a foundation to be shaken by any external circumstances . . . . . The Mahmoodieh canal, which has been so long neglected and allowed to fill up, is to be cleaned out, and the Viceroy has issued a notice that, from the 1st of February next, it will be closed to navigation—a very good measure, if carried out. But at the beginning of the present year the canal was to have been cleaned out, and the Viceroy did nothing at all to it. . . . . Trade is very active; prices of produce are kept up, and shipments will be eagerly made until the period of the prohibition of the exportation of wheat and Indian corn next January.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—As previously announced, the Public Meeting in behalf of the Foreign Missions of the Wesleyan Methodists, was held in the Wesleyan Church, in this place on Tuesday evening last. In consequence of the heavy storm of wind and rain which prevailed at the time, the attendance thereat was unusually small; nevertheless, the Meeting was an agreeable one, and the proceedings highly interesting. The Speakers were, the Rev. J. H. Starr, and the Rev. Mr. Burns, Wesleyan Ministers—the former of this town, and the latter of Margaree—and Mr. J. W. Howie. The remarks of Mr. Starr were designed and calculated to enforce the truth of the great fact, that the Bible, and the Bible only, is the true civilizer, as it is the evangelizer of the human family. The speech of Mr. Howie did infinite credit to his heart and mind, and bore for the most part on the importance and necessity of early piety, and the bestowing of our talents and means, in youth, to the service of God; and he concluded a praiseworthy appeal to his young friends to offer up their prayers in behalf of, and to give their support to the cause of the conversion of the heathen. When it is remembered that the last named speaker—quite a young man—is one of the sons of toil, of humble, yet respectable parentage, we think we are justified in awarding to him the fullest measure of praise that it is in our power to bestow. The example set by this young man on Tuesday evening last, is worthy of imitation. The Meeting concluded, as it was begun, with prayer to God, and the singing of praise to His holy name.—*C. B. News.*

New Brunswick

DARING ROBBERY.—A daring highway robbery was committed yesterday evening on the person of Mr. E. A. Taylor, of Brussels Street, at the Straight Shore, while he was on his way from Carleton to this city. Mr. T. states that he was accosted by a tall man, dressed in dark clothes and wearing a slight moustache, and some conversation ensued between them. They proceeded in company as far as the house formerly owned by Gilbert Jordan, Esq, when Mr. T. paused, in order to make sale to the stranger of some patent salve, which it is Mr. Taylor's business to manufacture and sell, and a large quantity of which he had with him at the time. He had taken out his wallet to give the man the necessary change, when it was suddenly snatched from his hands by his customer, who made off with it. Mr. T. gave chase, overtook the robber, and a tussel ensued, in which the former was disabled from further attempts to recover his property by a violent blow in the stomach, which nearly rendered him senseless. The villian escaped in the direction of Portland.

The stolen wallet was marked on the inside "A. E. Taylor," and contained thirty-four pounds. Part of that sum consisted of two five-pound Bank of New Brunswick notes, with the words "A. E. Taylor," written on the back. Mr. T. offers ten pounds reward for the recovery of the wallet and contents.—*Cour.*

Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—TORONTO, October 24, 1855.—Sir Edmund Head, following the example of his sovereign, no less than that of his distinguished predecessor, Lord Elgin, is taking a rapid survey of his "dominions." He has, in his Upper Canada tour already visited Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford and London. At Hamilton his reception was much more agreeable and enthusiastic than was anticipated. At London, Dundas and Brantford, he was warmly greeted, and his replies to various deputations and addresses evince much cordiality of manner and sincerity of feeling.

There is no question that Toronto is destined to be the great emporium of imported goods in Western Canada, that its establishments will outnumber those of all other cities in number and importance; but the opening of railways will do even more than this,—it will make our city the great exporting harbour of Lake Ontario. There is hardly a port to the West of our city which will not feel the railway influence in the diversion of its traffic. * * The advantage of being an open port during the whole Winter must be of great importance to Toronto in view of her lines of internal communication. Steamers now keep the lake during the whole of Winter and in all seasons Toronto possesses unrivalled advantages of free navigation.

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And to the shipping business which we shall draw from the West that which is now passing through our harbour by the Northern route; imagine the development which these infant trades will yet have, and then it will be possible to appreciate the position which Toronto must speedily take as a port of entry and export.

In connection with this subject of internal communication and prosperity, it is a matter of some interest to know that the Government have entered into a new contract with Messrs. Allen & Co., of Montreal, for the establishment of regular steam communication between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool in Summer, and Portland and Liverpool in Winter. The number of trips to be performed during the year is nineteen; fortnightly in Summer, and monthly in Winter. The provincial appropriation for the mail service by this line, made in 1851, is $96,000 per annum. Additional light-houses are now being placed at different points on the St. Lawrence, so that the risk by that line will be considerably lessened.

Two seats in the Legislature are now vacant by the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, and the new auditor-general, Mr. Langton. They will probably not be filled up for some time.

DEATH OF AN AGED MINISTER.—The Rev. William Case, the oldest Wesleyan clergyman in Canada, died at Alnwick, Canada West, in the early part of this week, at the advanced age of 75 years. We mentioned a few weeks ago that Mr. Case had fallen from his horse, and had broken one of his legs. This accident was the immediate cause of his death. During the Conference held last Summer, Mr Case preached his semi-centennial sermon, which the conference requested him to publish. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly sixty years, and in connection with the Rev. Dr. Bangs, of this city, planted the Methodist Church in Canada. When a Mission among the Indians was established in that country, Mr. Case was placed in charge, and he faithfully served in that capacity until death removed him from all earthly engagements. No man has done more for the Indian than Elder Case, and no man was more beloved by the children by the forest. They knew he was their friend, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose; and it was the delight of the red man to consult with "Father Case" on all important questions, and his word was their law.—*N. Y. Sp.*

HEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Scott, the companion of the Rev. William Arthur on the deputation from England to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States on behalf of the Methodism in Ireland, mentions that Mr. Arthur is now convalescent from the dangerous attack of the ague under which he was labouring, at least so far that he is able to sit up a little every day. His medical advisers, say that though the progress of his recovery is slow, it is sure.—*N. Y. Spec.*

☞ Our esteemed correspondent, Rev. T. Harris, will observe in a recent number a correction of the most important typographical error which occurred in his late communication. We regret that from the want of opportunity to compare the printed proof with the manuscript, some verbal alterations by the compositor escaped notice, as "Wesleyan" for "Victoria," and "displayed" for "displaying."

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. R Knight, (new sub.), Rev. J. L. Spongle, (100s).

Holloway's Medicines.—We are not in the habit generally of noticing the thousand and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humours, bruises and scalds, with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform ALL the cures for which they are recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and billious complaints, no better remedy can be found.—*Bangor Democrat.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 14th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	57s. 6d.
" " N. S.	57s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 3d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 2d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	53s. 9d.
" Canada sfi. "	52s. 6d.
" 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	16s. 6d.
" small	14s.
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. 14th.

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. 4d.
Pork, " "	5½d. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	7½d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pr.	2s. a 2. 6d.
Geese, "	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s. 6d.
Appies, "	5s. a 7s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d. a 1s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yd,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yd,	1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Brunswick Villa, the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 7th inst, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Robert McMURRAY, to ANN, third daughter of Edward Billing, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst., by Rev. John Martin, Mr. George ALEXANDER, of Prestonpans, to Miss Eliza KERR, of Earlstown, Berwickshire, Scotland.

At St. John's Church, Truro, on the 23rd of Oct., by Rev. T. C. Leaver, Charles HENT, Esq., M. D., to MARY R., eldest daughter of Mr. John Goudge, Truro.

At Pugwash, on the 31st ult., by Rev. E. B. DeMill, A. M., the Rev. Edwin CLAY, M. D., to SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry G. Pineo.

On the 11th Oct., at St. Nicholas's, Rochester, by the Rev. W. Conway, Vicar, Walter Lawrence INGLIS, Esq., 74th Highlanders, fourth son of the Rev. Charles Inglis, Sydney, C. B., to ELIZA ODELL, only daughter of the Rev. Geo. Best, late Archdeacon of New Brunswick, and grand-daughter of the Right Revd. Robert Stanser, D. D., late Bishop of Nova Scotia.

At Christ's Church, Guysborough, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, William LEVESCONTE, of Arichat, Merchant, to CAROLINE H., youngest daughter of the Hon. R. M. Cutler.

At St. Louis, U. S., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. D. Gordon Eats, Mr. Wm H. THOMPSON, of West River, Antigonish, N. S., to Miss Rebecca J. HAMILTON, of the former place.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Professor King, M. Patef JACK, Bank of British North America, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Andrew MacKinlay, Esq.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, Mr. Henry HOPKINS, to Miss Mary ANN CLARKE, both of this city.

At Pictou, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. W. Herdman, Mr. John PRINGLE, to Mrs. Reath REID, relict of the late Wm. E. Reid, of Pictou.

Deaths.

At Balearat, Victoria, Australia, July 2nd, 1855, CATHERINE WINTHROP, wife of Joseph A. Doane, and eldest daughter of Winthrop Sargent, Esq., of Barrington, N. S., aged 34 years, in the faith of the Gospel.

At the residence of her son, in Dartmouth, on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, in the 86th year of her age, SARAH, widow of the late Captain Deseffrey, of the Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, Rector of Trinity Church, St. John, N. B.

On Friday evening, THOMAS, youngest son of John McCartney, aged 4 months.

On the 30th Oct., at Parsborough, N. S., Mr. Andrew MURDOCH, aged 78 years, formerly a merchant of Halifax.

At Magdalen Islands, Oct. 1st, after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN HEWITT, widow of the late Capt. James Flockhart.

On Thursday last, Mr. John CORMICK, aged 38 years, much respected.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 7.

R M steamer Asia, Lott, Liverpool.
Brigt Arctic, Hopkins, St John's, N. F
Schrs Chieftan, Porto Rico.
Harriet, Margaret, and Alexander, P E Island.

FRIDAY, November 9.

R M Steamship Africa, Harrison, Boston.

SATURDAY, November 9.

Schrs Emily, Bourk, St Johns, N F.
Resident, Day, Labrador.
Ocean Wave, North Bay
Meteor, Yarmouth.
Helena, Pictou—bound to New York.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Brig America, O'Brien, Boston.
Brigts Boston, Roche, Boston.
Koloolah, Jenkins, Boston.
Neander, Davidson, Boston.
Schrs Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.
Triumph, Power, Labrador.
Ocean Queen, Davis, North Bay.
Ceres, Graham, P E Island; Ariel, George Town.

MONDAY, November 12.

Brigt Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda; Rapid, Sydney.
Schrs Montana, P E Island; St John, do.

TUESDAY, November 13.

Brigt Mary, Banks, Malaga.

CLEARED.

November 8.—Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N. F; schrs Star, LeBlanc, Charlottetown; Bag, Boulton, Bay Verte.

November 9.—Steamer Africa, Harrison, Liverpool; brigt Sylph, Trinidad; schr Mariner, Burke, Magdalen Isles.

November 10.—Schrs Labrador, Taylor, New York; Chieftan, Fraser, Newfoundland; Kossuth, Messervey, Bay St George; Eagle, Bollong, P E Island; John, Arseneau, Magdalen Isles.

MEMORANDA.

Antigonish, Nov 7—Schr Stewart Campbell, Tobin, on shore at Cape George—total wreck.

Mayaguez, Oct 17—arrd brigt General Washington, Halifax; Sarah and G Washington, to load for Halifax.

St John's, N F, Oct 8th—arrd Conquest, McKay, N York. 9th—Fanny Bloomer, Silvey, do 19th—Rose, Gannon, Boston; 23rd—Billow, Day, Montreal.

POSTPONED

Sale of Sheep.

SALE OF STALLIONS AND DURHAM HEIFER.

THE Sale of SHEEP at Halifax, advertised for the 13th instant, is postponed to TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, when it will take place on the Grand Parade.

At the same time and place will be sold the following animals, imported from Canada, and purchased by the Government for the use of the Province, viz:—

A Brown Stallion, 6 years old, of pure Canadian or Norman blood.

A Grey Stallion, 5 years old, of the same breed.

A Black Stallion of the Clydesdale breed, 4 years old, half brother to the grey horse of the same breed recently imported by the Province.

A DURHAM HEIFER, 3 years old, of pure blood.

The Sheep and Heifer will be sold under bonds, of which the condition will be that they be kept respectively for two years at least within the Province for the real purpose of propagation.

The condition of the Bonds under which the Stallions will be sold, will be, that they shall be retained in the Province for eight years, and be kept in some part thereof, in good faith, for covering Stallions, for the first four years after the purchase.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, Nov. 5, 1855.
November 8.

Improved Breed of Sheep.

Pure Durham Heifer.

THE sale of the above, viz: 20 SHEEP (Rams and Ewes, of improved Leicester breed, and 1 HEIFER, (Pure Durham) three years old—will take place at the Grand Parade, on TUESDAY, 13th inst, at 12 o'clk

☞ For further particulars refer to John Northup Esquire.

Provincial Secretary's Office.
November 8. November 3, 1855.

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM!

NEW BOOKS.

A Valuable Assortment.

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