hroughout India; he then
s the probable results of
ead of the Gospel among
heathen, and after fixing
e delighted and instruct-
n hour and a half, the lec-
hat all his hearers assert-
eloquent, and interesting
ver heard on any subject.
by A. L. Palmer Esq.,
nously, that the thanks of
en to the Rev. J. R. Nar-
, pleasing, and patriotic
hich the Rev. gentleman
tely, and dismissed the
nediction.
o write the above as a
ment for the pleasure the
d the people here, and
our valuable paper, you
on all your subscribers

am yours, &c.,
CENSOR.

London Watchman.

ell Victor at Luck-now.

udy of all the accounts that
ndia since Monday last, it is
me of our readers may find
dvanced stage of bewilder-
Insurgents have been dis-
fortified positions, one after
d at Lucknow, by a week of
street fighting, much as was
hough troops from England
pidly than the infantry can
ry, and very much faster,
cavalry can be provided
Canning having egregiously
ufficient number of horses;
the mutineers is not only
et but ruined in fact—still
er so fiercely, protracted by
er reason than the British at
understand when they are
hot down by platoons, they
trees in gangs of thirty at
hem whose fate is de-
ith the letter "M."
l as sorry work, and appears
y upon a race whom mercy
verweening confidence, and
y goads into a more furious
truth is, as the innumerable
place about the beginning of
that the Rebellion has now
ond stage. It has no longer
unity of purpose, yet the war
immense tract of country.
are divided into moveable
in Rajpootana, in Malwa,
econd; every day they are
rning villages, scouring the
oying marauders who are
Sepoys, (letter "M.") but
wild aboriginal hill-tribes,
unexplained delusion have
where turned against us.
out of view the country of
d all the districts of the Bom-
th of the Taptee, though both
quire each a large body of
n in subjection, and if on the
Province of Bahar, we are
atre of war some 500 miles
west, and half as many in
h to south. It is a region
pain, which Napoleon invad-
130,000 men, afterwards in-
Generals had Wellington for
300,000. When it comes to
the India Peninsula may
for difficulty of country and
banditti. Not a soldier too
n Campbell have in the East
the New Year under these
h explain these innumerable
ns of isolated columns and
last Overland Mail is full,—
relief of Neemuch by Briga-
n, which also cleared Mehid-
nd the upper course of the
rde of insurgents who had
uarter, and had besieged the
f Neemuch. Further north,
in some consternation at the
rom that very country across
d lately made his triumphant
ard, but a few marches from
has fallen in an attack upon
l, a town S. W. of Rewaree,
a number of the Joudpore
ground for some hours un-
ken, his auxiliaries dispersed,
elf was killed. More serious
the West, are those which
tral India, from the southern
the northern frontier of Be-
th of at least 200 miles of
portion of which is defend-
e force of Mahrattas, who
territory as their guns can
and Jubbulpore are both in-
rebels, who occupy hill forts,
to pick off men and officers,
cept communications. On
rritory, there hangs like a
walior, increased by rein-
ar and from Oude, capitally
ded with a formidable park
night ago we heard of their
he Jumna, not quite so far
be latter is from Lucknow
When Col. Grant followed
ell had reached the capital
es of the Gwalior Contin-
extended themselves from
oab, as if they meant to
ham at Cawnpore, but to
ming out and offering them
int they then bent their
ascertained. On the south
gpore invite them; on the
ho reposes upon them his
m to take part in the cam-
hich it is now time that we

became known that Luck-
ved, and the garrison, the
n, and the children res-
we all heaved a deep,
felt the oppression gone,
or the deliverance. To
ntained in three lines of
e have now to add, from
several columns of par-
tale is left imperfect and
ir Colin Campbell entire-
on Sunday, the 22nd of
asks for reinforcements
trary, since we know that
capturing the city, to sub-
ry. But a Calcutta state-
will be held in check by
mn occupying a good mil-
he town," throws a grave
of its perfect submission;
om Trieste declares that
acuated Lucknow." This,
a vital question. We all
lumbagh, Sir C. Campbell
advanced across the canal

which defends the city on the south, to the river Goomtee which flows round it on the north, until he had reached the Residency which lies at the end of the town farthest from him. It was on the 15th of November that this tremendous advance began; on the 16th a passage over the canal was forced after a murderous struggle; and then every palace and house that could not be turned had to be forced by artillery or carried at the point of the bayonet.

Of the actions of several succeeding days we are left wholly uninformed, and must wait the Commander-in-Chief's despatches for a perfect understanding of the final relief of Lucknow.—We know, at all events, that Sir Colin was justified in pausing until he had collected strength to deal the meditated blow; and that when he struck, it was with a force that crushed resistance, and burst open the barriers in which Outram, Havelock, Inglis, and the garrison were imprisoned. Most of them, though saved, have been scarred; and of the struggle which rescued them Sir Colin Campbell himself will bear the honorable mark, from a wound of which he has permitted only the slightest representation to be made. The campaign in Oude now really begins, in which we have to deal, not only with the revolted Sepoys, but with an entire population—with zemindars and rajahs, with Maun Singh and Nana Sahib. Former proprietors of the land, displaced since Lord Dalhousie's annexation of their country, have resumed their ancient rights; they are now fighting in defiance of them, and our soldiers, wherever opposed, are revenging themselves by destroying the crops and firing the villages. The Boy-King whom the zemindars have set up over them is kept in great state at the populous and fortified city of Fyzabad, eight miles from Lucknow, where they are endeavoring to feed and dress him up into a monarch, as bees are said to turn a larva into a queen-insect by a process of special cramming and nursing. Many heroic lives must yet perish before this new phantom disappears, and the demon of the Revolt is conjured out of Oude and out of India.

Young Men's Christian Association, St. John, N. B.

Last evening his Honor Judge Wilmot, lectured on "The Buried City," Nineveh, of which the Prophet Nahum predicted, "I will make thy grave, for thou art vile." In the illustration of the subject he shewed a number of beautiful colored Diagrams, which were fac similes of the sculptures discovered by Layard, now in the British Museum. The learned Judge in treating it took up the various prophecies uttered against Nineveh, and showed their remarkable fulfilment in this case, most remarkable. One of the greatest Cities of antiquity destroyed, the wealth of which may be imagined from the fact, that in the Palace alone, there were 1400 millions pound Sterling value destroyed; the extent, from the fact, that it was surrounded by sixty miles of wall, broad eucugh for three chariots to drive abreast, and surmounted by 1500 towers, each 200 feet high. This great City was literary buried—its graveyard ploughed over—villages built and inhabited on its ruins for 1200 years, until God, in His providence, led Layard and others of a kindred character to search for these remains. To the surprise of the wonder-stricken inhabitants; the astonishment of the world; the delight of the Bible-student; the remains of this great city were discovered far below, dug out of the very bowels of the earth—a wonderful attestation of the truth of the Scripture account of Nineveh, which the sceptic has so long derided, and of that Divine prophecy uttered many years before—"For Thou hast made of a City an heap, of a defenced City a ruin; a place of strangers to be no City; it shall never be built."

Words fail us to express the rich imagery—the deep reasoning—the wondrous development of prophecy—the solemn lessons of warning which characterised this noble effort. We will only add, it was one of the richest specimens of sublime, soul-stirring eloquence we have ever listened to, and sustained in all its force, the fame of the speaker as one of the first Orators of America.

On Monday, at two o'clock, the children of all our Sunday Schools were invited to meet his Honor at the Institute, where he kind ly consented to address them on the same subject.—*Courier, Jan. 9.*

Bible Society Meeting.

From the St. John *Church Witness* we learn that "The anniversary meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening, the 7th January. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and large numbers were unable to obtain admittance. The Chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Mr. Justice Parker; and he was supported on the platform by ministers and laymen of all the Protestant churches in the city."

The copy of the *Church Witness* which has reached us is so mutilated that much of the Report, which our cotemporary gives very fully, we are unable to read. We are fortunate however in having the excellent speeches of the Rev. E. Botterel, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilmot, entire. We shall endeavour to find space for them next week. In an editorial notice the *Witness* says:

"There are several features of this meeting of much interest; but we wish to draw especial attention to one of them, namely, the decided, the emphatic expression of opinion on the question of the Bible in the common schools of the Province. The immense audience enthusiastically applauded every sentence, either in the report of the committee, or in the speeches delivered on the occasion, which conveyed the doctrine, that the Word of God must not be excluded from the schools. We take it that Protestants are now agreed upon this point, and that they will never consent to allow the Bible to be cast aside for the sake of any party or set of politicians of any name or character. And it is well that this should be known."

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.—On Wednesday evening, after the close of the usual business of the day, a series of messages, by direct communication, were interchanged between the telegraphic offices in this city and other offices at a great distance, which were attended with highly interesting and satisfactory results. For the first time at the Halifax office the operator communicated direct with New York and Montreal. The distance by wire from Halifax to New York, by way of Rutland, Vt., the longest telegraph circuit between the two cities is 1180 miles. The difference between the time at Trinity Church, New York, and the Citadel, Halifax, was 35 minutes. The distance to Montreal, by the circuitous lines, is 1120 miles; the difference of time between that city and Halifax was shown to be 30 minutes. The nearest wire distance to New York is about 970 miles; to Montreal about 900 miles. Direct communications have been held heretofore with Boston and Quebec, but not with the more distant cities mentioned above. The interchange was as easy and apparently as rapid, as with Windsor or Truro. These experiments are very gratifying and illustrative of what has been accomplished in this department of science within a few years.

We are indebted to Mr. Jesse Hoyt, the very efficient and polite operator at the Halifax office, for the above interesting particulars.—*Sun.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, Jan 11th, 1858.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment: James R. Mosse, Esq., to be the Superintendent of the Working Department of the Provincial Railways, under the direction of the Commissioners.

January 13th, 1858.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to declare Chester, in the County of Lunenburg, to be a Port of Entry, and Clearance, and to appoint Charles Lordly, Esq., to be the Collector of Colonial Duties for said Port.

PRESENTATION.—The Presbyterian congregation of Cornwallis made a very handsome donation to their pastor, the Rev. William Murray, on New Year's Day. After supplying the store-room and larder with a fine assortment of things "good for food and pleasant to look upon," they generously presented Mr. Murray with a Purse containing a sum of money sufficient to purchase one of the best Sleighs in the market, and *ten pounds* to add to his Library withal. —*Pres. Witness.*

The English Mail.

BY R. M. S. AMERICA.

The America arrived on Saturday forenoon with English papers to the 3rd inst.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL with Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to take place on the 25th. The *Observer* says: The Court will come to London, from Windsor, on the 15th of Jan., after which the several royal and distinguished visitors will begin to arrive from day to day, to be present at the marriage of the Princess of England with the future King of Prussia. One of the Austrian Archdukes, brother of the Emperor, will be present, and all the heads of the royal families of Hohenzollern and Saxe Coburg, several of their members, and of the House of Hanover. The preparations at the palace, and at all the places bespoke for the illustrious guests, are on the most extensive scale. The marriage will be solemnized at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. There will be a splendid breakfast at Buckingham Palace, and a grand banquet in the evening. The Prince and Princess will proceed to Windsor, where they will remain till the 29th of January, when they will come to town and remain for a fortnight. It is during this fortnight—the first in February—that all the royal and popular festivities will take place. At the end of that time the bride and bridegroom will proceed to their own future residence in the royal yacht, which will convey them to Hamburg, the nearest port to their future home, where we trust they will long live to enjoy the happiness which seems in store for their bright and well-assorted union.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Somewhat formidable preparations were being made for resuming the launch of the *Leviathan* towards the close of the week. Portions of the ways over which the ship has travelled have been taken up, and several fresh buttresses erected nearer the cradles for the rams to act against. Altogether there will be no fewer than eighteen presses brought to bear on the ship, one of which is of considerable power, and was used at the raising of the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. The metal of the cylinder is fifteen inches thick, and it is stated that it can accomplish a pressure equal to 1,200 tons, although not near her full power will be employed, the buttresses not being equal to the resistance. This monster ram weighs thirty tons, and has been placed on the forward end of the after cradle. The other presses are twelve inches in diameter. The hydraulic power that will be applied will be more than double what has previously been put on. The moorings of the hauling chains have also been strengthened. Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., paid his second visit to the building-yard yesterday morning, and, accompanied by Mr. Brunel, inspected the arrangements and position of the rams. The ship remains in a fair and even position on the ways, and does not exhibit the least perceptible deflection.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.—The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed "P. Dubois," throws off the mask on this subject; boldly defends the system which the French Government have adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles; argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them; and ridicules the opposition of the English philanthropists. From this manifestation on the part of the leading Government print of France, the deplorable inference is that Lord Clarendon's remonstrances have utterly failed, and that the revival of the African slave trade by the Emperor of the French will be persevered in.

Official despatches from Madrid continue to be somewhat barren of interest. All parties appear to be waiting for the opening of the Cortes on Jan. 10. Government is prepared to meet the National Assembly with measures which ought to receive support. The present Cabinet will observe a domestic policy strictly constitutional. There is much division just now in the Carlist camp, owing to the birth of the Prince.

The Emperor of Austria, on Christmas-day, granted a great boon to the inhabitants of Vienna. In an autograph letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior his Majesty directs that the walls and fortifications of the inner city shall be razed and the dry moat filled up. Proper measures for enlarging the city are to be taken without delay.

India.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on the 9th, Alumbagh on the 11th, and commenced operations on the 13th. Advanced on Lucknow with 5,000 men, and after five days' incessant fighting relieved the place on the 20th. The sick, wounded, ladies, and children sent back under escort to Cawnpore.

100,000 insurgents still in arms; 12,000 British troops in Oude under the Commander-in-Chief.

Mehidpore captured by Stuart's column on the 11th. The rebels beaten everywhere.—Neemuch relieved.

5,000 Joudpore mutineers defeated around Delhi and Agra, with heavy loss. All their guns captured.

HOW LUCKNOW WAS RELIEVED.—In our last, says the *Bombay Times*, we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawnpore, on the 27th October,—when, crossing the Ganges, they arrived at Alumbagh on the 1st November. It had now become known that Outram and Havelock were not only holding their own, but were suffering comparatively little injury from the almost unceasing fire kept upon them by the enemy. They were provisioned for weeks, and as there was understood to be above one hundred thousand rebels in arms around, Sir Colin Campbell wisely resolved to delay the final attack until the force at his disposal should have assembled in sufficient strength to be irresistible.—His Excellency and staff reached Cawnpore on the 3rd, having, as formerly stated, narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy on the road. Although it was known in August that 30,000 men were on the way from England, the arrangements for pushing them on appear to have been deferred till close upon their arrival. To this source of detention, the teasing delays that followed are mainly ascribed. Troops were now mustering in strength at Cawnpore. On the 9th, the 5th, 53rd, 84th, and 93rd, with portions of other regiments, crossed the Ganges, and were speedily followed by the Naval Brigade, who dragged their twenty-four guns along with them, as if they had been toys. Large supplies of provisions had by this time been sent into Alumbagh, and arrangements of all sorts were made with the caution required, and deliberation permitted by the occasion. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 11th, and rode forty miles at a stretch in the direction of Lucknow. The sick and wounded, left by Havelock at Alumbagh, were sent into the camp, with the view of returning to Cawnpore, under a guard of Sikh horsemen, an arrangement that nearly proved fatal. As they approached the British camp, they were mistaken by the seamen of Peel's Naval Brigade for the advanced guard of the enemy, when the guns, loaded with grape, were levelled and about to be fired. Luckily, the face of the European surgeon was recognised in time to prevent mischief. The Commander-in-Chief had with him a European Horse battery, two troops of Horse Artillery, sixty Artillerymen, with two 18 pounders and [illegible] inch mortars; 320 of the 9th Lancers, [illegible] ments of her Majesty's 5th, 8th, 53rd, 75th, 93rd, and 300 of the Naval Brigade, or in all [illegible] ing the 900 joining him from Alumbagh, [illegible] 3,000 Europeans in all; besides a squadron [illegible] Sikhs and of Hodson's horse, 1,000 Sikh Irregular Cavalry, Sappers and Miners, &c., or an additional 2,000 natives. On the 13th, he advanced [illegible] banks of the canal, dispersing the rebels [illegible] approached him, and capturing all their guns. On the 15th, the rebels, after a running fight of a couple of hours, were driven from the Dilkosha and La Martiniere. They shortly after rallied, however, and made an attack on the British position, when a severe repulse was sustained by them.

During these three days Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery, and Captain Wheatcroft, Carabineers, were killed. We had chiefly depended on our artillery, wisely avoiding the needless exposure of our Infantry to desperate men. On the 19th the canal was crossed which separates Alumbagh from Lucknow, the Chief advancing on Secunderbagh, which was carried after a severe struggle, the enemy suffering terribly.—Having garrisoned each position as we advanced, the Samuch was attacked about three o'clock in the afternoon, and a tremendous cannonade was carried about dusk. Sir Colin Campbell describes it as one of the most severe fights he had ever witnessed, and few men have seen more of hard fighting than he. Early on the morning of the 17th communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks towards the canal. A heavy cannonade having been kept up all the morning on the mess-house, that very strong position was carried by assault at three p.m., when the troops, pushing on rapidly, were able to seize the Motee Mahal before dark. Sir Colin Campbell now approached the brave garrison, who had been closely beset since the 25th of September, when Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet him. Although the enemy was not yet completely subdued, the communications with the rear were all re-opened, and the sick and wounded, the ladies and children, were despatched under escort to Cawnpore. Our loss, though considerable, was less so than might have been looked for. Capt. Herdly, Royal Artillery, Captain Dalzell, 98rd Highlanders, Captain Lumsden, of the late 30th Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the 93rd, Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade, were killed. Thirty-two officers were wounded—two dangerously, and eighteen severely.

Our latest tidings extend only to the 21st, and have been supplied by electric telegraph alone, so as to be in the last degree meagre and incomplete. On that date, two telegraph assistants were murdered at Alumbagh, and we must now wait for further intelligence. The routes from Cawnpore westward are still so interrupted, that the mails are in the last degree irregular, or we should before now have had full particulars by letter. It is more than probable that tidings considerably later than any we can at present give, will be forwarded for our London contemporaries by the steamer this evening. There is much yet to be done in Oude, but the Commander-in-Chief has now a numerous force at his disposal; and, Lucknow being relieved, can consult his own convenience in matter of time. We have no longer any occasion for those headlongs and deadly assaults, which, heroic and irresistible as they are, are accompanied with frightful sacrifice of life, which greater caution and the full use of our artillery may avoid. The force in all now in Oude amounts to close on 12,000 men.

THE STATE OF DELHI.—It demands instant, and stern reform. We are certain that the freaks that are committed have no sanction from the Governor-General, and if the message costs £10,000 in bribes, written orders should be transmitted peremptorily forbidding them. The youngest son of the king, eighteen years of age, has been declared innocent on account of his youth, and rides through Delhi on an elephant with two British officers behind him to do him honor. The statement appears so incredible that it may be set aside as a mere newspaper report. We entreat government to believe that it is one which we would not publish without such information as produces absolute certainty. The King also, it is said—but for which we have only the authority of the *Lahore Chronicle*—has a retinue to attend him, and coolly insults the British officers who visit him. It is things such as these, the honors paid to our murderers, which exasperate Europeans to frenzy. They are not ordered or sanctioned by government, but they should be stopped by court martial if necessary.

Furthermore, in the middle of October there were the following leaders in custody unharmed: Hukeem Abdool Huq, a rebel chief of the Goorgaon district, who joined the mutineers. Hoossein Khan, a Persian, who commanded a regiment at delhi.

Nuwab Ahmed Kooli Khan, the father-in-law of the King, who went out to meet the Bareilly brigade, and escorted them into the city.

The Nuwab of Jhujjur, Newab Amen Ooden Khan, accused of assisting in the murder of Mr. Fraser.

Nothing has been done to any of these men. It is impossible or at least most difficult to refer to the supreme government. It is useless to refer to Lahore, for Sir J. Lawrence has no authority in the north-west. The officers in Delhi therefore dread the responsibility, and crime waits for the punishment it deserves. It must be possible to convey a letter to Delhi, if a sufficient bribe is paid to the cossid, and peremptory orders should be transmitted at once.

It is stated that Lieutenant Hodson had no option in the matter of the King of Delhi. Gen. Penny is still acting under instructions left by Mr. Colvin, and which have not yet been superseded. We can only say, that if such be the case, the sooner a special officer is ordered from Lahore to Delhi, with power to do anything save pardon, the better for our interests in the North-West.

We repeat, we have stated only facts, and await with confidence upon this point the action of the Governor-General.—*Friend of India, Novr. 19.*

A TRANSPORT STEAMER, on her passage to India, with many of the men of the 54th Regiment on board, took fire on the 11th of November, when they were about 400 miles from the Mauritius. The vessel was built of iron, and was upwards of 2000 tons burthen. The fire soon obtained the mastery, but the men continued orderly and attentive to directions. The powder magazines, under circumstances of extreme danger, were nearly cleared of their stores. The boats were launched,—the women and children placed on board, and rafts were constructed. An explosion took place, but still great exertions were made to save the wreck, and by next morning the flames had subsided. The effort now was to prevent her from foundering. In the afternoon those in the boats returned on board the vessel. On about the 21st the wreck, with her company, arrived at the Mauritius.—The escape is considered of very extraordinary character;—the conduct of the men, and others, is spoken of as extremely creditable.

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 levers 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 physicns, 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.

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geographical delineation of Hindostan was presented; the reverend gentleman's happy thought of likening the configuration of the country, to that of a *poisedkite*, enabling him without the aid of a map to convey to the minds of his hearers a clear idea of its general aspect and especially of that part of it which is the scene of present interest. A dazzling description of oriental magnificence and resources was given. The present position of India was well portrayed; the alleged and the apparent causes of the mutiny dealt with; the weakness of the attempt to involve Missionary enterprise in censure as promotive of the tribulation triumphantly shown; and the ignorance and inattention of some in authority made painfully manifest. His felicitous allusions to the bright band of heroes whose names are immortalized in connection with passing events, and especially his mention of HAVELOCK—good as well as great,—and of our gallant townsman INGLIS, called forth repeated and rapturous rounds of applause. The Reverend lecturer traced the sources of humiliation, and of hope, in the present disaster. This was the part that told with best effect, but we cannot follow the line of remark for want of space.

It must have been with the highest gratification to all MR. CHURCHILL'S friends that he was found in his place on the platform on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the injury he received in the week preceding. A fall, from the floor of the printing office, backwards down stairs, occasioned him for a time intense suffering; but he rallied with wonderful rapidity, and happily did not disappoint the most densely packed assemblage we have ever seen in Temperance Hall.

We understand that by request the lecture will be published in the course of next week.

Methodist Quarterly Review.

We have received the January number of the Methodist Quarterly Review published at New York. No publication comes to our Table the receipt of which we hail with greater pleasure. The topics are always attractive and generally treated with ability. Some of the articles evince rare scholarship and masterly intellect. On the cover we find a prospectus for the present year which gives the following statement respecting the form and scope of the review:—

"Each number will contain one hundred and sixty eight pages, octavo.

"The range of topics will embrace Biblical Literature, Theology and General Literature. Each number will contain a summary of Religious Intelligence, and a summary of Literary intelligence, for the preceding quarter.

"Graphic illustrations in the form of maps, plans and engravings, on wood or steel, will be given with such articles as require them."

The terms are TWO DOLLARS a year in advance.

The contents of the present number are as follows:—

I. Friar Bacon and Lord Bacon, by the author of the articles on Sir William Hamilton. II. British Methodism and Slavery, by Rev. Wm. J. Shrewsbury, England. III. The English reformation, by Rev. George Peck, D. D. IV. Whittier's Poems, by Professor Robert Allyn, Ohio University, Athens. V. The Physical Geology of the Sea, by Pliny Miles, Esq., New York. VI. Edmund Burke, by the Rev. B. St. James Fry, Worthington, O. VII. The Logos of Philo Judæus and that of St. John, by Professor John A. Reubelt, Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn. VIII. Religious Intelligence. IX. Synopis of the Quarterlies. X. Quarterly Book Table. XI. Literary Items.

WESLEYAN PERIODICALS.—We receive with unfailing regularity the able "Magazine" and excellent "Christian Micellany" published at the Wesleyan Conference Office, London, together with the minor, but for their purpose admirable, monthlies, "The Sunday School Magazine" and "Early Days." The January numbers are now at hand.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Wesleyan Church at Berwick, Cornwallis Circuit, will be opened (D.V.) for Divine Service and dedicated to the worship of the God of Heaven on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock. A collection in aid of the Building Funds will be taken up during each of the public services of the day.

Telegraphic Despatch.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Jan 16.—Brigt. Gladiator, from Windsor, N. S. bound for New York, went ashore near Read Head, but by the assistance of Steam Tugs has been got off and towed into this harbour, with loss of rudder, and her stern stove in.

This morning a Fire broke out at Portland, St. John, consuming Seven Houses and one Shed.

We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled.
Sold by MORTON & COGSWELL. *Com.*
Jan. 14, 2w.

Do not waste your health and money in purchasing worthless nostrums when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters *will cure* any complaint arising from impaired digestion, or debility.—*Com.*

DR. H. E. MORRILL, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says—The most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptation of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirits, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer again using "bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitable wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Have you any internal disease? If so the Pills will uproot it and regulate every disordered function. Ointment allays all outward inflamation, and cures wounds, sores and ulcers, by discharging the irritating matter and healing the flesh. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms. Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box show the words, "Holloway, New York and London," as a water-mark, in semi-transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

5 Guysboro' Circuit (per Rev. J. R. Narraway, for P. W. 25s.—for W. Scott 10s., R. Irvine 10s., J. Digdon 5s.—rec'd after list was sent), Rev. J. L. Sponagle (25s. for bk. acc., 15s. for P.W.—for G. Craig 5s., R. M. Decker 5s., M. Decker 5s.), Rev. W. Allen (2 new subs., 40s. for P.W.—for W. Small 10s., Ths. Gilbert 10s., Js. McNaughton 10s., John C. Price 5s., J. H. Stockton 5s.), Capt. W. Chisholm (10s. for P.W.), Geo. McKinlay (20s. for P.W.), C. F. Allison Esq. (173s. 2d. for Conf. Office), Rev. James Tweedy (7s. 6d. for P. W.—for J. Robertson 5s., Thos. Almony 2s. 6d., both in Dalhousie Circuit—92s. 6d. on Bk. acc.), Rev. James Taylor (2 new subs., 20s. *adv. for one year* for Henry Morris 10s., Joshua Morris 10s.), Rev. J. McMurray (40s. for P.W.—for R. Slade 10s., J. Lynds 5s., El. Havers 5s., R. M. Fletcher 5s., Saml. Hamilton 5s., Lawrence Peppard 10s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (the books shall be ordered—S. B. was trans. at your request. From G. O. Johnson the sum was due on the latter—the same remark applies to N. F. and B. N.—Thos. Read's address is "Maccan.")—Rev. J. McMurray (new sub., books sent), John Smith, Port Hood Island, (20s. for P. W., for self 5s., and 3 new subs. 5s. each in adv.), Rev. W. McCarty (60s. for P.W., for Capt. Elderkin 30s., John Beharrell 10s., Ed. Church 10s, John Ward 5s., Embree Wood 5s.), Rev. Dr. Richey (attended to), S. Fulton, Esq. (new sub., 30s. for P.W., for Rozzell Stevens 10s., Cyprian Skerry 5s., Balder Tuttle 5s., Thos. Swallow 5s., H. Smith 5s.), Rev. A. M. Desbrisay (new sub.), Rev James Buckley (20s. for P.W., for Joseph Harrett, 10s., D. Lawrence 10s.), J. W. Allison, Esq. Newport (35s. for P.W., for self 10s., Hugh Chambers 10s., R. Mosher, jr. 10s., Geo. W. Smith 5s.), Rev. Jos. Sutcliffe (10s. for P.W. for J. Taylor), Mr. W. Heard, Charlottetown (for B.R. 30s.), Rev. I. Sutcliffe (15s. for B.R., 25s. for P. W., for H. Perkins 5s., J. Brace 15s., Jas. Hours 5s.), Rev. G. W. T. (that matter will be finally settled at Conference), Rev. W. Smith (com. with acc. sent), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (bks. sent, new sub., we want the Chn. name, we have several of that name), Rev. G. O. Huestis (40s. for bks., the other matter will be settled at Conference, deduct from your acc. the first credit on this list), Miss Mary Haveland (new sub. 5s. in adv.), Rev. S. T. Teed (40s. for P.W., for J. W. Burke 10s., Wm. Ross 20s. Edw. Ross 10.), Rev. Dr. Knight (15s. for P.W., for W. White 10s., J. H. Hunter 5s., will write soon), A. S. Desbrisay (bks. sent), Rev, G. M. Barrett, Rev. W. Smith;—paid at Office (Truro Circuit, Alex, McElhany 10s., Saml. Crowe 5s.; Liverpool do., J. Boehner 20s.; Cornwallis do., D. Loomer 10s.; Aylesford do., R. Loomer 10s.; Newport do., H. Forest 10s., G. Forest 5s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (2 new subs., back numbers all exhausted), Rev. F. W. Moore, Sydney (70s. for P.W. —for W. Armstrong 10s., W. Bagnall 5s., Jas. Nichol 5s., Jno. Bagnall 5s., S. Armstrong 5s., Isaac Bagnall, new sub., 5s., W. Cann 5s., N. McAskill 10s., Jos. Townsend (5s.), C. McAlpine 10s., Caleb Huntingdon 5s.—143s. 9d. for B.R.—cancelled as req. —other matter settled at Conf.—don't know which H.B. you want—send one by mail as sample, 5s. per doz., with catechisms), Rev. W. Smithson (30s. for P. W.—for Mary Hill 10s., Jas. Crosset 10s., Jno. Fleming 10s.), Rev. Thos. Angwin (60s. for P.W.—for T. H. Tupper 10s., Edm. Palmer 10s., Abel Burbidge 15s., Willis Foster 5s., N. Tupper 10s., Enoch Palmer 10s. T. H. T. was not sent before—A. B. owes 10s. more to Jan. 1 *certain*—we have no *Sarah* F. in Bridgetown—send the husband's name), Rev. Jas. Taylor (10s. for P.W. for G. Parker—10s. on Bk. acc.), Rev. J. S. Addy (new sub.—20s. for P.W.—for D. Richards 5s., Matthew J. Drew 10s., Wm. Drew 5s.), Rev. J. McMurray (2 new subs.)

A LIVER REMEDY.—We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experimvnt has proven, that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption, but a debilitated system, caused by the improper action of the liver, which reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold and irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of this disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold.

Thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the system strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr Sanford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.—*Lancaster Whig.*
G. E. MORTON & Co agents. Jan. 14, 2w.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no wig, no dyeing, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Prof. a new testimonial.—*Memphis Whig.* Jan. 14, 2w.

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 ceased, 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 [illegible] strength gaining and my flesh [illegible]

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

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 *a* 1s 6d
" Clayed, "	1s 4d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a*