judge, who tried a case under the former statute, detected the error, and interceded for the prisoner. The Government, which affects to claim infallibility from the Pope in temporal as well as in spiritual matters, alleged that it was impossible to acknowledge itself wrong, and the man was sentenced to be imprisoned for life."

Take a glance at the construction of this model Government. The Pope, as its supreme head, is absolute and infallible; the ministers are irresponsible, and the people unrepresented. The pope himself is in the hands of a clique of Cardinals—the Sacred College. These Cardinals are venal to the last degree—out of an endowment of 800*l.* living regally, and leaving large fortunes at their death. They are Legates or supreme rulers in their own provinces. The bishops are little Princes in their Dioceses, and hold their little Courts—vieing with the Cardinal Legates in consigning men to prison and exile without any trial. Add to these ecclesiastical tyrants, who are bound to keep up the system at all risks, the terrors of the Inquisition, wicked and corrupt judges, the constant presence of spies, and a police vested with almost supreme jurisdiction over life and property, and the horrors of the Papal Government can be conceived.

The prisons of the Roman States are kept crowded with persons accused with political offences, as the following table shows:—

In 1850 there were imprisoned		10,436
1851	" "	11,279
1852	" "	11,767
1853	" "	12,035
1854	" "	13,006

The total number of inhabitants in the Roman States is calculated to be under three millions.

The rumored political opinion of a person is sufficient to cause his arrest—a form of trial is gone through with—frequently he is allowed neither counsel nor witnesses, and he is condemned for years to a narrow and unwholesome cell. In one civil tribunal—the Santa Roza—the persons who preside must neither read nor hear read any deed which relates to the cause they decide, nor are they allowed to take any testimony.—They must rely solely upon the statements of the lawyers engaged in the cause. In the Criminal Courts, proceedings are taken against the presumed culprit without giving him notice. A case is mentioned in which a person was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, not only without any trial, but without any cause being assigned. He was kept in confinement seven years, and was only released when the Papal Government was alarmed by the progress of the liberals.

Torture is habitually practiced either as a punishment or to extort confessions. Women avowing liberal opinions are beaten with sticks. The suspected are suspended by the arm until they confess. The Marquis d'Azeglio, speaking of the transaction of 1845, says that "in the hottest hours of the hottest days might be observed, on the dusty roads of Romagna, a long file of carts guarded by carabineers and sbirri, containing political prisoners, who were conveyed ironed from one prison to another. They were not persons used to hardships, and the greater number were probably guiltless, even in the eyes of the Government. It may be imagined with what feelings the spectators beheld them carried through the towns—filthy, covered with dust, scorched by the sun, bound and treated like felons."

We might quote many such examples of cruelty but the subject sickens us. Of course, the press is completely gagged. Every printed sheet, from a scientific treatise to a sonnet, passes under the review of *five* censors—the last of these is the Inquisition. A dramatic author put into the mouth of one of his personages the phrase, "Order the carriage." "The expression must be changed," said the censor; "to order *is for priests alone.*"

An actor using the word liberty is fined or sent to prison, and in the "Paritani," "loyalty" is substituted for that word, although it makes nonsense of the passage. The police have extraordinary powers. The lowest commissary can confine a man to his house all day without an order or assigning any reason; he cannot even go to a coffee house; and is liable to be visited at any hour of the night. To keep fast with the police of Rome one must go to mass, fast and confess regularly. It is said that in the town of Bologna, at this moment, no man can have a passport to leave his home unless his wife, in person or by letter, signifies her permission that he should go; if he is single, an attestation from his curate of 'Stato libero' is required. A gentleman cannot visit his property, and a domestic cannot go to see his family, a few miles distant, without a passport, to obtain which in proper form requires attendance at different offices.—Nor can any servant be dismissed without informing the police whither he is gone and whence his successor comes.

The London Quarterly well describes the Papal States as "a country where the magistrates are legislators, and above the law; where immorality often gives a claim to public rewards; were thieves and murderers go unpunished; where men are judged in secret and condemned without being heard; where spies are encouraged in the bosom of families; where it is a crime to have a book that treats of religion, or to express a conscientious opinion; where every one is surrounded with snares from which he must defend himself as he best can." And this is the country governed by the successor of St. Peter, the Head of Christendom! "Do not reproach us for our many faults," claims an eloquent Italian, "but rather wonder that, having lived for so many years under such a dominion, we do not walk on all fours." Poor Italy! When will she become "the child of that civilization of which she was formerly the parent?"—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Religious Intelligence.

The English correspondent of the Examiner, New York, states the following respecting the growth of the London Baptist Churches: "Within the last four years the Baptists in London have attained to a *status* and power never reached before; and to this the magnificent benevolence of Sir S. M. Peto has largely contributed. First he built a chapel which might compete in point of elegance, commodiousness, and advantage of situation, with any chapel in the metropolis. To this chapel, without a congregation, he summoned the Rev. W. Brock, of Norwich, guaranteeing to him a suitable stipend, till he should have gathered a Church and congregation. In less than three years Mr. Brock had done this. Many precious souls have been won to the Saviour, and we have now in Bloomsbury Chapel one of the most influential Churches in Britain, and the whole a *clear* gain to the Baptist denomination. Sir S. M. Peto has for some time made over the splendid structure to the Church worshipping within its walls, receiving back only one-third of the cost. With equal success Sir S. M. Peto has adopted the same plan in another part of London, the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, buying a theatre, and expending altogether £16,000, or $80,000, on the original purchase, and the transformation of the building into one of the most imposing kind for public worship in connection with the Baptist body. Having done this, he asked the Rev. W. Landels, of Birmingham, to come and build up an entirely new Baptist Church there, as Mr. Brock had done at Bloomsbury Chapel, to which Mr. Landels assented; and at the end of the first year he could report his chapel crowded with two thousand people, and a Church of true believers already formed. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of New Park Street Chapel, in which Dr. Gill and Dr. Rippon formerly preached, is also doing much to disseminate Baptist principles in London. This chapel, which was all but deserted when he went to it, has been enlarged to accomodate eighteen hundred people, but is so packed every Sunday that the congregation have to be admitted under the guidance of the police; and we hear that Mr. Spurgeon's people are about to erect a chapel for their minister large enough to accomodated 10,000 people."

A New Combination and a New Name—The *Louisville Herald* says that the Baptists and the Campbellites in Kentucky, having been for several years united in the new translation scheme, are now coming to a closer union. The Campbellites, it is well known, are Unitarians, modified by the idea of regeneration by immersion. During a recent visit of Mr. Campbell, the head of the sect, to Louisville, he preached on the Sabbath for the First Baptist Church there, though his own denomination had a church on the opposite side of the same street. The *Herald* says: "As both parties contend that *baptize* is an incorrect rendering of *baptizo*, it would seem to follow as a necessary sequence, that the name *Baptists* must be repudiated or thrown overboard along with the word *baptize*, as they both belong to the same family. There has been some curiosity to know what name the united parties will assume after their new version has been inaugurated. We learn from a friend who heard Mr. Campbell, on the occasion referred to, that he anticipated the matter a little and gave them a name. The members of the new Church, which the pure version is to introduce, and which is to swallow up all the sects, he proposed shall be called *Christocrats.*"

Proposed Mission to Oude.—The kingdom of Oude having been recently annexed to the British territories in India, a Christian friend, anxious for the commencement of missionary efforts in that country, has generously afforded £1,000 for this purpose. Friends at Calcutta are very anxious that so good a work should be entered upon, and are diligently engaged in collecting additional funds.—*Church Missionary Gleaner.*

General Intelligence.

Canada.

TORONTO, August 29th, 1856.

The northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior are generally supposed to lie much too far north to be ever available for agricultural purposes; this erroneous impression having arisen from our habit of considering the climate as following the lines of latitude, that is, that when one place is as far north or south as another, it will have precisely the same degree of heat or cold. More exact observation, however, has shown that this is not the case. Could a traveller pass across this continent from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific, always keeping exactly at the same distance north of the equator, other conditions being equal, he would find a very great variation of heat and cold along his route, the fact being, that the line of equal heat and cold, technically called the isothermal line, runs in a zigzag form, the variations being equal to a large extent of country north or south. Thus, then it does not follow that because the shores of Lake Superior are as far north as Quebec, the temperature will be a Quebec temperature, on the contrary, to reach the same degree of cold we must penetrate as far north as the dividing line between Canada and Hudson's Bay Territory. The territory on the shores of the great Lakes, varying from 75 to 150 miles in breadth, has a more genial climate than many portions of Lower Canada, and a large portion of it consists of fine rolling uplands, timbered with magnificent beech and maple. This region is, as is well known, rich in mineral wealth; the forest will supply immense quantities of timber; and the fisheries are only second in value to those of Newfoundland. But the present trade of Lake Superior is often not appreciated as it ought to be. In 1851, there was moved eastward 2,300 tons of copper and iron, and 4,000 barrels of fish; while the supplies taken up amounted to upwards of 100,000 barrels in bulk. Since the Sault Ste Marie Canal was finished, this trade has, doubtless nearly quadrupled. From Cleveland which is at present the principal depot of the trade, a tri-weekly line of steamers runs to Superior City; there are, besides, several propellers regularly engaged in the business, the whole amounting to not less than 10,000 tons, and the trade must still increase. Minnesota is now rapidly settling, and it is known to possess as favourable a climate as Western Canada; and this very year it is expected to have a surplus of two or three million bushels of wheat for export, and for this trade Lake Superior is the most natural outlet. The commerce of the great Lakes, in fact, is only equal to the trade of the Baltic, and may soon equal that of the Mediterranean; the great point for Canada is, to draw as much of it as possible through her territory, and to see that such portion of it as is intended for the seaboard shall reach it by her routes, and if she will she may accomplish it. Let her only open facilities and commerce will irresistibly be attracted by them, for commerce like water rushes into the nearest opening. The vast north-western regions would then be tributary to our prosperity, as those to the east and south of them have been to that of the Eastern States, and should this be the case, our commerce will, at no distant day, come to bear no mean proportion to that of Boston and New York.

In connection with this subject we cannot but look with increasing interest on the progress of the Grand Trunk Railway—that wonderful scheme which, when complete, is to bind all Canada together—opening out resources hitherto cramped—and which is pregnant with developments that may exceed our wildest dreams.—Whatever faults may have attached to its financial arrangements or the proceedings of those who had charge of its construction (and very grave faults indeed attached to both—inexcusable faults indeed to the latter—so much so that I have heard it said that on Mr. Brassey's late visit of inspection, he was so disgusted by many things he saw, that on certain portions of the line, had it not been for the urgency of the work, he could have found it in his heart to dismiss almost every official in his service)—whatever faults, I say, may have attached to the undertaking, it is impossible to do otherwise than rejoice as one portion after another becomes open for traffic,—each successive one bringing still nearer the grand consummation. This week has been distinguished by the opening of the first portion eastward of the city. The line being completely finished as far as Oshawa, this portion was announced to be opened on Monday last, and a large party of the citizens, together with the Mayor and Corporation, availed themselves of the invitation of the Company to partake of the pleasures of the trip. Addresses were delivered at Oshawa and at Whitby, and at the latter place a splendid banquet was got up, with a profusion of champagne—a profusion which, I am sorry to say, produced in the end a state of things not very creditable to many of those concerned,—so at least I have been informed, and the information was from a source that can be depended on. The line is now regularly open for traffic, to the great accommodation of the district through which it passes; as a person can now come to Toronto, have 5 or 6 hours for business and return to Whitby or Oshawa the same evening. What would your correspondent have given for a railway train when condemned in mid-winter to travel drearily and slowly by the stage over drifted roads through the same region? The last winter, however, saw the last of this mode of travel, (at all events so far as the leading road is concerned,) and it is well it is so; for, as I once before remarked, it might have been invented for the express purpose of at once wasting the travellers time, and making him starved and miserable.

A large grain trade is expected to be done here this fall, and for this the opening of the same road West will offer remarkable facilities. It intersects a fine country, and the greater part of its produce will find its way by railway to this market for shipment. New wheat is beginning to come in, and farmers show great disposition to realise. An active demand, however, still keeps up the price, and Toronto maintains its character for being one of the very best markets that a farmer can bring his wheat to. New hay has appeared on the market, of very superior quality.

The disposition to invest in real estate continues, and faith is as strong as ever as to the profits to be realized therefrom. Hardly a day but some new village—scarcely heard of before—makes its appearance in the papers as abounding in attractions for settlers and speculators; and our advertisements of village lots for sale are becoming almost as intersting as those of the famous Mr. George Robins. Elaborately got up lithographs are not deemed too expensive to employ in this thriving business; and the thing seems to pay, for lots are bought as fast as ever. A farm of two hundred acres at Weston was last week sold for building lots, and, though I believe the whole was not disposed of, the sale realized more than £11,000. In Toronto the eagerness to buy is just as great, and real estate keeps up as well as ever. The fact is, and this is the whole secret, the people have a strong faith in its progress.

Politics are dull. But for the Election for Legislative Counsellors there would be an absolute dearth of topics. This however, is but the lull before the storm; a few more weeks and we shall be in the midst of the strife of parties on the floor of Parliament.—*Corr. of Montreal Wit.*

United States.

Number of Slaveholders.—The following table, copied from the last Census, shows the number of Slaveholders in all the slaveholding States:—

States.	Slaveholders in each	White pop.
Alabama,	29,295	426,514
Arkansas,	5,999	162,189
Dist. Columbia,	1,477	37,941
Delaware,	809	71,169
Florida,	3,520	47,203
Georgia,	38,456	521,572
Kentucky,	38,385	761,413
Louisiana,	20,670	255,491
Maryland,	16,040	417,913
Mississippi,	23,116	295,718
Missouri,	19,185	592,004
North Carolina,	28,302	553,028
South Carolina,	25,596	274,593
Tennessee,	33,864	756,836
Texas,	7,747	154,634
Virginia,	55,063	894,800
Total,	347,525	6,222,418

In 1850, the white male population of the Slave States, of twenty-one and upwards, must have been rather more than 800,000. Now, if we deduct from the whole number of Slaveholders some 47,000 minors and females, we shall have three hundred thousand adult male Slaveholders, who govern politically the five hundred thousand non-slaveholding voters of the slave States, as effectually as they govern personally the three and a half million of slaves. Nearly all the Representatives and Senators from the South are Slaveholders; they belong to and represent the Order of 300,000. How happens it that their 500,000 non-slaveholding neighbours send no Representatives and Senators? Ought they not to have a larger proportion than the 300,000? From the free States every interest is highly represented—the manufacturing, mercantile, cosmercial, farming, laboring. There are capitalists and working-men, farmers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, and professional men allied to one or more of these various interests, in Congress. But, from the South, this large class of white voters, constituting five hundred thousand out of the eight hundred thousand white male adult population, has no other representatives than are furnished by the Order of three hundred thousand, who possess, to a great extent, the capital, land, and labor of the South. Will the time ever come when the politically disfranchised white men of the slave States will make themselves felt as a political power? As it is, they are in bondage. If they entertain sentiments adverse to the Oligarchy that rules them, they must keep them to themselves. The case of Mr. Ray is an example in point—a school teacher, residing in Loudoun county, Va., who, for expressing his opposition in a debating society to the extension of Slavery, was admonished by the mob to leave the State. The venerable Bishop Meade, too, having addressed some encouraging words to a colored person to whom he was administering the rite of confirmation, was lately arraigned for the grave offence by a correspondent of one of the leading papers in Virginia, and a similar penalty was suggested!

The most flagrant instance of proscription as we have yet heard of is announced by the following telegraphic despatch from Chicago:

"*Chicago, June* 30.—A Methodist Conference which assembled at Rochester, Andrew County, Missouri, on the 24th inst., received orders from a number of Pro-slavery men, to adjourn immediately and leave the State. Not complying with the order, a mob assembled, entered the church, and took the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him. An old man, who attempted to prevent the outrage, was shot."—*Nat. Era.*

The Agassiz Theory.—Professor Agassiz having on the occasion of the recent Scientific Convention at Albany, reiterated his well known speculations respecting the human race, namely, that it could not on account of its diversity have had a common origin any more than monkeys, the excellent Principal of McGill College, Professor Dawson, spoke in defence of the doctrine of revelation, and we copy with much pleasure, the brief report we have seen of his speech:—

"Pro. Dawson, (of McGill College, Canadian,) took up the gauntlet. He spoke very modestly, but to the point. He did not waver in his faith that when our organic natures have passed away we should recognise in all men our brothers. Archæology, geology, ethnography had each in its turn been regarded by the believers in a revealed religion as threatening to overturn the Bible history, but each in its turn, as discoveries progressed, proved its endorser. And so zoology, he did not doubt, when more of of its facts were manifested, would be found testifying with revelation that of one blood all the nations of the earth were made. He doubted the parallelis between the families of men and monkeys. It was the habit to refer species having the same distinctive characteristics to the same origin. Limitation in space was one of the most marked characteritics of species, as Mr. Agassiz insists. But animals of a high organization extend themselves over the earth by virtue of the exercise of intellect. The monkey is, indeed, closely allied to man in his structure, but the parallelism fails utterly in the limit of the range of the monkey and the man. In Africa we have the negro man and the negro orang. In Asia we have the Asiactic man and the Asiatic monkey, while in America we have the American man and the long tailed monkey—similarity of circumstances utierly failing to produce between the American man and the American monkey the similarity of structure that might have been expected from analogy. Again, man's range of limit is almost boundless—the monkey's is exceedingly narrow. Man extends his limit every hour, and with it he exchanges his characteristics, but animals do this to the very smallest extent only, and *man is the chief agent* of the extension of their limit, and of small alteration of their characteristics. Any one species of the monkey is almost invariable, but man of every race is very variable. The Professor proceeded to illustrate by the varieties of the horse found in America, and that if the historical testimony were lacking, horses, too, would be reckoned as of different species."

The Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.—At the recent commencement of this institution Professor Lane mentioned that the University had furnished 10 presidents of colleges; 86 professors of colleges, of whom 25 are now in active service; that 35 academies and classical schools are at the present time supplied with principals from the University, and more than 140 are now employed as teachers in various institutions; 35 are members of the bar; 170 are ministers of the gospel, of whom 130 are members of the Methodist Conferences, and 19 are of other denominations.

The Methodist ministers are distributed as follows:—

New England Conferences,	43
N. York and N York East,	23
Troy and Black River,	11
Conferences in Western N. York,	16
Baltimore, Ohio, and Philadelphia,	7
Southern Conferences,	7
Western Conferences,	17
California, Liberia, and China,	6

The alumni of all the different professors are located as follows:—

Connecticut,	64	
Massachusetts,	60	
Other N. England States,	37	
In New England,		161
New York,	135	
Other Middle States,	31	
In Middle States,		166
Southern States,		43
Western States,		59
California and Oregon,		10
British Possessions,		6
China, Liberia, and Germany,		3
		448

Special Notices.

Annapolis District Missionary Meetings

[We regret that in consequence of an accident in our office a portion of the notice intended for insertion this week has been burned. We shall be glad to receive the full list of appointments for our next issue, and are meantime able to give the following announcements:]

ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT.

Deputation—Bros. Wilson, Anguin, and Tuttle.

Sermons—Sunday, 5th Oct. Granville Ferry, Dr. Richey—Annapolis, F. Smallwood.

Meetings—Tuesday, 7th, at Annapolis,
8th, Bear River,
9th, Clements,
10th, Granville.

BRIDGETOWN CIRCUIT.

Deputation—Bros. Hennigar, Angwin, and Smallwood.

Sermons—Sunday, 12th Oct., J. G. Hennigar, Upper Granville, Bridgetown.

Meetings—Monday, 13th, at Hanley Mount,
14th, Laurencetown,
15th, Bridgetown.

AYLESFORD CIRCUIT.

Deputation—Bros. Wilson, Hennigar, and Taylor.

Sermons—Sunday, 2nd Nov., W. Wilson, Nictaux, and Aylesford.

Meetings—Monday, 3rd, at Wilmot,
4th, Nictaux,
5th, Aylesford, West,
6th, do., East.

Missionary Anniversaries.

Services in connexion with the Anniversaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Societies will be held on the respective Circuits as follows:

Sackville, Sept. 21, 22, 23—Deputation, Revs. T. H. Davies, R. Weddall.

Richibucto, Sept., 21,22,23—Rev. A. McL. Desbrisay.

Hopewell, Oct. 5, 6, 7—Rev. E. Evans, D. D., W. McCarty.

Point de Bute, Oct. 12, 13, 14—Revs. W. Temple, W. McCarty.

Amherst, Oct. 19, 20, 21—Revs. T. H. Davies, J. Buckley.

Parrsboro', Jan. 4, 5, 6—Revs. W. Temple, W. McCarty.

Moncton, Feb. 1, 2, 3—Revs. R. Weddall, T. B Smith.

A Public Collection will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

Ephm. Evans, Chairman.

Sackville, Sept. 6. 1856.

Standing Notice.

The following are the times appointed by the Conference for making the different collections in the present Conference year:

(Extract from the Minutes.)

TIME FOR COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE CONNEXIONAL FUNDS.

In August,	Public Collection for the Contingent Fund.
September,	Collection in the Classes for Sup. and Min. Widows' Fund.
December,	Public Collection for same Fund.
March,	Yearly Collection in the Classes for the Contingent Fund.
April,	Public Collection for Educational Fund for Ministers' children.
May,	The Conference Collection.

The Public Collections are to be made in all our Sabbath preaching places.

Communications designed for insertion in this paper, and all letters intended specially for the Editor, should be addressed (prepaid),

"Provincial Wesleyan,
Halifax, N. S."

Letters on business must be addressed,

"Rev. C. Churchill,
Wesleyan Conference Office,
Halifax, N. S."

☞ Parties wishing to communicate by the same mail with both Book Steward and Editor, will please write on separate sheets but may enclose in one envelope addressed to the Rev. C. Churchill.

Latest from Europe.

BY R. M. STEAMER CANADA.

France and England.—It appears to be the common opinion in Paris that the French and English Cabinets are at issue on several points, though no one supposes these differences can essentially affect the alliance. The investment of O'Donnell with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the marked attention paid to Count Morny by the Emperor of Russia, are not likely to please the English Government. The French Cabinet is said to have abandoned the project of an expedition against the Riff pirates, on account of Prussia displaying too strong a desire for the co-operation of England in an Anglo-Prussian expedition. The English Cabinet takes the same side as Turkey and Austria on the question of uniting the Danubian Principalities. The French Government is still undecided on this point.

France.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that, although the *Moniteur* has not announced it, there is no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon has sent the Grand Cordon to Marshal O'Donnell. The same writer says that the difficulty about Bolgrad is not settled. The Russians are thought not to have acted with good faith in the matter, and it is deemed probable that the non-settlement of this boundary question may lend to prolongation of the Austrian occupation of the Principalities.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decline in the stock of bullion. The amount advanced on public security and railway shares is less for this than for the previous month, and the amount of bank notes in circulation has decreased. During the month £60,000 was paid on premium on purchase of gold and silver.

Russia and Sweden.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 2nd says—"It is generally reported that the relations of Russia and Sweden have been of late anything but friendly, and that the Swedish Ambassador sent by the court of Stockholm to the coronation could not fail to have noticed the coolness which exists between the two states.

Quarantine in the Black Sea.—Official intelligence has been received that the Russian Government has abolished, for the time being, all the quarentine restrictions now in force in Bessarabia, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff. This new regulation is to remain in force until the navagation is closed for the present year.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid, dated the 6th inst., state that O'Donnell is now completely aware of the intrigues which are on foot at the Palace against him. On this subject he has had an altercation with Marchal Concha, and their hostility is now openly manifested. The Infanta, Don Francisco, father of the King is one of O'Donnell's most active enemies, and it has been a question whether the government should not order him to leave Madrid. The King himself is narrowly watched. It is declared for a certainty that O'Donnell will never suppress the law for the sale of church property, nor allow Queen Christina to return to Spain.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent states that according to intelligence from Madrid a constitution is to be promulgated before the 15th of this month. The Ministry of Public Works was occupied with the projected establishment a line of steamers between Spain and her American colonies. Cholera had broken out at Escurial with great violence.

Italy.—Letters from Tuscany state that subscriptions for the hundred guns of Alessandria, had been opened at Leghorn, Florence, Pisa, Pistoja, and other towns, and that the Government had taken no measures to prevent them. The reigning Grand Duke was said to have declared, in a private conversation with an influential personage of the liberal party, that he would abdicate, should the least disturbance occur in Tuscany.

Naples.—The *Independance* reports the tenor of the second Anglo-French note presented to the King of Naples. The note, it is said "insists" on an amnesty, and specially mentions the case of Poerio. If the King should persist in his policy, an Anglo-French squadron will appear in the Bay of Naples to protect English and French property in the event of a revolution. The King of Naples, it is said, is "disposed" to yield to these representations. Other reports represent him as preparing defences on his coasts, and refusing to yield.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to July 28th.

His Excellency the Governor was at Queen's Town, where the inhabitants had congratulated his Excellency on the announcement of peace, and expressed a hope that Queen's Town would be among the number of those places in which the "Legion" would be located. The same request was preferred at Port Elizabeth and other places.

Letters from King William's Town mention that there has been an affray between the Galekas and the Tambookies, which has been attended with some loss of life. One report is that the affray took place in the neighborhood of Clarkebury, and another that it occurred near Beecham Wood. There is a report that the station of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, in Tambookieland, has been attacked.

The *Graham's Town Journal* says:—By way of British Kaffraria we have intelligence of a rather serious commotion between the Amapondas and some native refugees residing in an out-station connected with the Wesleyan mission institution of Beecham Wood. It appears that this out-station was suddenly attacked about a fortnight ago by a strong body of Amapondas, under a son of Faku's, and that one of the attacking party was killed and five were wounded. As is customary in native feuds, the whole of the station was fired, one little girl being burned to death in the hut in which she dwelt. There was a report that the missionary, Mr. Thomas, had been killed in the affray, but we believe this is entirely without foundation, the usual place of residence of that gentleman being at Clarkebury, a considerable distance from the scene of commotion.

The New Peace Establishment.—The *Globe* of last night says that the two troops added to each cavalry regiment during the war will be reduced, making the strength of each regiment to consist of six troops. The two junior captains will be placed on half-pay, and altogether thirty-eight captains will be placed on the half-pay list, but not more than a dozen subalterns. The infantry half-pay list will be at once increased by 49 lieutenant-colonels, 193 captains, and 391 lieutenants. The supernumerary ensigns will in all probability not be interfered with, but candidates for commissions will have to wait a couple of years. A plan for the education of officers in the higher branches of the military art will at no distant day be established.

Sunday School Advocate.—The next volume of this valuable periodical commences in October. Parties that have received it during the past year are requested to pay up their subscriptions promptly. New subscribers names will be gladly received; but both old and new subscribers are respectfully informed that their subscriptions must be paid in advance or the paper will not be sent. With our first number from the publisher *we* are charged, and have *to pay*, for the whole of the entire volume.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONEYS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. J. Buckley (40s for P. W.—the papers are now stopped), Rev. W. McCarty (100s. for books—price of Minutes 6d., parcel sent), Mr. J. B. Strong (Invoice was sent by post) Thos R. Brooks (the papers are regularly mailed, any irregularity must take place after they are beyond our reach—missing numbers sent), Henry G Baird, Rev. J. H. Starr (answered by mail)

N B.—In consequence of the absence of the Book Steward for a few days at the Financial District Meeting, the acknowledgment of letters received at this office after Saturday the 20th inst. will be deferred till our next week's issue.

Advertisement.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—A severe attack of Gout cured by their use.—M. Martin, of Paris, Canada, was frequently attacked by gout, which confined him to his room for weeks together; he adopted many means to get cured of this painful disease; but each time it returned it was with increased virulence, and additional trouble to subdue. Sickened with the system of medicine hitherto adopted he commenced taking Holloways Pils, well rubbing the Ointment into the part affected, the two remedies conjointly used, cured him in a little more than nine weeks, and he has not since had any return of the complaint, although it is now nearly two years since this cure was effected.

Do not Forget.

Advertisement.—When you are in need of "Comstocks'" valuable Family Medicines, to buy them only of respectable merchants; also that they have the full fac-simile signature of Messrs. Comstock & Brother on the wrapper to each bottle.

We would also say that the complete assortment of the medicines manufactured by Messrs. Comstock & Brother, may be without exception, recommended as being the best in use. There is no quackery about them, and they are not *cure-alls*, but they are different remedies for each specific disease to which mankind is subject.

They are also the sole manufacturers of Youatt's Gargling Oil, etc., which gives universal satisfaction.

☞ For sale in Halifax, *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

Advertisement.—A Curious Case.—A man fell down in front of Redding & Co, store, 8 State Street, bruised his leg and arm badly; declared he would go and prosecute the firm for not putting gravel on the sidewalk. One of the clerks requested the man to allow him to rub a portion of the Russia Salve on those parts of his body which were injured by the fall; he complied, and it so mollified his angry passions that his enthusiastically shouted for a box of the Salve, and now says it was a lucky fall for him, as he is able to cure burns, scalds, bruises, cuts, piles, corns, &c., having got the means to do it. Redding's Russia Salve is generally sold by the Doctors and by the country stores being "as good as wheat." Price 25 cents a box.

Advertisement.—*Never do to give it up.*—Whether the author of these strains had reference to Dyer's Healing Embrocation, when he thus immortalized his name, we cant say, but we can say this, that it will never do to give up "such a medicine, and further that no persuasion would induce a person who had once used Dyer's Healing Embrocation, thus to dispose of it.

For sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, and by druggists everywhere.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9½d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	41s *a* 42s 6d
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" Rye "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 3d *a* 2s 6d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$20
" mess "	24
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
rleop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" 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 oord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.		none
Fresh Beef, per cwt.		30s *a* 42s 6d
Veal,	per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon,	"	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese,	"	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb,	"	4½d *a* 5d
Mutton,	"	4½d *a* 5d
Calf-skins,	"	6d
Yarn,	"	2s 6d
Butter, fresh	"	1s 2d
Potatoes, per bushel		4s
Apples,	"	4s *a* 6s
Plums,	"	15s *a* 20s
Pears,	"	16s
Eggs, per dozen		11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,		2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	"	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the residence of the Bride's father, Avondale, by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. Daniel Mosher, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mosher, Sr., Esq., all of Newport.

At Parrsboro', on the 1st Sept., by Rev. James Buckley, Mr. John C. Taylor, of West Brook, to Miss Almira Eliza Fuller, of Horton.

On Thursday evening, 18th inst., by Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. Wm. Robinson, to Miss Mary Ives, both of this city.

At Bridgewater, N. S., 11th inst., by Rev. H. Deblois, Mr. James B. Weddleton, of Yarmouth, to Caroline, daughter of H. S. Jost, Esq., of Lunenburg.

At Cornwallis, 13th inst., by Rev. George McDonald, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, of East Hadden, Con., to Miss Almira Settles, of Hopewell, Albert Co., N. B.

At Pugwash, on the 4th ult., by Rev. E. F. Fosbay, Capt. John James, to Anne, second daughter of Levi W. Eaton, Esq.

At Linden Cottage, on Tuesday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Mr. James Edward Perley, merchant, of Liverpool, N. S., to Emma Elmina, eldest daughter of Philip Letson, Esq.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., Lawrence Whalen, aged 72 years.

On Wednesday, Ellen Margaret, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Innis.

On Friday, 20th inst., after a long and painful illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. Wm. Jarvis, in the 39th year of her age.

At Short Beach, Queens Co., 21st ult., Mrs. Emma Elwell, in the 94th year of her age.

At Barrington, on the 5th inst., in the 22nd year of her age, Laura Ann, wife of Mr. Rufus H. Crowell.

On the 26th ult., at Dubuque, Iowa, after a short illness, Ann, wife of Wm Howard, formerly of Brooklyn. Deceased was in the 23rd year of her age, and a native of Pictou, N. S

At Whiteburn, Queens Co., on the 9th inst., James Dryden, Esq., aged 80 years

At the Poor's Asylum, Sept. 18, Arthur Oakley, aged 69 years, a native of Halifax. Sept. 19, Benjamin Langley, aged 45 years, a native of England.

On Monday, Samuel Broadbent, a native of England, and late in the employ of Messrs. Smithson & Sons, Nova Scotia Railway.

At his residence in Rawdon on the 15th ult., Mr. James Gordon Sear in the 78th year of his age, a native of Strathspay, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Barque Joseph Dexter, Roy, Demerara.
Brigt Naomi, Hall, Sydney—bound to New York.
Schrs Charlotte, Walters, Falmouth, Jam.
Beverly, Slawson, Richmond, Va.
Mary Jane, Gawson, Placentia Bay.
Eagle, Liverpool, N S.

THURSDAY, September 18.

Brigs Vivid, Holmes, Cienfuegos.
Boston, Purdy, Boston.
Spanish Main (Dutch), Turks Island.
Schrs Rosanne, McLean, New York.
Emblem, New Brunswick.

FRIDAY, September 19.

Barque Omar Pacha, Lee, Cardiff.
Brigts Active, Connell, New York.
Ada, Simpson, St John, N B.
Schrs Industry, Mackeen, Sydney.
Liverpool, (packet) Liverpool.
Sylvia, Lunenburg.

SATURDAY, September 20.

R M steamer Merlin, Sampson, St Thomas and Bermuda, 15 days.
Brigts Hope, Spain, Porto Rico.
Swordfish, Bernier, Montreal.
Boston Lady, Talbot, Bay Chaleur.
Schrs Good Hunter, Labrador.
Express, Grundy, Bay Chaleur.
Kate, Messervey, St George's Bay.
Providence, do.
Blue Wave, Dunn, P E Island.

SUNDAY, September 21.

Brigts Irene, Boudrot, Boston—bound to Turks Island.
Charles, Boudrot, Salem.
Gort schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schrs Emerald, Kenny, Labrador.
Villager, Watt