hands of one section—the South. The committee on commerce was last year as now so constructed as to prevent any appropriations for rivers and harbors. It is contended that the library committee is also arranged so as to exclude books from the library, whether English or American, that do not favor slave institutions.

While this debate was going on and waxing, warm, Mr. Green, of Mo., whose speech had been for three days interrupted, was becoming restless and indignant. The subject was, in deference to him, brought to a close, and the list of committees was adopted by a vote of 30 to 19.

Mr. Green proceeded to speak on the subject of the President's message in relation to Kansas matters, and in reply to Mr. Douglas. He suggested that Mr. Douglas's speech in opposition to the President's views was ill-timed and of mischievous tendency, inasmuch as it would tend to increase agitation in Kansas at the election which was to take place on the 21st. The President's message promised to remove a bone of contention, which had too much agitated the country, and he undertook to show that the President had not committed any "fundamental error" of sufficient magnitude to justify the refusal to settle the question by adopting the Lecompton constitution.

The Senate Democratic caucus, this morning nominated Mr. Harris, of the Union, as printer. He will be chosen, of course.—*Correspondence of Com. Advertiser.*

GOVERNOR WALKER.—It is reported from Washington that Governor Walker had resigned his office, accompanying his resignation with a letter defending the policy he has pursued in the territory of Kansas. We presume that this step on his Excellency's part will take no one by surprise. After the President's desertion of the policy he originally proposed with respect to Kansas, and his repudiation of the promises which Governor Walker was permitted to make in his name, there remained no alternative that would not have involved a sacrifice of self-respect. The question now is, who shall be the sixth Governor of Kansas?—*N. Y. Spectator.*

STAGE ATTACKED BY WOLVES.—The bears having monopolized much attention lately, the wolves claim notice. On Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail waggon on the back Calais route from Beddington to the next stopping place twenty miles from this city, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves. They were about a dozen in number, and came on fierce and noisy.—Mitchell however, drove up smart, which he had no difficulty in doing, as the horses were quite as much frightened as himself. As they pressed hard upon him, and glared their eye-balls and gnashed their teeth about him, he let go the contents of a rifle, which laid out one of the hungry crew and for a time checked their pursuit.—This was providentially near the stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty nearly overcome with excitement and fright. Wolves and bears are very plenty on the back route and very audacious.—*Bangor Union, Dec. 5.*

From the *American Traveller* 19th inst., we learn:

The news from California brought by the Star of the West, is not important. The financial difficulties in that quarter were short lived, and passing away at the latest dates without affecting materially the ordinary channels of trade. The Star of the West brought the largest amount of treasure which has been received at one time during the present year.

We have two weeks later news from South America. The revolution headed by Dr. Linares, in Bolivia, had been successful. General Cordova had fled to Peru. Peru was in a state of anarchy.

It has been thought that Gen. Wm. Walker and his fillibuster crew of 300 men, who left Mobile a few weeks ago, in a crazy old steamboat, just previous to a gale, had gone to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. Probably with many the "wish was father to the thought." He "still lives," however, and is in a fair way to illustrate the truth of the saying, that "a man born to the hanged will never be drowned." He has again landed in Nicaragua in search of "glory," or annihilation. There is but little doubt that he is expecting reinforcements from the United States. Whether these will reach him is somewhat doubtful, as the U. S. authorities have been ordered to prevent the departure of any expedition against Central America. The persevering determination and indomitable energy of Walker, after his previous sufferings and narrow escapes in Nicaragua, are worthy of a better cause. During his former occupation of that country, he lost more men by disease than died in battle. His forces are not so liable to sickness at the present time, from the fact that the sickly and rainy reason has passed.

The probability of serious trouble with the Mormons, continues to excite considerable interest. Judging from the violent and fanatical harangues of Young, Kimball, and other Mormon leaders, and their corresponding acts, the "Saints" seem to be prepared to abandon the Territory of Utah in case of def at, burning and destroying all about them as they leave. In England, it is feared that the Mormons will move to Vancouver's Island, where the British contemplate establishing a colony and naval depot. It is generally supposed here, however, that Young and his followers will migrate to Sonora, or some other portion of the Mexican territory. They will "leave their country for their country's good."

The latest rumours from the United States troops for Utah report them among the ice and snow, several thousand feet above the level of the sea; their cattle were dying off from cold and for want of grain and grass, and it is also stated that the officers and men were gloomy and despondent. Little will be accomplished by them before spring opens.

The Capture and Present State of Delhi.

Revolvers and swords have now become familiar to civilians in India, and, girding them on when we received the news of the occupation of Delhi, I found my way across the country and came in with the vultures to have a look at the carcase of the reconquered city, and find my way forward with the advancing troops. I found the greater part of the victorious army in the city, and the wounded, &c., being moved into it from camp, and I satisfied myself with the spectacle of dead bodies, and breaches, and the localities of the combat, of all of which you will, I fancy, have pretty full particulars from other correspondents. I think those who called the fortifications of Delhi a garden-wall have only to walk round them to be satisfied of their mistake. The defences are exceedingly strong, and though the heights, a mile distant facilitate a siege, they by no means, for practical purposes, give any real command of the place.

I am told on very competent authority that, from a mere artillery point of view, the place is stronger than Bhurtpore ever was; and yet it proves that our main difficulty was inside, not outside Delhi. The sepoys permitted our heavy batteries to be approached with comparatively little opposition—breaches were speedily and well effected, and our troops got over them with loss, but without serious check. But there their task was by no means accomplished, and street by street the enemy contested every foot of ground, and occupied position after position with a courage and determination worthy of a better cause. In fact, we may well congratulate ourselves that we did not attempt the storm with an inferior force. There is no doubt that on our occupation of a part of the city, our army became disorganised to a degree which was highly dangerous, when the battle was but half won. Whether the collection, in the part of the town which we first assaulted, of vast quantities of wine and spirits (the produce of the plunder of a line of road on which those articles are the main staple of European commerce) was really the result of deep strategy on the part of the mutineers, I cannot say, but it does seem as if the only common bond which unties the various races fighting under our standard is a common love of liquor, and Europeans, Sikhs, Goorhas, and Affghans are said to have all indulged to an extent which might have been disastrous. In truth, the days which followed the first assault were a time of great anxiety. Our progress was slow; the number of men whom we could bring into action curiously small, and the abandonment of the positions held by the enemy was, I believe, a relief to the generals, even though we did not exterminate the mutineers. In fact, I believe that the bridge of boats was purposely left intact by our batteries; we were well content to leave a bridge to a flying enemy. I do not think that the enemy were actually forced out by our shells. I was surprised to find how little damage was done by them.

The walls of the palace are almost intact; so is by far the greater portion of the buildings inside, and it is quite clear that the chances were yet very much in favour of such as chose quietly to sit in them. In fact, I fancy that our mortar batteries were by no means very strong, and not sufficient to do effectually such extensive work; but both the sepoys and the king's party had had enough of it. The fire was, no doubt, hot, and was becoming more so,—so they retreated, carrying with them most of their valuables, but leaving all the heavy guns, and other bulky articles. Our position is quite secure, but we have yet taken no possession for a single mile south of the city. Only on the east a force is now moving out to the bridge on the Hindun, and will proceed to clear and occupy the Doab.

For the taking of Delhi I belive that General Wilson, slow, cautious, calculating, and purely an artillery officer, has been the right man in the right place, and that we have been very fortunate in him. General Wilson seems to have been born to take Delhi, and he has taken Delhi; so let us be thankful. Delhi has been completely emptied of its population, and thoroughly gutted. The rows of empty houses and scattered remains of property present a strange spectacle. But the scenes of the devastated city, and strange, wild, discordant-looking camp, in and about the Palace, I leave it to other hands to portray. I will only say that I believe that in all the history of this world of ours there is nothing that in any degree approaches the most strange spectacle of Sikhs and Affghans—whose country we so lately and with so much bloodshed occupied with armies of Hindostanees—now under our banners sitting bloody and plunder-laden in the palace of the Moguls. They have altogether borne much less of the heat of the day (in many cases they have comparatively recently arrived), and they are consequently in far better case than the European regiments. In their drinking and plundering propensities and somewhat impaired discipline they hardly differ from the Europeans, whom they allege to be their models in these particulars; at least, it is a difference of degree.

As matters have turned out, I hope that it may prove that Delhi has been taken at the right time. It is certain that it was not taken a day too early, and that a little more delay in a Delhi September, work, climate, and the prospects of reinforcements to the enemy from Mhow and Gwalior all telling against us, would probably have been fatal.

Many papers were found in the palace at Delhi (even the natives have retained our partiality for paper work), and from them it would appear that the kind of government established for the city and immediately surrounding country was more of the nature of a military than a Mohommedan government. It seems to have been a sort of constitutional monarchical milocracy.—The king was king, and honoured as such like a constitutional monarch; but, in stead of a parliament, he had a council of soldiers, in whom power rested, and of whom he was in no degree a military commander. No Arabic or Persian names, forms, or terms, appear to have been introduced; but, on the contrary, the English terms and modes of business were generally adopted. The extent to which English terms are used sounds very absurb. All petitions seem to have been presented to the king, but the great authority to which almost all of them on all matters both civil and military were referred (by order endorsed on the petition) was the "Court,"—a body composed of a number of colonels, a brigade major, and "seketur" (or secretary), which latter functionary seems to have been the most important personage in Delhi. All the colonels, &c., were sepoys who made their mark, or, at best, signed in rough Hindoo characters. Very regular muster rolls of regiments were kept up and authenticated in due form by the colonel, adjutant, and quartermaster. From these documents it also appears that they went so far into details as to fill up the places of the European "serjeant-majors and quartermaster-serjeants."

I had not time to study the various papers, but I imagine that very interesting, useful, and amusing selections of them might be picked out for publication. One sepoy colonel seems to have presented to the King a kind of memorandum on the best mode of administering the country after getting rid of the Feringhees.—First and foremost, he advises his Majesty to collect as much money as he can from any quarter, by any means whatever, as a capital to start upon. Second, he says that there is no doubt that, with all the faults of the English, their government was the best Hindostan has ever seen, and he proposes that the future administration should be based on their model; and then, in many headings, he goes into details evincing considerable thought and shrewdness. There is, I believe, among the papers a very long and enthusiastic account of the destruction of the European garrison of Futtehghur. I have in my pocket a petition from a man who sought to be appointed collector of the district in rear of our army on a solemn pledge that he would collect the revenue and stop the supplies of the Europeans, or, if not, would submit to be blown from a gun; but the prudent order is "to be considered when the hill (the British position) is taken?" There are many communications from native princes, who either promise or temporise much.—*Times' Correspondent's Letter, dated Delhi, September 26.*

Select Literary Notices.

1. MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, including a sketch of sixteen year's residence in the interior of Africa, and a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast, &c., &c. By David Livingstone, LL D., D C.L., &c.

We are indebted to Messrs. Harper & Brothers of New York for a copy of this work, issued simultaneously with the publication of the work in London. We have been able to compare the two editions, and have no hesitation in saying that in point of typographical execution, the excellence of the paper and fidelity of the illustrations, the American edition stands on equal grounds with its transatlantic compeer—while the price (three dollars) places it within the reach of many who would not be able to obtain the English edition. So many notices of this long-looked-for publication have been given to the public that it is scarcely necessary (if our limits permitted it) to present a lengthened review of it. We can cordially and unhesitatingly recommend it to all as modest and unassuming in style, yet rich in valuable information, especially in the department so much needed, viz., the natural history of the interior of Africa, of which a late writer justly remarks that it is "a branch of inquiry to which Dr. Livingston's attainments and tastes quality him to do ample justice." It is richly embellished with engravings and maps, and is a volume we heartily recommend our readers to obtain and peruse.

For sale by E. G. Fuller & Co., and at the Wesleyan Book Room.

2. THE HASHEESH EATER; being passages from the life of a Pythagorean. E. G. Fuller & Co. Harper & Co.

The volume before us, which has been placed on our table by its enterprising publishers, is one which may be well suited to the tastes of those who can delight in the singular vagaries of De Quincy, who wrote the Confessions of an Opium Eater; but it is not one which would suit the general taste of our readers. If it acts as a beacon to warn any from the use of narcotic drugs, it will do well; if on the other hard it should lead any youthful speculator to indulge in its use, we may well deplore its publication.

3. SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA, and its relation to the History of Slavery and the Government of Colonies. By Arthur Helps. Vol. iii. Harper & Brothers.

This is the third volume of a valuable work, of which two preceding volumes have been already published. It treats of the Administration of Cortez, of Nicaragua, Encomiendas, Guatemala, and the Conquest of Peru. This also is a reprint from the London Edition, and may be obtained at the Wesleyan Book Room, also at the store of E. G. Fuller & Co.

New Publications.

The excellent lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. J. HUNTER, has been printed—and very neatly printed—at the office of the *Provincial Wesleyan.* It is now for sale at the Book stores.

The Rev. R. SEDGEWICK's lecture has been issued from the *Presbyterian Witness* office. It is worthy of an attentive perusal.

PROFESSOR HILL's lecture, which so many of the ordinary attendants of the course were prevented by the inclemency of the weather from having, is, we learn from the *Witness*, in press.

"SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY."—This is the title of a new Magazine for pupils and teachers, schools and families, containing exercises in reading and declamation, original articles, educational news, etc., published at Boston by EPES SARGENT. The number now before us is well printed, and exhibits in the matter presented evidence of taste and care. It is excellently adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. The regular issue commences with January, 1858. Terms $1 per annum.

Wesleyan Periodicals.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine — Christian Miscellany—Sunday School Magazine—Early Days.

The numbers for December of the above excellent periodicals are on our table. We advise our friends in these Provinces to order for the incoming year one or all of these magazines. A gentleman writing from England lately to one of the United States papers says: "The monthly periodicals issued by the London Book Concern can vie with any in the land for their purity of tone, solidity of matter and high literary taste. Never, perhaps, was there a more accomplished editor than our senior editor, the Rev. W. L. Thornton; and the appointment of the Rev. James Gilchrist Wilson by the last Conference as associate editor with Mr. Thornton has been eminently happy. Mr. Wilson's multifarious knowledge, his acuteness, his force, his discernment and tact qualify him to be a first-rate editor. Mr. Thornton must rejoice in such an associate, and the whole realm of Methodism must derive incalculable benefit from their united labors."

We have also to acknowledge receipt from the London Book Room of the "Second Report of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund," which we shall probably notice more fully on some future day.

Telegraph Despatch.

The Steamship Persia arrived at New York on Friday morning. Liverpool dates to the 12th instant.

Late dates from India state 60,000 mutineers had assembled around Lucknow where there had been much fighting, in which Gen. Outram was wounded.

There had been no communication with Lucknow for one month, but it was believed that the fortress would hold out until relieved.

Greathead with 5,000 troops was within three miles of Lucknow.

Gen. Sir Colin Campbell with 5,000 men was moving by forced marches to Lucknow.

No new outbreaks are reported.

Troops were arriving at the rate of 2000 per week.

CHINA.—Preparations for an assault on Canton were being made.

The House of Commons has appointed a special Committee on Bank Charter. Demand for money in London diminishing. Discount rate lower than Bank.

Wolverhampton Bank Resumed. Gold flowing into Bank of England freely.

Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

Wheat advanced 1d. to 2d.

Consols for accounts 91⅛ to 91¾.

☞ A festival gathering of the Sabbath School scholars of Brunswick and Grafton Street churches, took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Temperance Hall. The treat provided was of the most exquisite description, and the young folk enjoyed it to perfection. In the evening the Anniversary Meeting of the Sunday School Society was held in the same place, the Rev. C. Churchill occupying the chair. Excellent speeches were delivered.—A more extended notice is precluded by the early hour on Wednesday at which we are going to press.

☞ On Sunday evening last Temperance Hall, where our Brunswick Street congregation now worship while their Church is undergoing alteration, was crowded by an attentive audience, assembled to hear a funeral sermon from the Reverend Dr. RICHEY, President of Conference, occasioned by the recent death of the Reverend WILLIAM BENNETT. The text was taken from the 73rd Psalm, verses 26th and 27th. We had intended to present our readers with a condensed report of the sermon, but this is unavoidably deferred.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No 468]

Rev. C. Lockhart, Rev. J. Hart (70s. for P.W., for R. Burgess 10s., M. B. Salter 10s., Cyrus Card 5s., R. E. Card 10s., Wm. Church 5s., Robt. Hazel 20s., Geo. Salter 5s., Ira Burgess 5s.), Rev. G. W. Tuttle 40s. for B.R., 5s. for P.W. for W. H. Haines), Rev. Jas. Taylor (2 new subs. in adv. 10s. for P.W., for Stephen Morine 5s., Albert Best 5s., 10s. for Ladies' Repository), Wm. H. Dodge (new sub. 10s. in adv.), Rev. Jas. Buckley (17s. for P.W., for H. Harrison 10s., E. Milton 7s.—3s. on bk. acc.), L. Borden, Esq., (5s. for Jno. Patriquen for P. W.—35s. on bk. acc.), Rev. J. Marshall, Rev. John McMurray, Rev. J. G. Hennigar (we are assured of our correctness in *this* matter), Rev. J. Brewster 31s. 9d. for *Watchman*—8s. 3d. on bk. acc.—10s. for P.W. for J. Hea), Rev. A. B. Black (TWELVE new subs—20s. for *Ladies' Repository*—100s. for P.W., for Jas. Moore 10s., Jno. Middlemas 20s., Barnabas Mills 10s., Wm. Freeman 10s., George Mack 10s., Stephen Smith 10s., Jno. D. Mack 10s., Wm. Mack 5s., Joshua Mack 5s., Wm. D. Park 5s., Geo. Bangs 5s.) Rev. C. Stewart, (10s. on bk. acc.) Rev. R. Weddall, (65s. for B.R.—35s. for P.W., for Capt. Wm. Irving 10s., Jas. Smith 5s., Capt. Henneberry 10s., Oliver Kinney 10s.), Rev. W. Smith (books sent), Rev. J. McMurray, (2 new subs.), Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Rev. H. Daniel.

☞ Our remittances must be in current money—some late remittances in *Central* Bank notes are carefully endorsed with the sender's name, and we must hold such responsible if the bank does not "resume" soon.

A rich man.—Many persons suppose Perry Davis to be very wealthy from the immense sales of the Pain Killer, but his benevolence equals his income. He is acquiring a reputation more valuable than gold.—*Comm.* 2w.

Asthma. This most disheartening complaint has been cured in many instances by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Surely any thing that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.—*Comm.*

Missionary Anniversaries.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

RIVER PHILIP CIRCUIT.

TRURO, Dec. 29—Deputation Brethr. TEMPLE and MILLGAN.

SYDNEY and MARGARIE, early in January.

The Brethren on these Circuits to assist each other.

The arrangements for holding the anniversaries in Prince Edward's Island, are left to the judgment of the Brethren stationed there.

Collections and subscriptions will be taken at all of the above meetings, in aid of the fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

PARRSBORO'—Deputation, Messrs. Davies & M'Carty. Cross Roads, January 24 and 25; Diligent River, Jan. 26; West Brook, Jan. 27; Maccan Mountain, Jan. 28; Maccan, Jan. 28; Little Forks, Jan. 29.

Collections will be made at all the above-named Meetings in aid of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

By order of the Sackville Financial District Meeting.

THOS. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 30.

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 *a* 35s
" State, "	32s 6d *a* 33s 3d
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	21s 9d *a* 22s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Nus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	42s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 30.

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 40s
Bacon, per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	3d *a* 4½d
Calf-skins, "	6d *a* 7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Apples, "	4s 7d *a* 7s 6d
Chickens, per pr.	2s *a* 2s 3d
Geese, each	2s *a* 2s 6d
Turkey, per lb	7d *a* 7½d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 3d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

FEVERS.—Fever, like every other form of disease to which the human system is liable, is caused by impure humors. This being caused by the more rapid action of the blood struggling with nature, in endeavoring to cast out at the body the corrupt matter which is deadly opposed to health. Hence the good and bad humors are at war with each other, and the commotion which follows causes fever and heat. The symptoms of fever are various; causing heaviness, languid, difficult breathing, eyes dull and heavy, anxiety, sighing and yawning, alternate fits of heat and cold. After which the patient complains of pains in the head and back, great thirst, nausea and sickness, a fulness about the stomach, and sometimes vomiting bilious matter. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be a strengthening and delightful medicine for all kinds of fevers. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. All that is required, in urgent cases of fever, will be to take large doses. In order to have them operate thoroughly by the bowels, take from three to five, night and morning, until the fever entirely disappears. After which, from two to four every evening, until well, and you will be convinced that this is the best way to check fever, because they drive out all inflammation, and restore the body to a state of sound health. And the blood and other fluids will be so thoroughly purified that disease in any form will be utterly impossible. Dec. 10, 4w.

"*Omnibus quos prosunt sequimur,*" or "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monoplise the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries were civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church has not made his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means should consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home. —*Madison, Ind. Banner.* Dec. 10, 4w.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets, and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy and in full vigor.—*N. Y. Tribune.* Dec. 31, 2w.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.—Boston August 15.—Messers. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen:—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly affected.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G BARROWS, Practising Physician.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—I was attacked with dysentery, and it soon became very distressing; I used this medicine according to the directions and was cured in three days. My wife was also attacked with pain in the stomach, in consequence of eating too soon after a fit of sickness; she was relieved in a few minutes after taking this medicine. To use her own words, she said she felt the pain remove after she had taken it, as quick as you could see a lump of sugar dissolve in cold water. My son was burnt so badly the skin was off; I applied the medicine immediately, and it took the fire out and healed the wound in less time than I ever saw one healed before. One of my children fell over a chair and bruised its head very bad, but the bruise was soon dispersed by bathing in this medicine. I will mention one case more of its wonderful effect in curing a wound inflicted by my son's falling out of doors and cutting himself badly; the pain was soon relieved, and the wound healed by this medicine. In fact it is the best family medicine I ever used for the cure of colds, coughs, and a number of other complaints incident to the human family.

PERRY M PECKHAM, Fall Rive.
Dec. 24, 2w.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed. FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Agents E. G. FULLER & CO also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep. 10. 1y.

Marriages.

On the 19th of Nov., by the Rev. R Weddall, at the residence of the Bride's father, Andrew Nelson JAMESON, to ELIZABETH ANN, second surviving daughter of Andrew Newcomb, all of Hopewell, N. B.

By the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. Wm. MCLAUGHLAN, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth THOMPSON, all of Chatham.

At the residence of Wm. Thompson, Esq., St. Stephen's, Decr. 10th, by the Rev. J. B. Brownell, Mr George N. LINDSAY, to Miss ELIZA P. youngest daughter of the late George Frink, Esq., St. John, N. B.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, at Port Latour, on the 22nd of Nov., Mr. Freeman SNOW, to Miss Nancy SNOW.

By the same, West Side of Barrington, on the 16th of Dec., Mr. Wm. P. CROWELL, to Miss Susannah D. CROWELL.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Digby, by Rev. G. W. Tuttle, Mr. Christopher SPECHT, of St. Mary's, to Mrs. TREFRY, of Yarmouth.

By the same, on the 17th of Decr., at the residence of the Bride's father, George Major DURLAND, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Bent, Esq., all of St. Mary's Bay.

At Sable River, Shelburne Co., 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Spongle, Capt. Wm. Murdoch ARNOLD, to MARY, youngest daughter of the Rev H. Houston.

Deaths.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Romans, 25th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth GRINTON.

At Tracadie, on the 11th inst., JOHANNA, wife of the late Patrick Davis, aged 61 years.

At Chicago, Illinois, on the 24th of Nov., in the 31st year of his age, Edward Francis GORDON, fourth son of Michael Gordon, Esq., of Fort Lawrence, Cumberland.

At North Richmond, N. B., on the 18th ult., Mr. Geo. WATSON, in the 60th year of his age, and for more than forty years a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, leaving a disconsolate widow, several children, and a large number of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

At North Richmond, N. B., on the 21st ult., Mrs MARY, the beloved wife of Mr John M'Bride, in the 46th year of her age, and for many years a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, leaving an affectionate husband, a number of children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, December 23.

Brigt Rose of the West, Langenburg, Ponce.
Union, McLearn, St John's, Nfld.
Schrs Ranger, Doane, Jamaica.
Lunenburg Pckt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

THURSDAY, December 24.

Brig America, Meagher, Boston.
Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schr W A Henry, Martell, New York.

FRIDAY, December 25.

Brigt Cordelia, Griffin, Kingston, Jam.

SATURDAY, December 26.

Schr George, Purney, Shelburne.

MONDAY, December 28.

Brigt Pearl, Waters, Liverpool.
Schrs Challenge, Walters, Turks Island.
Amazon, Aigle, Boston.
Lochiel, Graham, Georgetown.
Resident, Crowell, Boston.

CLEARED.

December 21—Schr Friendship, Yates, Sackville, NB.
December 23—Bark Nugget, Doane, Havana; brig Florida, Aarestrup, B W Indies; brigt Agenoria, Murphy, B W Indies; schr Ocean Wave, Sassoyer, Nfld.
December 24—Brig Beauty, Creighton, B W Indies; schrs Labrador, Bowsley, F W Indies; Water Witch, Hunt, B W Indies.

MEMORANDA.

Capt of Cordelia, reports—Passed Eclipse and Token, hence for Kingston.

Boston, Dec 17—Arrd schrs Elizabeth Bowlby, Wilmot; Sterling, Horton—reports Nov 22nd, was in contact with schr Zebra, Nickerson, from Horton for Boston, with a cargo of potatoes, off the harbor of Quaco, N B. The Zebra filled with water and drifted ashore vessel and cargo lost. 19th—Arrd, Melrose, Windsor, 20 h—bark S D Ryerson, Crosby, Tacoma; schrs Adonis, Cornwallis; Windsor, do; Jack Easy, and Satellite, Parrsborough; P Stewart, Horton.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning of the issue.*

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA

Government Contract.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders, in duplicate, at this Office, until noon on SATURDAY, the 16th January, from all persons desirous of furnishing such TRUCKAGE and LAND TRANSPORT, as may be required at this Station from 1st of April 1858 to 31st March, 1859.

The Tenders to be marked

Tenders for Truckage,

and the prices to be stated in words at length, at so much per cent. in deduction or advance as a whole, upon the rates specified in the *Schedule of Conditions of Contract*, which may be obtained at this office.

No tender will be noticed unless made on the printed Forms to be obtained at this office; and they must have the names affixed of two persons of unexceptionable responsibility, engaging to become bound, with the party tendering, in the penal sum of £1000 Stg., for the due execution and fulfilment of a Contract, as above: and payment on account of such Contract will be made monthly, by Bills at par on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Further information required may be obtained at this office.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia,
Halifax, 26th December, 1857.

JANUARY 1st, 1858.

William Langley,
Chemist and Druggist,
(FROM LONDON.)

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his residence in Halifax, and begs to intimate that from this date Mr. Geoffrey Johnson, will be associated with him in the business, which will be conducted under the firm of

LANGLEY & JOHNSON.

LANGLEY & JOHNSON Chemists and Druggists, Holloway, Importers of genuine British DRUGS & MEDICINES, Perfumery, Leeches, Toilet Requisites, Garden and Flower Seeds, &c., &c.

Langley & Johnson respectfully solicit for their firm a continuance of the public favor hitherto accorded to W. Langley when alone in the business, and assure their numerous friends and patrons that no pains shall be spared to maintain the character of the business both by attention and by keeping those articles alone which are of the first quality. 1m. December 31.

Just Published.

AND for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room—at Messrs. MacKinlay's, Graham's, and Grant's Book Stores,

Price Sixpence,
The Opening Lecture,
Delivered before the Young Mens' Christian Association, Nov. 24, 1857.
ENTITLED
The Age—And its Young Men.
BY THE REV. JOHN HUNTER,
CHALMER'S FREE CHURCH,
HALIFAX, N. S.
December 24. 2w. Jour & Chron 2i.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of FRASER, LYLE & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business matter of the firm will be arranged by HUGH LYLE, who has assumed the same, and all parties indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to said Hugh Lyle who only is authorized to give discharges therefor.

GEORGE FRASER,
CHARLES W. LYLE,
JOHN C. DRUMMOND.

Halifax, Dec. 18, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in assuming the business formerly carried on by FRASER, LYLE & CO. at Lyle's Wharf, begs to notify the Public and those indebted to the said firm, that he will arrange the business of said firm, and requests that all parties indebted to them will make an early liquidation of the several amounts due by them, as he alone is authorized to give discharges therefor. HUGH LYLE.

Halifax, Dec 18, 1857. 2w.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA

Government Contract.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders, in duplicate, at this office, until noon on SATURDAY the 2nd of January, from all persons desirous of supplying the MILITARY HOSPITALS with such quantities and descriptions of the undermentioned articles, as may be required at this Station, from 1st of April, 1858 to 31st of March, 1859.

The tenders to be marked

Tender for Hospital Supplies.

The following quantities and descriptions will probably be required, more or less, and the rates must be stated as undermentioned.

250 lbs of	Tea, good Congou,	at Stg.	per lb.	
1200 — —	Sugar, bright	— —	— —	
100 — —	Sugar, crushed,	— —	— —	
150 — —	Rice,	— —	— —	
900 — —	Barley, pearl	— —	— —	
20 — —	Coffee,	— —	— —	
100 — —	Oatmeal,	— —	— —	
2600 — —	Potatoes,	— —	— —	
1550 — —	Vegetables,	— —	— —	
150 — —	Flour, wheaten,	— —	— —	
50 — —	Pepper,	— —	— —	
50 — —	Ass'd spices,	— —	— —	
80 — —	Sugar,	— —	— —	
840 — —	Soap, yellow	— —	— —	
30 — —	Whiting,	— —	— —	
35 — —	Blacklead,	— —	— —	
20 — —	Ochre, red	— —	— —	
350 — —	Salt, fine, not basket	— —	— —	
950 Gallons of	Milk,	at Stg.	per Imp.	Gal.
10 —	— Brandy, best	— —	—	
1 —	— Rum, Jamaica,	— —	—	
1 —	— Gin, Hollands	— —	—	
1 —	— Sherry,	— —	—	
1 —	— Marsala,	— —	—	
1200 Bottles	of London Stout,	— —	Bottle	
50 —	— Madeira,	— —	—	
300 Pints of	Port, 3 Diamond	— —	Imp.