The Provincial Wesleyan.

and most decided convictions—The words of our English version have been wrought into the very substance of our speech, our thoughts, and our household terms. They ring like sweet chimes in our hymns, our prayers, our best sermons. The best and purest literature of our country has its roots in that noble version, and never does orator speak with such force or poet sing with such pathos as when they find fit vehicles of their thoughts in its imagery, its texts, and its homely Saxon.

"It is no slight apology for retaining our present version that it is the common anchorage at this moment of all the sections of the Protestant church. Here they ride out many a heavy storm, and feel nearer and more akin to each other as they look at and love and study their common heritage. The Catholic tongue of Protestant Christendom is here, and our various denominations, after talking in their respective dialects and peculiar provincialisms, return and are refreshed by speaking their common mother tongue. Here is the broad quiet field where all Christians may feel, after they are weary with jostling in the narrow paths of sectional differences, a freshness and dewy poesy in the air, and a fragrance and a music all around."

The following beautiful lines, by the Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*, we find in that paper appended to the announcement of the decease of the late CHARLES E. ANDERSON; a youth, whose uncommon attainments had constituted him the centre of many fond parental hopes. The heavy stroke which the removal of such an one inflicts upon surviving relatives, is, we are grateful for being enabled to say, accompanied by the blessed assurance, which alone can in such circumstances impart alleviation, that in his case the sting of death was removed; and that enabled, as he was, to rejoice in the God of his salvation, it to affectionate friends it seemed needful that he should remain, for him, to depart and be with Christ was far better:—

"Dead! yes, chief in life's glad spring-time dead,
While youth's bright dreams their sweetest influence shed!
Dead!—far from home, without a kindred eye
To shield the tear of love-born sympathy,
With love's own hand each changing pulse to trace,
And wipe the death-damp from his cherished face.
Soon hath his soul in ecstacy untried
He trembling wings emerging from the world,
And o'er the path by mortals never trod,
Sprung to her sure—the bosom of her God.
But ah! ah each spark of earth-born rapture fly
The gleaming lip, pale cheek, and sunken eye,
Fright to his soul no seraph hands convey
The morning dream of life's eternal day.
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed at once shall never die:
That spark, untutored with his mortal frame,
With living light, eternal and the same,
Shall burn in joy's interminable years,
Unveiled by darkness, unalloyed by tears."

Religious Intelligence.

Romanism in France.

France and Austria are the two greatest states in the world, with a predominantly Roman Catholic population. An official census of last year persists in giving to the Roman Church 35,931,332 of the French population, to the Reformed Church 480,502, to the Lutheran Church 267,825, to the Israelites 73,950, and to other denominations 30,000, although it has long ago been established, almost beyond doubt, that the number of Protestants cannot be much less than two millions. Yet, however this may be, a vast majority profess a nominal attachment to the Roman Creed. As France holds a prominent place among the civilized nations of Europe, we cannot but feel a deep interest in the present state of that religious denomination, to which, at least apparently, a majority of her population submit, by which her youth is educated, and for which not rarely her powerful political influence is used.

Our interest in the present state of Romanism in France will become still greater if we consider, that it is not only the religion of a powerful civilized nation, but also the strongest pillar of the popish system in general. France belongs to those few nations where ultramontane principles are perceptibly gaining strength, and where Romanism, by trying to appropriate the great progress made by the rest of mankind during the last and present centuries, seems, in some respects, to advance and to improve. France is, in particular, more than any other land, the fruitful nursery of zealous laborers for re-establishing and spreading the influence of the Roman Church, and shares with Austria the privilege of upholding the temporal sovereignty of the pope, in the States of the Church, against the outspoken will of his own subjects. To conquer this fortress of papacy, or to paralyze the powerful efforts of its defenders, would be a fatal blow to Romanism all over the world.

It is readily admitted by all parties, that a steady revival of Romanism has been going on in France for at least thirty years, and that masses of the French people are returning to it. An important lesson is taught by this fact, which we hope will not be forgotten by Europe. Rationalism in Austria, and Atheism in France, have been battering Romanism on all its weak points, more than once favored with the most advantageous battle-ground, and now, when it has come to a decisive battle, they have lost it. Romanism has shown itself possessed of sufficient vital strength to resist the feeble attacks of the heartless rationalist and the desperate atheist. It requires a stronger opponent, outfitted with the armor of a better and purer religion, to overcome it.

During the time that France was considered an almost forlorn station of the Roman Church, its leading men were eagerly occupied in digging for, and bringing to light, new political, social, and literary ideas.—The results of their investigations were embodied in the public instruction given by the state, and thus made known to the whole youth of France. Those literary men, therefore, who, after having been educated by the state, returned, in after life, to Romanistic principles, brought with them an amount of new ideas and practical skill, which could not reinfuse new vigor into the half dead body of the Romish Church.—The chief works accomplished by these new French Catholics at home and abroad, we find characterized by a peculiar French enthusiasm, by a better acquaintance with the art of organizing, and by a greater attention to the religious wants of all classes of society. The zeal with which they study the social sufferings of the people, and their skill in selecting such remedies as are best adapted to awake a new confidence in their Church, not rarely fill us with admiration.

It will not be out of place to register here a few historical items on the history of this Catholic movement in France, which will illustrate its character, and show its importance for the Roman Catholic world in general.

Until about thirty years ago no general Missionary society existed among Roman Catholics. A number of Catholic missions among the pagans had to be discontinued for want of support, while the missionary efforts of Protestantism were crowned with a constantly increasing success. Then it was France which devised a plan for a General Catholic Missionary Society, to which all countries of the world are now sending their contributions. It was a great innovation in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, that even the contributions of Rome itself had to be sent to France, where Paris and Lyons form the center of the whole work.

It was again a French bishop, Forbin Janson, of Nancy, who twelve years ago founded a second General Missionary Society, for the Roman Catholic children "the *Association of the Holy Childhood of Jesus.*" It extends now, likewise, over almost all countries, and its income rose in the years 1854—1855, to 800 000 francs. The society aims at baptizing, and, if possible, buying pagan children in China, and educating them in Christian institutes. It reports having baptized in 1853, 277,000 children, (215,000 died immediately after baptism,) and bought 2,869.

Among the many new religious associations which owe their origin to France, we mention only the association of St. Vincent, for visiting and aiding the poor, founded in 1833, by some students in Paris, which in 1853, counted sixteen hundred conferences, (affiliated societies) to which, in 1854, three hundred more were added. Those monastic orders which are the most influential, and the most numerous in point of membership, the Sisters of Charity, and the Brothers of Christian schools, have still their centre in France, whence they continue to send forth colonies to other countries, *and even to Rome itself.* The mother-house of the Sisters of Charity, in Paris, contains four hundred novices, and sends every month two hundred sisters into foreign countries. But almost all orders without exception, are indebted to this Catholic movement of France, for some of their best men; thus the Order of the Dominicans was reformed by Lacordaire, and continues to be under the control of his school.

All these products of modern French Catholicism are of a much more practical nature, and supported by a better organization, than used to be the case. There is in fact, no point in the Romish system in the defence of which French Romanists do not appear in the first line.—The worship of the Virgin Mary, and the newly coined dogma of the immaculate conception, have been promoted by nothing more than by a French confraternity for the conversion of sinners, founded some twenty years ago in honor of "the Immaculate heart of the Virgin Mary," counting many millions of members, chronicling thousands of pretended miracles, and thus effectually preparing the mind of the Catholic people for receiving quietly the pope's proclamation of the new Romish dogma.

At a time when the government is obviously patronizing the ultramontane party, and when thousands of public officers find it to their advantage to pretend attachment to the Roman Church, it is very difficult to arrive at a well-grounded conclusion concerning the real strength of the Catholic party. In 1848, when a Constitutive Assembly was chosen by universal suffrage, the Church could poll a little more than one fourth the votes of this assembly. Since that time the party has undoubtedly made some progress; yet we doubt whether at a general election, held without outside pressure, the Romanists would be able to elect as many as half of the members of a National Parliament. We hear their bishops complaining, that in travelling through their dioceses, they still find a number of churches empty, and we have seen it admitted in many a Catholic paper, that no good understanding prevails between the priests and the people. But all admit that the party at present displays an extraordinary activity, and that, if outward circumstances continue to be as favorable to them as they have been, for some years, the present Catholic movement has not yet arrived at its climax.—We have collected a number of facts on the present position, efforts, tendencies, and progress of the Catholic party in France, a selection of which we expect to lay before our readers in our next article. In our editorial letters from Europe we have given some general and popular views of the subject; in these articles we are endeavoring to present more elaborated and more discriminated estimates of it. We deal in matters of fact; our facts are thoroughly ascertained; what we present can be relied on as unquestionably authentic. We shall go deliberately over the ground, and shall hope to afford our readers a more comprehensive and reliable judgment of the actual condition of Christianity in Europe, than can be found in any of the usual and mostly casual European correspondence of American Journals. The American Church needs this information, and we shall spare no means to provide it.—*Christian Advocate & Journal.*

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

REWARD OF MERIT.—William Henry Drake, Esq., C. B., Deputy Commissary General, has obtained her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the cross of officer of the Military Order of Savoy, conferred upon him by the King of Sardinia. Mr. Drake, who is well known and much esteemed in this city, has also received permission from her Majesty to accept and wear the insignia of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon III. The rank of Mr. Drake is a Knight of the fifth class. He has been officially engaged in the East during the Crimean war, and the honors now conferred upon him are satisfactory proofs of the manner in which he has discharged his duties.—*Cour.*

Prince Edward Island.

Some time since a Mr. Cole, a carpenter, one of those intelligent men that we sometimes meet with amongst the industrial class, and often when least expected, informed us that one day walking on the farm belonging to Mrs. Davies, situated in the Royalty of Charlottetown, he picked up a piece of a mineral with the impression of leaves upon it, stating at the same time that he considered it a sure indication of a coal formation in the neighbourhood. We have since seen some large specimens furnished by him to the Legislative Library, and a small specimen termed by Lyall, *asterophylites foliosa*, now lies on the table before us. It is called "shale" and is a species of clayey slate.—These specimens are remarkably curious, and suggest to the inquisitive mind matter for much reflection, one of them presents the figure of a fern completely developed. It is however, as indicative of coal being to be found within a reasonable distance of the surface that its consequence in an utilitarian point of view consists.—*Hazzard's Gazette.*

Canada.

The trade in Montreal is extending to foreign and distant lands, and promises rich rewards to those who are taking the lead in these matters. We have one house whose traffic with China supplies the trade with that beverage that "cheers but not inebriates." This is the third year that tea has been brought direct from the land of its culture to this port. Messrs. Torrance & Co., no doubt find it profitable.

The fortnightly visit of the steamer from Liverpool is found of much service, and the regularity of the trips has given the public confidence, so that the number of passengers is increasing. Hopes are entertained, and measures are adopted, to secure the establishment of a weekly line. This augurs well of Canadian progress; but we have no occasion for boasting.—God could very speedily and very effectually bring distress and perplexity upon us. "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" is a question quite as applicable to nations as to individuals. The harvest may ripen, and the grain be destroyed for lack of seasonable weather to secure it. At all events, there is considerable damage done already from the constant rains with which we have been visited for weeks past. *Corr. Rel. Intel.*

We learn by telegraph from Albany this morning, that the Association for the advancement of Science have, by an immense majority, decided to accept the Natuual History Society of Montreal to hold its next session in this city. This information will, we are sure, be gladly received by our citizens at large, but especially by the members of the Natural History Society, who scarcely dared to hope that their invitation would be accepted, when they had to compete with a similar one from a scientific society at Baltimore, which numbers upwards of 3,300 members, and who had now for the second or third time invited the association to meet with them. Montreal may well feel proud in thus carrying off the palm of victory. This Association is one of the most important on this continent, and we trust that its members will, when the time of meeting arrives, receive a hearty and cordial welcome.—*Montreal Pilot.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "NAPOLEON III."—The first of the two magnificent steamships built, by Messrs. Napier & Sons, for Mr. Baby, on the part of the Government of this province, the Napoleon III, Capt. Crawford, arrived here yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. On her appearance in the harbor she was saluted by the Doris, and the idea for awhile prevailed that she was a ship of war. The Napoleon III, intended to be employed in towing vessels from the Island of Anticosti to Quebec, is 730 tons burden, 150 horse power, 170 feet length of keel, 30 feet breadth of beam, and her depth of hold is 17½ feet. She has very lofty masts, is schooner rigged, and has two chimnies. A finer looking craft we have seldom looked upon. Her cabins are splendidly fitted up. Capt. Crawford reports that after having been at Havre, and taken on board five lanterns, &c., for the light-house in the Straits of Belleisle, and Gulf of St. Lawrence, he went to Cork in Ireland, which port the Napoleon III. left on the 5th inst. The passage to Belleisle Island was made in 8½ days. There Capt. Crawford landed light-house materials, and afterwards went to Forteau, and also left lamps and other etceteras.—Next, the Napoleon III. called at the west end of Anticosti and left the materials for the different light-houses on the the Island. He left also mechanics at all these stations to erect lanterns and do whatever else was required.—*Quebec Gazette.*

United States.

We referred briefly last week to the tremendous storm which prevailed one hundred and ten hours in Louisianna, and other portions of the south. A despatch dated New Orleans, August 14th, furnishes some particulars. The storm began Sunday, August 10th. It lasted all day, and also on Monday. Its effects were most disastrous at Glass Island, a great summer resort. Accounts represent it to be entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to be swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported to have been lost. The steamer Star, Captain Smith, left New Orleans on the 9th, with a large number of passengers, encountered the storm before reaching Glass Island, and became completely unmanageable, and soon after was a perfect wreck. The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously awaiting the arrival of some vessel to take them off. Calion Island was also submerged; but the accounts from there are very meagre. It is reported that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost. On the lake and river numerous steamers, flat boats, and other craft were injured. Nearly all the wharves at the watering-places were inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, etc., swept away.

A second despatch, dated, New Orleans, August 16th, furnishes some additional items: The steamer Louisiana, picked up a cabin-door and several mantillas at sea, which are supposed to have been lost in the recent storm. Accounts from Lost Island verify the story of yesterday. Its is now positively ascertained that 108 persons were lost. The loss of corn, cotton, and sugar, is incalculable. The storm extended as far as yet heard from. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors from Lost Island reached New Orleans August 16th. They estimate the loss of life there at two hundred and eighty-two already. Many of of them are wounded and bruised and have broken limbs. The dead bodies were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit the Island. The loss at Calion is estimated at nearly $60,000; at Lost Island, $100 000. It is supposed that $10,000 in money, in the pockets of those that perished, fell into the hands of the pirates besides $5 000 worth of baggage.—Thirty dead bodies were found at one end of the Island. The banks have caved in at Bayou Sara, carrying away three hundred residences; but, fortunately, no lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.—*W. C. Advocate.*

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—As usual on Sunday a large number of persons were congregated at the bridge. On the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon the guys, giving them an oscillatory motion. The guys were ninety feet in length, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm, and several feet from each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple, inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. One of the boys, twelve or fourteen years of age, in order to show his daring, seated himself astraddle the guys, when suddenly the staple was wrenched from the rock, and the guys swung over of the river with the boy seated in the scotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy. The distance from the bridge to the water is *two hundred and forty feet*, and the position of the young man was about midway between. The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, and so thunder-struck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, actually threw themselves upon their faces, and it was some time before any one could regain sufficient presence of mind to set about rescuing the lad from his perilous position. The youngster, however, exhibited a nerve worthy of an old head, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing. After the vibration of the guys had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighbourhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him could be had. The youngster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long *to let him down*, by piecing. The rope was let down to him, and after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge. He gained the bank and scampered off to the lower landing as fast as his legs could carry him, and has not been seen since in the vicinity of the suspension bridge.—*Rochester Union.*

A PRIEST IN LIMBO.—A person representing himself to be the Rev. Wm. Kinney, Roman Catholic Priest, at Martinsburg, Va., was committed to jail yesterday, in this city, together with a man named Patrick Topan, under the following suspicious circumstances: The accused had called at the Jewelry establishment of Messrs. A. & C. H. O. Fox, and offered for sale, a silver and gold plated Chalice for a sum so insignificant as to create suspicion of its being stolen, and caused their arrest. They were promptly taken into custody by police officer P. J. Hawman, and upon examination before Justice Harding, it appeared by telegraphic despatch from Martinsburg, that the Chalice and other articles were taken away from the church, and the Priest gone; but the Roman Catholic Priest not being able to identify the one called Kinney, and unwilling to hold any communication with him, he and his alleged confederate were committed on suspicion of having stolen the articles.

Their carpet bags were afterwards examined and found to contain a gold plated heart, containing an apartment, with a lid, for the consecrated wafer, a small golden plate to receive the wafer, sundry secredotal vestments, missals, a a small "dark lantern," daguerreotypes of women, &c. It is proper to state that Kinney persists he is a priest, as represented, and that the articles belong to him. There is some mystery about the matter, which a day or two may clear up.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Lectures on Syria.

G. M. WORTABET, Esq, announced as a native of Syria and son of an American Bishop, has been delighting crowded audiences at Temperance Hall for the last three evenings. We heard with much pleasure a portion of his address on Tuesday evening. It related principally to the manners and customs of the people. They were explained with a vividness and accompanied with comments which gave a thrilling effect. Our reverend and esteemed friend, Mr. Smithson, whose letter appears in another column, would, however, have been horrified by the lecturer's representation of the universal prevalence of smoking, and his implied advocacy of the practice, in the statement of the extreme old age to which the Syrians live: the first act, it appears, in the ceremony of betrothal in that country is for the clergyman to receive the *pipe* at the hands of the unconscious son whose freedom for life has been disposed of by his parents and again *another pipe* from the innocent daughter who is to receive the clerical blessing, which, for the first time, apprises her that she is engaged.

Mr. WORTABET's lecture on Monday evening we did not hear, but it is remarked upon by some of our cotemporaries in the most unqualified terms of eulogy. The *Journal* says,

"The Lecturer (who is dressed in the costume of his country) commenced by requesting the audience to refrain from applauding until he had finished;—(an unusual thing in Temperance Hall)—he was obeyed however with difficulty, until with fervid eloquence he described the grandeur of England in her social, religious and commercial relations, and referring to her supremacy over all other portions of the world, he exclaimed—"It is not your Saxon blood that has done this—it is *England's Bible*" when the audience, carried away by their feelings, forgot his injunction, and made the Hall ring with applause. The concluding portion of his lecture was principally upon the remarkable fulfillment of the prophecies with respect to Tyre, Jerusalem, Edom, Jerico, and other places in the Holy Land, which fulfillment he had witnessed himself;—amongt these, that with regard to Tyre, formerly the greatest commercial city of the world, he saw literally carried out—viz: "that it should be like the top of a rock"—"a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea"—this was the use he actually saw made of its ruins, during his recent visit, in March this year."

THE REV. C. CHURCHILL.—The Colonial Presbyterian of St. John's, New Brunswick, says of Mr. Churchill, "This gentleman, after a residence of four years in Fredericton as pastor of the Wesleyan Church, departed for Halifax, with his family, on Tuesday last, in accordance with his appointment as Book Steward of the Conference. No minister of religion has ever officiated in Fredericton with greater zeal and more commanding talents than those of Mr. Churchill, and none ever received, not only from his own congregation, but from all other denominations, a larger share of Christian consideration and esteem. It was impossible to know without respecting him, for the spirit of his Divine Master appeared on all occasions to support him in his work, and endear him to the hearts of the people. We believe there are many who will join us in the opinion that it would be hard to find the Christian minister and the English gentleman better exemplified than in the life and manners of Mr. Churchill."

☞ The English correspondent of the N. Y. *Christian Advocate & Journal* writes:—"I believe I may state as a fact, what does not appear in the report, that the Committee of Management do not intend at present appointing a successor to the lamented Dr. Beecham, as one of the General Secretaries of the Society. The erection of Australia into an independent, though affiliated, Conference, and the recent changes in the relations of the American Societies, have relieved the General Secretaries of some portion of the duties which had previously pressed upon them, and induced them to make the experiment of working the machinery with three hands, instead of four, as formerly."

☞ The Argyle Street Chapel has for some weeks past been used as a Seamen's Bethel. Our valuable friend Mr. Archibald Morton, the City Missionary, officiates within its time honored walls every Sunday afternoon. The attendance we are happy to learn has been encouraging.

☞ The Mill Village Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Society intend holding their Annual Sale of Fancy Work, &c, on Tuesday the 23rd inst As the object of the Society is to liquidate a debt remaining on the Parsonage, the ladies who compose it expect a large assembly to partake of their good things.

THE COLONIAL TIMES.—This is the title of a new paper the publication of which has been commenced at Chatham, Miramichi,—DAVIS P. HOWE, Proprietor and Editor. The first number, which we have received, has a highly creditable appearance and indicates care in the selections of news and literary matter.

THE ELECTIONS.—By telegraph despatches received here last evening, we learn that Mr HOWE is the unanimous choice of the Electors of Windsor; the same good fortune has attended Mr. ARCHIBALD in Colchester: and Mr. HENRY has also been re-elected without opposition.

☞ The Steamer from England had not arrived at the hour for going to press.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A disease of the Skin of 12 years' standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Anderson, residing in St. John's, Nfld, was fourteen years afflicted with a most inveterate disease of the skin. The whole of the body was covered, and occasionally the arms and legs with the same disfigurement; he consulted many Physician but was not benefitted, indeed he became worse, until he was disabled from following his profession entirely. He then (like thousands of his native brethren) commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which entirely cured him in eight weeks after all other means were tried unsuccessfully.

Special Notices.

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.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the HALIFAX DISTRICT will be held in the Wesleyan Church, at Petite Reviere, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the different Circuits are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

A. MCNUTT, Chairman.

☞ The Financial District Meeting of the ST. JOHN DISTRICT will be held in the School-room of the Germain-street Chapel, in the city of St. John, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., when the Ministers, without exception, and as many of the Circuit Stewards as can possibly make it convenient, will be expected to attend.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

THE ANNAPOLIS FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.V.) in Digby, on Wednesday the 17th September, to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Preachers and Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend.

M. PICKLES, Chairman.

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.

NOTICE.—In view of the Missionary Meetings which will be shortly held throughout the Conference the publisher of the Missionary Report (which is now in press) begs to remind the Ministers on the different Circuits that *no names of subscribers under 5s.* can appear in the Conference Report, by order of Conference to this effect; notwithstanding this, the manuscript reports from every Circuit in some Districts have come to hand with almost every small sum included that has been subscribed. To publish all these would swell the Report to a size which would incur more cost, in the number we have now to publish, than the whole of these sums amount to; moreover, the labor of going through the whole of these to revise and prepare them for the press entails an amount of extra labor this year, which it is earnestly hoped that the attention and kindness of our brethren will forever save us from in the future.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. J Hart (for books, 56s. 8½d.; the tracts have not arrived—the other No. 1 catechisms will be sent shortly), Rev. J. Brewster (three new subs.—Yes), Rev. R. A. Temple (the catechisms will be sent in a short time), Mr. Joseph Beek, Mr. Wm. Warwick (answered by mail), Thos. Holloway, Rev. T. M. Albrighton (many thanks), J. N. Freeman (10s. for P. W.), Mr. A. P. Bradley (rem.—answered by mail), Rev T. B. Smith (5s. for Stephen Beals for P. W.—it is regularly mailed by us—for Wm. Wathen do. 10s.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (for P.W., from C. Taylor, to No. 363, 10s, Dr. Muir, to No. 389, 5s., G. Cook, do., 5s., E. Harris, do., 5s, Thos. Crow, do 5s., R Berry Yuill, do., 5s, Capt. Wm. Chisholm, do, 5s.—in all, 40s.), Rev. T. Gaetz (new sub.). Rev. Dr. Knight (83s. 9d. for P W.) Rev. T. M. Albrighton (attended to), Rev. J. H. Starr (80s. for P. W, 86s. 8d. for books—will write by mail), Mr. J. N. Freeman.

BOOK PARCELS

Have been sent since our last to Rev. J. Hart, Rev. W. Wilson, by stage, and Mr. John Strong, Charlottetown.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE.

The Minutes for the whole Conference have been sent off this week by mail, the amounts charged to the different Superintendents.

When there are more ministers than one on a Circuit, and when there are resident Supernumerary Ministers, a copy has been enclosed for each, not charged—and the Superintendent is requested to deliver them.

In any case where they have not been received on the arrival of the present number, the ministers are requested to apply to their respective Post or Way Offices, and then to communicate to this office.

☞ The order for the *London Quarterly* will be sent home by an early mail. New subscribers, or former subscribers wishing to discontinue will please to correspond with the Book-Room without delay.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A Dream.*—A Young Lady dreamed the other night that she had cut her hand severely, in three places. Her first impulse was to rise and repair to her bedroom closet where she makes it a rule to keep a supply of Dyer's Healing Embrocation. On waking, she discovered that not a drop of that excellent preparation was to be found, and fortunately she also discovered that her hand had not been injurep in the least. Regarding her dream as a timely admonition, however, the lady made it her first business on the following morning, to visit the store of the proprietor, where she procured six bottles of the Embrocation, remarking that "she would not sleep another night without having this remarkable remedy at hand for any consideration." This circumstance only serves to show how much value is attached to Dyer's Healing Embrocation by the ladies generally.—*General Advertiser.*

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. 10th.

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, "	9½
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
Hoop "	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,	13
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings, No 1[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, Sept. 10th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	12s
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 "	11d a 1s 2d
Potatoes, per bushel	4s
Apples, "	7s 6d a 10s
Plums, "	20s
Pears, "	16s
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Not Pleasant to take.

ADVERTISEMENT.—But pleasant in effect, as they always do good We mean the Medicines of Comstock & Brother, of New York These Medicines comprise a variety of nineteen or twenty different remedies for different diseases there is no cure all a nong them.

The proprietors feel assured that this effort to extipate quackery, by providing Family Medicines of the Highest Class—upon which they can always rely with certainty aid safety—will be appreciated and sustained by the people.—Their superiority over all other remedies consists in the extraordinary perfection to which their composition has been carried and is maintained. As a consequence, their remedical effects are more uniformly successful and certain, their cures more rapid and complete. Nothing short of unmistakabie benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation they enjoy. While many inferior preparations thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, they have gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits upon the afflicted which they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and to remarkable to be forgotten.

Also Youatt's & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines, Condition Powders, Gargling Oil, etc., etc. All are prepared with care, and of uniform strength and quality, and will not disappoint the user.

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

Marriages.

At St. John, N. B., on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. Joseph E. N HOLDEN, to miss Susannah HARRISON, both of St. John.

On Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. Richard CURRIE, to SARAH, only daughter of Wm. Davie, Esq

On Saturday, 6th Sept., at the Garrison Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Herbert Frederick Winnington INGRAM, R. N., H M. S. Boscawen, to CATHERINE MARY, second daughter of Charles Twining, Esq., of this city.

On the 31st of June, at East Florida, by Rev. Mr. Bours, Wm GOODALE Esq., Merchant, to Miss Ellen KENWICK, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Clay, of Halifax.

Deaths.

At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, 2nd inst., GEORGE FREDERICK, eldest surviving son of W. C. Trewiel, aged 6 years and 5 months.

On Thursday, 4th inst., in the 56 h year of her age, CATHERINE, wife of Mr. James Mullen, of this city.

On Thursday, MARY AMELIA, infant daughter of James and Lucy Wentworth.

On Wednesday, 3rd inst., FLORENCE, infant daughter of David and Sarah Gabriel.

At Chester, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. FADER, in the 86th year of her age, she leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

On Sunday, 31st ult., JANE ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. Wm. Duff, Lunenburg, and daughter of Hon John L. Fairbanks.

On Friday, after a short illness, Mr. Wm. MORRS, in the 70th year of his age.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Smith.

At LaHave, Co. Lunenburgh, on the 31st ult., James WHIDDEN, Esq., Controller of Customs.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Alexander KEVIL, aged 50 years.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, in the 36th year of her age, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of Capt. H. Cleverly, and eldest daughter of the late George and Charlotte Barton.

At Jacksonville, Florida, on the 4th Sept., Wm. M CAMPBELL, son of the late Hugh Campbell, Halifax

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, September 8.

Barque Arabian, Shaw, Glasgow.
Brigt Clyde, Sydney.
Schrs Margaret, Lewis, Richmond.
Cara, Montreal.
President, Harman, Labrador.
Glen, McDaniel, Sydney.

THURSDAY, September 4.

Schrs Dart, King, Fortune Bay.
Messenger, Antigonish.

FRIDAY, September 8.

Brigt Rosalie, Holmes, New York.
Schrs Sarah, McKinnon, Labrador.
Eliza, Landry, Discousse, C. B.

SATURDAY, September 6.

Brigt Muta, Brown, Porto Rico.
Schrs Volant, Ellis, New York.
James Patrick, Burke, Bay of Islands.
Glory, LeBlanc, Miramichi.
Messenger, Censo; Brilliant, Lunenburg.
Turiver, Gloucester, U. S., bound fishing

SUNDAY, September 7.

R M steamer Osprey, Corbin, St. Johns, Nfld.
Brigts Belle, Scaife, Havana.
Tigress, LeBlanc, Quebec.
Schrs Dart, Williams, Cienfuegos.
Saranac, Hutchins, Montreal.
Catherine, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur.
Fame, Nickerson, LaPoile.
Union, Tanner, Labrador; Laurel, Canso.
W A Henry, Martell, Sydney; Catherine, do.
Planet, Musquodoboit.

MONDAY, September 8.

Brigt Mercy, Hilton, Cienfuegos.
Schrs H. Newell, Parsons, St George's Bay.
Herald, Bay St Lawrence.
Pilot, Miller, Magdalen Islands.
Elizabeth, Gabarouse; Prompt, McKay, Boston.

CLEARED

September 3.—Brigts Queen of the West, Riches, F W Indies; Griffin, Masters, B W Indies; schrs Sultan, Day, Montreal; Glide, Reynolds, Georgetown.

September 4.—Brigts Louisa, Moore, F W Indies; Africa, Meagher, Boston; Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schrs Bright Star, Betsy, Philadelphia; Belinda, Caliwell, Quebec; Conservervative, Myers, Port aux Basque.

September 5—Brigt Boston, Purdy, Boston; schrs Ann, Ellinger, Montreal; Progress, Grigor, Baltimore; Trouble, Young, Newfd.

September 6.—Barque Voyager, Crowell, St Johns, Nfld; schrs Aurora, Wilson, Newfd, Rising Sun, Messervey, Bay St George.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, Aug 27—Arrd brigt Ariel, Halifax.
Montreal, Aug 27—Arrd schr Saranac, Halifax
Schrs Challenge, Walters, at St Kitts, sailed
St John P R, Aug 16—Balls, for Halifax

New Advertisements.

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

Notice to the Public.

WITH reference to the Notice, issued from this Office on the 14th May last, respecting the treatment of Letters, &c., for Europe and Canada, improperly put in to the Letter Box, *after the hour of closing the Mail, and up to the arrival of the Steamer from Boston*

Notice is hereby given, that Postage upon such Letters cannot be prepaid, either in money or stamps as there is no traffic arrangement between the Steamers or to bring account the Postage; and further, as every Letter received in this Little Bay, which is not prepaid by Stamp or otherwise, is charged at Liverpool the Postmaster General would beg to suggest to the Public the expediency of forwarding all such Letters unpaid.

A. WHITCHURCH,
September 11. 2w. Postmaster General.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
No. 12