

The Provincial Wesleyan.

and most of the coast towns on the Adriatic, as well as throughout the provinces of Bologna, Romagna, and La Marca, with the exception of the loftiest situations. The Austrian garrisons are suffering severely.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 25th at Turin, without, however, occasioning any damage or accident. Its direction was from east to west. It lasted about four seconds, and was stronger in some parts of the city than in others. A letter from Rome, in the *Piemonte* of Turin, states that Father Becka, the General of the Jesuits, had a narrow escape from the hands of an assassin.

SPAIN.—The Governors of provinces have claimed the Church property confiscated by the new law.

The Spanish Clergy continue the opposition to the new order of things. The Bishop of Saragosa, in a Circular addressed to his Clergy, expressly forbids to contribute, whether directly or indirectly, to the execution of the law of "desamortisation." He even tells them to cede but to armed force. The Bishop of Zamora goes even further. He has distributed a pamphlet, written in the most violent language, in which the Queen and her Government are called spoliators who are not worthy to have any regard paid to them.

SCHAMYL. The Constitutional devotee a column and half to state, in very proper terms that Schamyl is not dead, as was reported some time ago; that if Circassia has not done all that might be expected in the present war, it must be attributed to circumstances beyond her control; and, lastly, that after the war, Turkey should not be allowed to take the place of Russia as regards these gallant mountaineers; but that the allies should secure their independence.

A letter from Yedigöller, states that Schamyl had been murdered by some of his chiefs, who believed he was holding some communication with the Russians.

MENDACIOUS RUSSIAN RUMOUR.—A correspondent of that philo-Russian *Print*, the *Independence*, gives currency to the disgraceful rumour that Lord Raglan "committed suicide" on account of the failure of the 18th.

THE QUEEN'S AUTUMN VISIT TO BALMORAL.—The Queen is expected to pay her annual visit to Balmoral about the middle of September and to remain until the 10th or 12th of October. A portion of the new palace will be ready for her Majesty, and will be occupied during the present visit. There is some expectation that the Queen will pay a visit to Lord Panmure, whose seat, near Arbroath, is within half a day's journey to Balmoral.

THE FIRST JURY LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. At the approaching city elections David Salomon, Esq., alderman of the ward of Cordwainers, being the senior alderman below the chair, will, according to the practice of the Court of Aldermen, be called to fill the office of chief-magistrate for the year commencing the 9th of November. David Salomon, Esq., of the *Illustrated* race track, will be the first Lord Mayor of London. No opposition is anticipated.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, AUG. 21, 1855.—The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following sum in aid of the Patriotic Fund: Collected by W. H. Henderson, Queen's County, Liverpool and Bristol District, on account, £75 0 0 Amount before acknowledged, 1,701 17 11 £1,776 17 11

Monday being the anniversary of the first Prince Albert the Citadel and ships of war in harbor were dressed, and at noon Royal salutes were fired by H. I. M. S. *Penelope*, 48, H. M. S. *Mariner*, 12, and from the Saluting Battery at the Citadel.

The transport ship *Emma Eugenie*, with detachments of the Royal Artillery and Foreign Legion, sailed at 2 o'clock on Friday for England.

New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPS.—We have been favoured with the personal of a letter from the agent of Messrs. G. & J. Salter at Liverpool, dated 20th July. It will be recollected that the *Velox*, the vessel which is spoken of so highly by *low*, was built at Moncton by the Messrs. Salter, and sailed from this port last summer. Before her departure we spoke of her fine proportions, and we are glad to learn that the opinion then expressed of her sailing qualities has been fully realized, as the following extract will show:—

"We always like to hear good accounts of your ships, and we read a letter two days ago from the Captain of the 'Velox,' the first in which he has said anything of her qualities, he describes her as the fastest sailer afloat, and beating everything, even all the frigates in the Mediterranean, having gone to windward in a dead beat of one of the finest French man-of-war as much as 10 miles in as many hours, and the harder it blew the more she weathered upon her."

The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following Contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund, to be remitted by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to the Commissioners in England:—

Amount to 1st August, £3,866 9 6
During the week ending 8th August, 1855, viz:—
By Cambridge and Weymouth, Queen's Co., £22 7 6
By Orange Lodge, No. 44, 222 7 6
By Orange Lodge, No. 12, 10 1 2 23 8 8
Donation from Mr. Thos. Fairweather, of the City of St. John, 7 0 0
Total amount of Subscriptions to 8th Aug. £3,908 18 2
Total amount remitted to England, (exclusive of the Provincial Grant), £3,716 18 4
Balance on hand, £190 4 10

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREDERICTON, N. B.
The Hon. Mr. Ritchie returned to town this morning from the meeting of the Executive Council at Fredericton, having accepted the seat in the Supreme Court of this Province rendered vacant by the death of Judge STREET. His ability to discharge the important duties of the high office to which he has been appointed, is acknowledged by every body, and the only regret among his friends is, that his talents and influence will not in future be available in conducting the political affairs of this Province.—*St. John Courier.*

NEW ELECTIONS.—It is rumored that the Hon. R. L. Hazen will resign his seat in the Legislative Council, and run the county of St. John. It is also rumored that John Glavier, Esq., will offer himself a candidate for the representation of Victoria, to fill the seat vacated by the Hon. Francis Rice, appointed to the Legislative Council.—*Head Quarters.*

P. E. Island.

The Government of Prince Edward Island have given notice that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until the 5th of September next from persons willing to contract to bore at one or more places within the Island, at the option of the Government, the sum of

£1000 having been voted for that service at the last meeting of the Legislature of the Island.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The first election for the city of Charlotte town took place on the 5th inst, when Robert Hutchinson, Esq., was chosen Mayor, and R. Longworth, Benjamin Davis, J. C. McDonald, D. McLean, Artemas Sims, Silas Barnard, Thomas J. Stewart, Thomas Petrick and Richard Heavitt, Esqs., were elected Common Councilmen.—*Id.*

Canada.

It must be cause of exultation to every Canadian, indeed to every one in any way connected with Canada, to see the Country making so great a display and taking so creditable a position at the Great Exhibition at Paris. Hitherto almost everything done in North America has been attributed in Europe without much discrimination or inquiry to the zeal, energy, and enterprise of the United States. And our Republican neighbors, who vaunt in no sparing manner their own achievements, and extol their own superiority in every department of industry, are always ready and willing to take credit for anything even when it is hardly their due. In the Exhibition at Paris, as well as in that at London, they have been surpassed in almost all points by the Canadians; and the patriotic citizens of the Great Republic must have seen with sorrow, what a poor figure their country made in these collections of the industry of all nations, when compared with many monarchical countries.

One of the most important things that Canada exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, was the fact that what it wanted was, that its great capabilities, its varied productions, its rich stores of mineral wealth should be made known to the world, and that many foolish and absurd prejudices concerning its climate, soil, &c., should be dispelled. This has in a great measure been done for it by the creditable display of its productions in the two great exhibitions; the result will in all probability be its rapid elevation to its proper position in the scale of nations, as a great producing country.—*Quebec Chron.*

REMOVAL OF THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FROM QUEBEC TO TORONTO.—It has been decided to send to Toronto, during the present month portions of the records, library, &c., connected with the Legislative and Public Departments as can be sent without interfering with the public business. It is considered expedient to limit for the present year, the number of books to be removed, to the Records of Parliament and the Books of the House of Assembly; and that the remainder be deposited in the Chateau Building, in charge of a librarian. The officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly must be prepared to have packed up and forwarded all public property under their charge and order, and the heads of departments are instructed to take steps to have ready for packing such portions of their furniture, &c., as can be removed without interfering with business. The Clerks of the Council and Assembly, as well as the heads of the Public Departments, will prepare and transmit to the Board of Public Works, a schedule giving the name of all officers and employes in each Department, to be removed; their salaries and the number of adults, children and servants directly comprising the family of each, in order that a general bill be prepared for the allowance to be made to each for all costs of removal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, now in Europe, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, Honorary Commissioner for Canada, at the Paris Exhibition. . . . Mr. Ward, of Thorold, U. C., has invented a very destructive shell. During its trial from an eight-inch Columbian gun, some of the shells took a ricochet on the sand in front of the target, and after the ricochet hit the target and exploded, doing serious damage, cutting several 12 inch timbers in two, and destroying the target. Should this invention be brought to perfection, it will probably make quite a revolution in fort and naval warfare; for instance take a gun of 10 or 12 inch calibre, working upon the deck of a naval steamer; one shot of this calibre, taking effect, at wind and water, would sink the largest ship of the line. . . . An attempt has recently been made to sound the Niagara river, at the Suspension Bridge, by Mr. J. A. Roubing, with an iron of about 40 pounds weight, attached to an No. 11 wire—all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. He says: "I let the weight fall from the Bridge a height of 225 feet; it struck the surface fairly, with the point down;—must have sunk to some depth, but was no longer out of sight than an second when it made its return to the surface, about 100 feet below the stream and skipped along like a ship until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cask of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current—even by the momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet! The velocity of the iron when striking, must have been about equal to 124 feet per second—and consequently its momentum nearly 5,000 pounds. Its surface, opposed to the current, was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed of the Niagara river.—*Toronto Journal of Education.*

KIRWAN IN TORONTO.—On Friday evening last, the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and better known as "Kirwan," delivered a lecture in the St. Lawrence Hall, "On the genius and tendency of Popery." The celebrity of the Lecturer attracted a large audience, and we are certain that whatever may have been their expectations, they must have been fully realized in listening to this distinguished antagonist of the great Apostate. On Monday evening Dr. Murray delivered another lecture in the Richmond-St. Wesleyan Church, in which he gave an account of Popery as he saw it in Naples and Rome, and other Roman countries, during his recent tour on the continent of Europe. The lecture was listened to with the most profound attention by the large assembly. Dr. Murray's view and lecture in this city will, doubtless, have a salutary effect in stirring up the people to more united and vigilant efforts to oppose, and we trust finally to defeat the designs of Popery, that most insidious and cruel foe of the human race.—*Chn. Guardian, Aug. 8.*

RUSSIAN SPIES IN QUEBEC.—We would call the attention of the City Authorities and the Chief of Police to two unquestionably suspicious individuals, who have made Quebec their residence for some weeks past. They are father and son, who speak the peculiar dialect of Americans, but are Russians in tone and feeling; they have been feeding from the "cheekers" near Lamb's hundred miles from the city, and have suddenly shifted their quarters to another ancient establishment.

We understand they have made almost superhuman efforts—yet unsuccessful—to penetrate the Citadel for information. They have both a decided taste for sketching, and have already made accurate drawings from different parts of the City.

The father is tall, gaunt, and heavy mounted—the Russian police. The son a pretty

boy rather, "all shaven and shorn," with the exception of a "hairy nothing" upon the upper lip.

We are not alarmists, but the public have been reading for themselves, any time these six months of the extraordinary success of the Russian spy system, and the extent to which it has been carried in both the French and the English Camps at the Crimea. We are informed that the Commandant of the Garrison, ever watchful, has eyes on them, and would strongly recommend the "stranger" to "mizzle" before he detects them.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A Toronto contemporary says:—"The almost universal prevalence of the credit system on newspapers is as irrational on the part of the subscribers as it is unjust. Every man who acts upon it, lends his influence so far, to cripple or destroy the very causes he desires, avowedly, to sustain. The humble labourer in the Province could find no inconvenience to pay in advance for six months of a weekly Journal, which is equal only to about two-pence half-penny per week, but this amount he would not pay, by 5000 subscribers, leaves £3,000 due to the proprietor at the end of the half-year: while the payment of wages, paper, and contingencies, press upon him with unvarying regularity every week.—Now, when many persons in circumstances of independence allow their debts to remain unpaid, not for months, but for years, what can we expect intelligent readers, must be the consequence? It must embarrass, if it does not crush the energies of the proprietor, and so far weaken the cause with which the paper is identified."

Newfoundland.
The R. M. S. *Origny* arrived on Sunday from St. John's Nfld. Papers to the 22nd inst., contain intelligence of a very interesting nature. The Merlin rock at the entrance of St. John's harbour has been successfully and triumphantly removed—nine feet additional depth of water having been secured. The soundings now show twenty-seven feet below ordinary low-water mark. The blasting was completed on the evening of the 21st inst., when the last piece brought away was as firm and solid as adamant.—*Chron.*

The arrival of the American steamer *James Alder*, with her numerous party, gave great satisfaction in St. John's. A reunion of the most pleasing character was held on board soon after her arrival. The principal inhabitants were also invited to an excursion in the steamer when she proceeded as far as Torbay.

A CHEAP DISINFECTOR.—Prof. Nash, of Algher College, gives the following formula for making what may be termed home-made chloride of lime. Take one barrel of lime and one bushel of salt, dissolved in as little water as will dissolve the whole; slack the lime with water, so much so that it will form a very thick paste; this will not take all the water; put on, therefore, a little of the remainder daily until the lime has taken the whole. The result will be a sort of impure chloride of lime, but a very powerful deodorizer, equally good for all outdoor purposes, with the exception of the sewerage, and the most cost-effective part as much.—*Id.*

This should be kept on a shelf on some outbuilding. It should be kept moist, and may be applied whenever offensive odors are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to purify the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would be very useful for every farmer to prepare a quantity of this, and have it always on hand. How much more sensible it would be for the city authorities to use this mixture, which concentrates effluvia, instead of quick lime, which dissipates it through the air and into everybody's lungs.

UNITED STATES.
THE NEW YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXCURSIONISTS.—A despatch received from one of the excursionists gives the following notes of the voyage.

HALIFAX, August 10, 1855.
We arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, just three days from New York, by the regular steamer. The weather was extremely pleasant until yesterday afternoon. We passed the steamship *Baltic*, bound to New York, and saw numerous whales and a fleet of forty fishing boats catching cod. Our party consists of sixty-six persons, composed of religious, literary, medical, scientific, telegraphic, and business gentlemen, and their ladies.

Yesterday afternoon, a storm arose, increasing in fury until near midnight, during which the *Adger* behaved very well. We were within fifty or twenty miles of this port last night, but the storm prevented the possibility of getting a pilot, so we put off to sea for safety, and after being tossed about all night came in this morning. We here, and start this afternoon for Port-au-Basque, where we take a 1000 ton ship in tow for Cape Breton, to pay out the cable across the St. Lawrence.—Thence we proceed across the Banks of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Boston Traveller learns that the Company who are about to connect Newfoundland with Halifax, by a sub-marine telegraph, purpose to furnish the foreign news to the American press in anticipation of the arrival of the steamers, for the sum of about \$200,000 per annum, or \$2000 per steamer, calculating that they shall anticipate the arrival of about one hundred steamers a year. The news by the steamer bound to New York could be anticipated several days, and by that stopping at Halifax ten or eleven hours. The cost of the Halifax despatch of foreign news, received once a fortnight, is not probably much over \$30,000 per annum.—*Chron.*

THE REV. DR. WATLAND has resigned the Presidency of Brown University, which he has held for twenty-nine years, which is a longer period than it was retained by any of his predecessors. The Providence Herald intimates that the Doctor's object in his resignation is to secure more ample leisure for the prosecution of those intellectual labours which he may well aspire to accomplish.

A LIBERAL BOSTONIAN.—It is intimated by one who probably knows, that Mr. Isaac Rich, of this city, was the donor of the \$20,000 which was used in our paper a day or two since.—*Boston Journal.*

REV. J. M. PEASE.—This gentleman formerly a missionary of the M. E. Church in Rio Janeiro, and subsequently an agent of the American Colonization Society in the Southern States, having by uniting industry and self-denial, enriched the Mobly family, has had it in his heart to explore the interior regions adjacent to the settlements of Liberia, in the hope to gain a better acquaintance with interior Africa, and thus excite a livelier interest in favour of colonization by demonstrating the healthfulness of the interior.—The danger, risk and entire expense he assumes himself, relying upon the voluntary aid which he may obtain from his Christian brethren. After a full consideration of all the facts, the Board of managers of the New York State Colonization Society have given him an appointment as agent, as will appear by the subjoined resolutions, passed by the board of managers, July 18, 1855.

Resolved, That the Rev. J. M. Pease be appointed as agent of the New York State Colonization Society, to operate among the Methodist Episcopal churches, and that the donation and collections from those churches, so designated, are hereby set apart to assist him in his intended expedition in Western Africa.

Resolved, That the board cordially approve of the explorations proposed by Mr. Pease, and

give their co-operation to it.—*New York Colonization Journal.*

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN GEORGIA.
A very singular phenomenon was visible at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of the 13th inst. At about half past nine o'clock the appearance began, with two faint streaks starting in the east and west, points upon which the stars were visible with the points of sunrise and sunset, and turning up the heavens until they united in the zenith. This formed an arch or belt spanning the heavens.

This belt had the appearance of a dark, thick smoke near the horizon, and for about twenty-five degrees above. Five other similar belts, but somewhat fainter, then successively arose, occupying the whole space in the heavens from the zenith to the southern horizon. These six belts then began to separate from each other in the following manner: retaining their connection at the two points in the horizon, they turned upon these points as upon pivots, until the one originally in the zenith had passed over to the northern horizon.—*Z Herald.*

BARNUM'S ELEPHANT.—Mr. Brown, of the New England Farmer, having made some inquiries respecting the diet of the elephant, whose exploits in ploughing have been mentioned in all the papers, the great showman replies in a way not likely to encourage the general introduction of that kind of labour:—

"He eats, on an average, one bushel of oats and one hundred pounds of lay per day. Sundays and all his weight is 4,700 pounds. He will accomplish any kind of work set before him, but he is not a very intelligent animal. He is not without his 'old soldier' in his ploughing. Another capital negative quality is, that he don't pick up his buds and start for home exactly at six o'clock in the afternoon, as many of our farmers do, but he will work until he is tired, and even later, if he is pressing. On the whole, he is a very honourable, industrious, intelligent and well-behaved farmer. Nevertheless, I cannot, conscientiously, recommend elephants as the cheapest workers on a farm. They cannot work in cold weather, and of course, would eat themselves up, trunk and all, in a single winter."

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Latest from the East.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!
Destruction of Sevastopol—Victory on the Tchernaya—Recommencement of the Bombardment of Sebastopol!
[BY R. M. CANADA.]
"Sevastopol, the Gibraltar of the North, is in ruins."—*Wilder* remarks:—"The destruction has been complete, and the seven islands on which the fortress stood are rendered as harmless as a passing cloud in the Isle of Sky. The way is now open to Heligoland, and it is probable that a dash will also be made at Cronstadt before the winter sets in. The gunboats, which have mainly contributed to this result, will be powerfully reinforced before the close of the campaign. If Heligoland, the most important city in Finland, were vigorously bombarded, and Cronstadt destroyed, we should bring the Czar to his knees, even if our troops were compelled to winter before Sevastopol, instead, as is most probable, of their possessing at least the south end of the Black Sea fortress before the autumn rains commence. There is grief at St. Petersburg, mingled with fear and trembling. Another year or two of war, which we do not anticipate, and that empire, the scourge and terror of Europe, will be like a rope of sand. The day of retribution has at length arrived. Valuable as Heligoland, Cronstadt, and the liberty of the world will shortly be proclaimed."

The detailed accounts from Sebastopol, which extend to the 4th August, and reached town on Thursday, prepared the public for an event which has since taken place,—an attack by the Russians on the allied lines in the valley of the Tchernaya.

We now learn from Lord Panmure's dispatch of yesterday, (August 17), that on the very day when the Russian attack on the British metropolis, conveying this intimation of the contemplated attack,—that is, nearly a fortnight after the movement was expected,—it actually took place, with the most glorious results to the allied arms, and with the severest loss and humiliation to the enemy. "Forwarded, forward," says the proverb, and doubtless the belief in this attack, the knowledge that it would be made, have contributed largely to the brilliant results which have followed.

We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement that the attack commenced on Thursday at daylight, and that the British metropolis, 30,000 and 60,000 men under the command of General Liprandi, engaged in it,—that the battle lasted three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss on his part of some 4,000 or 5,000 men, and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victory, about four thousand of his troops were taken prisoners. This last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and it is only excluded by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was very small.

If there be any feature in this gratifying intelligence which gives us pause it is the fact that on the 25th inst. the British metropolis was not permitted to share in the perils and the glory of the battle. The victors were the French and the Sardinians, the bravery and skill of our Gallie friends have been proved to too many bloody fields to be doubted; but the Italian troops were untried, and although all the accounts have described them as being fine-looking soldierly fellows, they have evidently in this engagement proved their mettle, and flashed their madden swords with honour.

As success in war mainly depends on making the most of circumstances,—on taking prompt advantage of a critical moment, we are gratified to learn that the defeat of Liprandi was the signal for the recommencement of the bombardment. This great event was to have taken place at dawn yesterday morning, and we fully expected to be able, in a later edition, to announce that this last effort to seize Sebastopol had been more fortunate than those which preceded it. Indeed, all the private letters from the camp, as well as the published correspondence, go to show that success this time is within our grasp, and that the overthrow of the Russians in Sebastopol must be powerfully accelerated by the defeat which they have sustained on the Tchernaya. Between the fighting of troops just flushed with great victory, and that of troops which have recently experienced a humiliating defeat, the difference is immense; and we learn, therefore, with extreme gratification that the siege works were sufficiently advanced to justify the intention of uncovering the allied batteries yesterday morning. A happy combination of circumstances seems likely at last to reward our perseverance and our hope.

Two such events as the destruction of a great arsenal and the loss of a great battle at the extremities of the empire, in the course of one short week, are very likely to terminate a siege the severity of which is unexampled in the history of war. Before events so mighty as these, the other events of the week appear dwarfed and listless.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission on Tuesday the 14th inst. The Royal Speech "was sufficiently bellicose in its tone to satisfy the most ardent advocates for a vigorous prosecution of the war."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE TCHERNAJA.—Paris, Friday.—The divisions engaged yesterday were those of Generals Hervey, Carnot, Fauchecq, and Morris. Masses of the Russians (says General Peleissier) were in full retreat from the moment without reserves, and those of our brave allies, and especially the English Cavalry, came up. Our losses (less than the enemy's) are at present unknown. The Sardinians behaved admirably.

The most important item in the news from Turkey is that a strong Russian division is marching on Erzeroum, and that all the disposable Turkish forces in Anatolia are hastening towards the same place.

The Sun says Gen. Canrobert has arrived in Paris.
TURIN, Friday.—A despatch has been received from General La Marmora. He says that the French despatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English. 200 of the Sardinian contingent are hors de combat. General Montevideo is mortally wounded.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Journal, *Revista de Sembrão* an organ of the Salisburi administration, publishes an article in praise of Spain for her alliance to the Western Alliance. It is concluded that Portugal will not be long in following the example.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Night.—At 7 o'clock this evening her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, embarked on the *Victoria* and *Albert* steamers, and starts at daylight for Boulogne.

Letters & Monies Received.
(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)
Mr. Lawrence Pinney (40s.), Mr. J. L. Ful (10s.—and for H. Morris, Jr., 10s.), Rev. J. H. Swan (for Angus MacAulay 55s.—) to Jan. 18, 1855.—Sunday 20s.—in all 25s., Rev. F. Moore (new sub.)

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE.—In answer to several inquiries that have been addressed to us lately, we may state that, if our information be correct, the Minutes of Conference will not be ready till some time in September. We learn that they cannot be completed until Dr. Richey's return from Newfoundland.

Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pile Pills are the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with untiring success for Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried the Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Dem., McClArthur, Flint, & Co.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.
Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 23rd.

Bread, Navy, per cwt. 31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl. 32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca. 57s. 6d.
" " " 57s. 6d.
Butter, Canada, 1s. 2d.
" N. S. per lb. 1s.
Coffee, Laguayra, 84.
" " " 84.
Flour, Am. spk. per bbl. 50s.
" Canada do. 50s.
" Rye, 38s. 3d.
" Corn, 28s. 9d.
Indian Corn, 56s. 6d. 6s.
Molasses, Mun. per gal. 2s.
" Clayed, 18s. 10d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl. 100s.
" Mess, 100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R. 45s. 4 1/2 s.
" Star Iron, comp. per cwt. 18s.
" Hoop, " " 18s.
Sheet, " " 39.
" " " 39.
Codfish, large 16s. 6d.
" small 14s.
Salmon, No. 1, 97s. 6d.
" " 2, 90s.
" " 3, 80s.
Mackerel, No. 1, none
" " 2, }
" " 3, } 31s. 3d.
Herrings, " 1, 11s. 6d.
" " 2, 11s. 6d.
Haddock, 10s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chd. 28s.
Fire Wood, per cord, 27s. 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 23rd.
Oatmeal, per cwt. 22s. 6d. 2s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt. 24s. 6d.
Veal, per lb. 7d. 1/2 s.
Bacon, 7d. 1/2 s.
Butter, fresh 1s. 2d.
Cheese, " " 1s. 2d.
" " " 1s. 2d.
Lamb, 5d. 1/2 s.
Mutton, 5d. 1/2 s.
Poultry, Chickens, none at present.
Call-cakes, per lb. 6d.
Yarn, 2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel, 5s.
" " " 5s.
Hemp, 10s. 6d.
Hemp, 10s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool), per yd. 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Preston, on Thursday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Alex. Henderson, to Miss Ann Elliot, of Preston.
At St. Margaret's Bay, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. G. W. Wainwright, second son of James Court, Esq., to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. Dr. Wainwright.
On the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. J. A. Johnston, of Halifax, second daughter of W. L. Evans, of this city.
At Salem, Mr. Wm. S. Cox, of Truro, N.