presence. In Pettigo, the Romanists fell on their knees during the time of prayer and received copies of the Douay Testament without note or comment. Some other parts of that Circuit (Ballysbannon) were also visited with "showers of blessings," especially Boyna. The conversion of a young man there, who was in the Crimea, created a great sensation, he played the prodigal, plunged; into terrible excesses, even lent himself to the blandishments of Romanism for a season, but on his return he was induced to come and hear again the glorious sound of Gospel grace. Here I must also mention the conversion of an aged man and his three daughters who belonged to another denomination of Christians. First, one of the daughters found peace with God. She then brought her two sisters, and they found the same treasure. Then to bring the aged father, was the great point of filial solicitude. They succeeded; he was brought under conviction, sought in deep distress, night and day, for nearly two months, the pardoning love of God. On last Sabbath fortnight he found it, while wrestling with God in mighty prayer, like Jacob in the midnight season—or rather, about the break of day. I have heard him declare since then, in a public congregation, in the most thrilling accents, the marvellous grace of God. I need scarcely say that he and his whole family have fully identified themselves with Methodism, for which they have to endure some shyness and perhaps unkind feelings, if not in expression, from those with whom they formerly associated in religious worship. May the Lord keep them from the world unspotted!

I may now advert a very remarkable work of God which has broken out in Church Hill, on the lower part of the Enniskillen Circuit. This is what may with great propriety be called "the hill country." My first visit was, as I formerly stated, in November, 1856, on my way to Donegal. At that time, I said the village may be called in truth "the Deserted Village," apparently almost deserted both of God and man: but not in reality so, thank God! The first service was crowned with a special blessing. A few cases of interesting conversion cheered us very much; but still the soil appeared sterile. I returned in March; the spark kindled then to a mighty flame on that night. An old lame man was brought by the tears and entreaties of his wife and children that night, and according to their faith it was done unto them. The Lord released his weary spirit, and he continues to rejoice greatly in the Lord. The next night the flame spread to Derrygonnelly, where I preached in the Market-house to a vast crowd, as I did afterwards in the street. Several found peace that night. The Leaders caught the spirit of the revival and laboured away like men of God. They commenced Special Prayer-Meetings themselves, being encouraged by their Ministers to do so. The Lord crowned almost every meeting with success in the conversion of sinners. I returned again, and found the hand and grace of God upon his servants, and the whole country bending before the mighty torrent. The houses became too small, the preaching-house was filled to overflowing on the Lord's Day. The more marvellous cases of conversion were multiplied. The aged, the young, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, parent and child, husband and wife, Romanist and Protestant, seemed equally willing

"To bow before the Cross subdued,
Feeling the arrows dipped in blood."

I hope a new Circuit will grow out of this blessed revival of God's work! I must now return to Donegal Mission, which I lately visited for the third time. It was thought right in the estimation of the fathers of our Israel that I should return to those parts where the Lord was working so remarkably. I did so, and reached Donegal on the 24th ult., I preached in our little chapel, and although it was not entirely filled, being an inconvenient time, yet, the place was filled with a peculiar manifestation of the divine presence, we all felt it, and could say, "This is none other than the house of God, this is the gate of heaven." It was a truly delightful prelude to what occurred the following week. Some mourners came forward seeking a deeper work of grace, and one or two had backslidings healed, also two sisters, who were in a day or two to set out for Australia, had their souls greatly blessed. "We thanked God and took courage." Next day the Lord gave us one favourable hour, of which I took advantage, and preached in the street. The mass was great; the attention profound, and the results cheering. After the address several knelt, Mr. Best prayed, we rose, sung the second time, and prayed again; by this time the mourners gathered around us, kneeling on the wet flags—we thought, "Is it a reality?" we could scarcely believe ourselves. Next day, Sabbath, we saw the glory of the Lord in Dunkineely during nine hours; some twelve found peace, indeed, the greater part of the dense mass in our chapel are in the enjoyment of the divine favour. Others sought sanctifying grace and a clean heart.

The next day we held the thanksgiving service in Ardara. Next in Karhar, the old man is still in the grappling irons of Rome! Others have fled, others are flying, thank God; next day, in Speartown, and next day in the town of Donegal, shops shut, business left off, and all to the house of the Lord at twelve o'clock, a. m., remained for five hours, and very remarkable ones they were. Next day to Ballyshannon, and next to Church-hill, again for the Sabbath, 3rd inst., nine found peace! thence to the District in Dublin, and was cheered with what I witnessed in Abbey-street last Sabbath evening, when souls were converted. I gave a detail of the revival in the country at the Centenary Chapel on Thursday last. I have just heard from the Enniskillen District, where all this blessed work has been going on. The increase will be 248, and 110 on trial. I cannot say too much for my dear Brother Best, may the Lord spare him long to us; all the Brethren in that District wrought well with me in the Lord's vineyard, and the Lord has rewarded them. I am much fatigued, but hope to be off to Galway, Limerick, and Cork, in a few days, D. V. Pray for me.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. CAMPBELL.

Moravian Missions in Mongolia.

Early in 1851 it occurred to the Moravian community of Hernhutt that the Mongolian races had as yet been unvisited by Missionaries. They resolved to remedy the deficiency, and the lot fell on two of the brethren, M. Pagell, of Stettin, and M. Heyde of Middle Silesia. They accepted the duty "gladly," and after a few months spent in diligent study of Mongolian, they arrived, via England, in Calcutta. In January, 1854, they had reached Kotgurh, whence they hoped, via Ladakh, to penetrate into Mongolia. There they remained twelve months, studying Thibetan, a language necessary not for their mission, but for their journey to the mission-field. They left Kotgurh in March, and by June had arrived, by Kallee, Lahol, and Sangskar, at Leh, the point beyond which the British Government is powerless. There they were informed that their next step lay through Radox, a Thibetan province, never traversed by Europeans. Permission to enter the territory was, of course, refused, but official difficulties do not retard Hernhutters. They pressed on, and it was not till stopped by force by the Chinese authorities, that they returned, via Spiti and Runawar, to Kotgurh. There they awaited instructions from Hernhutt. The society ordered them to remain, to acquire Thibetan perfectly, to translate the Scriptures into that tongue, and, if possible, hereafter to penetrate into Great Thibet. They settled, therefore, in Lahol, built a bungalow, and established schools. And there, at the top of the highest Himalayas, beyond all civilisation, and almost beyond the ken of civilised men, the two Hernhutters remain, teaching, preaching, spreading everywhere at once education and the light of the Christian faith. Now and then a traveller struggles up to their mountain seat and sees a dawning civilisation beyond the range even of geographers. One such visitor has told us how he thought "with some emotion of those two Moravian Missionaries who have pitched their tents in Lahol, and given themselves up to preaching the faith which they hold in regions where they may safely boast that they are 'not labouring in other men's line of things made ready to their hand.'" All Missionaries may as a rule claim credit for readiness to go to unfrequented parts of the earth; and if this be praise these good Moravians may be considered Missionaries of the Missionaries. They have taken up their station, are learning the language, something which we Hindostani talkers dream not of, and are quietly conciliating the people. Whatever may be their success in their particular object, it is impossible to think without interest of those two sentinels posted in the extremest face of the civilized world. The great tide of European life and energy and knowledge which is ever flowing from the heart, the great western capitals, is carried in a still diminishing stream to distant Asia; it travels up to the north-west; it trickles into the Himalaya Mountains; and here, in a wild region far beyond the most remote outlying European hill station, beats its last faint pulse. In a small house in Lahol may be found European manners, the European face, western learning, and the Christian religion. Leaving these behind, how many thousand miles might we proceed northward, before finding the other end of the chain; before stumbling on the first Russian peasant who might claim in some imperfect degree to represent Europe.

It is a very simple story that, and told in the German-English in which we have read it, it seems simpler still, yet we think it will be read by few Englishmen without a thrill of sympathy. Our countrymen have or were wont to have, some admiration for strong faith, for quiet persistent energy such as these men have shown. It is no light thing for two peasants bred in the more than monkish seclusion of a Moravian village, to fling themselves, at the first call of duty, to the other end of the earth, take their lives in their hands, and carry into regions which even Englishmen have never traversed, tidings which will certainly bring them no earthly reward.—One cannot help contrasting the laborious effort of an examination committee to make their queries easy, with the quiet Missionaries who leared Thibetan as a mere incident of a journey, to enable them to ask their way into Mongolia. Nor is it a light thing that there are men still left to perform these tasks, and those men of a nation whom the bustling self-governing Anglo-Saxon is apt to consider somewhat deficient in active energy. The American points with some pride to the backwoodsmen, the pioneers of civilization, whose incessant war with the forest clears the way for the locomotive—and the slave. Is the palm with them, or with the men whose war is not with oaks but human vices, whose effort is not to create a plain that will bear corn, but to raise a race scarcely higher than animals one step nearer to their God?—*Friend of India.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, June 18, 1857.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to constitute the Ports of Annapolis and Pugwash, in this Province, to be Ports of Registry and Shipping, and to make the following appointments, for the purpose of carrying into effect at those Ports the enactment in relation to the Registry of Ships:—

To be Principal Officers of Customs and Navigation Laws: For Annapolis—Mr. Timothy C. Tobias.

For Pugwash—Mr. James McNab.

To be Surveyors of Shipping: For Annapolis—Mr. Timothy C. Tobias.

For Pugwash—Mr. Joseph Jones

The Queen has been pleased to appoint to be Her Majesty's Advocate and Procurator General for her Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, in Nova Scotia—the Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney General of the said Province. Commission dated 2rd May, 1857, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Thomas B. Aikins, Esq., to be the Commissioner for carrying into effect the Resolution of the House of Assembly in the late Session, for examining, preserving and arranging ancient Records and Documents, illustrative of the history and progress of Society in this Province. Commission dated 29th of May, 1857.

FIRES in the bush have been prevalent at the Dartmouth side of late weeks. Last Thursday night a bright flame made quite a figure on the hill-top, sending a golden beam to the harbour. It was in the direction of Mount Amelia, and would have been a very appropriate demonstration to announce a settlement of the Mines and Minerals question. Such a supposition would be premature, however; and then another kind of flare-up may be expected concerning that mission, whether successful or not. We recollect Titus Smith, the venerable "Dutch Village Philosopher," speaking strongly against the practice of clearing the forest by means of the firebrand. Among several objections to the practice, in a farming point of view, is that which has reference to the barbarous habit of indiscriminate destruction of trees, those beautifiers and improvers of the glebe. In all cases a judicious sparing of the sylvan occupiers would be worth money, direct and undoubtedly, to say nothing of taste, and appreciation of one of the Creator's gifts—good landscape scenery.—*Sun.*

THE LATE MR. ENGLISH.—We regret to be obliged to record in our Obituary to-day, the death of Mr. JOHN ENGLISH, one of the Publishers and Proprietors of the *Acadian Recorder*, in this City. He had recently returned from a short visit to the United States, for the benefit of his health. Mr. English, with but two exceptions (Messrs. Munro and Howe) was the oldest Printer in Nova Scotia, and has been connected with the *Recorder* since the year 1837. He is deservedly much esteemed and respected in this community, and to those who judged of his health, by outward appearance, his removal from the stage of life, will be unexpected. We cordially sympathize with those most nearly concerned in this bereavement.—*Journal.*

FIRE—On Sunday morning a dwelling house owned and occupied by Hugh McKay and others of Clyde, was entirely consumed, together with their stores and provisions for summer use. The fire is supposed to have originated from the effects of lighting pipes, as the occupants had left the house for a few hours and on their return it was nearly consumed.

Another fire broke out in a dwelling house, owned by Mrs. Johnston, Ann Street, Shelburne, in the evening of the same day, and before assistance could be rendered it was entirely consumed. Mrs. J. was at Halifax at the time and on whom the loss falls very heavy. Neither property was insured.—*Liverpool Trans.*

New Brunswick.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued on Wednesday the 1st inst.

ELECTION.—We regret to learn that our city is to be again thrown into the excitement of an election. The return of the Hon. S. L. Tilley to the seat to which he was elected a few weeks since, and which his acceptance of the office of Provincial Secretary obliged him to vacate for re-election, is to be contested on Monday next by Mr. J. W. Lawrence. The friends of Mr. T. are sanguine of success.—*Rel. Intelligencer.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At four o'clock on Sunday morning, a destructive fire broke out at the saw mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co., at Indian Town. The origin of the fire we were unable to learn, but its effects are attested by the blackened and charred remains of a few timbers, and a lonely smoke shaft which are all that can be seen of what on Saturday night was a building of considerable magnitude, and worth seven thousand pounds. As is usual in the burning of timber buildings the flames had no sooner attained a hold than they spread with unsurmountable rapidity. All effort to save the building being found unavailing, the firemen directed their engines towards preserving the surrounding buildings. An adjoining mill was saved from destruction, and by the indefatigable exertions of the Indian Town and Portland fire companies, and the City Engine No. 5, the conflagration was at length extinguished. The mill destroyed was partially insured.—*Leader.*

P. E. Island.

THE WEEVIL.—We regret that it falls to our lot to announce the almost certain loss of the wheat crop, even to a greater extent than last year. Where the presence of the wheat midge, or weevil, was left last year, the stubble-ground is, in certain states of the weather, literally covered with myriads of the weevil. Their appearance and disappearance, though seemingly capricious, is no doubt regulated by instincts necessary to their preservation. Perhaps in the morning they may be seen on a certain spot; in the afternoon if clear and warm, not one will be discovered even by searching on or below the surface; but a dark day, with rain, will likely bring them all up again. We have examined them with a strong microscope and cannot be mistaken. It is therefore to the last degree probable that in whatever locality they were destructive last year; they will be much more ruinous this season. Indeed, in all such places we may expect that wheat sown between 1st May and 10 June will be utterly destroyed; and if the midge, which deposits the weevil possesses the faculty of retaining their eggs for any length of time, late sowing may be of no avail. In sections of the country that did not experience the weevil at all, or but very slightly, partial crops may be expected, but nowhere else, unless perhaps very early or very late sown grain. If any of our experimenting friends have noticed the date on which they sowed wheat, if unusually early or late, when the result is known we shall be glad to hear from them.—*Islander.*

Canada.

The Governor General sailed from Quebec on Saturday by the Steamship North American for England. At the different places where the train stopped on its way from Toronto to Quebec, demonstrations were made to his honor, and at several of the principal places addresses were presented.

A quorum of the Executive Council were in attendance upon His Excellency at Quebec, where Lieutenant-General Eyre was sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor General.

Sir Edmund Head has great reason for satisfaction at his departure in the decay of faction and the substantial progress the Province has made since he assumed the reins of Government.

Col. Tache, the Premier, has been sworn in Commissioner of Crown Lands, having, since Mr. Cauchen's resignation, taken charge of that department.

The proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Committee of the House of Commons have furnished matter for a good deal of discussion by the Canadian press during the past week. The rumored prejudice of the Colonial Minister in favor of the Company has called forth angry comment, and any confirmation of the rumor would rouse a strong feeling of indignation among the people of Canada.

The several religious bodies in the Province have recently held their annual meetings.—Among the most noteworthy of these (on account of the new relation in which it stands to the Mother Church) is the Diocesan Synod of the English Church, now sitting at Toronto, organized under permission of an Act of Parliament framed for the purpose, and which recently received the direct sanction of the Her Majesty, after being reserved by the Governor General.

The country is now beautiful with the rich foliage of its trees, and verdure of its fields Crops are everywhere most promising and luxuriant. Recent heavy and needed rains are followed with beautifully bright warm weather, most propitious to the hopes of the husbandman.

The high water in the rivers has enabled the lumbermen to get all their lumber out into the St. Lawrence, and there is every prospect that the supplies of produce of the present year will furnish an export and the means of paying for our purchases from abroad heretofore unprecedented.—*Montreal Gazette, June 22.*

United States.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A journey of some three thousand miles, within the three weeks past, in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa—fourteen States in all—enables us to give our readers the grateful assurance that the crops of the present year, according to present promise, will be unsurpassed. The hay crop is already secure, and there is hardly a more important crop than this, or one of which many portions of the country have stood in more need during some months past. Immense quantities of wheat and corn have been sowed in the Great West, and if some, and even much of the winter wheat has been killed, the deficiency has been many times made up in the abundance of extra land planted. The season has been everywhere a very backward one, and even more backward in the far West than in the East. In the Western part of Massachusetts and New York, considering the differences of latitude, the crops are more advanced than in almost any other portions of the country. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the fields look as if there could be no failure or famine, neither want nor suffering.—The scarcity of the present, arising from two causes of speculation and Emigration West, and which has made a city like St. Louis, a place to export from even Westward, is an event entirely novel in its kind, and which can hardly occur again. The thousands who have gone West from New England, the Middle States, and the South, have had to be supplied from sources entirely new, and produce therefore is about as dear at Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis as at Boston and New York The year of 1857 promises, we are happy to say, to be a year of abundance. Farmers will command good and even high prices, but not the exorbitant rates of the present time. No greater blessing can befal the nation than good crops, and we ought to pray devoutly for such a consummation.—*New York Express.*

EASTERN WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—Rev. Drs. R. Knight and E. Evans, delegates from the above mentioned Conference, to visit the Canadian Conference, called on the Preachers' Meeting in Boston, on their way home, and gave some account of their own Conference, and of what they had seen in Canada.

The late action of the British Wesleyan Conference, by which the Eastern portions of British America have an independent Conference of their own, they thought would prove highly beneficial to the progress of the church. They have about seventy ministers, and the work is advancing. It is thought that soon the Wesleyans of Canada will be divided into two or more Conferences, and united by some Federation with the Eastern British Conference, so as to constitute one church like our M. E. Church.

To an outsider, an arrangement by which all the separate Methodistic bodies in British America could be united in one, would seem to be eminently desirable. Drs. Knight and Evans were in good spirits, and their remarks were very agreeable to the Preachers' Meeting, though they were prevented, by a loss of time by some railway train, from taking a boat in season to be home when their next Conference should begin its session. Being both Chairmen of Districts, the detention was not very pleasant.—*Zion's Herald.*

A MAN KILLED.—A fight took place on Saturday last, in a blacksmith shop in St. Stephen, between a man by the name of James Smith and another by the name of Robert Bell, a Carpenter. It appears that Smith tried some time to pick a quarrel with Bell by treading on his toes and otherwise. He told Bell he could flog him; Bell said he could not, if he would not clinch him, or kick him. So to test the matter they went at it; and Smith finding that Bell was too many for him on the terms proposed, broke away from them, and gave Bell two severe kicks in the abdomen, so as to cause the blood to start from his mouth and nostrils. He was taken to his home where he lingered till Sunday night, when he died in the greatest agony imaginable. He leaves a wife and five children. Smith cannot be found. It is supposed he has fled the country. Rum is said to have been the instigator of the quarrel.—*Calais Advertiser.*

A WATER SPOUT.—Reports of remarkable atmospherical phenomena come from different portions of the country. In addition to the whirlwinds, hailstorms, &c, already noticed as having occurred in New York State and Connecticut, we have accounts of a water spout in Massachusetts, and tremendous storms at the South. The former is thus described:—

It formed a column of one to three feet in height, and filled the air to the height of ten or fifteen feet with large drops of spray, the whole lighted up with the most brilliant rainbows.—There was a noise like the rushing of a mighty torrent; there was also a continual sound like that when red hot iron is passed into water.—The water spout had the usual whirling, and at the same time a progressive motion, and was about twenty or thirty seconds in passing 200 yards, when it encountered a railroad bridge, which broke it up, so that it passed away without doing damage.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 8th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	20s *a* 21s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s *a* 22s 6d
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9½d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	38s 9d *a* 40s
" State, "	35s *a* 37s 6d
" Rye "	27s 6d *a* 28s 9d
Cornmeal "	23s 9d *a* 25s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	3s *a* 3s 2d
" Clayed, "	2s 8d *a* 2s 10d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$27
Sugar, Bright P. R.	63s 9d *a* 65s
" Cuba	60s *a* 62s 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 8d *a* 1s 10d
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, July 8th.

Oats, per bushel	4s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Bacon, per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	6d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	8½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d *a* 1s
Veal, "	4d *a* 5d
Potatoes, per bushel	5s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	9d *a* 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtue.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are a certain Cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with this unsightly erruption, he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same, indeed, it became doubtful to his friends, whether he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Once in a very long while we receive a copy of the *National.* We are thus favored the present month. The number for July begins a new volume. The contents are: Hon. John M'Lean—a spirited sketch, by Doctor M'Clintock, with an admirable portrait; Recollections of Switzerland: Celestial Fireworks; Arnold, the Bearded Boy: the Small Trades of Naples: Women's Devotedness—or, the wife of the Palatinate; the Blind Deaf Mutes; the Biography of the Bible—Noah, a Preacher of Righteousness; Awful Fate of a Pirate Ship; Chameleons All; Old Letters: A Night of Terror; Inside a Palanquin: Industrial School for Helpless Girls; Scenes from the Pleasures of Hope: My Diamond Studs—an Exciting Tale with a most Exciting Ending; Pencilled Passages—Gems from the Choicest Writers; Editorial Notes and Gleanings: Small Change—a Melange of Wit and Humor for the Million, etc.

A Windsor correspondent under the signature of "*Spectator*," lately told us that a Deputation from Canada of two Clergymen engaged in building up a Protestant Mission in that quarter had interested a large meeting in that village, and were expected to visit Halifax. Accordingly these gentlemen, Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. Mr. McLeod are now in this city. They preached in the several Episcopal Churches on Sunday, and held a numerously attended meeting in Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, the Rev. R. F. Uniacke in the chair. The addresses of the Rev. gentlemen were much applauded by the large and respectable audience, and no doubt there was a considerable collection at the close.—but we have not heard the amount.—*Jour.*

☞ A change has taken place in the proprietorship of the *Sun* newspaper of this city. Mr. A. J. RITCHIE, one of the original founders of the paper, but long disconnected with it, has now become sole owner. There are new hands at the desk as well as at the press: and we understand from the Editor's salutatory that his object will be "systematically to promote general intelligence, sound literature, and good morals." Noble aims! May he have abundant success! The *Sun* will be issued henceforward thrice a week, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

☞ We observe by a late number of the *Presbyterian Witness* that Mr. CHARLES ROBSON, who for the last sixteen months has been connected with that paper as one of its Editors, has retired from the duties of an office for which he has shown an eminent fitness. The pressing demands of his commercial business are assigned as reason for this step.

Spasmodic Asthma.—The most severe cases of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few doses of *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma*, and in no instance, has it failed to give immediate relief.—*Comm.*

Good.—It is seldom that a medicine meets with such general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxygenated Bitters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and a never-failing cure for dyspepsia.—*Comm.*

Cholera.—A 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer will seldom fail to cure cholera if resorted to in season. No one should be without it during cholera time. It will cure pains of all kinds. 2w

R. R. R.—Dysentery, Looseness of the Bowels, Painful Discharges, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Violent Purgings and Vomitings, are stopped in a short time by Radway's Ready Relief.

A LUMP OF DEAD DIGNITY.—On board of the steamboat Shotwell, on her trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, the cholera had laid on their backs some fifty out of seventy-five passengers; for a few hours the scene was of the most terrible cearacter. Among the passengers were two regular doctors and a staunch friend of Radway's Ready Relief. The two doctors took under their care the patients in the ladies' saloon and the patients on one side of the forward saloon. The R. R. R friend took the deck passengers and those on the larboard side of the forward cabin, as fast as the Ready Relief was applied to the R. R. R. patients they recovered, and before the two doctors got out of the ladies' saloon, every one out of the twenty five that were sick, and were treated by the R. R. Relief, were out of danger and free from cholera. Still the doctors refused to use the Ready Relief, and out of the twelve passengers under their treatment, seven died in the agonies of cholera. At last both of the doctors were taken sick; the field was now left open to the R. R. R. advocate, and with the assistance of some gentlemen who had witnessed its miraculous efficacy, it was applied to all the remaining patients, who were quickly relieved from their distressing and dangerous situations.

The two doctors were now the only sick ones in the boat. Dr. W., a man of good sense and liberal views, called for the R. R. R. advocate. "Sir," said the doctor, "I have made up my mind to try your quack medicine—it is out of the power of remedies used by the regular order of our faculty to cure me; I will, therefore, at the risk of being denounced by the faculty, consent to save my life by the assistance of Radway's Ready Relief." Not so did Dr. Noodle, he being determined to make himself a martyr to the "dignity of the profession," refused to save his life by a "quack medicine." He dashed aside the Life Restoring Remedy, and left as a trophy of his firmness and adherence to folly, a lump of dead dignity.

SERIOUS SICKNESS PREVENTED.—Radway's Remedies should be kept in every house; if they are resorted to on the first indications of illness, nothing serious will follow. They will restore, regulate and correct all irregularities and disorders immediately.

Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Radway's Ready Relief, 25c., 50c., $1 per bottle. Radway's Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Radway's Regulators, (30 pills,) 25 cents per box RADWAY & CO., Proprietors.

Letter from a Distinguished Merchant, now deceased, in favor of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.—BOSTON, August 4th, 1853.—MR. BURNETT: *Dear Sir*,—The Remedy for Asthma, which you prepared, has given me such great and speedy relief, that I cannot refrain from thanking you for it.

My sufferings for many years were dreadful, often depriving me of rest, both day and night, for many weeks together, so that my life became almost a burden to me, and I expected to suffer as long as my life lasted. I had tried every hither to known remedy within my reach, with little or no good effect. Last March, Whitcomb's Remedy, prepared by yourself, was recommended to me. The first dose quite relieved me; since that time a teaspoonful of the Compound, taken when ever I have felt any Asthmatic symptoms, has in every instance relieved me. Believe me, sir, no consideration would tempt me to be without a bottle of your Asthma medicine.

I am &c., W. S. LINCOLN.

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont Street, Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price, $1 00 per bottle.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—Boston, December 6.—DR. GEO. B. GREEN,—Dear Sir: In reply to your question in regard to the Oxygenated Bitters, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing, several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance. I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC DANFORTH, 17, South Market Street.

The above Certificate is from a well known and highly respectable Merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

Agents in Halifax, Morton & Cogswell, John Naylor, and sold by all respectable Druggists.

GRAVEL AND STONE.—By this we understand a collection of sand like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in a healthy state, this substance is carried off by the natural passage of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions, and consequently they are lodged in the kidneys, urethra, or the bladder, causing great inflammation to those organs, and great pains and swelling, and great difficulty in voiding urine. It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills are made out of some particular plants which have a wonderful charming influence in dissolving the substance which has clogged the passage, and their cooling properties, they expel all inflammation, and leave the water passage in an active and healthy state. From three to four of these Pills night and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, and leave the parts in a healthy and lively condition. July 2. 1m

CHOLERA.—A certain cure for this disease may be found in the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 5, 1855.—Gentlemen:—I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. A few days since I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the Cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth. My wife's family who had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849, advised me to take it I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes a fine prespiration ensued, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice 2w

W. M. CROZIER Att'y at Law

HAVE YOU REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE?—If not you do not know the powers and charms of one of the most wonderful and charming productions of the day. The manner in which it disposes of cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, sores, aches, and hosts of the other pains of humanity is almost incredible. July 2. 4w.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

You can always sneeze easy and gracefully after a pinch of Durno's Snuff, the sensation produced is delightful; no other kind of Snuff leaves the same impression on the Brain!

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. Abbot's Bitters eradicates all difficulties arising from the impurities of the blood, excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and acts in fact, as a general corroborant of the whole system. It may be used in all cases of disease dependent on general debility of the digestive organs, or requiring a tonic.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC cures the Piles, Rheumatic Affections, and disease of the Skin, cures Liver Complaints and Costiveness, cures Humors of every kind, restores lost Appetite, cures Bilious Affections and Purifies the Blood, cures Dyspepsia and promotes Digestion, cures Neuralgia and Nervous Debility, cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, cures Headache.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Those inveterate "topers" who live by drinking had better "taper off" before "the good time coming" when the Maine Law shall take the effect. This can be done by carrying a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff, and when politely asked to drink, invite your friend to take a *drug d'eau* out of your "flask," and if his friendship be real, you will soon know it in his effort to *tha-a-nk* you for the delightful substitute

In all Stomach, Liver, or Bowel disorders, the Camomile Pill of Bryan's are the best and surest known remedy, in as much as they at once, gently yet vigorously attack and dispel disease. The virtues of the extract of the Camomile have long been known, but it is only since Mr. Bryan has succeeded in combining it with other vegetable principles that its full value has been ascertained.

G. E. MORTON & CO. Agents.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 4th May, by the Rev. George W. Tuttle, Mr. Jones MOREHOUSE, of St. Mary's Bay, to Miss Amelia THURBER, of Westport, NS.

At the Wesleyan Church, Sandy Cove, on the 3rd of May, by the same, Mr. Wm. C. MORTON, to Miss Eliza BEGG, both of Sandy Cove.

At the residence of the bride's father, Digby, on the 18th of May, by the same, Mr. Edwin STOREY, of Moncton, N. B., to Miss Mary HOLDSWORTH.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Trout Cove, on the 16th June, Mr. Edmund CORNWALL, to Miss Matilda BURNS, both of Digby Neck.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Daniel George RAYNER, of London, England, to MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. John Devlin, Commissariat Department

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, Mr George C. CARFITT, of the Albion Mines, to MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of Edward Roach, Esq., of New Glasgow.

On Tuesday, 30th ult., at the residence of the Revd. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Samuel BEALS, of Nictaux, Annapolis Co., to Miss Helen POWER, of P. E. Island.

At Mary's Church, Aylesford, 23rd ult., by Rev. E. Avery, Rector, Mr. Henry M. DAVIDSON, son of Dugald Davidson, Esq., of Oak Dale, near Kentville, to Miss GEORGINA, daughter of Edmund Palmer, Esq., of Bloomfield House, Aylesford.

At St. Paul's Church, July 1st, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, assisted by the Rev. E. Maturin, Capt. Graham HAY, 62nd Regt., second son of John Hay, Esq., of Morton, Fifeshire, Scotland, to HARRIET McNAB, fifth daughter of the late Dr. Hoffman, of this city.

At Dartmouth, 24th ult., Mr. Francis DRAKE, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Glendenning.

Deaths.

On Friday, June 3, Mr. John ENGLISH, Senior Editor of the "Acadian Recorder," aged 50 years.

At the Poors' Asylum, 30th ult., Thomas SHIP, (colored) aged 102 years.

On the 23rd ult., Charlotte Lenore WOODWORTH, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. John Woodworth, of Shubenacadie.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Schrs Arno, Cameron, Bay St George.
Pioneer, Magdalen Isles.
Sisters, Doane, Roseway.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Schrs Petrel, Bathurst.
Seaflower, Bay Chaleur.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Steamship Europa, Boston.
Brig Rovers Bride, Wales.
Schr Teazer, Bangor.

SATURDAY, July 4.

Tug ste