rior advantages over all others, as being the shortest, most secure from interference, and the least expensive route; that the resolutions of the Legislature guaranteeing £20,000 per annum for twenty years, and a free grant of the public lands to the extent of ten miles on each side of the proposed line, should be maintained in all their integrity; and that the inhabitants of the County of Gloucester should offer gratuitously sufficient ground for the construction of the Railway through uncultivated private lands. A committee was also appointed to carry the last resolve into effect at once.—*St. John Church Witness.*

Canada.

A *Canadian* correspondent of the *Religious Intelligencer* says:—We have a new act coming into operation the new year, in Upper Canada, which provides for the election of the Mayors of cities and towns by the vote of the people. The thoughtful are attempting through the Press, to stir up the better sort to make the choice of chief officers a matter of conscience. It is well said that popular elections, to be vlauable in their results, require the presence of the intelligent and the pious; and I cannot doubt that the time will come when Christians will feel more than they do now the duty which they owe to society, where popular elections elevate men to power. It cannot be right that the turbulent and the ignorant should decide who shall be our rulers; and these are the classes whose voice prevails, where the peaceful and intelligent withdraw. Elections would be less exciting if Christian men would carry their religious principles with them to the polls, and do their duty.

United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The recent escape of filibusters from Mobile excites intense interest in official quarters, as it is considered that if they shall be arrested by the British and other foreign forces, the volunteer feelng of this country would be aroused to the highest degree of excitement, and immense reinforcements rush to the rescue; hence a crisis in foreign relations of our government would be precipitated, and a most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our Government and those of Great Britain, France and Spain. The question would arise whether European governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulation of affairs upon the American continent, to the prevention of which our Government is committed.

The Union of this morning referring to this subject says:—"It is to be hoped that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitive Susan, bringing her back to our ports and preserving this filibuster question still longer as a purely domestic one in our policy. Upon the vigilance of our officers in the waters of the Gulf may depend in a great measure the peace of the world.

The contract for putting new boilers in the steamer San Jacinto has been awarded to the Fulton Iron Works, New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It appears to be admitted that we are to lose the present popular British Minister. The movement is said to be made on account of the health of Lady Napier, and not for the reason alleged in some quarters, that Lord Napier had leaned in favor of the Monroe doctrine. There is no doubt that Lord Napier had impressed this government with the belief that the British government entertained no hostility to our natural and necessary territorial expansion on this continent. The same declaration had been made by Lord Clarendon in an official note, and by Mr. Disraeli, in a parliamentary speech. Lord Napier was in favor of the continuance of the Cass-Herran treaty, and of the Cass-Yrrizarri treaty, which will further American interests on the Panama and Nicaraguan isthmuses, and the British government has shown no opposition to them.

It is as certain as any political event so far off can be, that there will be three parties in the field at the next Presidential election, and that neither will have the majority necessary to a choice by the people.

The Presidential contest may be said to have commenced in earnest, and the first movement in it is that by the Democratic Senate against Douglas—a movement that will do him more good than harm.

WASHINGTON, *December* 14.—The Administration is flurried by the intelligence from Greytown; at the Navy Department much chagrin is affected at the prudent forbearance of Captain McIntosh, of the Roanoke, and Captain Jarvis, of the Savannah, from a row with the Leopard and the Valorous. They even censure our naval officers who were in command, for not having obeyed, in this instance, orders which were issued upon the occasion of the excitement produced by the exercise of the right of search in the Gulf of Mexico, last Spring—which orders were to the effect that our vessels should be protected from visitation and search. Our naval officers better understood the question, and Captain McIntosh has written to the department that the officers of the British vessels of war did not interfere with the steamer Washington on account of any pretension to a right of search, but on the ground of the duties of Great Britain under her protectorate of the Muquito coast, and also in virtue of her arrangements with Nicaragua for the enforcement of her police regulations.

At the State Department the veteran General Cass, looks grave when the subject is mentioned, and says, "it is a very serious affair." The President himself is glad of any occurrence that can divert the attention of the public from domestic affairs. Truly there is nothing in the matter more than has been foreseen and foretold. The British Government had given due notice that Nicaragua should no longer be exposed to the inroads of filibusters from the United States, and they had suspected the passengers in the Washington to be of that class. It is not pretended that the British committed any grievous injury to the steamer or her boats or her passengers, and prevented the transit of her passengers across the isthmus.

The "emigrants" on board of the "Susan" from Mobile will receive a similar visitation from the British cruizers, if our own naval force should, in disobedience of positive orders, suffer them to land. If they elude the British vessels, in the harbor, it is well known that they will be followed by British forces into the interior.—Lord Napier has avowed this to be the purpose of the British Government and the British officers in command at Greytown.

While the British Government is engaged in making treaties with the several states of Central America, it will allow of no interruption from our filibusters. This has been declared, in so many words, by Lord Napier, as the determination of his government. A little temporary breeze will be raised in Congress by this occurrence at Greytown, and it is well known that our Government will make remonstance at this apparent revival of the pretension to a right of search, but it will come to nothing. If our government is too weak to enforce its neutrality laws, it does not follow that it should protect those who violate our laws from the consequences of their lawless acts. It will be found as powerless for the latter object as for the former.

It is quite certain that Lord Napier is soon to be withdrawn from Washington, but not perhaps on account of any objection to his diplomatic course here. Some of our anti-slavery people have, however, taken exception to the fact alleged by them that Lord Napier, in his despatches to his government has represented that the Southern states were more stable in their policy than the Northern states, and that it was the interest of England to cultivate a good understanding with them, as the states which produce the material—cotton—so necesary to sustain English manufacturers and commerce. At the same time, however, it is admitted that Lord Napier has no sympathy with slavery and the lave institutions of the South.—*Com. Advertiser.*

THE THREATENED COLLISION ON THE COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, a cautious and intelligent writer, expresses the following viows:—

"It is perfectly manifest now, if the fact was ever doubted before, that England intends to assert her protectorate in Central America, and that she was perfecting a joint policy with France, for this object and others, while Sir Gore Ousely was here bamboozling the President, and luxuriating in a special confidence which was denied to everybody else. The best commentary upon his mission is his presence on board the Valorous, at San Juan, and the results which have followed. It is now suggested that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the only remedy left for these evils. In the view of the Administration, that remedy would be worse than the disease, and for reasons which may excite some surprise through the country, when taken in connection with antecedent events.

The President clearly intimated in his Message last year, though he did not distinctly express it, that the treaty ought to be abrogated. Mr. Clingman, then Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and necessarily in close and confidential communication with the Administration, presented a proposition to the House, following up the indication of the message, and as was understood, with approval at the White House. Subsequently and suddenly, however, and as is said, owing to the representation of Sir Gore Ousely, the President changed front, and exerted himself to defeat the movement.—He succeeded by the address and efforts of Mr. Slidell and others, in postponing its consideration.

During the progress of the negotiations the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was proposed as an alternative, not long ago, and that suggestion was answered by the British Government explicitly to this effect—that it might be abrogated; but that act would leave Great Britain in actual possession of all the territory she claimed in Central America, including the Bay Islands, which she would insist upon holding at every hazard. This is the marrow of her reply. Hence, abrogation, in view of the position heretofore assumed by the Administration, would be nothing more than a mode of declaring war, unless we should determine to surrender everything. The President did not feel prepared for this decided course, apprehending he should not be upheld by the country, and therefore adopted the more temporizing expedients which have brought us to the present threatening juncture in our foreign relations."

THE GOULDY TRAGEDY—MR. GOULDY INFORMED OF FRANK'S SUICIDE.—Contrary to expectation, Mr. Gouldy, the father, is likely to recover from the dangerous wounds he received at the hands of his son. Since consciousness returned, it has been deemed prudent to conceal from him the sucide of his son, as it was feared the announcement might have a disastrous effect. A few days since, however, he was left alone for a few minutes, and soon called for assistance, and was found in a state of excitement and terror. He begged not to be left alone. "Every noise I hear about the door," said he, "makes me afraid that Frank is coming to finish his work." The physicians concluded to inform him of his son's fate, which was accordingly done. His condition is still critical and any unfavorable turn would most likely prove fatal; but he has held out so well and his situation is so much more favorable than at first, it is believed that he will recover. The other members of the family are doing well.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the finances of the United States are not in a flourishing condition. Here is an estimate of expenses:—

Civil List	$11,620 535
War Department	21 372 182
Navy Department	16,743 626
Post Office	6,382,900
Interior Department (Pensions and Indian)	4,332,022
Interest on the Public Debt	1,963,314
Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and from customs, say	10,794,367
Total estimated expenditure of the government for the year ending June 30, 1860	$73,217,947

Against this expenditure the revenue is estimated at $62.000,000, leaving a very large deficit of thirteen millions. Against that a loan of $10,000,000, already authorized, is to be raised.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune has advices from Vera Cruz to the 2nd of Dec. There is really little new in these advices, there being little or no communication between the City of Mexico and the sea coast. There were five French vessels of war at Vera Cruz and four Spanish. A British squadron was expected. The talk was of war. The castle of Perote on the land side of Vera Cruz was still in the hands of the Zulosgo party, and it was expected the city itself would be attacked so soon as the yellow fever had disappeared. The authorities of Vera Cruz were evidently alarmed at the prospect. There were numerous rumours of battles between rival generals, most of which, however, had previously reached this country, in one version or another.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Brazil now occupies a very respectable position in the list of powerful nations. Her government is stable and permanent. There is considerable popular liberty, and the masses of her people are progressing rapidly in civilization. Her military and naval resources are large. She has a fleet of sixty-two vessels of war, of which thirty are fine steamers. Her navy is more efficient and larger than ours. She has a standing army of 25,000 men, and her natianal guard numbers 400,000.—*Western Advocate.*

From Late English Papers.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a sweeping decree of the Emperor, abolishing mortmain altogether in Algeria. Mortmair is not a monopoly of Christian churchmen, but is a favorite artifice of the Turkish clergy, and one-half of the Ottoman territory is so tied up by mollahs and dervishes that the Encumbered Estates Court would be a serious benefit to the whole Mussulman empire. In Algiers, as at Tripoli and Tunis, any family wishing to secure its estates against confiscation makes it over in fee simple to the church, reserving only the usufruct as long as descendants exist, but in remainder and tail to some mosque or sanctuary. It can then be sold by no process, and several French colonists having made purchases from Arabs found the land to be subject to this incubus of mortmain, and the title consequently not transferable. The new Minister of Colonies, Prince Jerome, saw the absurdity of this tenure, and now the whole of these mosque lands are restored to general circulation, among the curses, not loud but deep, of the dancing or howling dervishes.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the French Government is at present occupied in devising means for preventing the disasters which arise in France from bad harvests. A table has been prepared showing the price of the loaf from 1801 to 1855, in which it is considered that the 2lb. loaf when below thirty-five centimes is about an average crop, from thirty-five to forty centimes an ordinary one, and when above that rate a bad harvest. Out of the fifty-four years the good are thirty-two, the ordinary fourteen, and the decidedly deficient only nine. The plan proposed is to have reserves of corn from the good years to cover the deficiency in the bad ones. Several great authorities are quoted in support of this theory.

RUSSIA.—The *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese on the 25th August, at Schougoutschaken, Kouldga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the consular factory.

The Emperor Alexander has addressed the nobility at Moscow, or rather the nobility of the whole Empire, in grave and severe terms, on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom. A deputation of the nobility of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their co operation.—They had neither been the first, nor the second, nor the third to answer to his appeal. This had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. "I am," he said "attached to the nobility; but I desire the general good." * * * * A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident that the nobility silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have an unbounded confidence in the Czar. This alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

The emancipation of the serfs in Russia is now, in as far as regards the capital, an "accomplished fact." The suburb of Ochta, of which both the land and the inhabitants were formerly the property of the Admiralty, has now been fully enfranchised, and at the late municipal elections for that district, upwards of 3,000, who had formerly been held in bondage, came forward to claim their privileges as freemen. This proceeding cannot fail to give an impetus to the movement throughout the country, which the nobles, however much they may be opposed to it, will find it to be impossible to resist.

THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION.—The Bishop of Ripon has been delivering a lecture on the social effects of the Reformation. In the course of his address, which was a rather lengthy one, the Right Rev. prelate said that, on the 17th, of November 1558, Queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory, ascended the throne, and from that moment the power of Popery was abolished in this country. There was not a person in the land that, directly or indirectly, did not reap the benefit of the Reformation; not a Protestant Dissenter, nor even a Roman Catholic, that was not a happier man than he would have been under the dominion of the Papal power. He passed a high eulogium on the press of this country, which not only contained nothing that was offensive to religion, but was frequently its greatest champion. The Reformation had given them the Bible, established the right of private judgment: it had given them a pure liturgy, upon which they were complimented even by the Dissenters; and it denounced auricular confession, for which there was no authority in the Church of England, and against which a hundred arguments might be used.

THE POPLAR GROVE CHURCH.—This renovated, enlarged, and now really beautiful HOUSE OF PRAYER was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. McGregor, Pastor of the Church, officiated in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Sedgewick in the afternoon and evening. The Church on all three occasions was well filled, with attentive Congregations. The sum of about £60 was collected in aid of the building fund of the Church. The Pews were let on Monday evening for about the sum of £100. A full report of the Architectural improvements in this beautiful Church will probably appear in our next issue. The amount realized by the Ladies at their Bazaar in the Athenæum Room, Temperance Hall, on Monday, for the same laudable object, amouted to over £60.—*Journal.*

We understand that the Charitable project of a free dinner to the poor so thoughtfully initiated by Messrs. Stewart & Sons, was carried out in a most statisfactory manner on Christmas Day. Over six hundred persons were supplied with an excellent dinner. It is, however, but just to mention that beef was supplied by Messrs. Parker, Croxton & Fenton, Thompson, Woodill, Pike, Hunter, and all the butchers in the Green Market; and bread by Messrs. Doyle, Scrivens, Archibald, Shaffer, Fenerty, and McNeill, bakers of this city. Vegetables were supplied by Messrs. Leahy and Buckly, and Mr. Arthur Murphy gave his services in fitting up the boilers, kindly supplied by Messrs. Albro and Wier.—*Colonist.*

New Publications.

The WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE, for Deecember, contains many attractive articles.—It has a portrait of the Rev. Henry Daniel of Newfoundland. One of the Rev. Dr. Pickard will appear in the January number.

The CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY for December is judiciously filled with a profitable variety. Its very low price, two-pence sterling a number, should insure it a very extensive circulation.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE, and EARLY DAYS OR THE WESLEYAN SCHOLAR'S GUIDE merit the attention of all entrusted with the management of Sunday Schools.

The above works are published by John Mason, London, and are received monthly at the Wesleyan Book Room in Halifax.

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW contains 1. Publications of the Arundel Society; 2. Horace and his Translators; 3. Wiseman's Last Four Popes; 4 James Watt; 5. The Roman at his Farm; 6. Sir Charles Napier; 7. The Past and Present Administration.

The Reprints of the British Reviews and *Blackwood* are to be had of E G. FULLER, of the American Book Store, at a price which places them within the reach of all who desire to possess them.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE consists of a judicious selection from the English Reviews.—It is published monthly. The December number contains fourteen articles. E. G. FULLER, Agent.

The *American Farmer's Magazine* is a very useful periodical, devoted to Agriculture, Gardening, Stock-growing, Fruit culture, Science, Literature, and General Intelligence. The price is $2,00 a year. E G. FULLER, Agent.

The *Great Republic Monthly* is the title of a new Magazine to be published in New York, for which orders will be received at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & Co.

The *Ninth Annual Report of the Micmac Missionary Society* has just been published—Appended to it is an original poem by the Rev. S. T. Rand, "*The Dying Indian's Dream.*"

The *Introductory Lecture* before the Protestant Alliance, delivered by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M, has now been published, and is for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.

RIMMELL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK has been received from Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co It will, we doubt not, meet with extensive patronage and become a *sine qua non* of the toilet table.

Missionary Anniversaries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Halifax North, Halifax South, Dartmouth, Musquodoboit, St. Margaret's Bay—the Superintendents of these Circuits, aided by the local Committees, are to make their own arrangements.

MILLS VILLAGE, Dec. 27.

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, Dec. 28; Milton, Dec. 29; Hunt's Point, Dec. 30.

PORT MUTTON.—Port Mutton, Dec. 21; Port Jolly, Dec. 22; Sable River, Dec. 23; Little Harbour, Dec. 24.

The Ministers in these Circuits will interchange as they may deem most expedient.

NEWPORT.—*Deputation*, Messrs Stewart and Phinney—Meander, Jan. 17; Oakland Jan. 18

KEMPT.—*Deputation*—The Chairman of the District and Messrs Tweedy and Likely,—Kennetcook, Dec. 21; Kempt, Dec. 22; Walton Dec. 23.

The Anniversary Sermons will be preached on the Sabbath previous to the Meetings.—Collections taken at all the services.

The President of the Conference will be present at as many of the meetings as he may find practicable.

ARTHUR MCNUTT, *Chairman.*

Halifax, September 28th, 1858.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	DEPUTATION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Sackville,	Messrs Temple & Davis,	Sackville, Dorchester,	Oct 10 & 11
Pt de Bute,	Mess Narraway, Allison & McCarty,	Point de Bute, Baie de Verte,	" 12 " 13 & 14
Moncton,	Messrs Allison & Narraway,	Fort Lawrence, Moncton,	" 15 " 17 & 18
Hopewell,	Mess W. Temple and Thurlow,	Shediac,	" 19 Mid'l. Jan.
Coverdale,	To be arr by Sup,		
Richibucto,	do.	Amherst,	Oct 17 & 18
Amherst,	Mr. Davies, Dr. Pickard,	Nappan, Head of Amherst	" 19 " 20
	Mr. Humphrey,	Tidnish,	" 21
Parsboro',	Dr. Pickard,	Parrsboro',	Jan 16 & 17
	Mr. McCarty,	Diligent River,	" 18
		West Brook,	" 19
		Maccan Mount'n	" 20
		Maccan,	" 20

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

By order of the Sackville Financial District Meeting.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Chairman.

The greatest remedy of the day is unquestionably Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, &c. and for pains in the stomach and bowels; it is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera morbus. Sold by druggists.

Destructive Fire, and Loss of Life.

On Tuesday night last, the buildings on Duke and Hollis Streets occupied by Symonds and Company, Stove dealers,—John Gabriel, Boot and Shoe dealer,—Jonas Hagar, Hatter,—A. D. Morse, Boot and Shoe dealer,—Thomas McDonnel, Clothier, were burnt to the ground.—The fire commenced about 9 o'clock and extended rapidly. Buildings on the opposite sides of the streets were much injured. It is reported that Mr. Hagar, and Mr. Grant an occupant of his house, perished in the flames, and that other members of their families were severely injured.

Rev. Dr. Evans.

Our readers have already been apprized of Dr. Evans's appointment to British Columbia. The Toronto *Christian Guardian* contains a very interesting report of a farewell dinner given to the Reverend Doctor by his friends in Kingston, previous to his departure. Ministers of other denominations were present. Speeches were delivered by many of the clergymen, in which the character and capacity of Dr. Evans were highly eulogized. He evidently bears away with him the affection and respect, not only of the members of the Wesleyan Church, but of the ministers and members of other Churches in Canada.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 468 to 520.]

Miss Hogg (10s. for P. W.) Lewis Uloth (10s. for P.W.) Rev. H. McKeown (new sub.—tickets for March cannot be wanted yet—they will all be sent out together, in good season,) Silas Bishop (10s. for P.W.) Rev. H. Holland (new sub.—25s. for P.W., for Wm. Barnes 20s., Ezra Fenwick 5s. in adv.) Rev. J. W. Howie (new sub—40s. for P.W., for J. W. Burke 10s., —pays to July 1, '59—John Etheridge 5s., W. D. Watson 5s. to July 1, '59—Edward Ross 20s., to July 1, '59—cannot find the party to present the order,) Rev. Jos. Hart (40s. for P.W., for Ed. Morgan 10s., Gab. Seaboyer 5s., Nelson Chesley 5s., Joseph Lockhart 10s., Chas. Hayward 10s., Rev. G. O. Huestis (15s. for B.R.—45s. for P. W., for Jacob Myers 10s., Rich. Ross 5s., J. Willoughby 5s., Fras. Scott 10s., Fras. Cook 10., J. L. Martin,—new sub,—5s in adv.) Rev. J. McMurray (45s. for P.W., for William Broderick 10s., D. Hoar 5s., James Archibald 15s., Dr. Muir 10s., R Slade 5s.,—C. T's. address is *Economy*,—A. D. F. has removed,) Rev. W. Temple (10s. for P.W. for J. Humphrey, Esq.) Rev. E. Botterell (200s. for P.W. for Mrs. Clearihue 5s., Mr. Bradley 10s., T. Gilmour 10s. A. Gilmour 10s., J. Wilson 10s., R. Whiteside 10., Mr. Salmon 5s., A. Lockhart 10s., D. S. Marshall 10s., W. H. Harrison 10s., R. Riggs 10., J. McMorran 10s., John Benson 10s., G. Bent 10s., J. Sullivan 10s., John Jenkins 10s., W. Warwick 20s., G. Stymest 10s., R. Reed 10s., J. Troop 10s., —wish all did as well,) Rev. Wm. Smith (will acknowledge next week,) Rev. Chas. Stewart (5s. for P.W. for Oliver Baxter,) Rev. A. McNutt (15s. for P. W., for John Allison 10s., J. W. Allison 5s.,) Rev. T. Richey (20s. for P.W. for James Fraser,) Rev. A. B. Black (2s. 6d. for B.R., 37s. 6d. for P.W., for B. Mack 10s., Jacob Fancy 5s., John Sheriff 5s. Zoath Harlow 5s., Lawrence Young 5s., Chris. Waggoner 7s. 6d.) J. W. Allison Jr. (12s. 6d. for P.W., Self 2s. 6d. R. W. Allison 5s., Capt. A. Smith 5s.,) Rev. T. B. Smith (may be returned if good as new,) Rev. G. Miller; Rev. John Marshall.

THE PAIN KILLER.—ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—The Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah Jan. 5th, 1857, says: within the past four years I, have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others.—One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 29.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 10½d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	30s
" State, "	25s *a* 30s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	23s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d
" Cuba	47s 6d *a* 50s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings' No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 29.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$5½ *a* $7½
Bacon, per lb.	6½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	3½d *a* 4d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	8d
Chickens, "	2s
Geese, "	2s *a* 1s 9d.
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

WORK FOR THE WINTER.

A LIMITED number of Agents male and female, will be employed. By enclosing a stamp or a three cent piece, we send full partiuclars as to the business. Our Agents have averaged $12 per month for the past eighteen months.

S. M. MERICK & CO.

December 9. 6w. Lynn, Mass.

Marriages.

At Truro, Decr. 21st, by the Rev J. McMurray, Mr James W. JOHNSON, to ANNIE, daughter of Mr. Saml. S. Nelson.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Windsor, on Saturday, Decr. 25th, by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. Wm. CAREY, of Lower Horton, to Miss Rachel DEAN, of Parrsborough.

At the Wesleyan Conference Office, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., Mr. Wm PACE, to Miss Catherine REDMOND, both of Margaret's Bay.

On the 15th Decr, at New Canada, Guysborough, by Rev G. O. Huestis, Mr. James PORTER, to Miss Mary GRANT.

By the same, Decr. 18th, at Salmon River, Mr. Moses BEARS, to Miss Zipporah DICKEY.

By the same, Decr 18th, at New Harbour, Mr. Wm. H. LUDDINGTON, to Miss Mary Ann SANGSTER.

By the same, December 22nd, at New Canada, Mr. John SPANKS, to Miss Sarah A. GRAHAM.

At Petite Riviere, on the 23th inst., by the Rev. C. DeWolf, A. M., Capt. Geoege H. FOLGER, to Miss Pamela WOLFE.

At Roseway, Lunenburgh, on the 18th Decr., by Rev. J. Hart, Capt Samuel RISSLER, to Miss Augusta RISSLER.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev S. N. Bentley, Mr. John J. HARTLAND, to Miss SARAH J., youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew I. Smith, of this city

Decr. 23rd by the Rev. George Boyd, A. M., James DUNCAN, Esq., of Mahone Bay, to Esther Catherine IVES, of this city.

At Thornsdale Cottage, Windsor, Dcer 23rd, by Rev. Mr. Murdoch, Wm HARRISON, Esq., formerly of Sussex, England, to ADALINE, eldest daughter of Capt. John Moser.

Deaths.

At Hillsborough, Coverdale Circuit, N B, Capt. John STEVES, in the peace and hope of the Gospel, which he had long proved to be the power of God unto Salvation. Had he lived till the month of March, he would have accomplished the 86th year of his earthly pilgrimage.

At New Germany, Co. of Lunenburg, on Saturday, 20th Novr., of lockjaw, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. George Hawbsworth, in the 19th year of her age.

At Aylesford, Decr. 10th, Mr. Benjamin SHEFFIELD, aged 63 years. He was much respected in the community where he has long resided.

Decr. 22nd, Paul BRODIE, aged 48 years, late of the 72nd Regt., a native of Edinburgh.

Decr 18th, Mr. Thomas BROWN, aged 28 years, a native of Yorkshire, England.

Decr. 22nd, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Samuel Tupper, in the 54th year of her age.

At Cardiff, Wales, Decr. 3rd, FREDERICK H., son of Francis Parker, Walton, Hants, aged 32 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WENNESDAY, December 23.

Steamer Victoria, Slayter, Newfld.

THURSDAY. Decembkr 23.

Schr Mary, Furlong, Norfolk.

FRIDAY, December 24.

Schr Mary Balcam, Balcam, New York.

SATURDAY, December 25.

Brig Hound, Anderson, Kingston, Jam.

SUNDAY, December 26.

Steamer Merlin, Sampson, Sydney.

MONDAY, December 27.

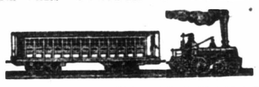
Brig America, Meagher, Boston.
Brigts Lucretia, Maxwell, New Orleans.
Jerome, Harding, New York.
Napoleon III, Marmaud, New York; Sarah, Sydney.
Schrs Hiram, Cahoon, Philadelphia.
Teazer, Lang, Charlottetown.
Clyde, Davidson, Boston.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Schrs Lima, O'Bryan, New York.
Ocean Star, Jenkins, Boston.
Lunenburg Pckt, Westhaver, Lunenburgh.

CLEARED.

December 23.—Brig Magnet, Doat, Kingston, Jam; brigts Agenoria, Harding, F W Indies; A. A. Chapman, Spenrwater, St. John's, Newfld; schrs British Engle, Romkey, Boston; Prairie Flower, Fanning, Fortune Bay; Barrington, Hopkins, Barrington.



NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, TRAINS, will run as follows:—

Between Halifax and Truro.

UP TRAINS.—MAIN LINE.

Miles.	STATIONS.	1st Train	2nd train	FARES. 1st class	FARES. 2nd cl's.
		A M. P M	P M	S D	S. D.
	Halifax—depart	7 30 2 30			
3 1-4	Four Mile House	7 40 2 40		0 7½	0 5
8	Bedford	8 00 3 00		1 3	0 10
13 1-4	Windsor Junction, arr	8 20 3 20		2 3	1 6
	Do. dep.	8 30 3 30			
20	Fletcher's,	8 50 3 50		3 4	2 3
22½	Grand Lake,	9 00 4 00		3 9	2 6
29½	Elmsdale,	9 30 4 30		4 9	3 4
31½	Truro Road,	9 40 4 40		5 3	3 6
39½	Shubenacadie,	10 10 5 10		6 8	4 6
44	Stewiacke,	10 30 5 30		7 6	5 0
53	Brookfield,	11 00 6 00		8 9	5 10
61	Truro—arrive.	11 30 6 30		10 0	6 8

DOWN TRAINS.—MAIN LINE.

	Truro—depart.	7 30	2 30		
8	Brookfield,	8 00	3 00	1 3	0 10
17	Stewiacke,	8 30	3 30	2 6	1 8
21½	Shubenacadie,	8 50	3 50	3 4	2 2
29½	Truro Road,	9 10	4 10	4 9	3 2
31½	Elmdale—arrive,	9 20	4 20	5 0	3 4
	Do depart.	9 30	4 30		
38½	Grand Lake,	10 00	5 00	6 3	4 2
41	Fletcher's,	10 10	5 10	6 8	4 5
47 3-4	Windsor Junction, arr.	10 30	5 30	7 9	5 2
	Do depart	10 40	5 40		
53	Bedford,	11 00	6 00	9 9	5 10
57 3-4	Four Mile House,	11 20	6 20	9 4½	6 3
61	Halifax—arrive.	11 30	6 30	10 0	6 8

These trains pass at Elmsdale.

Between Halifax and Windsor.

UP TRAINS.—WINDSOR BRANCH.

	Halifax, depart,	8 00	2 00		
3 1-4	Four Mile House.	8 10	2 10	0 7½	0 5
8	Bedford.	8 25	2 30	1 3	0 10
13 1-4	Windsor Junction, arr	8 45	2 50	2 3	1 6
	do dep,	8 50	3 00		
16	Beaver Bank,	9 00	3 10	2 8	1 10
21 1-4	Mount Uniacke,	9 30	3 45	4 4½	3 0
29½	Newport Station,	10 10	4 25	6 8	4 4½
45	Windsor, arrive —	10 30	4 45	7 6	5 0

DOWN TRAINS.—WINDSOR BRANCH.

	Windsor—depart,	8 30	2 30		
	Newport Station,	8 50	2 50	1 0	0 7½
5½	Mount Uniacke—arr,	9 25	3 35	3 1½	2 0
18½	Do depart,	9 30	3 45		
28 3-4	Beaver Bank,	10 00	4 20	4 10	2 8
31 3-4	Windsor Junc—arr	10 10	4 30	5 3	3 6
	Do depart.	10 15	4 40		
37	Bedford,	10 30	4 55	6 3	4 2
41 3-4	Four Mile House,	10 50	5 15	6 10½	4 7
45	Halifax—arrive.	11 00	5 25	7 6	5 0

These trains pass at Mount Uniacke.

1. Tickets must be purchased at the Ticket Offices before entering the Cars; when paid in the Cars, 1s. 3d. will be charged, except from Stations where no Ticket office is established.
2. Tickets are only good for the day on which they are issued.
3. Children under four years of age (with their friends) free. Those over that age and under twelve, half fare.
4. Passengers are allowed 100 lbs personal baggage; any quantity exceeing that weight will be charged twice first class rates.
5. Passengers are not allowed to stand upon the platform of the Cars when they are in motion.
6. The railway Commissioners will not be accountable for any luggage not properly checked.

JAMES MCNAB,
Dec. 23 Chairman.

NOW READY.

BELCHER'S:

FARMERS' ALMANAC,

FOR 1859.

AND for sale by Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, and a all the City Bookstores and Stor