General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

THE BAZAAR for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in which so many ladies, and others, have taken an active interest, came off on Thursday, and was very extensively patronised by all classes of the community. The day was mild, although the streets were sloppy, which, however, few seemed to regard. It has been said by competent judges, that the display of useful and fancy work was larger and more elegant than on any previous occasion of the kind. The refreshment table was plentifully covered and ably served—being placed at the North end of the room. The Dartmouth table, furnished and served from that side of the water, occupied the opposite end. All was well conducted; and it was manifest that the hearts of those engaged were in their work. The only subject of regret was, that the limited space prevented free access to the attractive stores spread around the room. The crowd was, indeed, almost impenetrable from morning till evening, and the inconvenience of *hoops* was self-evident. Still, the results, as we hear, were large, amounting to over £400 while there is probably remaining stock to the value of £100 for a future sale.—*Chronicle.*

GENERAL WILLIAMS.—Our distinguished countryman arrived in this city on Monday last from St. John via Windsor, by rail. Sir William was of course the guest of Doctor Twining while in town. Yesterday morning, attended by a host of the Alumni of King's College, and others, the Hero of Kars proceeded to Windsor by the first train, where he was invested with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The party returned to the city same afternoon, and a large party including the General and a number of the Clergy of the Diocese of Nova Scotia dined with the Lord Bishop (Binney) in the evening. It is understood that General Williams takes his departure for England in the steamer on Thursday night.—*Journal.*

Canada.

At a banquet given to the General at Hamilton, on the "Hero of Kars" being given, General Williams, paid the following compliment to the Russian general Mouravieff:—

"It has often, I thank God, fallen to may lot to reply to this toast in the old country, and I say then as I say now, I could never have performed that duty and fulfilled that trust without the concurrence of one of the bravest armies that ever handled arms. (Hear, hear.) There were only four Europeans in that Turkish army. (Hear.) They were opposed to one of the finest armies ever sent forth by Russia. I could call it an army of polished steel. Nothing could exceed the precision of their manœuvres. (Cheers.) And then you must remember what a General we had against us, my dear friend, General Mouravieff. Give him a cheer for my sake—(Cheers.) You will allow me to tell you that, from the moment I entered his camp up to the present we have remained in bonds of the strictest frendship. (Hear.) Last summer he was travelling in Italy, and regularly corresponded with me. You will understand his character when I tell you that he then sent me a sword he had manufactured for me in the Caucasus, after the seige, 'And,' said he,' to make it more acceptable to you, I have worn it myself for six months'"

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—A Canadian journal says:—The new confederation would embrace, if carried out, six provinces and three territories, as follows:

	Sq miles	Population
Canada East,	201,989	890,261
Canada West,	148,832	952,004
N. Brunswick,	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland,	85,813	101,600
Nova Scotia,	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward Island,	2,134	62,678
	435,314	2,476,460
Hudson Bay Ter.	2,380,000	180,000
Labrador,	5,000	100,000
Vancouver's Island,	3,000	2,000
	2,928,314	2,758,400

United States.

The past summer will be long remembered by the citizens of Charleston. Many a grave stone will be set up, as an enduring memorial of this fatal year. Many a heart has been smitten—many a home left desolate. Parents have been bereft of children—husbands and wives have been torn asunder—many recent orphans are cast upon the charities of the world. The nuptial couch even has within a short week after the marriage vow, been changed into a bier. In almost every house there have been the sick or the dead. The hearse has been met at every corner—the grave yards are like a poughed field, so frequent are the hillocks of fresh turned mould. Nearly seven hundred of our population have fallen forever, before the dread epidemic.

But will it produce its legitimate result—a recognition of the Divine sovereignity—an acknowledgment of our dependence and sinfulness—a turning of the rebellious, spared in mercy, to Him who has preserved them alive?

We have our fears. The season opens bravely on the part of the worldly. Men are plunged into business—the theatre is in full blast, even before some of the absent ministers have re-opened their churches, and already the hopes of a gay winter in Charleston are held out. Heaven help us, that we should be gay.—*Charleston (S. C.) Christian Advocate.*

The conclusion of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington will be a great relief to the treasury. It is the last serious contest that we shall probably have in that quarter, and this would have been avoided, if our treaties with the tribes concerned had been ratified and carried into effect. The defeat of the Indians was effected in the three last encounters, almost without loss on our part. This may be attributed, in part, to the long range of the Sharp's rifle, with the Minie ball, and the efficacy of the mountain howitzers.

The fate of the poor Indians was sealed at the moment of the landing on these shores of John Smith and Miles Standish. Is it not probable that the mixed races on the continent will, in course of time, give way before the columns that are advancing upon them from the Atlantic and the Gulf, and pressing upon them on every side?

Mr. Reed's treaty with China gives satisfaction to the Government. So the Union says. Some things in it will, however, be less satisfactory to the Senate. Exception will be taken to the clause requiring American mediation in behalf of China in disputes that may arise between her and Christian powers; also to the article respecting contraband trading in opium, if it makes a discrimination against American citizens and in favor of the British trade.

These objections being removed, the treaty may be ratified, as a mere renewal of the Cushing treaty, which also contained the favored nation clause.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Orders are to be forthwith sent to the naval forces in Central America, having in view the enforcement of the President's anti filibustering proclamation.

Advices received here from Turkey state that Commodore Lavalette was introduced to the Sultan as the latter was passing from the Mosque to his barge, in the presence of the United States Minister and Consul General. He was afterward received at Court and visited all the departments of the Government. The Turkish Admiral who recently visited this country was remarkably hospitable and attentive. The visit of the Sultan to the steamer Wabash was the first he ever made to a foreign man of-war. He expressed his admiration of her beauty, model and superior warlike condition, and his friendly feelings for the United States. He particularly requested that the President be informed of his visit to the vessel.

P. K. PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857.—Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—Gents—For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediate and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well know to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of no party feeling. AMICUS.

The English Mail.

The steamship *Europa* arrived unexpectedly on Monday last at 2 o'clock, P. M. From the *European Times* and other English papers we extract the following intelligence:—

It seems that we are to have another Great Exhibition in 1861, on the same plan but with a larger basis than that which drew so many millions of people to London in 1851. If this undertaking should at all approach in success the former one, the probability, almost the certainty is, that it will be continued decennially. Mr. C. W. Dilke, who was mixed up so largely with the last one, is the primary mover in the new undertaking. At present the speculation is hardly launched. A preliminary inquiry will take place by the Council of the Society of Arts,—first, to ascertain whether the Commissioners in the former exhibition will consent to act again, and if not, how far they will assist the undertaking.

The 300th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne was celebrated in London on Wednesday by religious services. At Westminster Abbey, there was a full choral service, and a sermon by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Trench, in which the historical character of Elizabeth was sketched with great power and vividness; while at Christ Church, in the city, Dr. M'Neile preached a sermon on the same subject before the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and other municipal magnates. At the Scotch Church, in Covent Garden, Dr. Cumming, with whom the movement may be said to have originated, delivered an effective sermon on the Reformation and its results; and Dr. M'Neile, leaving London in the afternoon, addressed a large meeting in the Liverpool Amphitheatre in the evening of the same day. To this movement the recent efforts of the Tractarian party to introduce the practice of Auricular confession into the Church of England has imparted great zeal,—a zeal, however confined principally to London and the large towns where the Evangelical section of the Church is in great force. The Bishop of London's charge to his clergy has also excited a good deal of attention. He vigorously condemns the Puseyite practices and mimicry of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church; tells the clegy that the days of church rates are over, and that for the future the Church must depend for support on the affection of the people rather than expect to be propped up by the secular arm.

For the season, the weather has been unusally severe, not so much in England, perhaps, as on the Continent. The accounts of the frost and snow in France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland show that the winter has set in very early, and with more than ordinary severity. But it is probable that the change which we have experinced in this locality may be very extensive in its ramifications. In this climate on an average of years, there is very little snow or frost before Christmas.

The Prince of Wales has left England for Berlin, on a visit to his sister, and it is said, will pass the winter in Rome. The *Record* is terribly perplexed about this visit. "We trust," says that orthodox journal, "that we shall not be deemed senseless bigots if we venture to express an earnest hope, nay, confidence, that the royal parents of the princely youth have well considered, and yet consider, the snares which are certain to beset his path. We do not suppose that there will be any direct attempt to induce him to forsake the faith by virtue of which his illustrious family set on the throne of Great Britain. We believe that Cardinal Antonelli is far too subtle and too secular in his views to desire that the Prince of Wales should imitate the second James, and barter his crown for a mass. But when we know that there is scarcely a young Englishman of mark for whom snares are not set when he enters a Romish country,—when we of our own knowledge can point to cases where concealed Papists have issued from Oxford with even episcopal recommendations as tutors to young noblemen, we cannot doubt that the general of the College of Jesuits will do his best to gain some thing by the Prince of Wales's visit to Rome."

A correspondence has been published between the Earl of Derby and Sir Culling Eardly, relative to the Maynooth grant. At the recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Liverpool, Sir Culling mentioned a conversation which he had with Lord Derby on the subject. Having acquainted his lordship that he had quoted this conversation, the Premier takes this opportunity of providing against any misapprehension to which it might give rise, as stated by Sir Culling, and says that on the occasion referred to he did use the words "vested interest," but what he actually did say was that he should be glad to see a settlement of the question on the principle of the payment of a sum down, which might be found acceptable to Protestants and Roman Catholics, and that in estimating that sum it would be necessary to consider not only the interests of individuals, but the expectation which had been held out to the Roman Catholic body at large of the continuance of the grant. In this description of the conversation Sir Culling states that he entirely concurs. The *Freeman's Journal*, referring to this corrospondence, repudiates Sir Culling's estimate of compensation,—£300,000 Nothing short of a capital, it states, which would annually produce the present grant, on a sound investment, would satisfy the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, and will at once leave England for Corfu. Instructions have been sent by telegraph to the Admiral commanding the Mediterranean fleet to despatch a steamer to Trieste for the purpose of conveying her Majesty's Special Commissioner to his destination. Mr. Gladstone is expected to arrive at Trieste to-morrow week. The great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church and speak the Greek language, and since the Protectorate has been eatablished and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule. Her Majesty's Government wishing to obtain the most accurate information respecting the causes which have led to the political disorganisation of the dependency, have determined to entrust the investigation of the grievances of our Ionian fellow subjects to a Special Commissioner, whose information will be acquired by personal observation. Mr. Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, will accompany Mr. Gladstone as Secretary or as *attache* to Corfu. Mr. Gordon was for some time *precis* writer at the Foreign-office, and also acted as Private Secretary to his father while Prime Minister.

Considerable sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the announcement that the Hon. Miss Jones Lloyd, only child and heiress of Lord Overstone, has become a Roman Catholic.

The *Weekly Register* states that the Rev. E. Maturin a Clergyman of the Established Church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was last week received in the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Wiseman.

It is stated that Prince Napoleon, in consequence of the recent letter of the Emperor, has appointed a commission of three persons to make an investigation respecting the advantages of recruiting negroes on the western coast of Africa for the colonies.

The chief members of the French commission appointed to investigate the real nature of the free negro labour scheme are described by the Paris correspondent of the Herald as liberal and enlightened men. Count de Persigny is a member of the commission, which is more numerous than was at first stated.

It is stated that France intends to extend her dominion in Africa to the banks of the Niger, and has with that view adopted a plan proposed by M Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal.

The King of Portugal, accompanied by the Queen, opened the Cortes on the 14th instant, with a very short speech, containing the following reference to the proceedings of the French:

"Friendly relations have not (since last sessions) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my government and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship Charles et Georges in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my government sought to maintain it, my government, having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorised it to have confidence, was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur."

It is positively announced that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Austria, Rome, and Modenda, but that the Duchy of Parma and Naples hold aloof.—This announcement has been made before, but people cannot believe that the Pope dare so affront his French protectors as to enter into such a treaty with Austria. That the Duke of Modena has been engaged in negociations having for one of their objects in greater independence of the Roman See appears, however, pretty well established by a variety of rumours.

The first railway in Turkey—the line, 70 miles long, between Smyrna and Aidin—has been partially opened, and Lord Stratford laid, on October 30, the foundation-stone of the Smyrna station. A dinner followed the ceremony, and Lord Stratford, in a spirited speech, adverted to the resources and position of Turkey. After a reference to his own work in Turkey, and a claim that "duty and right principle had been ever the loadstars of his course," the noble speaker pointed out the peculiar resources of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway.

India.

OUDE.—The Bombay *Standard* says that from September 18th to October 2nd 3500 of the enemy are supposed to have been killed near Lucknow and 18 of their guns taken. Two actions, on the 15th October, probably brought up the loss of the rebels to close on 4000. The above paper also states that the country on the frontiers of Oude is still disturbed. There are believed to be 100,000 men still in arms against us, but they are daily coming in. They seem to have lost heart and purpose when they are brought for a little to a stand. 5000 of them are quite ready to run away before 500 assailants.—We attack them without the slightest regard to numbers.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Tantia Topee, cousin of Nana Sahib, had in the early part of October a force of 30,000 men, with 4000 cavalry and 30 guns. The victory gained over him by General Mitchell is the most important event brought by the present mail. Tantia Topee was hemmed in by a well-concerted movement from different points; Mitchell's force came up with him at the morning halt. The enemy was observed at the distance of a mile advancing with their cavalry in front. The alarm was instantly sounded; the artillerymen sprang to their guns. The enemy's cavalry formed in a line about a mile in advance of the main body and waited; Mitchell's guns unlimbered at 600 yards with shell, and threw the rebels into immediate confusion. A charg followed, during which numbers of the enemy fell; the infantry then advancing, bayonetted the dismounted men, who lay concealed in the bushes of the jungly ground, and deployed in front of the main body of the rebels, formed with a thick jungle all around them, two guns on their right, three in their centre, and one on their left. Not a shot was exchanged till the English line was within 400 yards' range, when the rebels opened from their artillery, sending the shot far over the heads of our men. The 92nd and 71st then charged; carried the position, took the guns, and dispersed the enemy, who were then well plied with shrapnell by the artillery. The fight lasted till two o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels had all disappeared. Only two of our men were killed—one of the 71st and one of the 92nd Highlanders, who, having been sent to the rear wounded, were cut to pieces by some rebels hid in the neighbourhood. After a halt on the 10th, General Mitchell crossed the Betwa; on the 19th he again encountered Tanti Topee. In the action which ensued the rebels were again beaten; they lost four guns, and were driven towards the river, Colonel Liddell following them shortly after.

Lieutenant Kerr, with his 600 Mahratta Horse, and her Majesty's 17th Lancers, have already passed into Central India, and there is no reason why, with an adequate force of well-mounted men, we should not anticipate the capture of Tantia Topee and other troublesome chiefs.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* says that General Mitchell lost 200 Highlanders, dead and *hors de combat* from sunstroke, and he forced his marches so severely that his baggage fell gradually to the rear, where it was cut off and carried away piecemeal by the insurgents.

The Bombay journals are full of the movements of troops in different directions, with the view of throwing a large force into the districts which were occupied by the rebels. Large draughts had arrived from England; the 18th and 33rd are ordered up the country for Poona.

The ex-King of Delhi has been sent to Calcutta under an escort of Carbineers.

The proclamotion in, which her Majesty Queen Victoria is to assume direct dominion over her Indian realm, was expected to be made public on the 4th of November both at Calcutta and Bombay. Great preparations for the occasion were making—there were to be illuminations on a grand scale.

China, Japan, and Cochin China.

According to the last news from China, which is to the end of September, Lord Elgin was still awaiting at Shanghai the arrival of the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, and as these gentlemen did not leave Pekin until the middle of August, their appearance is not looked for until the first week in October. As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it should be completed in similar order. His Excellency Mr. Reed does not see this, and has gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatine, proceeds to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his Excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the China-Russ treaty are of no moment, apparently. We hear of no legation for arranging them either at Shanghai or Tien-tsin.

We learn that cholera had visited Japan, and was carrying off a great number of the inhabitants. Its first apearance was after the arrival of an American man of war at Nagasaki, on board which vessel a case occurred, and in communication with the shore no precautionary quarantine measures were observed This happens at an unfortunate moment, and has raised prejudices in the minds of the Japanese against foreigners, and we hear that the Russians and Dutch have since been very ill received in consequence. The Japanese supposed their wells had been poisoned.

A declaration issued by Admiral de Genouilly has appeared in the Government *Gazette* that the bay and river of Turane and the port of Chang Callao are held in a state of blockade by the naval and military French forces. It appears to be the desire to keep the proceedings at Cochin China from the knowledge of the public, as the accounts received by the chartered British steamer *Scotland*, just returned from Turane, are very meagre. The *China Mail* says:—"The British steamer *Scotland*, chartered as a transport by Admiral de Genouilly, returned from Cochin China on Tuesday evening last. She brings very little news indeed, and what little the officers know they are not permitted to communicate. Still, from a pretty authentic source we gather that a few days after the arrival of the expedition in Turon Harbour, fire was opened upon the five forts built to defend the town; and as the fire was not returned, the forts were occupied without resistance or the loss of a single Frenchman or Spaniard, and that the town is at their mercy. The military force has taken quiet possession of the peninsula east of the town, where the French speak of founding a colony; and as they expect no assistance from the natives, they think of importing labourers from China. The ships are at anchor under the lee of a headland, in the sight of a rich agricultural country; notwithstanding which they are without fresh provisions, and the *Scotland* has been sent up here for live stock and stores, with which she will return to Turon in a few days. The Cochin Chinese were on the look out for stragglers from the allied lines, and had already picked up four or five. An expedition is expected to start for Hue, the capital, in the course of six or eight weeks."

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac.

The well-earned reputation of this annual for variety, completeness, and accuracy of information will be fully sustained by the edition of 1859. We observe the usual evidences of care and industry in its compilation, and it were superfluous to add anything further in recommendation of so firmly established a favorite.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family.—*Ch. Advocate.*

Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia.

A Public Meeting, under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance, was held in Chalmers Church on Monday evening last, which at a very early hour was densely crowded with a highly respectable auditory.

The devotional exercises having been performed by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of the Established Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Mr. Furlong of the Free Church, the President, Jas. Forman, Esq, called upon the Rev. Professor King to offer a few introductory remarks relative to the constitution and past history of the Alliance.—The Rev. gentleman entered into a most interesting account of the causes which issued in the formation of this organization, upheld its constitution, and refuted most clearly and incontrovertibly the unjust and wicked calumnies which had been, with so much industry, cast upon its members, and circulated throughout the land.—Apologizing for the time he had occupied, and introducing to the meeting the lecturer, the Rev. W. Ferrie, A.M., of St John, N. B., he sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause.

The subject of the Lecture was "The Papacy—its present chronological position, and consequent policy and prospects." The Lecturer commenced by expressing his great satisfaction in being appointed to the high honor of delivering the preparatory lecture on behalf of the Alliance. He admired its principles, he sympathised in its trials, and he rejoiced at its success. It would be a fruitless effort to attempt, in the limited space reserved for this notice, to give a sketch of this most intensely instructive and eloquent lecture commensurate with its merits, and, we can say but little more than that the lecturer proved himself to be master of his subject. Accepting Fleming's view of the downfall of Mohammedanism and Popery as the correct interpretation of a portion of the Apocalypse he showed how remarkably his predictions, made some one hundred and fifty years back, have been fulfilled. That the fifth viol of the Almighty's wrath would be poured out upon "the seat of the beast," viz., that the Papacy would receive a wound at the very centre of her system in the year 1848, at which time the Pope was actually obliged to flee from Rome and seek refuge in a distant land; that the pouring out of the sixth viol upon "the river Euphrates, drying up its waters," viz., that the death blow that Mohammedanism would receive would almost immediately succeed the former event, (witness Turkey, Persia and China in their relations to Christianity at the present time, and the overthrow of the Mougul Dynasty in India,) and the Man of Sin, availing himself of propitious circumstances, will increase and continue to exercise his baneful influences until the year 2000, at which date the seventh viol will be poured out, and Great Babylon (Popery,) being finally demolished, Christianty in its purity and power will illuminate the kingdoms of the earth. The lecturer was greeted with repeated bursts of applause. The opening lecture of the course was announced for the 17th Dec, by the Rev. Professor King,—Subject:—"The Papacy, a conspiracy against civil and religious liberty."

Notice to Subscribers.

We beg to remind our numerous subscribers to the London Review, Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, S. S. Teachers' Magazine, Christian Miscellany, Youths' Penny Gazette Child's Paper, Ladies' Repository, British Workman, &c., &c., &c., that their subscriptions expire this month; and it will be necessary to communicate early with this office to renew their subscriptions for next year.

We also expect written notices of discontinuance.

Wesleyan Book Room, Dec. 1st, 1858,

Wesleyan Book Committee.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Book Committee will be held (D. V.) at the Conference Office on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 11 A. M.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

☞ In answer to enquiries respecting Dr. Richey's health, we regret to say that he has been for some time past very ill. The latest accounts (received on Tuesday) induces us to believe that some change for the better has now taken place.

☞ We have received the third and fourth numbers of the "COLONIAL STANDARD," a political paper published at Pictou in the interest of the present Government. S. H. Holmes, Esq, is editor and proprietor.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev. J. S. Addy (20s. for P.W. for Capt. T. Day), Wm. Clements (35s. for P.W. to June 30, '59), Stewart Burns (sent by stage), Rev. I. Thurlow (sent by stage), Rev. Hy. Daniel; Rev. C. Lockhart; Rev. J. L Sponagle (20s. for P.W., for Jas. Harlow 10s., H. Houston 5s., Mrs. Morton 5s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (10s. for B.R., 10s. for P.W. for Thos. Johnson—those books expected daily and will be sent), Rev. R. Weddall (5s. for B.R., 15s. for P.W., for Amos Bliss 5s., Hy. Jeffers 10s.—that other matter shall be arranged), Rev. T. H. Davies (books sent in part), Levi Borden (41s. 7d. for P.W., for Kenneth Ross 10s., D. McDonald 31s. 7d.), D. Dickey (10s. for P. W.), Rev. E. Botterell (price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.), Rev. J. Lathern (20s. for P.W., for E. Harris 10s., G. Porter 10s.), Rev. Chas. Stewart (Capt. B. paid 15s. Oct. 27th, now sent 10s. for Book Room—2 new subs.—30s. for P.W., for O. Lockhart 10s. N. Lockhart 10s., B. Shaw 5s., S. Caldwell 5s.—directions attended to,) Rev. Thomas Angwin (30s. for P.W., for John Hodges.) Rev. Wm. Perkin (5s. for B.R., for H. Fulmore 61s. 3d., for P W., for Jos. Lewis 20s., Alex. Thompson 20s., Sam. Crow 11s. 3d., James Meekin 10s.

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.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	DEPUTATION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Sackville,	Messrs Temple & Davis.	Sackville, Dorchester,	Oct 10 & 11 " 12
P't de Bute,	Me'rs Narraway, Allison & McCarty,	Point de Bute, Baie de Verte, Fort Lawrence,	" 10 & 12 " 14 " 15
Moncton,	Messrs Allison & Narraway,	Moncton, Shediac,	" 17 & 18 " 19
Hopewell,	Me'rs W. Temple and Thurlow,		Mid'l. Jan.
Coverdale, Richibucto,	To be arr by Sup, do.		
Amherst,	Mr. Davies, Dr. Pickard, Mr. Humphrey,	Amherst, Nappan, Head of Amherst	Oct 17 & 18 " 19 " 20
Parsboro',	Dr. Pickard, Mr. McCarty,	Tidnish, Parrsboro', Diligent River, West Brook, Maccan Mount'n Maccan,	" 21 Jan 16 & 17 " 18 " 19 " 20 " 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.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

PLACE.	DEPUTATION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Annapolis,	Brothrs. Pickles. Tuttle, and Avery,	Annapolis, Granville, Clementsvale, Bear River,	Oct 18 " 19 " 20 " 21
Horton,	Angwin, Taylor, and Lathern,	Horton, Greenwich, Kentville,	" 11 " 12 " 13
Cornwallis,	Hennigar & Angwin,	Canning, Cornwallis west, Berwick,	" 14 " 18 " 19
Aylesford,	Hennigar, Taylor & Lathern,	Aylesford East, " West,	" 20 " 21
Wilmot	Angwin, Pickles, and Lathern,	Nicteaux, Wilmot, Harley Mount'n, Lawrence Town,	Nov 15 " 16 " 17 " 18
Digby,	Pickles, Smallwood, & Smith	Digby, Sandy Cove, Front Cove, St. Mary's Bay,	Oct 11 " 12 " 13 " 14
Bridgetown	Smallwood, Tuttle and Avery,	Tupperville, Granville, Bridgetown,	Nov 22 " 23 " 24
Yarmouth, Barrington & Shelb'n,	Twedy & Duncan Bro. England,	Barrington, N. E. Harbor, Shelburne, Roseway, N. E. Harbor, Barrington Head N. W. Passage, Cape Negro, Baccaro,	Oct 19 20 21 Dec 19 do " 15 " 16 " 17 " 20 " 21 " 22 " 23

THOS. ANGWIN, Chairman.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 1.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	30s *a* 31s 3d
" 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,	13
" 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 1.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s *a* 16s 6d
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$5½ *a* $8
Bacon, per lb.	6½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	3½ *a* 4½d
Veal, "	2½d *a* 3d
Turkey, "	6d *a* 7d
Chickens, "	2s
Geese, "	2s
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	11d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

Marriages.

At Meander, Newport, Novr. 26th, by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr James MALCOMB, to Miss Mary SANDFORD.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Canning, Cornwallis, by Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. Silas TUPPER, to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of John Wells Borden, Esq.

At St. John, N. B, on the 16th inst., by Rev. John Snowball, Mr. Ludlow Campbell McGIBBON, of Douglas, Co. of York, to CATHERINE MARIA H, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Murray.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. McGrigor, Capt Andrew McNAB, of Halifax, to JANE, daughter of Mr. Robert Winton, of Stewiacke.

At the Baptist Church, Wolfville, on the 21st ult, by the Rev. Stephen W. DeBlois, A. M., Mr Simeon SLEEP, of Kennetcook, N. B., to MELINDA, daughter of Mr. John Smith, formerly of Amherst, N. S.

On the 23rd ult, by Rev. James Thomas, Mr. Thos. TYNES, to Miss Margaret BARNES, both of Dartmouth.

On the 25th ult, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. John J. HAMILTON, of this city, to Miss Mary EMM, of Bower Chalk, Wiltshire, England.

Deaths.

On the 25th ult, MAHALA, aged 26 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Chipman, merchant of this city, and daughter of John Northup, Esq

On the 27th ult., Mrs. B. E. BULGER, widow of the late Mr. Richard Bulger, of this city.

On the 26th ult., Mr. J. Andrew BROWN, of Belvidere, Windsor, aged 24 years.

At Sackville, on the 24th ult., Mr. James IRONS, in his 57th year.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, November 24.

Schrs Cito, Langlois, Montreal.
Emblem, Foo e, Port aux Basque.
Kate, Messervey, Bay St George.
Alma, Sullivan, Canso.
Endora, Mills, P E Island.
Charles, Levi, do; Jane, Bollong, do.
Margaret Ann, Thomas, do.
Root Bruce, Anderson, do; Catherine Elizabeth, Rising Sun, Sterling, and Sandwich, do.
Bar, Fouche, Cape Breton.

THURSDAY, November 24.

Schrs Elizabeth, McDonald, St Peters, P. E. I.
James, Grant, do; Glide, Reynolds, do.
Woodbine, Robertson, do; Margaret, Delorey, do.
Pearl, Walsh, do; Packet, Antigonish.
Achiever, Banks, Boston.

FRIDAY, November 26.

Steamer Merlin, Sampson, Sydney, with dismasted ship Peerless.
Schrs Liberator, Anderson, New York.
Resident, Day, Newfld; Dove, Landry, P E Island.
Jane Grouche, Provost, do.
Wm & Mary, do; Pallas, Goulton, do.

SATURDAY, November 27.

Steamer Ospray, Gulliford, St Johns, Nfld.

SUNDAY, November 28.

Schrs Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis.
Eleanor, Ryan, Newfld.

MONDAY, November 29.

Steamer Europa, Leitch, Liverpool.
Barque Celia, Digby, St Jago.
Brig Milo, Alkema, Falmouth, Jam.
Brigts Agenoria, Murphy, Inagua;
Margaret Mortimor, Smith, Jamaica.
Schrs Ocean Star, Jenkins, Ponce.
Vista, Nickerson, New York.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, November 30.

Brigts America, Edwards, Cuba.
Dasher, Dowsley, Mayaguez.
Vivid, Mann, Baltimore.
Schrs Marcellina, LeVarsh, P E Island.
Vallare, Irvin, do; Seaman, Boudrot, do.

CLEARED.

November 24—Schrs Swordfish, O'Brien, Boston; Hebe, Gould, Welchpool, N. B.

November 25—Schrs Lucknow, Kennedy, Wallace; Alma, Scott, Harvey, N B; Princess, Burke, Sydney; Alma, Sullivan, Cape Canso; Elizabeth, Scott, P. E. I

November 26—Schrs Margaret, Odell, Newfld; Brador, Nickerson, P E Island; Convoy, Hurst, Bedeque; Barrington, Hopkins, Barrington; Orbit, Nickerson, Annapolis.

November 27—Barque Mary Stewart, Auld, Glasgow; brigt John Roop, Saunders, Weymouth; schrs Ark, Strum, St Johns, Nfld; Mary Ann, Lang, Sydney; Robert Scott, Roach, Lingen; Lady, Snow, Barrington.

November 29—Steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston; schrs Saranac, Randall, B W Indies; Tartar, Fraser, New York; Seamen's Pride, Herman, Newfld; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Gold Lead, at New Orleans, from Nassau, reports that a large ship, name unknown, went ashore on Eleuthera, and that the vessel and all hands were lost.

New York—Arrd Milo, Campbell, Halifax.

St Thomas, Nov 5—Brig Arab, Masoe, from Halifax, put in here in distress—discharging cargo.

Schr Ocean Star reports—Brigt Queen of the West, Curtis, proceeded to St Jago from Ponce.

Great Determinations this Fall

1858. 1858.

Chipman & Co's,

CHEAP DRY GOODS

Warehouse.

144 Granville Street, Halifax.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—our desire is to sell all we can and as Cheap as we can for READY CASH.

Now opening a very large supply of

Men's, Boy's and Youth's Ready Made Clothing.

Our trade in these goods is largely increasing. We have