



Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at... The Provincial Wesleyan is the largest, and, for its size, the cheapest of any religious paper of the Lower Provinces.

Australia.

We refer our readers to the highly interesting statement of the Rev. Robert Young respecting his late Mission to Australia, which will be found on the first page of this paper.

Methodism in France.

We mark, with admiration, the energy and zeal displayed by the members of the French Methodist Conference since the establishment of that body in a position of independence.

Church and Dissent in England—Recent Movements.

A very important decision has been come to by the British Parliament, within the last few days, relative to the admission of Dissenters into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

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These exercises were: 1st, singing; 2d, reading the Scriptures; 3d, prayers by the Rev. Messrs. Temple and Pickard; 4th, singing; 5th, prayers by the Rev. Messrs. Beals, Cardy, and Evans. It was an exceedingly interesting, and to those most immediately concerned for the success of the undertaking, a joyfully affecting occasion.

The whole population are taxed for the support of the Established Church in England. It is a cheap religion. The whole population are taxed for the support of the Established Church in England.

The total number of students in the two branches amounts now on only the eighth day of the Term to one hundred and ninety, viz.: in the Male Branch—Boards 72, Day School 12, Total 84; in the Female Branch—Boards 22, Day School 12, Total 34.

I need scarcely say that such an auspicious beginning of the new epoch is encouraging beyond the largest expectations of the most sanguine promoter of the extension of educational operations here.

It will, I am sure, be very gratifying also to the friends in different places, who so cheerfully subscribed to enable the Trustees to erect and furnish the new Edifice, to know that by the very first day it was opened the number of Candidates for admission was so large as to demonstrate that the Branch Institution which they had helped to establish was required by the unobscured necessities of our provincial society.

We hope that the Institution will be constantly attended, by all its friends, at the Throne of Grace. It needs, and in order to the accomplishment of the high purposes for which it is designed, it must have, God's special blessing.

It has been long felt that this state of things was a hindrance, and an unjust one toward those who were dissenting from the Episcopal Church. The only university in England, beside those two, is that of London, which has been formed and chartered within the present century.

Till the publication of the late census of religious worship, a great delusion prevailed among the many adherents of the Established Church, as to its real strength. Only a few years since a noble lord stated in the house of peers, that the members of the Church of England comprised three-fourths of the inhabitants of the nation; whereas it was corrected by another noble lord, equally limited in his information by his prejudice, who stated that they were four-fifths.

No sooner had it been ascertained that the French preachers recognizing the claims of their altered circumstances addressed themselves in the true spirit of Christian ardour to their work.

Perceiving the necessity which existed for providing more extensively the means of a sound and scriptural education for the youth among them, they at once laid a comprehensive plan for this purpose, and gave efficiency to it by a voluntary sacrifice of twenty per cent on the salaries of a Free School for girls, well established as a Day School for boys.

A most interesting event in connection with the change in the position of French Methodism was its entrance upon a career of evangelization in Italy. The funds to sustain it in this work were supplied by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society of New York.

For an account of the success already achieved by this interesting portion of the great Wesleyan family, and for statements of its prospects and plans, we refer our readers to the highly interesting correspondence of the Watchman which we transfer to our columns to-day.

Another proof of the progress of just and liberal opinion, and of the decay of that ancient feeling of caste which has existed with such strength in this country between the Established Church and the Dissenters, is the present state of the church-rate question.

The edifying character of Ricci is confirmatory of the foregoing observations. This Jesuit was active, skillful, abounding in schemes, and endowed with all the talents necessary to render him agreeable to the great, but in matters of faith he is a man of straw.

The result of the Canadian General Election is another striking instance of the impotence of the priest power in the open field. Here have been the Bishop meeting at Quebec, and their slavish tools, the True Witness, Toronto Mirror, and other papers, giving out their hebeities in the most earnest, yet most absurdly frantic manner; and what is the result? The point they made most prominent was the non-secularization

as their Episcopalian neighbours, but also every expense connected with the fabric of the Episcopal parish church—such as repairs, alterations, lighting, cleaning, washing the clergyman's surplice, etc.—instead of being paid, as it ought to be, by the persons attending that particular place, must be paid for by all the inhabitants of the parish without distinction.

This partly accounts for the large number of persons attending the services of the Established Church in England. It is a cheap religion. The whole population are taxed for the support of the Established Church in England.

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A Benevolent Institution.

A House of Refuge, designed for the reformation of fallen females who are willing to make an effort to regain a place in Society, and to live a virtuous life, was opened in this city in January last, supported by the voluntary contributions of those friendly to the project, and managed by a Committee appointed for that purpose, at a Public Meeting held in Dalhousie College, on the 22nd day of August, 1853.

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of the Clergy Reserves—our readers will remember the True Witness upon this subject—and they have succeeded in electing out of 130 representatives how many to represent their views on this point? why some three or four, all told, and those in the district of Quebec. The others are either pledged to Secularization as Ministers, or are more thoroughly pledged to it as opposition candidates, with the exception of a few of the old Conservatives, who are probably returned independent of Romish influence.

The Know Nothings.

I may mention in passing, as a singular characteristic of America, that in New York, there has sprung up a new sect lately. It calls itself the "Know Nothings." What the whole of their object may be, nobody well knows; but the result of their establishment proves this, that this class are striving very much to counteract the invidious undertakings of Popery. And they show it in many ways. They go quietly to elections—nobody knows about them—and of late it has been found that no man under Popish influence is getting into power and authority.

Not long ago, (just to show the working of the thing) a man in New York began to preach openly in the streets and elsewhere against the Papacy, and some of the Papists, just in Ireland, and other places, began to hunt and beat the man with mud. When this was heard of, in due time a great number of these "Know Nothings" got into the crowd, so that for every Papist there was a "Know Nothing." Well, the Protestant man went on expounding Popery, while the Papists, as usual, began to howl. Suddenly, every Papist got a firm thwack on the side of the head, with the most thorough American gravity—coupled with such words as these:—"Sir, this is a free country; every man is entitled to speak; and, Sir, when the man is done, if you want to answer him, we will see to it that you get justice." Well, if it had been only one or two who behaved in this manner, they would soon have been overpowered, but the Papists, seeing the apparent ubiquitousness of the "Know Nothings," were glad to give in. They tried it again and again, however, but always with the same result, so that ere long, full liberty of speech was established in New York. I do not know whether we could imitate this or not at home—but, at all events, the plan has proved quite successful over the water.—Dr. Duff's Speech on America.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM. The following Platform of Principles of the Know-Nothing organization of our country may be novel to many of our readers. We publish it to show such the legends are about—Buffalo Christian Advocate.

- 1.—Repeat all naturalizations.
2.—None but Native Americans for Office.
3.—A pure American Common School System.
4.—War to the hilt, on Political Romanism.
5.—Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6.—The advocacy of sound, healthy, and safe Nationality.
7.—Hostility to all Papal Influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name, when brought forward to bear against the Republic.
8.—American Institutions and American Sentiments.
9.—More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10.—The strictest Protection to Protestant Immigrants.
11.—The doctrines of the revered WASHINGTON and his compatriots.
12.—The lending back of all Foreign Papers landing on our shores.
13.—The formation of Societies to protect all American interests.
14.—Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15.—Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our Country.
16.—And finally—American Laws and American Legislatures, and Death to all Foreign Influence, whether in the high places or low!

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The Governor of this vast country, Sir George Simpson, returned to Lachine on the 30th ult., from a tour of inspection of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments in the interior of Rupert's Land. We are glad to learn that throughout the country was found to be healthy, prosperous and tranquil, and that civilization is making wide and rapid strides among the natives, many of whom, in various parts of the country, are partially abandoning hunting, and directing their attention to the culture of the soil, with the most happy results, both as to their physical comfort and mental advancement. The Red River Settlement—which now contains a population of 8000 souls—presents, we are told, a picture of abundance, happiness and contentment, but rarely to be met with in communities, whose nearer proximity to the great centres of civilization affords them many advantages not possessed by their brethren at the outposts. If however they are deprived of some of the luxuries of a high state of civilization, they have most of the comforts of life at their command, and are free from many of the wants and temptations of a more artificial state of society.

It is from this flourishing settlement we may look for the ultimate extension of the blessings of religion, morality and civilization, throughout the wide spread but thinly inhabited Northwestern section of the continent; and here, we are informed, the Roman Catholic and Church of England Bishops, as well as the Scottish Presbyterian pastor, (the Rev. John Black) are indefatigable in their exertions to instruct and educate their respective flocks, and promote their temporal as well as their spiritual interests.

Nor is it to be supposed the Wesleyans would be behind their fellow-laborers in this extensive—and from what we learn, far from barren—field of missionary labor. We accordingly find that Sir George Simpson, on the 12th July, met the Rev. John Ryerson and several missionaries of his church, with their families, near the height of land between Lakes Superior and Winipeg, on their way to Hudson's Bay—all in good health and spirits and full of hope and zeal in the cause, for which they are ready to "spend and be spent."

The season has been unusually moist in the territory North of the Sault Marie, beyond which point the cholera had not extended, but at and in the neighborhood of which, we regret to learn, the pestilence was making fearful ravages. We also regret—although we cannot say we are disappointed, for our hopes on the subject have long departed—to find Sir George Simpson obtained no additional information respecting Sir John Franklin. No intelligence had been received at Red River or elsewhere from Dr. Rae or the other expeditions in the Arctic Seas; nor, do we understand, is there the slightest hope entertained, in any part of the country bordering on these seas, of any further light being thrown upon the fate of the gallant but ill-fated explorer.

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we were spoken of, as nearly translated, as well as the remainder of his Sermons; so that we hope before long to have these two valuable works in a neat and compact edition in French.

The printing of tracts, the publishing of the Archives de Methodisme, and other sundry matters were treated of; and then the fundamental question as to the appropriation of the proceeds or profits of the book concern, was carefully looked into. It was finally decided that the Conference be requested to lay down the principle, that the profits be applied to the extension of the concern itself, to the Annuitant Society, and our evangelization schemes; leaving the proportions and details for further consideration.

The Book Committee having closed its sittings, next came in order, THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE, which met same day, (Tuesday), at three p.m., and by adjournment at eight in the evening.

The questions treated of concerned Corsica, and another station on the Piedmontese shores of the Mediterranean. This latter station, having only been accepted as conditionally, and as a trial, it was proposed to leave altogether, as not having been satisfactory either as a Methodist work or as an opening in Italy, as at first anticipated.

As to Corsica, the committee reported both painful and pleasing intelligence: the authorization granted by the Prefect to M. Gallienne, in November, has been withdrawn from his successor, Bastia, and the friendly intervention of the Consistory of Marseilles, the interdiction has not yet been withdrawn.

Nevertheless, the openings are still as interesting, and as numerous as at first, and more so. The Missionary Pastor, M. Faget, together with his assistant, Rimathez, continues to labour by meetings, distributing books, and conducting domestic worship, as opportunity serves. Already much good has attended their efforts, and were it prudent to reveal facts, we might be allowed to adduce God's blessing in these first efforts.

When better days do come, at length, what a field is here open to the gospel, and what a view of openings towards the Italian peninsula does Corsica present. Our hope is in the Lord, that some times will come.

THE COMMITTEE OF EVANGELIZATION, met on Wednesday, at eleven, under the presidency of Dr. Cook. Several lay-friends were present from Marseilles, the Drome, and the Gard. The proceedings were of a very interesting description. All I can now do, is to give you a mere outline of the openings and engagements connected with the proceedings of this committee.

And first, as to schools. It was reported that the four schools of Nimes were in hopeful progress; viz., the Female Normal School, the Boy's Primary School, and the two Girls' Gratuitous Schools. Numbers of children and young persons are thus trained in the good way, and prepared for usefulness.

It was mentioned that several of our former scholars had shown themselves useful during the late revival in various ways, especially some of the teachers of the Normal School, now occupying situations in some of our Circuits. The schools in the Alps have been attended to.

As to the colportage or book distributing by the means of pious vendors, it was found that little had been hitherto attempted by the Committee; but that many results had been presented to our notice; and will meet our attention during the year.

In the preaching or evangelization department, and properly so-called, some progress had been made, and cheering indications of good were mentioned.

The following is a summary of the openings laid before us, and recommended:—At St. Malo, St. Servan, and Rouen, in Brittany, two visits have been made during the year; this station is recommended to Conference as of hopeful promise. Thirty years ago the wants of these towns had been laid before the Parent Committee without success, and now, as agents of providence open the way towards this interesting portion of the French territory.

The large city of Rouen was also mentioned. During the year a short visit of M. de Boivinville at Rouen has proved the necessity of evangelical labours in favour of the dense population of that portion of Normandy; and it was felt that labours there might be prosecuted with every hope of success.

Boulogne was also mentioned, especially in connexion with the erection of the camp in its immediate neighbourhood. Not being able to take up this station, the committee voted funds for the employment of a colporteur, under the direction of Mr. Lucas, of Calais.

Roubaix, with the towns in that neighbourhood, and on the Belgian frontier, was likewise mentioned. The visit of Mr. Hocart has led to pressing invitations from that direction; but at present only occasional visits can be attempted.

THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

has not formally met this session; and yet it has not been inactive during the year.—Through its Secretary we have been enabled to obtain valuable information on cases concerning our religious liberties, as well as depositions on some other matters.

Generally, during the last twelve months, we have not been hindered in our work from the effects of the decree of the 25th Dec., 1852—with the exception of the cases of Corsica and of Alais, reported in the Watchman a month since, we have met with favour from the authorities.

Still we feel that the tenor of our present situation is, at best, precarious; and that we need to look up to Him, who in the storm bid his disciples be of good courage. We have decided to unite with our friends of the Independent Churches, in an address to the Emperor, in favour of the religious liberty; referring for ourselves, in particular, the privilege of separate action, at a later period, if needs be.

A friend has mentioned to me a fact, in connection with this subject, which will doubtless interest your readers. By some means, which I need not detail, a copy of the grievances to which Protestants have lately been subjected in France was, a short time since, laid before the Emperor.—He ran over the pages, and, at once expressing his surprise, called for the Minister of State, in whose department such matters are transacted. Presenting the list, he inquired how such things could be allowed? and what do your readers imagine was the reply? Why just this,—a total denial of the existence of such facts! "No," said the Minister, "they had never actually occurred." What the result of this affair may be, I know not; but let us not be discouraged; the game of the Jesuits must be out one day.

THE STATIONING COMMITTEE held its first sitting on Thursday, at three in the afternoon, the morning having been devoted to a public meeting in favour of an evangelization scheme.

The draft of the stations I need not send you, as they would interest in a feeble degree your readers, and may, besides, be subject to several changes.

The principal new features are these:—Corsica appears, for the first time, on our list of Circuits, and so does Marseilles, on the Mediterranean; as well as St. Malo, in Brittany, and Pontignand, in Auvergne, the latter being a new Indian country, placed on our list, in anticipation of their being accepted by Conference; and should this take place, it will be a move in several important directions, as you may ascertain on glancing at the map of our provinces.

When I next write Conference will have met.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

Nimes, South of France, Saturday, 8th July, 1852.

Yesterday morning, Friday, the 7th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Conference assembled in the Chapel, Rue de la Fontaine, to attend the opening religious service appointed by the last Conference. The sermon, founded on Romans xii. 1, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cook; and was of a very solemn and searching nature.

The subject was, as your readers will observe on referring to the text, the solemn obligation of an entire consecration to God. Its character as a sacrifice—living, reasonable, and entire, was well brought out; but especially in reference to Methodism; he showed how meritorious God had been in giving us, and maintaining among us, a system of religious truth, of Godly discipline, and of spiritual triumphs, unparalleled since the Apostolic age. He then pointed out God's "mercies" towards us as then and there assembled as a Congregation. The prosperity of the two past years; increase in our membership; rich effusions of the Spirit on our Society; enlarged means of usefulness for our Conference—all these were stated as special motives to a fresh and entire dedication of ourselves to God as His servants.

Under the impressions produced by these appeals the Conference immediately opened its session for the present year. After the usual devotional services, the Rev. Chas. Cook, D. D., was recognised and appointed Moderator of the Conference. Pastor de Jersey was elected Secretary, and Pastors Gallienne and Pulford Sub-secretaries. Rules for the regulation of our proceedings were afterwards adopted; and some other preliminary matters settled.

The minutes of the District meetings were read, as well as the reports of the Chairmen of Districts. These documents disclosed very important and interesting facts and recommendations. From the North, 215 members were reported, being an increase of 28 during the year; from the South, 853, being an increase of 239, exclusive of 155 on trial; net increase 287, which is as you perceive, more than one fourth on our whole numbers, which are 1,098.

The ordinary receipts were reported to have been 14,776 francs, or £380 sterling; besides the subscriptions to our Connexion's funds and Evangelical Society. Our figures, therefore, although scanty as compared with those of your elder and more favoured Connexion, are encouraging as a whole.

The spiritual state of our societies was reported as in a revived state; their experience generally good and in harmony with their life and well. Congregations everywhere large and attentive, and doors of usefulness opening before us; such are some of the indications of prosperity during the past year, as reported to Conference; and for which we bless God and take courage.

To the question—"What preachers are now admitted to the full work of the Ministry?" we had the pleasure of accepting cordially and unanimously, our young friend Emile F. Cook, son of our respected President. On Thursday next, we hope, please God, to ordain him to the work, by solemn ordination at Nimes.

Several miscellaneous matters, and some enquiry concerning the candidate for the Ministry, (a question not yet disposed of), have brought us down to Saturday two o'clock, when the Conference adjourned its sittings to Monday at eleven in the forenoon.

As to the colportage or book distributing by the means of pious vendors, it was found that little had been hitherto attempted by the Committee; but that many results had been presented to our notice; and will meet our attention during the year.

In the preaching or evangelization department, and properly so-called, some progress had been made, and cheering indications of good were mentioned.

The following is a summary of the openings laid before us, and recommended:—At St. Malo, St. Servan, and Rouen, in Brittany, two visits have been made during the year; this station is recommended to Conference as of hopeful promise.

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Roubaix, with the towns in that neighbourhood, and on the Belgian frontier, was likewise mentioned. The visit of Mr. Hocart has led to pressing invitations from that direction; but at present only occasional visits can be attempted.

The wants of Paris were spoken of, and a colporteur's visit was granted; the duties of this labourer will be to go from house to house, in the immediate neighbourhood of our chapels, to invite the people and pray with them. Nothing but more interesting things than such labours, in a city like Paris especially.

The neighbourhood of Lisieux presents openings. These were mentioned last year, and are still left to the occasional visit of the preacher of that station.

New openings in the centre of France—the Province of Auvergne, were brought before us. Two districts, although scanty as compared with those of your elder and more favoured Connexion, are encouraging as a whole.

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General Intelligence.

Domestic.

His Excellency Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant and suite returned from his excursion to the Shore Counties, in H. M. S. Argus, Com. Parvis, on Monday. It appears that there was some mistake respecting the time His Excellency would arrive at Liverpool, and he took the inhabitants by surprise: he arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning instead of one, as expected. "Thus," says our Liverpool contemporary, "the intended reception party, knocked into a pig and from office, from counter, from labour, every one flurried and nervous, hurried as fast as they could to meet His Excellency, and welcome him to our neat, clean, and healthy little town."

An Address was presented to His Excellency, lauding him for the interest he had taken in the "improvement of agriculture," and the "exertions" he had "made to develop the resources of the country, and to arouse the people to a proper appreciation of the great natural advantages with which they are surrounded," &c., &c.

His Excellency replied briefly to the address, admitting the lively interest he had ever taken "in agriculture and in mechanical pursuits," "flattering himself that the Exhibition (Industrial) would have a good tendency on all the industrial pursuits of the Province, especially if numerously attended by persons from every County."—Sun.

The Columbian and Great West, published at Cincinnati, copies our remarks on the Reciprocity Treaty, and introduces it in this way:—"As a specimen of this class of Canadian sentiment, we append a few extracts from the Halifax Morning Journal."

Mr. John Bull had said that Halifax was in Canada we might have excused his ignorance, but for Brother Jonathan to commit such a blunder is unpardonable.—Journal.

ABOYLE, Aug. 25, 1854.—On Sunday night last during a terrific thunder storm, the house of Mr. John Spence, senr., of this place, was struck by lightning. The glass of two whole windows in a perpendicular line, was knocked out and smashed. Stud, boards and rafters adjacent were shivered to fragments; and splinters, nails, wall paper, &c., &c., were profusely and furiously hurled around the kitchen. Provisionally the family were at the time in bed, which is probably the safest place within the walls of a house during a thunder storm when there is danger from the electric fluid.—Com. Yarmouth Herald.

The trial of N. H. Martin, at Sydney, occupied the Court eight entire days. The jury after some hours deliberation, pronounced the prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity. At last accounts he was still detained in custody, awaiting the decision of the court as to his future disposal, in consideration of the ground of his acquittal.—Colonist.

We are sorry to learn that unmistakable evidence of disease, in the growing crop of Potatoes, has appeared in some sections of the country.—We hope, however, that the evil is but partial.—C. B. News.

New Brunswick.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—The Honorable Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, is second son of the late Viscount Canterbury, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834, and in 1835 was raised to the Peerage as Baron Botsford and Viscount Canterbury. He was born on the 27th May, 1814, and was married on the 5th July, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Wincanton, in the County of Norfolk, by whom he has several children. He is now in his 40th year. Mr. Manners-Sutton has been in Parliament, and was at one time Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. He is stated to be a man of decided ability, and to possess much of that extraordinary business talent for which his father was so celebrated.—N.B.R.

WE are gratified to learn that the Common Council have in contemplation to close the literary establishments in this City on the Lord's day. An order was passed at the last meeting directing the By-Law Committee to prepare forthwith the draft of an ordinance on the subject; and we may therefore look forward to a speedy suppression of an evil which has long been a reproach to our city.—Chronic Witness.

THE CHOLERA is rapidly disappearing from our midst. On Sunday morning only two deaths were reported in the City for the 24th hour, and up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning but five deaths took place in the City, and five in Portland, from all causes. Not a single death was reported in the city subsequently. The panic has happily subsided, people are returning to their homes, and business is beginning to "look up" again.—N.B.R.

The cholera has made its appearance in Carleton County, and has resulted in three fatal cases; two in Woodstock, and one in Wakefield.

Canada.

IMPORTS OF MONTREAL.—We learn from the Herald that the imports at the Port of Montreal for the half year ending July 5, exceeded the imports of the same period last year by \$248,846. The total import for the first six months of 1853 being \$1,725,150, and for the corresponding period in 1854, \$2,073,996.—Among the imports we regret to observe a very great increase in the quantity of wines and spirituous liquors. The total arrival of vessels for the half year was 181, having a tonnage of 46,001, against 105 vessels of 26,978 tons for the same period in 1853. Increase in vessels, 76; in tonnage, 19,023.—Montreal Witness.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.—A Toronto paper states that eight persons have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, their insanity being brought on by the use of cholera preventives. The manner in which cholera is most abundant, exposing them selves to sickness; and the brandy drinkers, to that and sometimes worse than sickness. Where brandy, camphor, and other things have been recommended as cholera preventives, they are intended not to keep off the disease, but to allay the symptoms, when attacked with it, till medical aid can be procured.—J.B.

The health of Quebec is once more perfect.—Up to Wednesday morning only one burial from cholera, was reported the previous 24 hours, up to yesterday morning.—NONE!

Newfoundland. We are happy to state that letters have been received from H. W. Hoyle, Esq., delegated by the minority of the Assembly, and by the Central Protestant Committee of St. John's, to represent their views on the subject of responsible government and the representation of the Colony to Her Majesty's Government; and to take charge of the petitions of the Protestant inhabitants of the Colony to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament on the same subject. Hoyle arrived in Grenock on the 6th July, and proceeded immediately to London.—Up to the 20th, the date of his letters, he had been actively engaged in prosecuting the object of his mission, having had interviews with Sir George Grey, Mr. F. Peel, several members of the House, the Attorney General, in the Colonies, and others interested in the Colonies, and had also received in London. We learn that Mr. Little, Delegate from the Assembly, arrived on the 20th, and that Mr. Emerson, the other

A gentleman from Pittsburg, Mr. Forsyth who is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, has purchased the valuable bed of ore in the Township of Hull, about five miles from this town. It is his intention to take out the ore and convey it to Pittsburg, in the State of Ohio where it is to be mixed with other kinds of iron ore. This bed is over 50 feet in width; and it is calculated that three millions of tons of pure iron ore can be obtained from it without any extraordinary mining works being constructed. The vast impetus given to the iron trade within the last few years by the large demand for Railway purposes, has brought into repute a great many deposits, which previously had remained unnoticed or considered of little value. The sudden and great extension of the railway system in this Province, will, it is to be hoped, create a manufacturing business out of our own ore, in our own country, and by our own labour. The millions which we pay to the workmen of other countries will then be paid to those of Canada. It is said that iron can be made with profit in Canada, but with the present high prices, and the certainty of a great demand hereafter; we think the experiment might be made without much danger.

THE LAKES.—In the number of "The Canadian Journal," of Toronto for July, which we have just received, we observed the promised paper by Major Lachlan of Montreal, "On the periodical rise and fall of the Lakes." This is a lengthy and elaborate production, replete with interesting details, evidently the result of long years of observation and study. It has been noted and read by the most cultivated lakes which exhibit by far the most extensive surface of fresh water in the world, and subject to a periodic or cycloidal rise and fall. To investigate the real state of the case, and to account for the phenomenon and its cause, the attention of many thinking men residing on their shores has been excited. It was generally believed that the period for the rise and fall was septennial. By a careful observation of recorded authorities and his own observations, exhibited in a condensed tabular form, Major Lachlan has demonstrated that with regard to the rise and fall, at least, the period is much longer extending in most cases to about 15 years.

MURDER IN KINGSTON.—We learn that at about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening last a most atrocious murder was committed with a knife in the hands of a negro man, on a woman named Horan. The negro was immediately arrested and brought to the station house.—Quebec Chronicle.

The inhabitants of the town of London, C. W. have formed a Joint Stock Company, and raised \$1000 towards building a large bathing house in London. The undertaking is a very proper one, and likely to tend much to the health of the people. Every City and town in Canada should follow the example of London in this instance.—J.B.

TERRIFIC STORM.—An Embro Correspondent states, that about six o'clock, on Wednesday morning the 2nd inst., a most terrific and destructive storm passed over this place, smashing everything before it; the roof of Mr. Mann's house was raised bodily off, and the most part carried upwards of 120 rods. J. D. Deat, Esq.'s new stone house was roofed, some of the chimney bricks were found a number of rods away. Mr. Lodge's barn was blown entirely down, and his living shed unroofed. Very few have received more or less damage; but we have cause of thankfulness that no lives were lost, and no personal injury sustained. There are no less than ten houses and barns unroofed, within eight or ten rods of the town, and large quantities of timber blown down.—Lodge.

FIRE IN THE LOWER TOWN.—Last night, at about half past eleven o'clock, a fire which at one time threatened to be very extensive, broke out in the dry goods store of Messrs. Hardy and Marchildon, corner of South-Fort and Notre-Dame streets, and adjacent to the old French Church fronting in the Lower Town market place. Not only the premises in which the fire originated, but likewise the buildings in the opposite sides of the above streets were enveloped by the flames before any attempt was made to check its progress. The firemen, however, when on the spot used their most untiring exertions to save the neighbouring property, and though the hardware store of Mr. Shaw and another house two or three considerably damaged, we are glad to say that the ravages of the conflagration have been mainly confined to Messrs. Marchildon & Hardy's store and the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Chas. Leveillé as a Flour and Provision store. The Church was for a long time considered in the most imminent danger, and its safety may be entirely attributed to the assistance rendered by the Clergy and No. 8 & 9 Fire Companies.—Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 16.

ABSURD CHARGE AGAINST THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser publishes, but refuses its belief to the following extract from a letter communicated to it:—"I have no further information respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. The report I mentioned to you in one of my former letters, that they were instigating the Indians to murder the settlers from the States, offering to furnish them with arms and ammunition for this purpose, is generally circulated here and is believed. I will not assume to vouch for its truthfulness. I hope that is not so, but I fear it is. The Indians themselves affirm that it is."

It is expected that our Government will purchase the property and improvements of this Company soon, and relieve the people from all apprehensions and fears which may entertain on account of them."

We need not say that any such reports are strictly devoid of truth, being directly opposed to the whole tenor of the policy of the Hudson Bay Company.—J.B.

A feud is said to have arisen between the Foreign and American Bishops of the Catholic States, and the difficulty has been referred to His Holiness the Pope at Rome. It is also said that the Pope will dispatch another Nuncio to this country, in the hope of healing the dissensions.—J.B.

DROWNED.—The Rev. Mr. Stevens, a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church, was drowned at Wakefield, County of Haldimand, on the 4th inst., while bathing.

The health of Quebec is once more perfect.—Up to Wednesday morning only one burial from cholera, was reported the previous 24 hours, up to yesterday morning.—NONE!

Newfoundland. We are happy to state that letters have been received from H. W. Hoyle, Esq., delegated by the minority of the Assembly, and by the Central Protestant Committee of St. John's, to represent their views on the subject of responsible government and the representation of the Colony to Her Majesty's Government; and to take charge of the petitions of the Protestant inhabitants of the Colony to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament on the same subject. Hoyle arrived in Grenock on the 6th July, and proceeded immediately to London.—Up to the 20th, the date of his letters, he had been actively engaged in prosecuting the object of his mission, having had interviews with Sir George Grey, Mr. F. Peel, several members of the House, the Attorney General, in the Colonies, and others interested in the Colonies, and had also received in London. We learn that Mr. Little, Delegate from the Assembly, arrived on the 20th, and that Mr. Emerson, the other

Delegate, who arrived at Queenstown on the 10th, was daily expected.—Express, Aug. 10.

There was some little alarm excited in town on Saturday by a supposed case of cholera; but we are happy to learn that the Board of Health has, upon thorough investigation, declared that the case referred to was one of the English Cholera, which usually exists here at this season.—New Foundlander, Aug. 21.

The rot in the potato is said to have already manifested itself in very limited locality; this is nothing more than we have expected.—Lodge.

UNITED STATES.—WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—ITS ENDOWMENT.—It may, we think, be safely asserted, that within five months, this first and foremost of our colleges, will be placed upon a firm basis and a career of prosperity and usefulness be opened for it, for which its founders, perhaps did not even dare to hope. A good many months since, some half-dozen wealthy Methodists of Boston threw out the challenge to their Brethren in New York to join them, equally, in raising an endowment of \$100,000. The \$50,000 on the part of Boston has, for some time been fully, though conditionally, pledged; and at the last commencement it was announced by brethren from New York, as a fixed fact, that before next January, that city would pay another \$50,000. This is not the end. At the last session of the Legislature of Connecticut, that State pledged itself to give \$10,000, provided \$100,000 should be raised upon reliable subscriptions before the first of next January. So we look upon it as certain that at the commencement of the next year the University will have an endowment of at least \$110,000. And yet the good work will not rest at that point. The Alumni are thoroughly interested and have pledged and will do something on their own account.

THE OLIN PRIZES.—The assignment to the University of the copyright of "Greece and the Golden Horn" by Dr. Olin's last work—which has been previously announced, was made for the purpose of founding one or more prizes to be called "Olin Prizes." The profits to the University on the sales of that book, have already exceeded \$300. When they shall have reached \$500, that will be the basis of the first prize, for superior excellence in English Composition.—Other prizes will be established if the sales of the book furnish the means.—Vt. Chronicle.

OUTRAGE UPON A PROTESTANT COLLECTOR.—On Thursday afternoon at Mr. A. W. French, a German freight distributor, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was standing on Henderson's wharf, engaged in conversation with a gentleman, a German from a group of men near by, approached and accented him by saying "You are a Methodist preacher?" to which Mr. French replied in the affirmative, whereupon the interrogator said "I'll give you Methodist," at the same moment striking him violently in the face and breast.

The gentleman in company with Mr. B. attempted to interfere, when a German named Baker cried out, "beat them both and throw them overboard." Then then attacked the gentleman, and he was obliged to fly for safety. The assailants then gave vent to their malignity by beating and kicking Mr. B. in the most brutal manner, saying "they would show him what he should receive for distributing tracts." Subsequently some persons assisted him to his residence, where he was properly attended to by Dr. Inloes. Two German Catholics named Baker and Faust had been arrested, but were bailed by the magistrate in the enormous sum of fifty dollars.—Baltimore Clipper.

SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—The Greytown affair will turn out to be a costly business to our government, since three millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to French, British, Spanish, and American merchants, has been destroyed, and many have to refund. Hence the affair was a regular case of cut-off-your-own-nose-to-avoid-your-neighbor's.—N. Herald.

NEW YORK CITY TAXES FOR 1854.—The Committee on Taxes of the New York City government, have announced, that it will be necessary to raise by tax, this year, from the city and county of New York, the sum of \$4,841,255.04. The rate will be about \$1.03 3/4 on \$100 of valuation, the aggregate value of real and personal estate in the city being estimated at \$462,021,734.72, and an increase of more than 48 millions over the estimate of 1853.

The chief items of the expense for the year are as follows:—Alms House Department, \$427,000; Repairing, Repaving and Cleaning streets, 250,000; Cleaning streets, 140,000; Expenses of Police, 872,715; School Expenses, 638,815; Lighting streets, 321,405; Repairing and Cleaning Sewers, 150,000; Salaries, 260,000; Printing, 75,000.

The Common Council members receive for services \$31,988, and their contingent expenses (tea room, &c, we presume) is set down at \$10,000 more.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A little boy, a few days since, was playing on the wharf at Newport, R. I., when he discovered something in the water, and managed to get it out. It proved to be a snake, and he carried it home, but a few slips of paper. The finder, however, gathered the papers together, took them home, and pressed them in a book until they were dried. His uncle then took them to the office of the Newport Mercury. "On examining the papers," says the Mercury, "we found that there were notes to the value of nearly four hundred dollars, drawn in favour of a lady, and from the date, we judged that she resided in South China, Me. It struck us at once that her pocket had been picked at the time of the friends' meeting; the money, if any, had been taken out, and the needle-book, with the rest of the contents, thrown into the dock. On the strength of this, we wrote to South China, and, after a little delay, received an answer from Lowell, containing a description of the notes, and such particulars as made it certain that we had found the right owner of the property, and these notes constitute all her money. She had been to Newport, but how or when the property was lost, she had no means of knowing. The notes were returned to their rightful owner."

At Hamilton, U. S., on the 12th inst., a young man by the name of Stephen R. Smith was shot by another young man named Jessup, and was dangerously wounded. Jessup was clerk in a retail dry goods store in that city; he had received letters purporting to come from a young lady; this correspondence was carried on for three months, when Smith was discovered to be the real author of the letters, which were subsequently published in a Sunday paper, for which Jessup sought satisfaction by shooting him.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Portland Advertiser of the 9th, has an account of the arrest of two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada by high Constable Clark, of Sherbrooke. Their names and residences are also named.—This well organized in Canada or the United States; they had their engravers, who could make all their plates, and their printers and signers, all of whom are safely lodged in Montreal jail.

From their camp thousands of dollars were every month sent out broad-cast over the land, and hundreds of our young men were led into temptation, and finally to prison and ruin.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says.—Since the middle of June it is known that \$10,000 have been issued on the Nashua Bank alone, and sent chiefly to the State of New York, but considerable quantities have been sent into Massachusetts.

The bills were of extraordinary beauty and finish and fitted to deceive a practised eye. I have examined specimens of \$1, \$3, and \$20 of this and other banks, which are executed with singular skill, in all the engravings and signatures.

A DARING ROBBERY.—A bold robbery of \$600,000 was committed at the marine Hospital, Portland, on the night of the 9th instant. The keeper was from home and his wife was prevented from raising the alarm by the presence in her room and threats of one of the burglars, who was employed in rummaging the papers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slave trade, through Cuba, into the United States, is said to be somewhat brisk. However this may be it is pretty certain that two American vessels have recently landed about 1,000 slaves on the island of Cuba; and the Captain of one of these vessels has been already arraigned under the charge of piracy.—Am. Traveller.

RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.—The riot seems to have arisen from the excitement of a contested election, in the course of which intoxicating drinks were most freely used, aided by the hostility which every where exists between the Native Americans and the Irish.

The train on fire was the stroke of an Irishman's knife in the back of an American. A mob gathered immediately and hunted down the murderer, and then proceeded to wreak vengeance on every Irish shop and shanty as well as every Irishman. Five arms as well as less deadly weapons, were freely used, and numbers were killed, and many more wounded in the fray.—Am. Traveller, Aug. 17.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The great fire in New Orleans, though not quite so destructive as at first reported by telegraph to have been, was yet a very disastrous one, involving the loss of nearly a million of dollars, which will fall chiefly upon the insurance office of that city, and elsewhere. We have had to record, besides this New Orleans fire, a number of others, not so destructive fires too. And there have been, besides, fires in the woods of Maine and New Hampshire, which have done extensive injury.—From fire, we naturally pass to drought; and this, we are sorry to be obliged to conclude, is becoming very severe and extensive in New Hampshire, Vermont, and even Maine, as well as in some more Southern States.—J.B.

THE CHOLERA.—Buffalo, Aug. 17th.—The cholera is making and the weather cool. It is spreading at Niagara and from there to Albany. Albany, Aug. 17th.—The cholera is disappearing, the disease being confined only in a few cases to those of disolute habits.

WEST INDIES.—The Cholera, we are much pleased to learn, had almost entirely disappeared from Barbados. There were at the latest account, but a case or two, and these were reported to be in the Country.

It was perfectly healthy at Demerara. The weather had been wet during the week ending the 24th ultimo. Produce was scarce. Tonnage in ample supply. Freight declining.—Bermuda Gazette, 1854.

MOIST DRAINING ATTEMPT.—On Sabbath morning, at a place called a "Moor," near the city of San Salvador, a man named Mr. Harris, was going to the Catholic service, they seized the Guard, tied him to a tree, and were making their escape in the Hospital Boat, when they were pursued by a guard of the 5th and captured. It is said that Smith, of runaway notoriety, was one of them. The men the "Bermudians" were able to accomplish all this.—Bermuda Gazette, 1854.

SAN SALVADOR.—We find in our Mexican exchanges some later advices from the State of San Salvador.

The cholera has been appointed to seek a new site for the city of San Salvador, destroyed a short time since by an earthquake, had selected the plain of Santa Tecla, four leagues distance from the old site and six leagues from the old port of Libertad. The entire population, would remove to the new city, which will, it is said, be built on a white & level plain, and the city will be supplied with pure water from the cascades of the neighbouring hills.

Another earthquake was felt at Coyotepeque and in the neighbourhood, and a whirlwind had passed over the face of the country, tearing down some fifty houses. It is estimated that the houses destroyed numbered the tenth part of the standing crops in San Salvador.

Mexico.—The Indians are committing their depredations throughout the States of the Northern frontier. An occasional gruelous account of their defeat and utter extermination is published, but they seem to have numerous lives, they respect some place not far distant from the scene of their annihilation. A letter from Chihuahua gives the following sad picture of its condition:—"The country is devastated, the crops destroyed, the estates ruined and lost, the herds and flocks are the prey of the Indian, and a thousand dangers peril the life of man. The ranchos and haciendas are abandoned, the owners, in misery, terror and desolation is slowly penetrating on all sides."

A decree has been issued by the Supreme Government, declaring that all males between the ages of ten and fifteen years must arm themselves for the defence of their families and the country. Farm servants must be mounted and armed at the expense of their masters.

The States of Durango and Zacatecas great alarm had been caused by the appearance of large and well armed bands of savages. In one of their encounters the troops were defeated with considerable slaughter, and the official account states that the Indians were all armed with rifles, and that they fired and manoeuvred so well that the officer had no doubt they were commanded by Americans. In proof of this fact he states that many of his men were wounded in the region of the heart!"

The town of Copanalin in Chiapas was almost entirely destroyed by fire a short time since—seventy-seven houses were consumed. Fire-seed was threatening the unhappy people of that department, and the papers were afflicted with several deaths from the pest. The least continued its ravages throughout that portion of Mexico.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the Cure of Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases.—The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, town carrier, residing in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, was afflicted near six years with a sore on the right arm, and during that period she had the best medical advice that could be procured, but without deriving any benefit whatever; her health sunk, and she was confined to her bed, and her life was in danger, until she was restored to her health by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these unsuspicious medicines in a short time completely cured the child, and strengthened her so much that now she enjoys the best of health.

It is one of the absurd notions of old Fogysm that a woman should scrub and fret over a wash-board to get clothes clean, since the Boston Chemical Washing Powder makes washing easy and pleasant.

Late from Europe.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara, now due at this Port, had not arrived at the time of our going to press. The latest intelligence we have, therefore, is that embodied in the following telegraphic despatch to the Merchants' Exchange News Room, received on Friday last.

The Mail Steamship Europa arrived at New York this afternoon, English dates to the 12th inst. Consols continued firm at 92 1/2; Russia consols to evacuate Moldavia. Austrian advances countermanded. The King of Saxony had fallen from his Carriage which resulted in death. Wheat had advanced 4d. per bushel. Flour market had continued firm but no advance in price since previous dates.

Corn in active demand at previous rates. A moderate demand being in Provisions. Sugar firm at a slight advance.

A SECOND DESPATCH.—The subjoined additional despatch was received at the Merchants Exchange Rooms on Friday morning. It contains some items of interest: that portion of it relative to the arming of these transatlantic possessions is of course veiled in mystery. The probable reason may perhaps be found to be, when the details have come to hand, the manner in which the high handed act of destroying Greytown was received on the other side of the water. It is just possible that before existing difficulties are adjusted, there may be a row on this continent as well as in Turkey.—Chron.

Russia consols to evacuate Moldavia. Advance of Austrians is countermanded. The French having failed in the Crimea, also at Asand, 80,000 Turkish troops have marched into Wallachia.

The Sulina mouth of the Danube has been closed by the British forces. Spain remained perfectly quiet.

The British Government has chartered ships for the conveyance of arms, stores, &c., to Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Quebec, and the West India Islands.

Cholera is increasing at Liverpool.

We acknowledge the receipt of the July and August numbers of the "New England Farmer," a monthly periodical, devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture, and other kindred Arts and Sciences. We shall furnish our Agricultural readers with a few extracts in some future numbers of our paper, and would intimate to them that the subscription price of this publication, which at the end of the year makes up a neat volume of 576 octavo pages, is low—being only \$1.00 per annum, exclusive of postage. Messrs. Bennett & Brown, Hardware Merchants, are, we believe, the agents here.

We beg to assure our Correspondent at Digby, the paper referred to has been regularly mailed ever since it was ordered.

Letters & Copies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) J. L. Fuller, Cornwallis, (10s.) Mr. Henry Morris, (new sub. do. 5s.) Mr. Henry Tuttle, Digby, (5s.) Lovick Hill, do. (5s.) Mr. George Henderson, Rev. George O'Huicr's, Truro, (20s.) Miss Anne J. Buley, (5s. new sub.) by Rev. David D. Corrie, Mr. Thomas Day, Senr., (5s.) Mr. Thomas Haydon, (5s. new sub.) Mr. Robert B. Turner, (5s. new sub.) in all 15s.—By Rev. Thos. B. Smith, Miss McGowan, Charlotte Town, P. E. I. (5s.) Mr. M. Longard, Rev. C. Leck, Aylesford, (5s. on acct.) Mr. Alex. Clark, (new sub.) by Rev. (John Snowball), Mr. George Forrester, Newport, (5s. paid in June last).

N. B. We offer our best thanks to our friends and subscribers for the increasing number of contributions of the Provincial Freeman, by which we are enabled to report an increase of Five subscribers since our last.

HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS FOR THE HAIR.

Among the many preparations for the growth of the hair this GOLDEN GLOSS takes the lead. Three reasons will be given why it is so universally used and preferred to all others. 1st. Because it has proved the most effectual in Baldness. 2nd. Because it imparts a beautiful dark gloss and delightful perfume to the hair. 3rd. Because the Ladies, with fine discrimination, which they all possess have adopted it. Many other reasons could be given why it is a great favorite, but those who want more have only to give it a trial. Price 25 cts. in large bottles. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent for HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS, &c. &c. Sold in Halifax by John W. & A. G.—March 16, 1854. W. & A. G.

"A Wise Man shall Hear, and shall be Wiser." We are all creatures of one Creator—who has placed us upon this globe, and surrounded us with the means to sustain life and preserve health; or restore it when lost; and given us minds to investigate and ascertain the properties and effects upon our organization, of the various substances and elements within our reach and under our control.

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is prepared upon those immemorial principles of nature—after carefully studying and experimenting with the various elements of its composition upon the different diseases for which it is recommended. There is no guess work or chance hazard about it. It acts upon strict chemical, physiological and organic laws, and can therefore be depended upon in perfect certainty, in curing Rheumatism, Piles, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Sprains or Sore, of any kind, and for sore or caked breasts, chapped hands, tetters or ring-worms. The thousand bottles daily selling is proof enough of this.

See advertisement in another column.

While we have constantly to lament the failure of medicine to effect the cure even of those diseases which have been longest known, and have for centuries baffled the labours of surgeons and physicians, it is a cheering thing to learn of trustworthy and unobtainable authority, that science has at length discovered, not a drug, not a medicine, but a simple and natural diet, which insures speedy and effectual relief in cases where all other appliances had failed. FIFTY THOUSAND personal testimonies to the efficacy of HARRIS' VEGETABLE ARABIC GUM FOOD, give the most substantial reason for encouraging the hope, and we feel justified in saying that which we should be reluctant to affirm in the face of a body of evidence which it would be absurd to gainsay, that there really appears to us to be no reason why any person, however afflicted, if there be a moderate portion of the vital strength remaining, should not now direct of the recovery of health and vigour. Amongst the diseases which have been removed at various degrees of obdurate veternity, by the use of Messrs. Dr. Barry's Food, we find dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, functional irregularity, obstructions, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits, heartburn, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, indigestion, liver complaint, dropsy, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, giddiness, pains between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions on the skin, scurf, fever, scrofula, impurities, poverty of blood, consumption (if not beyond hope), dropsy, rheumatism, gout, influenza, scrofula, and vomiting during pregnancy.

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Echoes. The following very pretty lines will find an echo in every heart. Bark! through Nature's vast cathedral, Blended echoes ever rise. Swelling in a mighty anthem To its over-arching skies.

Temperance. Tobacco, its Use and End. Some years ago, a youth aged sixteen, while at college, had a severe tooth-ache; his grandmother gave him a piece of tobacco to put in his mouth to remove the pain; it did so, and from that time he chewed it as a habit.

Mr. Pollard's Monkey. Jack, as he is called, seeing his master and some companions drinking with remarkable powers for which his species is remarkable, finding half a glass of whisky left, took it up and drank it off. It flew of course to his head. Amid the roars of laughter, he began to skip, hop, and dance. Jack was drunk. Next day, when they, with the intention of repeating the fun, went to take the poor monkey from his box, he was not to be seen. Looking inside, there he lay

Sensible News of a Sea Snake. It is comfortable to get some account from a trust-worthy naturalist, ascertains that there is a bunch of sea-snakes on the coast of New South Wales. Mr. Peach, a gentleman whose name is familiar to all working men of science, as possessing the property of an accurate and intelligent observer, tells us that a few weeks ago a specimen of a singular and rare serpentine fish was brought in from the coast of New South Wales.

Miscellaneous. The Book Agent. We are sufficiently interested in reference to the following to know that it is a veritable story: As the sun was setting after one of those hot, sultry days in July, when the thermometer stands at 80, a tall, lank, thin, spectacled fellow entered the village of...

Richard Cobden. From Richmond, Mr. R. C. Cobden and I drove out to call upon Governor Kossuth. We had a long and interesting conversation with him on the outskirts of London. I would that some of the editors in America, who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it beyond the simplest and most useful furniture.

Farming. If one-half the zeal, energy and expense that blot so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the whole community by the ears for the vain and paltry purpose of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture...

TOILET PREPARATIONS. ISAAC BABBITT'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS. CYPHERIAN CREAM OF SOAP, PARANITON SHAVING SOAP, PANARITON SHAVING SOAP, SOAP FOR MEDICAL USE, AND SHAVING POWDER.

"The old woman." Look into your window! What do you see? Nothing new, surely; nothing but what the angels have looked smilingly down upon since the morning stars first sang together; nothing but a loving mother hushing her infant breast a willing babe, while the life flows in a slender thread. Moral lips have said: "The boy made it!"

60,000 Cures without Medicine! DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural result of his own blood. It is a natural food, and is composed of the most nutritious and healthful ingredients.

Washing. MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF BOSTON Chemical Washing Powder. THIS WASHING POWDER IS SUCH HARD WORK TO WASH! ON DEAR! IT IS SUCH HARD WORK TO WASH!

Medicine. LUBIN'S PERFUMES. WARRANTED genuine, viz: Violet, Marjolin, Rose, etc. Sold in Halifax by J. C. G. Fraser, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION. The following is a few of the many testimonials received: Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "in the best of preparation for the razor, by any that I have found."

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC BILEMIA. MATHIAS, AFTER BEING SUFFERING FROM THE HOSPITAL, INCLURA BILE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goodale, dated February 10th, 1853.

These celebrated Pills are successfully given in the following complaints: Ague, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Irritability, Liver Complaint, Nausea, Stomach Disorder, &c.

FOR RESTORING, PRESERVING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR. PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM. MUCH might be said in favor of the invaluable Balm, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietors of the Balm will be pleased to furnish you with a sample of its rare and manifold virtues.

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now being used throughout the entire United Kingdom, Canada, Bermuda and West India Islands, and the power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. Every store should be supplied with the valuable LINIMENT, as it gives good satisfaction and sells rapidly. PRICE—In consequence of the increased demand for the Liniment, we are now putting up 25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1.00 bottles, and also 10 cent bottles containing 30 times as much as the 10 cent bottle; so that money will be saved by buying the large bottle.

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