



# The Provincial Wesleyan.

fers to obtain an official sanction for their work, but all in vain. Meetings of the members were then held in private houses, in woods, and in the fields. The Prefect issued a decree forbidding them, but they continued to be held, notwithstanding the issue of summonses to the attendants from the police-offices. At length a prosecution was commenced against the pastors and certain members of these independent churches, and judgment was given on the 11th of last month. The defendants, ten in number, were accused of having held unauthorized religious meetings in various parts of Haute-Vienne. On presenting themselves for the hearing of the case, they were surrounded by a considerable number of their fellow-religionists, who had come from numerous villages of the neighbourhood, and comprised persons of all classes and ages. They were defended by M. Leblond, an advocate from Paris, and by Messrs. de Valcourt and E. de Pressense, delegates from the Evangelical Society of France. The conduct throughout the examination was full of frankness. On being asked whether they had been present at the forbidden meetings, one and all replied in the affirmative, adding that they had done so from conscientious motives. "I was present," said one of them, the venerable father of a family with white hair, "I was present when I could be." The public prosecutor rested his case on the existing law, which requires official leave to be given, before religious duties, unrecognized and unpaid by the State, can enjoy public worship according to their own views. After an eloquent and able defence from M. Leblond, and the reply of the public prosecutor, the Rev. E. de Pressense, having obtained the president's permission to add a few words for the defence, proceeded to address the court in a speech which produced a deep impression on the audience. The *Journal des Debats* here inserts a large part of this masterly address, and concludes its narrative as follows:—"Judgment was given at the same sitting. The defendants were ordered to pay the lowest fine prescribed by law, on the sole ground that these religious meetings were not authorized."

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

## Report

Of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the *Micmac Missionary Society*, held at the Temperance Hall, Halifax, Oct. 22.—From notes taken in Photography by Mr. Henry Oldright, copied by Mr. Rand.

The President, Rev. Dr. TWING, being detained at home by illness, J. W. RITCHIE, Esq., of the *Nov Scotia*, presided at the meeting. The spacious hall being by this time pretty well filled. The meeting was opened by the singing of an original hymn to the good old-fashioned tune *Lenox*—one of the tunes they will sing in the Millennium, and then the Rev. J. MILLAR offered prayer.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting. He regretted that the worthy President, who was invited to preside, had been unable to do so, and expressed his sorrow that he could not be present at the anniversary.

From the Report about to be submitted, it would be seen that some progress had been made during the year; that attempts had been made with some success to gather the Indians from their wanderings, and to furnish them with stated employment. It could not be a matter of surprise that a larger measure of immediate success had not attended those efforts. The Indians are widely scattered, moving in their canoes, and their time is taken to devote themselves against our efforts. It cannot be supposed that they will suddenly change. Still by patient perseverance, we may by the blessing of God, ere long look for the formation of a permanent settlement.

One effect of the enterprise upon ourselves deserves special notice—the Christian union produced and cherished by it, among the different bodies of Christians. It is thus doing good not only to the Indians but to all who are engaged in promoting it. The presence of brotherly love, and charity among Christians, is an object of the importance of which in these times cannot be too highly estimated. He would not detain the meeting by any lengthened remarks, but call upon the Secretary, Rev. Mr. SROTT, to read the Report.

The Report embodied a number of interesting facts, was well written and read, and was listened to with the deepest attention. It referred to the purchase of land and the preparations going forward for a central mission, and the blanching at Hantsport. It stated that about a dozen families of Indians had during the winter returned, and had been enabled to support themselves comfortably, while those in other parts of the Province had been reduced to starvation almost, and obliged to seek aid from the Legislature. It mentioned that a Legislative grant had been obtained for the support of a school, that the work of translation and publishing of the Scriptures had been carried forward; that the Indians are learning to read and write. A specimen of Indian composition in a letter from an Indian to Mr. Rand was produced; the penmanship of which, it was stated, would "do credit to a schoolmaster."

The letter contained a request to be allowed to join the mission at Hantsport, with his family. It was stated that some cases have already occurred exhibiting satisfactory proof of spiritual good. One touching instance was mentioned of the triumphant death of an Indian at Hantsport last winter, which might remind one of the passage of Bunyan's pilgrim through the river, and up to the celestial city through hosts of rejoicing angels, sounding their trumpets and shouting them welcome to the sky "while all the bells of the eternal city rang for joy as the pilgrim entered." These and other remarks, seemed nearly to have exhausted the subject. Still he would refer to them again. He would speak from the last clause of the Resolution first. Surely no efforts can be deemed too great which may be the means of delivering man from temporal and eternal perdition. Surely it ought to reach every heart and move every mind, to reflect on the position we occupy with reference to those denizens of the forest. They have fasted away before us. We have taken possession of their lands, their lakes and rivers, their hills and villages, and they must ultimately be exterminated unless the work of destruction is arrested. It is the work of duty and charity which is aimed at by the *Micmac* mission.

Many people suppose that it is wholly useless to attempt to evangelize and civilize Indians. They say, some may be saved—here and there, but as a general rule the race cannot be elevated. Well, to save one soul is worth as much as a hundred, and infinitely more. But the voice of history destroys the theory that the barbarous races cannot be raised into the scale of intelligence and morals. The most degraded nations on the face of the globe have in both ancient and modern times, been reached and regenerated by the gospel. Look at Britain. What do we know? What was she once? And what does she now? She was the when the gospel dawned upon the world, and its great author came as a light in the midst of our darkness? No less barbarous, no less degraded was she than the Indians of this continent. What were the Germans then? Those regions of the earth which are now the very centre of civilization and gospel light, were a few centuries ago shrouded

in moral gloom. Then why should not the Indians be blessed? Surely "the arm of the Lord is not shortened that he cannot save, nor his ear heavy that he cannot hear."

It is true that some of the Indian tribes of America have totally disappeared. Would that we were as sensitive, that we grieve at the loss of a single soul! But others have risen and made great advance in civilization. Mr. McGregor has referred to this fact, and need not dwell upon it. I lately read an interesting account of a camp-meeting held near Kingston, which a party of Indians were invited to attend. They landed near the place, took up their cooking utensils, their tents, and canoes, and marched in Indian file into the centre of the "camp." There they arranged their canoes around in a circle as a wall of protection; they erected their camp-poles and spread over them their coverings, and then engaged in the devotional exercises of the meeting. They had a native preacher among them. On one occasion he was requested to interpret into English what he had been saying to his people in Indian. I will read you the address: "Me tellum my people they must all put away their sins and pray to Great Spirit; and the Great Spirit him give us new eyes, and put with, and new stars to hear with, and new hearts to understand. Me tellum Indian women they must wash blanket clean and live all the same like white woman. Me tellum all men must turn from sin, and—waving his hand as he spoke—'den God make all road smooth and even before you walk in.'"

The Indian races away beyond the Arkansas are moving rapidly in civilization. They have large farms; they live in comfortable houses; they have their schools, their places of worship, and their Halls of Legislation. They make their own laws, print them, execute them, and are a thriving and a rising people.

But we may find instances to the point in our own land. The march of progress is indicated by this meeting. They, thirty years ago such a people, are now going to be a people of the North West; and there you will find an Indian house. I went out the other day with Mr. Rand to see the family residing in it. It is quite a snug little affair. It is called a nice cooking-stove occupies a conspicuous place—a bedroom is partitioned off in one corner, and there is a place for the children to sleep over stairs. Other instances occur in other parts of the Province, and other evidences may be witnessed of their capacity for instruction and improvement, resulting from the labors of your Society.

I lately heard Mr. Rand read to the Indians and converse with them. I noticed particularly the influence an ability to converse in their own tongue exercised over them. The flash of the eye, the smile of the countenance, and the volubility, the eloquence which was awakened by his remarks, were striking. I listened to it for about an hour, Mr. Rand occasionally explaining the theme of conversation to the people of the house where he had been present. But there was a woman here who had never seen Mr. Rand before. She was glad to see him, she said, she had often heard of him. She stated that her own English was so deficient that she was ashamed to speak in that language. She wished that the two races were on more friendly terms. The resolution speaks of the moral degradation of the Indians. That poor woman, among other things, told him she had been treated by those who were bound to protect her. Her own kindred were so bad that she could not live with them, she said.

Mr. F. then gave an instance which had just come under his own eye, illustrative of the same point, and also mentioned a conversation he had just had with an Indian, which went to prove how superstitious they are, and closed his remarks by urging the Society to renewed efforts. "The great day alone can reveal all the good which has already been done, and no consideration should induce us to relax our efforts."

leaving a sorrowful husband and family to mourn the loss of one endeared by the strongest ties.

The text selected was the 3rd chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, verse 24, which was selected by the Rev. James McKay, Presbyterian Minister, in the absence of the Rev. James Buckley at Conference, in a very appropriate and impressive discourse, and while the Christian hope was clearly pointed out all present must have been constrained to say, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

WESTFIELD. DR. ZACHURUS FOWLER, of WESTFIELD, died at Westfield, N. B., August 12th, 1855. Mr. ZACHURUS FOWLER, aged 24 years, son of Mr. Stephen Fowler. In personal appearance he was very prepossessing, being in stature considerably above the ordinary height, and having a well-developed form, with a countenance the most attractive; and, until recently, he would have been regarded by a casual observer as a strong and healthy man. But, notwithstanding these favourable indications, he had been in declining health for about two years previous to his decease. Consumption had been clearly marked, and the last few months he spent in the West Indies, journeying from island to island, hoping thus to recruit his failing health. On his return from his pilgrimage among strangers to the home of his youth and the household of his kindred, he seemed cleared with the idea that the progress of the disease was stayed, that his bright hopes would be realized, and that the opportunities of health would be his again. But very soon unavourable symptoms appeared, and the speedy approach of death seemed inevitable. Relinquishing all hope of recovery, he calmly prepared for death, and was deeply lamented having so long deferred. He was led, however, to look upon the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world, and to exercise that faith in Redeemer through which he felt that he could be accepted of the Father. And while the "silver cord" was being loosed, and the "golden bowl" was about to be broken, and he felt that he was entering "the dark valley of the shadow of death," he was supported by grace Divine, and calmly returned to his kindred, at noon, on the Lord's day, to be with that Lord, which is far better.

May this dispensation be sanctified to the highest good of those who sorrow for the departed one; and who have had to mourn so long and so severely, and who are not yet returned to the bosom of their kindred, and who have not yet been able to see the face of the Father. And while the "silver cord" was being loosed, and the "golden bowl" was about to be broken, and he felt that he was entering "the dark valley of the shadow of death," he was supported by grace Divine, and calmly returned to his kindred, at noon, on the Lord's day, to be with that Lord, which is far better.

THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.

## Obituary Notices.

MRS. SPRAWL. Sweet indeed are the consolations of the gospel in this world of bereavement, disease, and death, to those who have been called to part with one whose memory is blessed, and whose voice, though hushed in death, yet speaks to the internal ear, and awakens the heart to a holy remembrance. Mrs. SPRAWL, the subject of this memoir, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1781, and died at West Brook, County Cumberland, on the 11th July, 1855. Early in life she sought and found the joy of God's great salvation, and experienced in a very high degree the efficacy of that blood which cleanses from sin, enjoying in a most satisfactory manner the consolations of the gospel flowing from a firm trust in God her Saviour. She united herself with the Presbyterian Church, with whose members she walked for many years in the greatest harmony, preserving the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. She ever discarded that narrow-minded bigotry which would have hindered her from loving all those who are united with her in the same faith. She frequently attended the means of grace in use among the Methodists, such as Band-meetings, Love-feasts, &c.; and with a responsive heart she heard them speak of the wonderful works of God.

Rev. J. A. James. The celebration of the jubilee of this eminent and excellent man, as Minister of the Carrigan Congregational Chapel, Birmingham, was, as our readers will gather from the perusal of the article on our first page, an occasion of great interest to the friends of the enlarged Christian charity for which Mr. James is so conspicuous; it referred to the readiness with which on many occasions he has advocated the cause of Wesleyan Missions, and gratefully acknowledged the benefit which Wesleyans at large have derived from his works.

From the St. John Church Wines. Nova Scotia Church Affairs. Our correspondence from the sister Province multiplies. We have received two communications from "Nova Scotia," in reference to ecclesiastical affairs in that diocese, the one upon the "Bishop's Chapel," the other upon the "Synod" (so called). In regard to the latter subject we have frequently expressed our opinion, and see no reason, from any information we have since acquired, to alter it. As to the former, we know nothing of the facts of the case, except what we derive from the communications of "Observer" and "Nova Scotia." The first rejoiced that a chapel was opened for the poor, and we believe, contemplated this design as one that was about to be realized; he anticipated that the poor man would really find encouragement to go there, and when, finally, his soul was nourished with wholesome food. "Nova Scotia" intimates that such is not the point of fact; the case, that the fashionable attendance at the chapel interferes with the attendance of the poor; that innovations are introduced which are inconsistent with the simplicity of our Protestant worship; and he more than implies, that the style of preaching is not well calculated to feed the "hungry sheep." These are matters of fact which we have no means of testing, further than by the respectability of the source from whence the information comes. This responsibility, therefore, we leave with our correspondent, and proceed to remark upon the abstract questions which his communication brings under our notice. And first, as to the attendance at a free chapel for the poor. We do not object to the

commingling of the rich and poor. This is scriptural and desirable. But if the rich attend in such numbers as to exclude the poor, we think it highly objectionable. They have their place in other churches and are attended at other times; but if they congregate, fair, to usurp the place which the poor man can attend. Again, if they go in fine costumes, as to shame the poor man in his homely dress, we think they sin against their poorer brethren. It is quite true it is not a sufficient excuse for the poor man's non-attendance; but he must attend the chapel to learn his duty; and if the rich put impediments in his way, they are responsible for his neglect. The fine dressing of the age is very inconsistent with the simplicity of the Christian character. Neither Peter nor Paul would have approved of it. We do not advocate the abolition of the distinction of ranks in society; or object to their being marked by a costume suitable to their respective conditions. But there is a medium in all things; and we much fear that, in the article of dress, that medium is very little regarded. We do not believe that the most expert milliner could, by a perfection of her art, interweave 1 Tim. ii. 9, and 1 Peter iii. 3, among the roses, pinks, heliotropes, apple blossoms, violets, jasmains, and lilies, that encircle the rim of the bonnet; that the ladies now wear, with such a mass of the tints harmonious and the expression uniform. And what we say of the fineries of the dress, we may with equal truth affirm of all the trappings which the vinted tastes of the age is endeavoring prosaically to ornament, but really to disfigure; the plain, honest, old-fashioned of our Protestant worship. One noble-simplicity of dress was all the decoration to commend it— "No ostentatious grace to beguile."

Let it be spoken in its simplicity, and it will reach the heart. The common people will bear it gladly; and the glorious Author of it will take it to himself, and glorify in it, as in demonstration of the spirit and of power."

We wish to be distinctly understood, that we mean these remarks to be general. The topics have been brought under our notice by our communications from Nova Scotia; but how far they are or are not applicable to anything which exists there, is for those to determine who have the opportunity of seeing and hearing for themselves. One thing we are well assured of, viz., they are superfluous in regard to Nova Scotia, there are other localities which have their relevancy. The bow shot at a venture does not always fall in its mark.

Roman Catholic Priesthood in America. It has frequently been the subject of remark among Protestants that the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, is made up principally of the material of foreign birth. Various conjectures have been indulged in as to the cause of this, and it has sometimes been looked upon as an indication of the anti-American spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. It would seem, however, from some statements in the "Catholic Herald" of Philadelphia, which speaks in rather desponding terms of the prospects of the priesthood of this country for the future, that it has rather been the result of necessity, than of design or choice. There is a great want of men among the American Roman Catholics to enter the ranks of the priesthood, and hence in order to furnish the requisite supply to meet the wants of the people, the Church has been obliged to get her priesthood from abroad. The great body of them, it would seem, come from Ireland, and as the prospects of a future supply from this quarter are rather unfavourable, fears are indulged in as to the consequences to the Church. In reference to this point, the "Herald" holds the following language:

"When we see Roman Catholic priests to this diocese of Pennsylvania, or rather from what quarter comes the material of which they are formed? Few of these young men are natives of France, comparatively few are natives of this country, and without doubt the main portion of the supply is of Irish origin.

The Catholicity is not very likely to be a fashionable creed in this country, for many years, if indeed it ever become so, and one of the last pursuits that Catholic parents, rich or poor, are likely to desire for their children, is the ministry of Roman Catholicism. Weak, well-meaning fathers and mothers would not encourage their sons to an avocation that will bring to their offspring obloquy along with it. So that the States are not likely to supply the ranks of the priesthood with time, rising through, hitherto, Ireland, in the exuberance of its Catholicity, has been supplying us with many priests as would meet the exigencies of the mission here, still it cannot be doubted that the Irishman supply is on the decline—and every year brings us less priests from that country, and less young men desirous of becoming priests, than the preceding year did. The excellent seminary of St. Charles, in this city, which had in it, a year or two years since, nearly fifty students, does not now number more than half that amount."—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

## From late English Papers.

### THE WAR.

(Extracts from Correspondence.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—Sept. 25.—There is no sign of any present intention on the part of the enemy to abandon their position on the north side. The celebrity which has been given to the most formidable-looking redoubts on the land and sea side is astonishing. They are admirable diggers, and Marshal Turenne, I believe it was, who was wont to say that as many battles were won by the spade as by the musket. The fire across the roads increases in frequency and severity every day, and we have to record the loss of two men in the Buffs and a few trifling casualties from the enemy's guns, but the mortars of the French must have caused serious injury and impediment to the Russian works, and have greatly damaged their magazines. The Anglo-French column, which arrived on the 21st, and was appointed the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4000; immense quantities of small arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still piles of arms remaining. As the Russians have lost 8,000 men since the morning of the 5th and evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stands of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, &c., which belonged to men rendered hors de combat during the preceding part of the siege. The commission acts in the most judicious manner, and in proportion to the number of men actually brought on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. Their labours were interrupted the other day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudge on the propriety of their spilling, as it burst as soon as it fell through

the roof of the building in which they were sitting. If the Russians are so spiteful, they will open fire some fine day on the town and make it hot to hold us; indeed the Buffs are to be withdrawn at present, and the strength of the French in the town is to be diminished, as the display of force only draws the fire of the enemy's batteries. The great Road from Kadakoi to Kamesch is not so good as it was, but a really great work is in the course of execution in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the stream which runs through the waters of the flat, marshy land close by the Railway between Kadakoi, and the top of the harbour. This work will materially tend to the strength and efficiency of the railway in winter, and will carry off the surface water which turned the whole of this marsh into a lake in winter. The Sardinians are at work on the railway from the Woronzoff Road to the main line at Kadakoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing, and finishing off trenches and cuttings as to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. Campbell from the Col de Balaklava to Kamesch. It is creditable to Mr. Beatty's staff, that Campbell's skill that the engineers of the Army Works Corps have not been able to devise a better line for their road than that which these gentlemen laid down for the tramway for the whole of its course. Balaklava has ceased to exist. There are only some dozen of the original houses left standing here, and there amid iron storehouses, mountain-piles of wood heaps of coal, of corn, of forage, of shot and shell, and of stores multitudinous. The harbour is treacherous upon new quays and landing places, and long wooden jetties project far into its waters at the shallow head of the harbour, and render good service by taking the pressure of the quays at the water-side. And yet, with all this huge accumulation of stores, such a ravenous devouring animal is an army that there are some fears that we shall run short of fuel and of flour during the winter. It is astounding to hear that not a sack of flour fit for our purposes can be found in the East, and Sir George Maclean the indefatigable commissary-general, has been obliged to send telegraph to England for 4000 bags of that necessary article. A few days the issue of bread will probably cease, and the soldiers will be obliged to go back to biscuit till fresh supplies are forthcoming. At the present moment the quantity of corn issued daily for horses, mules, and ponies in the British camp, is not less than 28,000 lbs. The fine weather will enable us to clear the quays at Balaklava, and to accumulate stores at our divisional depots, but steps must speedily be taken to protect these stores from rain and storm. Notwithstanding the cessation of the regular duties of the army, and the improvement, or rather the creation of roads, the teachings of experience, and all the efforts of the authorities, I believe there will be much hardship and suffering, incidental and inseparable, perhaps from the month of the Helbek. Next to Constantinople, in the harbour, there is a large earthwork, with heavy guns, behind which is the citadel, which has recently been much strengthened, and is in a commanding position on a hillside. Next come mortar earthworks, a large stone storehouse, and a fine marble wall of Fort Catherine, with two tiers of guns; then more earthworks, till the line of defence merges into the works at Inkermann. In fact, Fort Constantine, Sivernia, Fort Michael, and Fort Catherine, with their connecting works, are the chief and fort their rear, form one great battery, and are so seriously engaged, that they are now nearly all untenable against an infantry attack from the south side. The difficulty of the north side was foreseen all along—foreseen, but not provided for. There was no step taken to insure the possession of the fruit of our labour. We did not prepare for success, and we have now to face a new campaign, and the Russians have seven or eight months to strengthen themselves, to recruit their exhausted army, to gather new materiel, and to make their progress with fresh slaughter, which leaves us victory but fresh enjoyed.

The British army is busily engaged road-making, hut-building, and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, window-frames, joists, slabs, and stone-work, grates, glass, locks, iron, Stourbridge firebricks, of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp, and the huts which arise on every side are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to the exigencies of the war. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvas, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The garrison are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earthworks will speedily sink, and next spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy amid all these scenes of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost, and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was "done by mistake." Our engineers drew their lines, and to them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all, when our attack was made, they had to run up to the open for upwards of 200 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle and 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and then say whether he is in a good condition for hand fighting at the end of it. The trench had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work, and easier ground between the Malakoff and Malakoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all?

The fire into the town is occasionally very heavy, and it is returned with spirit by the French mortars, and by a few guns in position. The roads advance slowly, but are solidly and well-made as far as they go, and the railway is assuming an appearance of solidity and permanence which gives satisfactory assurance of its efficiency for the winter.

I have seen every version of the little affair at Kerch in which the 10th Hussars were engaged, but I have heard many various reports and statements on the subject, and it is said the despatch containing the particulars was lost between Balaklava and headquarters. It is reported that a small force of the Hussars cut the way through the enemy, and were about to patrol the country in loose order they were suddenly attacked by a strong party of Cossack cavalry, who succeeded in killing two, wounding three or four, and taking 15 men prisoners. The rest of the Hussars cut the way through the enemy, and were about to patrol the country in loose order they were suddenly attacked by a strong party of Cossack cavalry, who succeeded in killing two, wounding three or four, and taking 15 men prisoners. 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New Advertisements.

COMPLETION OF FALL IMPORTATIONS. E BILLING, Junr, & CO.

To Wholesale Purchasers OF DRY GOODS. E. BILLING, Junr, & CO.

MOUNT ALLISON Educational Institution.

P. S. HAMILTON, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.

LAND AGENT.

PURE DURHAM CATTLE.

THE Subscribers

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Requisites for the Nursery.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Bell, Anderson & Co.

Fall Goods.

"Vieille Montagne Zinc."

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE LIGHTFOOTS Pulmonary Pastilles.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

SUNDAY, October 25. Barge Helios, Liverpool, N.S.

October 25.—Steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, N.S.

meetings in London, 40 of which were held in Exeter Hall.

His last oration in Liverpool was a triumph as crowded, eager-eyed audience.

Never was instrument in the hands of the artist more passive than that immense audience.

Under Gough, he brought up from the treasury house of the levity varied emotion that it contains.

When he concluded, all in the galleries and pit, on the stage, seemed instantly drawn to their feet.

As he will return to England next July, for three years, and designs speaking but little in this country.

AMBERSET CIRCUIT TEA MEETINGS.—The Rev. R. SMITH writes:—We have held two Tea-meetings lately on this Circuit.

THE account of remittances will be brought up next week. They are few.

HALLSLEY'S PILLS the best Remedy in the world for Female Complaints.

Improved Breed of Sheep. To be sold at Public Auction.

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 31st.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Dry Goods. W. N. SILVER & SONS' Importations for the Season.

DAVID STARR & SONS. Having nearly completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. R. G. PRINCE'S OLD STAND RE-OPENED.

THE MODERN CRUSADE, OR THE PRESENT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Viewed in the Light of Prophecy by Rev. W. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister.

THE Subscriber has received from England per "Hermes" and "Warrior."

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. WEDNESDAY, October 24.

WEDNESDAY, October 25. R. M. Steamer Oprey, from Liverpool, 10 days.

THURSDAY, October 26. R. M. Steamer Oprey, from Liverpool, 10 days.

FRIDAY, October 27. R. M. Steamer Oprey, from Liverpool, 10 days.

SATURDAY, October 28. R. M. Steamer Oprey, from Liverpool, 10 days.

SUNDAY, October 29. R. M. Steamer Oprey, from Liverpool, 10 days.

at this point, some idea may be formed of what will be done the coming Winter.

By the Steamer Oprey which arrived from Newfoundland on Thursday morning.

The United States authorities at New York have taken possession of a ship called the Mary.

The British Consul, who alleged that he was aware of some letters to the Russian government.

The iniquitous new postal arrangement has had the effect of diminishing our usual supply of papers from the West Indies.

Severe gales of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain, had passed over the West Indies between 25th Aug and 10th Sept.

In Barbadoes a great deal of damage was done to the shipping—a great many vessels were wrecked.

Boston, October 18th.—The arrival of Dr. Kane and most of his party from the Arctic region.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—An enthusiastic meeting was held by the citizens last Friday.

The Chief Justice, in addition to the usual duties of such an occasion, referred to the appreciation of Upper Canada celebrating the victory of the allies.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Governor General Sir Edmund Head made his debut in Upper Canada yesterday.

No proof is wanting to establish the royal attachment to the Queen, borne by the people of Canada.

I now receive at your hands. Agriculture is without doubt, the basis of the future prosperity of the province.

On Wednesday, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of S. S. D. At Annapolis, on Thursday, 23rd inst., of Cancer.

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Poetry.

Autumn. Sweet Sabbath of the year, While evening lights decay, Thy parting steps methinks I hear...

Agriculture.

Agriculture in England, France, Belgium, and America. The following interesting article is supplied by the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian...

The writer, 'this may be but little but we must remember that, a few years ago, Algeria imported all her food. Another advantage...

The last ten pages of the article I allude to are consecrated to the examination of machines for reaping, sowing, mowing, threshing, ploughing &c.; and distinctly point out the insupportability of our agriculturalists...

A Piece of Legal Advice.

The ancient town of Rennes, in France, is a place famous for law. To visit Rennes without getting advice of some sort, seems absurd to the country people around about...

Notes and News.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—Who were the builders of the pyramids, or of what nation were Cheops, Cephrenes, and Mycerinus, Kings of Egypt; to whom their construction has been assigned?...

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B. The Board of Instruction for the two branches will include twelve or more Professors and Teachers, suitably qualified for their respective departments...

Miscellaneous.

Cathart's Hill.

In times to come it will be chosen terms of Saxon pilgrimage, this Cathart's Hill. Whether the traveller beholds from his humble parapet the far west aspect of the noblest of the three...

The Value of a Dog.

The Value of a Dog.—The New York Mirror says, as one of the Brooklyn City cars was passing down Fulton street Tuesday morning, a lady with a little girl attempted to pass in front, the child being ahead...

Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c.

THE BOTTLES have received per Humber, from Liverpool, 2000 lbs. of No. 1 and No. 2 Packets from Sackville, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., which they offer for sale Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA. OF AN OLD MAN SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store), Toronto, dated the 20th October.

1855. FALL SUPPLY. 1855.

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF Stoves, Gothic Register Grates AND CABOSES. At the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance.

Another Scientific Wonder!

DYSPEPSIA. DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN. THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

The Colonial Life Assurance COMPANY!

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STG. GOVERNOR: The Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. HEAD OFFICE: Edinburgh, No. 5, George Street.

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

43, Moorgate Street, London. THE Society is established, but not exclusively, for the Assurance of the lives of members of the Society, and the accumulation of a fund for the benefit of the members...

THE WESLEYAN.

Advertisements and notices. The Wesleyan is one of the largest weekly papers published in the Provinces, and its columns will be well stored with choice and varied matter, rendering it peculiarly interesting...