Members obtained leave to return home, and others did on the preceding day.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 28

The House was chiefly engaged in the transaction of routine. In answer to inquiry, the chairman of the railway committee intimated an expectation of reporting some time this week.—Bills were forwarded, and items of supply passed. Subsequent to committee of supply, the House resumed. Hon. Mr. Young reported from a committee relative to the proposal of Messrs. Doull & Miller, concerning accommodation for a Court House. The report was not in favor of the proposition, for reasons stated; it recommended the building of a Court House, south of Spring Garden Road. The report was adopted.

The Legislative Council transmitted the Licence Law, agreed to, with proposed amendments. This bill, as formerly explained, introduces important alterations in regulating the sale of ardent liquors. When it was under consideration of the House, members called attention to the deletrious stuff sold as rum, and other intoxicating liquors, in the Province. Some of these liquors such as that called "white eye," &c., were described as of poisonous nature; and as causing many of the deplorable results relative to liquor drinking. Suggestion was made to the effect that examination of such articles, and the seizure and destruction of them, should be provided by law.

Committee of Supply. Several of the usual grants passed. On proposition, for drawbacks of wines imported for officers of the garrison, Mr. Chambers moved that it be not agreed to.—Some discussion ensued, On the vote being taken, there appeared 15 for and 15 against.—The drawback was negatived by the casting vote of the Chairman. Explanations took place, between hon. Mr. Howe, hon. Attorney General, and hon Mr. Young, relative to consistency, sincerity and parliamentary history, on the subject of temperance. During this scene part of the language was very direct and energetic. Mr. Henry moved that the vote be reconsidered; negatived. Subsequent to decision on other items, the committee adjourned and reported.

The report relative to the building of a Court House, (as mentioned in Friday's number) was submitted. Hon. Mr. Young introduced a bill to provide for such building.

FRIDAY, April 30

Several bills were forwarded.

Committee on Bills. A bill introduced by Mr. Annand, and entitled, "An Act to secure the independence of the Legislature," was considered. Its object was to exclude persons, holding offices of emolument, from the Lagislature, with certain exceptions. A regulating clause was added; the bill passed. The Halifax Court House bill was considered, and passed. The Railway Damages bill was reconsidered, and proposed amendments agreed to.

The committee adjourned and reported.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April, 31.

Hon. Attorney General presented a draft of an address to Her Majesty, relative to the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway; the draft was passed by a joint committee of both branches.—The address was agreed to.

Various routines was transacted.

The report of the Railway Committee was expected, but was not submitted. Its presentation is expected this (Monday) forenoon. The House adjourned to 11 o'clock, Monday.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Bentley, of Upper Stewiacke, was accidently killed at the Richmond Railway Depot, on Thursday last, under the following circumstances. The deceased was on his way to the market in this city with a load of farm produce. His waggon was upon the platform car in the railway train coming townwards; and, being covered with hay, caught fire by a spark from the locomotive when still some distance up the road. After the fire was extinguished, Mr. Bentley thought it advisable to remain upon the platform car with his waggon so as to guard against any further accident to his property. Upon reaching the depot at Richmond, when the train had actually entered the depot but was still in motion and had several yards further to run, the deceased too hastily jumped from the car to the platform. Owing probably to the *impetus* given to him by the motion of the train, in alighting he struck against one of the large door posts at the Southern end of the building, fell back upon the track and was dragged on by the cars until they stopped. Within 20 minutes he was *dead*. Mr. Bentley was the eldest brother of the Rev. S. N Bentley, of the North Baptist Church of this city. He was a very estimable young man and his untimely death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. It is to be hoped that this most melancholy accident will be a warning to many persons against that too prevalent habit of jumping to and from the railway cars when they are in motion, however slight that motion may appear to be. Persons unacquainted with railway locomotion little know the risks which they run in attempting such feats. The deceased leaves a widow and three children.—*Acadian Recorder.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—By the politeness of Dr. DeWolf, we had an opportuniy a short time since of visiting this institution, and seeing the arrangements which are being made for the unfortunate individuals who are to be its occupants. The floors are laid and the plastering of the larger portion in a state of forwardness. The alterations made in the windows will give the building a far more attractive appearance than in the original plan. The apparatus for heating the rooms by steam, from boilers in a separate building, is quite a new feature in the mode of warming houses in this country. The steam is carried through tubes of about an inch in diameter, which traverse a portion of the basement, and thereby heat the air to any required temperature. Flues communicate from this to each room, and allow the heated air to pase upwards into them, so that no fire is required in any part of the building. Although there is much yet to be done, we trust under its energetic Superintendent, it will soon be prepared for its suffering occupants, who are now so painfully crowded in the Poor's Asylum, and causing so much inconvenience to the managers of that Institution. The internal arrangements of the building, with improvements suggested by Dr. DeWolf, will afford great facilities for the peculiar treatment necessary for this afflicted class of our fellow men.—*Christian Mes.*

SUPREME COURT.—Judge Bliss delivered a lengthly judgment on Saturday, in the great case of Hill vs. The British Government,—which our readers may remember was tried in Michaelmas Term 1856, when a verdict was given for the Plaintiff for over £10,000. A *rule nisi* was obtained to set aside the verdict which was argued at the last Michaelmas Term. The judgment now given was that the rule to set aside the verdict and for a new trial be made absolute. All the other Judges concurred in this opinion.

We are truly sorry for this decision as we fear it will entail ruin on an enterprising and intelligent Mechanic, who, whatever may have been his errors in judgment, has always been distinguished for his diligence and industry in every public work he has been engaged in. We trust that even yet the British Government will be induced, in common justice, to reimburse Mr. Hill for the losses he has actually sustained in honestly endeavouring to carry out a public undertaking, for even if he cannot in a *strict legal* point of view sustain his claim there is hardly a man who will deny that the *equities* are on his side.—*Journal.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—To be Members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the District of Saint Mary's, in the County of Guysborough:—The Reverend H. Eagles, Dr. Henry Elliott, A. P. McKenzie, Esq.

To be Justices of the Peace in King's County:—Levi C. Woodworth, in place of John O. Pineo, removed from the County, Joseph Chase, in the place of the Honorable John Morton, deceased, James Bligh, William Burgess, (son of Stephen,) Hiram Newcomb, John Vaughan.

FIRE AT SEA—PASSENGERS AND CREW RESCUED BY THE OSPRAY.—The mail steamer Osprey, from Newfoundland, arrived at this port on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock. On the passage she fell in with the ship Majestic, from Liverpool, Eng, which vessel was on fire—took off the passengers (16 in number) and crew, and brought them to this city. We have not been enabled to learn any further particulars up to the time of going to press. The Osprey brought 6 passengers from Newfoundland.

The English Mail.

By the arrival of the Cunard Steamship *Europa* we have advices to the 24th ultimo. The history of the preceding week is thus given in the *Liverpool Journal* of that date:—

On Monday evening last the Chancellor of the Exchequer at once disappointed and pleased everybody, with a few exceptions. The remembrance of his former Budget created an expectation, not an unreasonable one, that he would attempt something in the financial way, of great novelty. There was a difficulty to be encountered, and it was supposed that it could not be obviated in the ordinary way. Mr. Disraeli, however, has gathered knowledge from experience; and he found the great advantage of doing very little. If he had little to propose however, he took the usual time in proposing it; for his Budget speech was of the average length, and was a very tolerable business affair. He went through all the ways and means, disclosed no new principle, but gratified the House by expressing his hostility to the duration of an income tax. Like Mr. Gladstone, he regarded a measure of that kind as a war tax, and peculiarly obnoxious in a time of peace. The expenditure of the country was reduced to as low a figure as prudence and the exigencies of the times would allow. The interest of the debt must be paid; the army and navy sustained in its present strength; and these items constitute the largest amounts; for, although the civil service was considerable, there seemed at present no great chance of reducing it.

Parliament was supposed to increase rather than to diminish the sum allowed for the education grant, which originally was £25,000 a year, but now exceeds a million, and promises in two or three years to be four millions. The expenditure of the country arises as follows:—

Interest on Debt,	£28,400 000
Consolidated Fund,	1,900,000
Army, &c,	11,750,000
Navy, &c.,	9,860,000
Civil Service,	7,000,000
Revenue Departments,	4,700,000
Exchequer Bonds,	2,000,000
Sinking Fund.	1,500,000
	£67,110,000

And the means to meet it are contained in the following estimate of income:—

Customs,	£23,400,000
Excise,	18,100,000
Stamps,	7,550,000
Land and Assessed Taxes,	3,200,000
Property and Income-tax,	6,110,000
Postoffice,	3,000,000
Crown Lands,	270,000
Total,	£63,120,000

The deficiency is, in round numbers, four millions, and this deficiency is caused, not by any decadence in the resources of the country, but in the financial arrangements which left the war and sinking fund of £1,500,000, and exchequer bonds at £2,000,000, to be provided for this year. Of the four millions, therefore, the sum of £3,500,000 presents itself for consideration. The income-tax, owing to late commercial circumstances, would probably be diminished to the extent of £500,000—a not unreasonable calculation, as the reduction in the tax of twopence in the pound had already in point of fact taken place Having the difficulty thus before him, his remedy was a very plain one, and, under similar pecuniary difficulties in private life, his plan was equally simple. He proposed to postpone the war sinking fund, and the payment of the Exchequer bonds for two years; and the deficiency of £500,000 he proposed to meet by equalising the duty on spirits, and attaching a penny stamp to bank cheques. At present the duty on spirits in England and Scotland is 8s a gallon; in Ireland it is 6s 2d only. Advancing the duty in Ireland to an epuality with the duty in England would, be calculated, achieve a double benefit. In the first place it would be an advantage to the Irish distiller, and it would yield the revenue £500,000 At present there is much inconvenience by the interposition of the excise, when spirits are imported from Ireland or exported to that country. There is a drawback in the last case, and there is an inconvenience in both cases. The penny stamp on bank cheques, he estimated, was likely to produce £300,000, and thus the result of the Budget would be a surplus revenue to that amount.

The increase of taxation, and the imposition of a new tax, are always disagreeable. In this instance, however, the displeasure is confined altogether to Ireland and depositors in banks, for in England and Scotland the Budget has been accepted, if not with pleasure, certainly without disapprobation.—Mr. Gladstone was gratified to find his principles acknowledged in the present Ministry; and all persons rated to the income tax were delighted to find that in that impost there will be a reduction instead of an increase. But although Ireland and bankers only are displeased, it is very likely that their displeasure will have the effect of preventing the proposition relative to spirits and cheques being carried into effect. The Irish members are resolved to oppose the equalisation proposition, and they are earnestly backed by the whole force of opinion in Ireland. The opposition will lose none of its power by the fact that low prices are already producing embarrassment and discontent among the agriculturists in the sister kingdom; and although it is possible that the addition of 1s 10d a gallon on spirits would have a beneficial rather than a hurtful effect, clearly the people do not think so, and experience has shown what potency there is in an Irish agitation. The bankers, too, are an influential body, and they are, one and all, decidely opposed to the penny stamp on cheques.

The other parliamentary business of the week was brief, though not unimportant. Mr. Cox made a motion for triennial instead of septennial, Parliaments; and, of course, the majority was against him. The system of septennial Parliaments, which, in point of fact, on an average, do not exceed three years, was eulogized by all parties in the House, and the pressure from without was so very small that it may be said not at all to be felt on the occasion. Mr. Locke King was more successful, for, on Thursday night, he was permitted to bring in a bill for abolishing the property qualification of members of Parliament. On Wednesday, the bill for the abolition of church-rates was permitted to go into committee; and although Lord John Manners was decidedly hostile to the measure, Mr. Disraeli expressed a wish that the question should, if possible, be settled. Very little progress, however, was made with the clauses, and the measure stands postponed. There is obviously a desire in the Ministry to adopt some measure for getting rid of the subject. To a deputation of Church men, the Earl of Derby gave expression to this wish, and it is possible that the proposal of passing the bill, postponing the period when it comes into operation, may hereafter be accepted.

The Lords have been idle with a busy air this week. On Thursday there was a brief debate on the Oaths Bill. Lord Derby did not object to its being read a second time, but he declared his determination to oppose any motion for the omission of the words "On the true faith of a Christion," the retension of which prohibits the admission of Jews into Parliament. There is, however, but small chance of the bill passing this year; but as there is a strong disposition abroad to do justice to the Jews, even the House of Lords cannot long resist the expression of public opinion. Possibly next year will see the bill, or some bill like it, an Act of Parliament.

The Indian question will present itself in a new form to the House of Commons on Monday evening next. Mr. Disraeli, profiting by the proposal of Lord John Russell, has laid before the House a series of resolutions, preliminary to an Indian Bill. The object of the resolutions is to pledge the House to the propriety of transferring the power of the East India Campany to her Majesty, and of assigning her such Ministerial aid as will enable her to carry on government in the East. The resolutions contemplate a compromise between the bills of Lord Palmerston and Lord Ellenborough There is to be a Secretary of State, and there is to be a Council. Mr. Disraeli proposed eighteen counsellors, Lord Palmerston eight, and the resolution leaves it optional to fix any number above twelve, and not exceeding eighteen. The qualification of councellors are very little altered; for experience in India is taken for granted as essential to fitness. The rumor is, that hostile action will be taken against the Ministry on the Indian Bill; but, as the Liberals are totally disorganized, and the country exceedingly indifferent, it is more than probable that Ministers will close the session without having encountered any decidedly hostile vote.

Dr. Bernard has been released from prison, and the Attorney-General has announced that him. His acquittal has given immense satisfaction to this country, and it does not appear to have displeased any one on the Continent except those immediate y identified with the Government in France. The French papers, with the exception of the *Univers* and *Constitutionnel*, are satisfied that the trial was fairly conducted; and that, although there might be a moral certainty of the guilt of Bernard, the legal evidence was not at all sufficient to convict him. The jury took an hour and a half to consider their verdict, and we may, therefore, suppose that it had reference strictly to the evidence; but it would be absurd to conceal the fact that they obviously participated in the feeling in the court, and beyond it, as to the nature of the prosecution It originated in a desire to gratify the wish of a foreign potentate, and so far it was obnoxious to two serious objections—first that it was prosecuted in deference to those who had offered a very gross insult to the country. Since the affair of the 14th of January, the French Government have gone entirely astray, and Louis Napoleon has shocked the high opinion which many people entertained of his sagacity and ability. An English jury has redeemed the country from the indirect opprobrium which the subserviency of the late Government had cast upon it; and the present Ministry, in abandoning further proceedings, have escaped a difficulty which, acting otherwise, they would have brought upon themselves. The trial itself was a compliment to British jurisprudence and legal procedure. It was conducted in fairnes and with dignity; but, unfortunately for the Emperor of the French, the privilege of counsel permitted an attack upon him, the more telling and the more galling because the facts urged against him were perfectly true. The doubt as to the law respecting refugees remains where it was, and it is not now likely to be solved by any attempt to introduce the subject into Parliament.

Sardinia is differently circumstanced from England. It is a free state, blessed with the only constitutional government on the Continent, with the exception of Belgium; bnt it lacks one great element—physical power. The population is small, and of necessity the means of defence are exiremely limited, compared with the powers around, one of which is covertly hostile, and the other dubiously neutral. Austria only wants the opportunity to deprive Piedmont of being a standing reproach to despotism; and, unless France was kept friendly or neutral, action would be immediately taken against Victor Emmanuel. A Refugee Bill, therefore, in the Parliament at Turin, is not likely to share the fate of a Refugee Bill in the British Parliament. Conciliation is necessary, and Count Cavour, with consummate ability and great tact, has endeavoured to recommend the measure to the legislature over which he presides. His reliance rests upon two facts, first, that the misconduct of the Roman Government fills Sardinia with refugees, and, next, the Government of England has privately conveyed to him the warning that the assassins who attempted the life of Louis Napoleon contemplated a like experiment on the life of Victor Emmanuel. This last circumstance created, of course, an opinion in favour of the bill and prudence suggested that, alliances being necessary, they were to be courted with becoming zeal, but not to an extent of self-abasement. Republics hold out no promise of good to Italy, for in fact, according to his opinion, republics are everywhere animated by a spirit of great selfishness. The two republics of France were either hostile or indifferent. The first opposed Italy, and the second refused her aid, even the aid of a general to command the armies of Charles Albert in 1848. Much controversy arose on this point; and it was stated by an hon. member, that Lamartine was prepared to oppose Austria should Austria attempt the invasion of Piedmont, and that under Cavaignac a large army was prepared to co operate with Charles Albert. General Marmora, however, whose conduct in the Crimea has rendered him popular in this country, made a small statement which upset all those assertions. The fact is, Lamartine knew nothing at all about the business, and Cavaignac, when pressed, said, "We are not going to quarrel with Austria for the purpose of pleasing you." The debates in the Turin parliament are wonderfully eloquent. There is an ability and fullness about them which compare successfully with those of the British Senate.

The Cagliari affair remains unsettled. The trial of the prisoners proceeds at Salerno, and the King of Naples has peremptorily refused to make any compensation for the injuries inflicted upon and the wrong done to the two British Engineers. Here arises a new complication. The Earl of Malmesbury has demanded this compensation, and he cannot back out of it. He must insist upon payment, and he must back his resolution by the British navy before Naples. There is this difficulty, however about the subject, that although the majority of the English law officers declare that the capture of the Cagliari was illegal in reference to international law, the majority of the legal advisers, to a certain extent, are of a contrary opinion. The demand, however having been made for compensation, it must be persisted in; and although King Bomba is without the means of resistance, that is no reason that he should profit by his impotence to refuse justice to two injured men.

The state of Turkey is a melancholy comment on the late war. A financial deficiency is experienced in our ways and means, and it is caused altogether by the expenses of the Crimean war. That war, however, we now find, was utterly unproductive of the objects for which it was commenced, for the endurance of Turkey was conditional on the improvement of her government; yet although the Cossack was beaten back, the Mussulman is as brutal, stupid, tyrannical, and bigotted as ever he was. The treatment of the Christians is alike complained of by Protestants, Catholics, and Greeks. Russia is again in the field, demanding a better treatment of Greek Christians; and, unless the Conference in Paris shall have the effect of altering the plan of the Sultan Russia will again be on the wrong side of the Danube and, in all probability, with impunity, for we are not likely to go to war again for the purpose of perpetuating the Turk in Europe.

Further details of Indian news confirm the telegraphs of our last impression. Lucknow, on the 19th, was in complete possession of our troops. The fugitive rebels pursued; and although the enemy held out at distant stations, the approach of our troops on these places promised a speedy result.

The Sepoys at Lucknow had two thousand killed, and although our troops suffered comparatively little, the report of the disasters brought home one incident for universal grief—the wounding of Sir William Peel. Not only the sailors, who are filled with grief, but the whole army regret it; for this gallant man had earned a reputation which will last as long as that of his illustrious father. In immediate connection with India may be mentioned the dinner given on Wednesday night to Sir J. Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, at Manchester. His speech on the occasion does not give all the information that was wanted; but he certainly succeeded in showing that it would be criminal in this country to omit appropriating Borneo, as a situation of great political and commercial significance.—With the exception of Australia, it is the largest island in the world, and to a great extent, it is much richer than Australia.—The soil is fertile; the climate, in parts, good, and its mineral wealth incalculable. The largest diamond in the world was found there a year or two ago, and in every place touched upon, coal presents itself of an excellent quality. Coal is now essential to civilisation; and nothing can contribute so much to the promotion of trade and the civilisation of the immense population in that neighbourhood as steam vessels.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR STANDS Preement among medicine as a Liver regulator that can be relied on to cure all kinds of Liver complaint. Now this is just the thing the public need, for there are hundreds in this vicinity who, for years, have been troubled with this disease in some shape until they imagine the whole catalogue of diseases afflict them. We wish to say to all such, that the Invigorator has forformed some of the most wonderful cures of Liver Complaint that we have ever known

It seems to benefit all, without exception, for none of the many persons that have used it but speak of its unquestionable merit in the highest terms of praise. Ladies of sedentary habits find in this a most useful article to prevent languor, listlessness, pain in the back and side, and many other derangements, to which they are liable, and when taken regularly it gives a good appetite and prevents indigestion, sourness of stomach and disagreeable effects experienced by many after eating.

Parents who need a family medicine for themselves or children cannot find in the whole world a better article than this.—*Decatur Gazette.*

District Committee.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Preachers of the Halifax District are hereby notified that the Annual District Meeting is to be held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 26th May, at 10, A.M.

ARTHUR MCNUTT, Chairman.

☞ The following sums have been received in answer to the appeal of the President in behalf of the Missions in India and China, and are hereby gratefully acknowledged:—

A "Friend," by Rev. J. Winterbotham, for India,	£3	15	0
do. do.	1	0	0
do, for China,	3	15	0
A "Friend," by Rev. C. Churchill, for India and China,	£5	0	0

NOVA SCOTIA AND NOVA SCOTIANS.—This is the title of a lecture recently delivered in this city, by the Reverend Professor Hill, of King's College. It has been printed in the best style by Messrs Bowes & Sons. Its style is interesting, and it is valuable for the information it affords.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The resolutions of the Bridgetown Quarterly Meeting, relative to the Protestant Alliance, reached us too late for insertion this week.

A Planter in South Carolina writes:—"Since I have made free use of the Vegetable Pain Killer on my plantation, my medicine and physician bills have been less than one third of what they were in previous years. May 6, 2w.

Sold by MORTON & COGSWELL.

Do not neglect a Cough, however slight, it is hardly excusable, when a simple remedy like Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam is within your reach. This is in nearly all cases effectual.—No family should be without it.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No. 468]

Rev. W. T. Cardy; Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (100s. on bk. acc't.), Wm. Mounce, (10s. for P.W.), Rev. R. Weddall, (new sub. 50s. for P.W., for A. Alcorn, 10s., J. Addy, 5s., Elias Bennett, 10s., Isaiah Bacon 5s., David Strong, 10s., Wm. Smith 10s.,—addresses altered as requested), A Henderson Esq., (new sub.—books sent by schr. Fairplay.) Rev. J. Taylor, (45s. for P.W., for J. Northup 20s., Leander Rand, 10s., James Brown, 10s., P. Grace, 5s.), Rev. J. S. Peach; Rev. Adam Nightingale; Rev. C. DeWolf, (shall all be duly attended to); Rev. H. Daniel, (100s., on bk. acc't.—165s. 3d. for R. Reader, Esq.; Arnold Smith (5s. for P.W.), Rev. T. Angwin, (20s. for P.W., for J. Lee 10s., Wm. H. Bent 10s.), S. McMurray (10s. for P.W.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (2s. on acc.), Mount Allison Academy (338s. for B R, per Enoch Neary), Rev. C. Lockhart, (60s. for P.W., for Wm. Wathen 5s. Mrs. Ann Nickerson 10s., John Nickerson 5s., Capt. B. Doane 10s., Josiah Coffin 10s., Hendley C. Madden 10s. John Ells 10s.—out of tickets—more expected soon), Rev. R. Morton (60s. on acc. of P.W., 40s. previously, for Capt. Johnston 10s., Wm. Smith 10s., Elisha Baxter 5s., Richard Chandley 5s., Mrs. E. Card 5s., Alfred Smith 10s., Capt. N. Beckwith 20s., Mrs. Meagher 10s., Capt. Toy 5s., B. Curry 5s., Joseph Johnson 5s., Isaac Carver 10s.)

BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

We can concurr heartily in the following commendment from the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the "BRONCHIAL TROCHES," prepared by Messrs. Brown. At the very time it was brought to our notice, we were suffering from a severe cold, from which we obtained immediate and permanent relief by the use of Troches. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly ministers or public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little difficulty or suffering.—*Editor Boston Watchman and Reflector.*

EAST WOODSTOCK, CT., DEC., 3d, 1857.

Gentlemen:—Please send me two dollars' worth of your "Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges," provided you can afford them at your wholesale price.

I feel grateful to you, for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my Throat; and though I have taken them freely, careful observation has not shown the least injurious effect upon myself from their use. I recommend them with grert pleasure on every hand.

Respectfully yours, E H PRATT.

To Messrs. John Brown & Son, Boston.

Sold by Druggists generally.

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.—By this disease we understand an inflamation either in the membrane of substance of the liver, known by dull pains in the right side, the stomach always disordered, the yellow tinge of the skin, dry cough, tongue coated, costiveness, high-colored urine, and of a thick nature; severe weakness and severe pains in the head

The quantity of corrupted humors in the region of the liver, causes a defective secretion of the bile. The liver when healthy, serves as a filter in the blood, to seperate all impurity from it, or to refine it. When diseased, it cannot purify the blood, which, when sent to the lungs, brains, and other parts in a morbid condition, may cause Jaundice, Consumption, Insanity, &c, and withholding the natural stimulus to the intestines, causes Dyspepsia, Piles, and other complaints, as you perceive the direct way to unravel and tear the whole system to pieces.

A patient suffering from this complaint, should resort to speedy relief. Yet there are very few medicines worth a cent in curing diseases.—What then shall be done? We say, use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they are composed of plants and roots; they will be found a sure cure for this painful disease, becuase they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors and so cleanse and renew the blood, which is the cause not only of the disease of the liver, and the inflamation of the kidney and the bladder, but of every description of disease. From 3 to 4 of the above pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a few days, entirely relieve the body of everything that is opposed to health. May 6 4w.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed. FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Agents E. G. FULLER & CO also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep. 10. 1y.

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

The greatest natural ornament to the "human from divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a made of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column of the wonderful;not to say almost miraculous effects of the Professor's Wonderful Hair Dye.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 5.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 20s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	28s 9d *a* 30s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s 9d
" Rye "	22s*a* 23s
Cornmeal "	20s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6d
" Clayed, "	1s 4d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d
" Cuba	35s 6d *a* 40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	40s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 5.

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	45s *a* 55s
Bacon, per lb.	7½d *a* 8d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 6d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Chickens, per pr.	2s 9d
Turkey, per lb	10d
Eggs, per dozen	9½d *a* 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6—"It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article, has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted." Sold by their Agents every where.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper

HOLLOWA'S OINMENT AND PILLS.—The household supplied with these two all-sufficient curatives can dispense with medical attendance. The eruptive and ulcerous complaints common among children; the bruises, cuts, and other external injuries to which they are continually liable, and in fact all the complaints, &c., that affect the skin, the muscles, or any portion of the external organization, are uniformly removed by the Ointment, while the Pills produce an equally salutary effect in the deep-seated diseases which sap unseen the very foundations of health and life. The two preparations combined are equal to the relief of nearly every disorder to which mankind is subject in any climate and under any circumstances.

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British the extensive medical warehouse of the countrymen Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very baren. [Reformer, Trenton, N J] May 6, 4w.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The thousands who have been relieved, as well as the thousands who have the most unbounded confidence in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, will read among our special notices this week, another of the additional evidences of the power of the application. We are doing an act of humanity, when we urge every family to possess themselves of it.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.* April 29. 2w.

Sold by MORTON & COGSWELL Halifax.

Marriages.

At Mahone Bay, on the 15th ult, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Rupert G. ZWICKER, Esq., of Cape North, C B, to MARY REBECCA, daughter of the late Edw. Zwicker, Esq., of Chester.

At Falmouth, on the 28th ult., by Rev. R. Morton, Stephen HOWARD, Esqr., of St. Martin's, N. B., to CHARLOTTE, daughter of James Elderkin, Esq., of the former place.

Deaths.

At Windsor, on the 27th ult, Isaac CARVER, Esqr., an old and much respected inhabitant of that place, aged 88 years.

At Oanard, Cornwallis, on Tuesday, the 27th ult. FREDERICK EDMUND, only son of Charles F. and Eunice Eaton, aged 18 months.

"O weep not for Freddie,
Though he is not here,
His spirit is happy
In heaven's pure sphere.

O weep not for Freddie;
For near the bright throne,
He sweepeth the harp-strings,
That now are his own.

O weep not for Freddie;
Though laid in the tomb,
He liveth in glory,
And beckons you home.

O weep not for Freddie,
But seek the blest shore.
And join him in singing—
"We part—never more"."

At Keyafield, Truro Road, on the 21st ult., James KEYS, Senr., in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 27th ult., F. W. CLARKE, Esq., of the City of Winchester, England, aged 72 years.

At the Poor's Asylum, 26th ult., Elizabeth J. RICE, aged 60 years, a native of Newfd.

At the Poor's Asylum, 26th ult., David KERR, aged 25 years, a native of Pictou.

On the 27th ult., Mr. Alexander WILSON, aged 47 years, a native of Bolton, East Lothan, Scotland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

Ship Sunderland, Curry, Liverpool.
Brig Amazeica, Meagher, Boston.
Schrs Lima, O'Bryan, Richmond, Va.
Morning Light, Strum, Richmond, Va.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas and Bermuda.
Barques Borelis, Kevan, Liverpool.
Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.
Brigt America, Edwards, Boston.
Schrs Camelia, Loy, Richmond, Va.
I C Hertz, Sheffield, New York.
Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, April 30.

Bright River Belle, Holmes, New York.
Schrs C W Wright, Dickson, Sealing voyage.
Topsy, Reddy, Guysborough.

MONDAY, May 3.

Brigt Rover's Bride, Baltimore.

TUESDAY, May 4.

Steamer Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, 10½ days.
Ship Morning Star, McKenzie, Liverpool, 28 days.
Brig Magnet, Dost, Boston.
Schrs Emblem, Newfoundland.
Rambler, and Gilde, P E Island.

CLEARED.

April 28.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth and Boston; brigts Don, Morgan, B W Indies; Emma Jane, Wilson, Porto Rico; Mary Ann, Balcam, Port Medway; schrs Gertrude Horton, Meyer, Richmond, Va; Boonday, Blunt, Machias, U S; John Henry, McDaniel, Canso; Neptune, Smith, Liverpool, N S; Integrity, McDonald, Sydney; Experiment, Canso; Reward, Arichat.

Apr 29.—Bark Levanter, Perry, Miramichi; brigts Sarah, Crowell, Trinidad; Cordelia, Mars, F W Indies; Caledonia, LaHave; schrs Saranac, Hutcheson, B W I; Billow, Vaus, U States; J C Archibald, Marteil, Nfld; Labrador, Crouan, Labrador; Victoria, Forman, do; Rainbow, Blakely, do; Albeona, Artist, and Samuel Thomas, Magdalen Islands.

April 30—Steamer Delta, Hunter, Boston; barque Queen of the Fees, McMullen, Miramichi; brigt Maude, Marshall, B W Indies; schrs Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Ellen, Curry, Bathurst; Good Intent, Dillon, Cape Breton, Sterling, and Manly, Arichat; Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis; Gifford, and Hiram, Magdalen Isles

May 1—Barque White Star, Merriam, Pictou; brig Beauty, Creighton, Cuba; brigt Golden Rule, Sampson, Porto Rico; schrs Mountaineer, Sterling Montreal, Mary Balcam, Balcam, Bay Chaleur; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; John Gilpin, Hall, Sheet Harbour.

May 3—Barque Celia, Dolby, Ponce; brigt Diamond of the Deep, Beudro', Aricha; schrs Lucy, O'Bryan, Bay Chaleur; Marie Alert, Garlett, do; Mary Lucy, Shippegan; Jasper, Blunden, Newfld; Kettle, Whitman, Cape Canso; Josephine, Arnold, Wallace, Eleanor, and Herald, Magdalen Isles; Gipsey Queen,