apostate from Islamism." Nothing is explicitly said of his race, whether Turk or rayah; nothing of the faith to which he was born, whether Mohammedan, Armenian, Nestorian, Greek, or Jewish. The only doubt that can arise is, whether the term "Christian" does not in the East imply a distinction of race as well as of creed. This weak point is salved by the general declaration "that Christianity is not to be insulted in his Highness's empire, nor any one who professes it to be treated as a criminal, or persecuted on that account." We submit that putting to death a Turk for becoming a convert, would be persecution within the meaning of this engagement; and that if it happened to take place at Adrianople, it would be a very flagrant breach of the obligation that "Christianity is not to be insulted in the empire of his Highness." Whenever there is a dispute as to the terms of an engagement, it is reasonable to consider what was the mind of the parties who entered into it. The contract which the Sultan made in 1844 was acquired from him by the unanimous, though not simultaneous, demand of the British, Prussian, Russian and French Governments, Lord Aberdeen then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took the lead in this movement, impelled thereto by the representation of Sir Stratford Canning. Now Lord Aberdeen, in a despatch a copy of which was given to the Turkish Minister, expressing himself in these words:—

"Whatever may have been tolerated in former times by the weakness or indifference of Christian Powers, those Powers will now require from the Porte due consideration for their feeling as a religious community, and interested as much in the fate of *all* who, notwithstanding shades of difference, unite in a common belief in the essential doctrines of Christianity; and they will not endure that the Porte should insult and trample on their faith *by treating as a criminal* ANY *who embrace it.*"

We entertain much respect for the Earl of Clarendon, and ask of him only to abopt in 1855 the principle which Lord Aberdeen thus laid down in 1844. In the meanwhile the massacre, since our aid was forthcoming in the Sultan's hour of hanger, of a Turk for embracing Christianity, has demonstrated that we are not seeking for the merely formal recognition of a principle already acted upon in practice. We see that the execrable fanaticism of our Allies does actually satiate itself in the blood of the Turk who adopts the faith of their benefactors. Lord Clarendon will probably not have, in the renewed appeal to which his attention is solicited, that support which Lord Aberdeen had from Continental Powers. Several of them are persecutors too, and in particular they contend for this, that, while a sectarian may be allowed to pass from what they consider one heresy to another, no one born in the national faith shall leave it with impunity. This is, in especial, the principle of Russia as well as Turkey. There is, indeed, a freer passage open for Missionaries into the Ottoman dominions than into Austria or Russia, and there the Protestant may endeavour to enlighten Jews, Armenians, or Greeks, at his pleasure. But the born Mohammedan who becomes a convert must prepare to become a martyr. Will Lord Clarendon find either Austria or France, any more than Russia, ready to support him in altering that state of things? We confess that we doubt it, and so extreme is the sensitiveness felt or professed just now for the Sultan's sovereign rights, that Lord Clarendon himself may need to be strongly urged before he will meddle to any purpose in this behalf. England, however, still represented at Constantinople by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, is able alone to accomplish what is requisite, and if she do not by such ameliorations sanctify her alliance with a barbarious Power and brutalised race, that connection will become a crime; and her political objects, scarcely at the best feasible, will before long be frustrated by the Christian population of Turkey, nearly all of whose tribes and sects would infinitely prefer the Russian to the Ottoman domination, and will deserve no blessing from that Providence which, by our disappointments, disgrace and humiliations, we are again warned to acknowledge and to invoke.—*Watchman.*

Gleanings from Exchanges.

MISSIONARY METHODISM.—From the most authentic statistics, dating about two years back, we learn that the total strength of the Evangelical missionary enterprises throughout the world, in foreign lands, comprise 2,945 missionaries, 11,807 assistants, 333,604 church members, 31 native institutions, and 40 printing establishments. The expenses of all these amount to $3,201,419.

The various departments of Methodism support 900 ordained ministers in the foreign field. These are assisted by 8,226 local preachers, catechists, interpreters, school teachers, ect. Under the pastoral care of the Methodist Churches are 162,872 church members, and 101,742 scholars in schools. On these foreign fields are seven institutions for training a native ministry, and eleven printing establishments. The amount necessary to support these agencies last year was $684,453.

About one third of the missionaries of evangelical Christendom belong to the various Methodist Churches. They have about one-half of the church members and scholars and one fourth of the printing establishments and native institutions. Yet this one-third of all the missionaries has been sustained on about one-fifth of the whole income. —*Christian Advocate.*

WHAT A SAILOR THOUGHT OF MISSIONS.—At the anniversary of the London Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. M'Leod related the following incident:

Twenty-one years ago he had read in the account of some voyage, things to the discredit of the missionaries of this Society.—Shortly after meeting with the captain of a ship that voyaged to the South Seas, I enquired of him, and said, "Do you think that missions have done much good in the South Seas?" He looked at me and said, "I do not know what you know about missions, but I will tell you a fact. Last year I was wrecked on one of these Islands, and I knew that eight years before an American whaler had been shipwreced on the same island; that the crew had been murdered; and no doubt you may judge my feelings, when we anticipated that we should either be dashed to pieces on the rocks during the night, or if we survived to the morning, subjected to a dreadful death. As soon as the day broke, I saw a number of canoes, manned, pulling away between the Island and the ship. We prepared for the worst consequences. Judge of our amazement when the natives came on board in a European dress, and spoke to us in English. In that very Island I heard the gospel on the Sabbath day, and sat down at the communion table, and sang the same psalm that I sang in Scotland." He added, "I do not know what you think of missions; but I know what I think of them."

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—A writer in the Boston Recorder, as an illustration of Providential care, relates the following marvellous incident, and vouches for it as authentic:—Elias Boudinot, founder of the American Bible Society, was returning in his chaise to his home, late in a dark night, from a court he had been attending many days. He did not know that a recent freshet had carried away all the planks from the long bridge that lay in his path. Therefore he drove right on as though there were a bridge there, and reached home safely. His friends inquired by what road he came? "The usual road," he replied. "Impossible," said they, "there are no planks on the bridge." He persisted, and they trembling for his veracity or his sanity, eagerly went with him next morning to survey.—When arrived they found the very tracks of the carriage at either end of the bridge and on the sleepers, and the very foot prints of his horse on a central sleeper. There was no more said; sanity and varacity were both safe. Some power had presided over the instinct of that horse, had ordained the correspondence of those wheels with the sleepers over which they passed, and kept the man ignorant of his danger. Was that power fate or chance?

Parliamentary Intelligence.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, March 23.

The Legislative Council divided on the Maine Liquor Bill. On a motion that the Bill be read a second time, it was moved, in amendment, that the Bill be printed, which was carried 11 to 8—a motion tantamount to deferring it to next session.

For Printing.	Against.
Archibald,	McCully,
Kenny,	McKeen,
Cutler,	Harris,
McNab,	Brown,
Grigor,	Bell,
McHeffy,	Fairbanks,
Almon,	Black,
Keith,	Morton.—8
Crichton,	
Rudolf,	
The President.—11	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Bill for the abolition of the Chancery Court has been the engrossing subject during the early part of the current week. On Monday, after some discussion upon a petition of Capt. Campbell of R. M. S. "Devastation," for reimbursement of expenses incurred in consequence of the seizure of the "Creole," the House, in committee, took up the Chancery Bill and debated upon and passed several clauses. Mr. Esson presented a petition from Musquodoboit, setting forth that the redundant extent of the county of Halifax is an insurmountable barrier to the systematic operation of institutions for the public good in districts remote from the capital, and therefore the petitioners, conceiving that a division of the county would advance the civil and social interests of those districts, pray for a division of the county, and a new one made of the separated part. The House allowed Mr. Esson to withdraw the petition, as it could be considered only in the light of a local, not public application.

Upon resuming the Bill for the abolition of the Chancery Court, on Tuesday, the committee arrived at the clause by which the present Master of the Rolls is to be pensioned off. This led immediately into a warm debate. The Attorney General stated at the outset, that the Master of the Rolls had expressed his willingness either to accept a pension or a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court; and that the Government would propose making the pension £400 per annum. Messrs. Johnston, Marshal, Killam, Smith, and others opposed the pension, whilst the Attorney General and Solicitor General argued in its favour.

On Wednesday the debate was continued through the whole afternoon—nearly everybody speaking—when, at last, on a division, the clause passed 27 to 21.

Previous to adjourning for the day, the Legislative Council transmitted a message desiring a conference, with reference to the demand for £3000 that the House has made on the General Mining Association.

On Thursday, the House took up the Municipal Corporations Bill as amended and sent down by Council. After hearing the report of the committee of public accounts, the remainder of the day was spent in Committee of ways and means. A motion, by Mr. Esson, to reduce the duty on molasses to one penny a gallon, was carried; but the Financial Secretary gave notice that he would move the rescinding of the vote next day. It was stated that the proposed reduction would have the effect of lessening the revenue returns to the extent of £7,000.

Friday, the proposition to subject molasses to the former duty of 2½d. stg. per gallon was negatived by the Committee of ways and means.—*Recorder of Saturday.*

The House on Monday by a majority of 25 to 23 reconsidered the question of reducing the duty on Molasses, and a resolution passed for making the duty the same as last year.

General Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL OF POOLE.—A notorious vagabond, by the name of Poole, was lately murdered in New York, and on Sunday last his funeral took place, with great honour of the unworthy dead. The *Tribune*, with its characteristic independence, opens upon the scene as follows:

The respectability of a community, like that of an individual, is an element which no material prosperity, or social influence, should ignore or abolish. A good name to a city, as to an individual, is a priceless jewel. How far the unworthiness of an obscure and clamorous minority can injure the fame of a metropolis, was tested to the utmost yesterday. A notorious fighting character, who kept a drinking and gambling house, whose associates were the very dregs of society, men who live by corruption, violence, dicing, gambling, and crimes that might make angels weep—this man—murdered by his foul companions—received the ovation of a great public funeral. No philanthropist, genius, hero—no one whose career had been spent in uttering divine thoughts in divine words—or in ministering to the poor, the oppressed, the broken hearted, the wounded, the sick or the dying, or whose hallowed frenzies of soul had struck out new life for the enchantment and redemption of nations—could have received a more public demonstration, to say the least, than did the ignoble dead one of yesterday. Men of respectable appearance dressed in broadcloth to which, in Europe the peasant aspires not, banded together in what should be the decent affinities of association for benevolent purposes, were assembled to the number of upward of two thousand, to testify to their mourning for the deceased. In all the gaud of demonstrative sorrow—led by pulsatile and sonorous military music making the air lyric with funeral voice—with hearse decorated, and heroes of darkness and profanity around it—with a line of mourning coaches—with craped flags, born by affiliated bodies—the procession streamed down Broadway, while untold thousands lined the sidewalks as lookers-on.—*Buffalo Chn. Advt.*

TERRIFIC FIRE IN THE PINERIES OF CAROLINA.—TERRIBLE DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE.—We copy the following from the N. Y. Herald:

The passengers on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in the northern part of South Carolina, enjoyed, on Friday night last, the exciting and magnificent spectacle of a fire in the woods, extending over a distance of ten miles, and showing first on one side and then on the other, and frequently on both sides of the road. Occasionally the scene rose to the dignity of sublimity. Many a tall yellow pine was on fire to its very top, waving in the strong wind like a vast plume of flame. Now the flames would crawl up and lick the wheels of the locomotive, rendering the air near the windows so hot to be endured, and filling the cars with suffocating smoke; and then, as we passed rapidly on, long wavering lines of fire would be seen sweeping on to attack some new and unburnt field.

Now and then we would pass a large field which had been cultivated, but upon which great numbers of old stumps had been standing, these, although not blazing freely, were still on fire, the glowing coals standing out in the darkness like millions of coloured lamps. Great showers of sparks would sail over us, glittering and dancing about like a cloud of fire flies. Sometimes a single light-wood knot would ignite perhaps fifty feet from the ground—a gigantic torch in the dark green of the ever-green pine. Long reaches of fencing were on fire, and once or twice we saw the bright embers remaining after the fence was consumed—an endless serpent of living coals.

This fire had commenced burning about ten or twelves hours previous, but so dry was the material that it had extended for miles, and the alarm in the vicinity was general and extreme. Farmers were out with their hands to protect their buildings and produce, and large numbers of men were watching the railroad, but it was generally thought some considerable portion of it must be burned.

An immense amount of damage must have resulted, as there are large turpentine plantations in the neighbourhood. The scene was one of the most thrilling and sublime I have ever witnessed, and will never be forgotten.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,—The Pilot says:—Montreal is proud, and has reason to be proud, as the first commercial city of British North America, of the Industrial Exhibition which was inaugurated by his Excellency, the Governor General, yesterday. People in Europe have been apt to suppose that Canada produces little else but corn, timber and minerals; but it will be seen by an inspection of the collection now on exhibition in the City Hall that she is also able to vie with older countries in machinery, manufactures and mechanical productions; in short, the Industrial Exhibition at Montreal will show that Canada is fast shooting ahead in all things that administer to the future greatness of a nation, and to its permanent prosperity.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head accompanied by Lady Head, Lord Bury, Capt. Ratallack and lady, and Col. Irvine, with the Hon. F. Hincks, the Hon. John Young, Capt. Rhodes, his worship the Mayor of Quebec, and a large party quitted that city at 8,45 on Monday, and were conducted by Mr. Martin, chief superintendant of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Richmond where the train arrived at 2,30 P. M.

A very handsome luncheon was provided by the inhabitants, and a address read by Major Johnson. The train reached Longueil at a few minutes before five o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation being in attendance to receive the party, accompanied by two members of the central local committee of the Exhibition. His excellency was received with loud cheers all along the route to Donegana's Hotel, and was escorted in good military style by a party of the Montreal Cavalry under Major David, Captain Cousol, &c. His Excellency and party were conducted through the Quebec Suburb and by the City Hall, up Jaques Cartier Square. A double triumphal arch was thrown from Nelson's Monument across the square, with the mottoes—"England and France—*Concordia Subus*,"—and one across Notre Dame street, surmounted with the arms of the Head family, with the word "Welcome" on one side, and "*Bien-Venu*" on the other.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.—The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, the crack steamer of our Navy, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from the Pacific on Saturday morning. She sailed from Valparaiso January 14th, and from Rio Janeiro, February 11th:

The Susquehanna has been absent for several years, during which she has been attached to the East India squadron, has played an important part in the Japan expedition, has visited the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco and other Pacific ports; and now returns to the port where she was built, having proved herself the best steamer in the Navy, and as some think, the finest war steamer afloat.

The Susquehanna was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was completed in 1850.—The cruise from which she has just returned was her first one, and has been a very long one.—She sailed from Philadelphia on the 26th of December, 1850 for Norfolk. In June, 1851, she sailed from Norfolk to take her place in the East India squadron Some difficulty occurred in the working of the engines, but this was overcome by the skill and intelligence of the Chief Engineer.

The Susquehanna has been absent from the United States three years and ten months, during which she has circumnavigated the globe, made a long cruise in the China Seas and headed the expedition to Japan. She has touched at the following ports, viz: Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Isle of France, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Amoy, Manilla, Whampoa, Shanghae, Loochoo Islands, three ports of Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Acapulo, Valparaiso, stopping again at Rio on her return, and making the run from that port in twenty-four days.—*Am Paper.*

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Election bill passed the Legislative Council on Friday, and may now be considered to be the law of the land. The debate on the Prohibitory Liquor Law commenced on Monday, and is still proceeding. It is supposed the Bill will pass both Houses by small majorities. The only other subject of interest is the discussion on a Bill to authorize the Corporation of this City to dispose of certain property belonging to it. It was supported by Messrs. Harding and Tilley, and opposed by Mr. Ritchie. We are somewhat surprised at the opposition of this gentleman, and at the arguments he used. The bondholders never "applied for an act to prevent the further waste of the City property;" it was the free act of the Corporation, conceived in the same spirit that led them to propose the present bill. The City is, and always has been, earnestly desirous of dealing fairly and uprightly with the bondholders, and Mr. Ritchie knows this well, if we are not mistaken. We trust the Legislature will pass the bill.—*Church Witness.*

MAYOR WOOD.—When a strong man appears, whether he be soldier, minister, or mayor, it is pleasant to see how all the weak and troubled flock about him for support and direction. The vine does not more naturally twine about the oak, than one human being leans upon another who is able to uplift and sustain. This principle is happily shown in the case of Mayor Wood, whose efficient rule has already made New York a different city. No husband or wife can be truant, no dominoes can be played in a store on Sunday, no letter can fail to reach its destination, that he is not informed of the fact, and begged to adjust all difficulties. The daily papers contain most amusing accounts of letters of inquiry and congratulation which he receives. Let us hope he will not relax his efforts. There is still great need of reform, when thieves and abandoned women dare to collect together in a fancy ball, as was done here last week.—*N. Y. Independent.*

INDIANS' LAND IN CANADA.—The Indians have surrendered to the Canadian government the peninsula lying between the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, with some reservations for their own use. The extent of land is only 600,000 acres. It is well watered and for the most part covered with excellent timber. That part of the country possesses the advantage of being entirely free from ague. The country in the neighbourhood of this peninsula has been settled with extraordinary rapidity. A portion of it, which was only recently brought into market, was literally all taken up at once by actual settlers. One township in particular, some ten miles square, was all sold in one day to actual settlers; and the crowd of purchasers who flocked to the local agent's office could not be served with land for three weeks.

VENEZUELA.—A private letter received from Curacoa, under date of Feb. 8, announces that the garrison stationed at Cosa, Venezuela, being nearly reduced to starvation, had broken out in mutiny, and had plundered and demolished the stores of the Jewish inhabitants of the city. The latter were threatened with extermination if they did not immediately leave, and numbers had accordingly fled to Curacoa. On learning these facts the Governor of the island despatched on the 7th two Dutch men of war to the Bay of Cosa to protect the persons and property of the Jewish citizens. It was thought that the affair would not end without a great deal of blood shed.

MINISTERIAL COURTESIES.—According to time-honoured custom the pulpits of the various Evangelical Churches were occupied yesterday by the ministers of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in this city. At the Light-st. Church, yesterday morning, the ordination of eighteen elders took place—the ceremonies consequent being connucted by Bishop Waugh.—*Balt. Clipper.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture on "Sacred Music," at the Mechanics' Institute, by Louis G. Casseres, to a first rate audience, was of deep interest to all lovers of Music. Music, said the Lecturer, is eloquent language; the ancients prized it for its utility, power, and influence; so much so that their laws, exhortations, lives and achievements of heroes were sung in public by a choir. The Music of the Egyptians, Greeks and Jews were reviewed in order. The devotional Music of Catholic and protestant Churches he depicted in eloquent and graphic language—the good effect of oratoria Music; and concluded an effective peroration by advocating the formation of a Society for the practice of Sacred Music.—*Journal,*

Worms! Worms!

☞ A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifyin. the worms generated in the human system Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

The Court of Death.

King Death held a court unto which did resort,
All diseases that ravage below,
In order that he acquainted might be
Who business of late had been "slow."
There was Gout with his crutch and his terrible touch,
Sich headache and Juandice the yellow,
With Dyspepsia who'd laid many folks 'neath the spade
Of the sexton, that grave-digging fellow.

But 'twere vain to describe each one of the tribe
That before Old Death made their appearance,
Said he, "how is this? there is something amiss,
You've not made of late, much of a clearance;
Just tell me, I pray, the cause of delay,
You diseases are getting quite lazy,
Do speak up friend Gout and tell me what you're about,
Or slack business will drive me quite crazy!

Said Gout, "the fact's this—do not take it amiss,
For myself and my tribe no one cares,
For my business below has received a sad blow,
Erom a cursed *Pill Cathatic* called *Ayer's!*
That Pill when folks try, makes each one of us fly,
For it drives us clean out of the system,
Thus it saves peoples breath, so you see my friend Death,
That's the way that of late you have missed 'em." 295

"Uncle Ned had no Hair on the top of his head,
In the place where the Hair ought to grow."

But he lived previous to the discovery of Lyons celebrated Kathairoon, which not only preserves and beautifies, but restores the hair at any period of life. Only those who will not try it, are troubled with Baldnes, Dandruff, or harsh, unpleasant hair.

"No article ever acquired so rapid celebrity and universal appreciation as LYON'S KATHAIROON. To those who have used it (and who has not) the reason is obvious, as its invigorating and beautifying effects, and aggreeable Perfume, stamp it an indispensable article of the toilet." Sold at the old price of 25 cents, in large bottles, by all dealers everywhere.—*Home Journal N. Y.*

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor,
192 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Extraordinary Cure Effected.

On Saturday last as we were passing along Market street, our attention was directed to a young girl who was passing on the opposite side of the street. We at once recognized her as a girl who not more than a year ago was a helpless cripple; her foot was turned nearly bottom side upward, and she hobbled along on the side of it and her ancle. It was really distressing at that time to see her walking, but now she is so nearly recovered as to be able to walk almost without limping. We took the trouble to enquire how this remarkable improvement in her ankle had been brought about, and that Dr. Bragg had effected this remarkble cure with his Mustang Liniment.—*St. Louis Daily Harald.*

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

☞ The last lecture for the season before the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by J. W. Marriott, Esq., at Temperance Hall. This spacious building was crowded in every part. The reputation of the lecturer had brought together an immense assemblage of persons with high expectations of pleasure and profit, to be derived from the discourse of the gentleman appointed to address them. Nor was there any disappointment. Mr. Marriott's subject was "Reason and Faith." In a well sustained and logical argument, he clearly exposed the folly and falsity of the sceptics claim to be guided only by the slow deductions of reason and swayed by demonstration alone.—He exhibited the close connection between the perfect exercise of Reason and that Faith which places the Christian beyond the influence of those dark doubts that cloud the mind of the infidel.—He earnestly urged the duty of every one to examine for himself the grounds of his belief, that he might be able to give a reason of the hope that was in him; and glancing at the ever-accumulating testimonies to the authenticity of our religion, gave utterance to his conviction that science would yet present such offerings to the confirmation of its truth as imagination could not now conceive.

A FOREIGN LEGION.—It is understood that the Contractor for supplying H. M. Troops in this Garrison has received orders to furnish fresh Beef, early next week, for five hundred additional men. It is also confidently affirmed that these five hundred men are all coming from the United States—the first instalment of a Foreign Legion which is to be raised on this side of the Atlantic—and that Wier & Co's. Packet *America*, which leaves Boston to-day, will bring down as many as she can accommodate. What is to be done with these men, when they arrive, we can only conjecture—whether they are to be permanently established in our garrison, or only kept here long enough to be drilled and disciplined, preparatory to active service in the Old World, time will tell.—*Morning Journal.*

THE business of the Assembly is rapidly approaching completion. The House meets every day at 12 o'clock, and rarely rises until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. Most of the Committees have reported, and everything indicates an early prorogation of the Legislature.—*Chron.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society has pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Twenty Shillings, from an anonymous Friend, in aid of the funds of said Society.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Mr. J. N. B. Elderkin (new sub.), Rev. John McMurray (100s.—new sub.), Mr. Stephen Huestis (25s.), Rev. Chas. Stewart (40s.), Rev. Joseph Hart (10s.—new sub.), Rev. R. Morton (95s.—new sub.), Rev. Avery (15s.), Mr. R. McDonald (The paper ordered for Mr. L. has been regularly sent in the parcel addressed to Bedeque Post Office), Mr. Thomas L. Seaman (answered by mail), Rev. W. Tweedy (20s.), Rev. W. Temple (30s.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 28th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	52s 6d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	27s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	52s. 6d.
" " N. S.	45s. a 47s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	none
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 1d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	51s. 3d.
" Canada sfi. "	50s.
" Rye,	37s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	27s. 6d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 5½ a 1s. 6d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 4d. a 1s. 4½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess, "	85s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	35s. a 36s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	18s. 6d.
" small	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	100s. a 102s. 6d.
" " 2,	90s. a 95s.
" " 3,	75s. a 80s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	70s.
" " 3,	38s. a 9d.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	25s a 26s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 28th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Lamb, "	4d. a 6d.
Bacon, "	7d. a 7½d.
Pork, Fresh, "	5d. a 5½d.
Butter, "	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, "	6d. a 7½d.
Poultry—Chickens,	2s. a 2s. 3d.
Geese,	2s 6d.
Ducks,	2s. 6d.
Turkeys, per lb.	7½d a 9d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. 6d. a 5s.
Eggs, per dozen,	1s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th March, by the Revd. J. McMurray, Mr. Samuel HASLAIN, of Lot 67, to HARRIET PENELOPE, fourth daughter of Mr. James Moore, Charlottetown.

Also, on the same day, Mr. William ADAMS, to Miss Margaret HENDERSON, both of Charlottetown.

At Boston, 8th March, Mr. Ensley RIER, of Nova Scotia, to Miss Ellen LITTLE, of Boston.

Deaths.

At Rawdon, on the 1st March, at the residence of Mr. Wm. C. Carey, William LATE, a native of Musquodoboit, aged about 29 years.

At the residence of his son-in-law, at Amherst, on 2nd Feb., Mr. John CARRITT, in his 89th year, a native of England.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., JANNET, wife of Mr. Robert Flemming, in the 25th year of her age.

On Thursday, 22nd inst., Mrs. Elizabeth POWER, in the 74th year of her age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

At Beleque, P. E. Island, on the 7th Febr., JOHN HENDERSON, sixth son of the Rev. Wesley C. Heals, aged 8 years, 5 months and 2 days. He died in great peace, without a struggle, a sigh or a groan.

On Tuesday night, 20th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. Thomas POWER, a native of Waterford, Ireland, aged 40 years.

On Tuesday, March 18th, at Milton, Queen's, in the 72nd year of her age, ANN, wife of Rev. Thomas Brady. She was a member of the Wesleyan Church for 56 years. She died rejoicing in God her Saviour.

On Saturday evening, of Croup, MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. James Woodill, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At Sackville, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, EMILY SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Fulz, in the 18th year of his age.

At Dawlish, Devon, England, Chas. Douglas SMITH, Esq., in the 94th year of his age, formerly Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.

At Newport, on the 14th inst., HANNAH IRISH, daughter of Mr. Sterns Dimock, in the 21st year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Schrs Brilliant, Seal Cove, Canseau, 4.
Lilac, etc, Guysborough, C. B.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Brigt Roseway Packet, Barton, Pictou.
M Mortimer, Burke, Canseau.
Schrs Bassar, Pye, New York, 10 days.
Mary E Smith, Grove, Boston.
G O Bigelow, Whitter, Bermuda, 8 days.
Mary, Robinson, Matanzas.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Brigs Laura, Perry, Mayaguez, 21 days.
Bona, Thomas, Matanzas, 10 days.
Schrs Sultan, Day, Boston.
Promoter, Argyle, N S.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Brigt Rapid, Wilson, Cienfuegos, 16 days.
Schr Ariel, Shelburne.

SUNDAY, March 25.

Brigt Mary, Doble, Portland, Me.

MONDAY, March 26.

Brig Swordfish, Freese, Matanzas.
Scnr Mary, Boston.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Am Fishing schr Rover, Power, Gloucester—bound to the Banks—in distress, having been in contact with barque Hannah.

CLEARED.

March 21.—Brig Magnet, Hammond, Boston; brigts Bessie, McDonald, B W Rodes; Sarah, Walsh, B W Rodes; schr Ellen, Curry, New York; Herald, Hopkins, New York; Ozone, Boston; Margaret, Odell, Newfoundland.

March 22.—Hurtado, Foster, Cuba; Boston, Roche, Boston; Pillo, Marshall, Jamaica; Velocity, Jamaica.

March 23.—Africa, Meagher, Boston; Golden Age, Curtis, West Indies.

March 24.—Barque Halifax, Button; brigts Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston; Roo Roy, Cohoon, Porto Rico; Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad; schrs Sarah, Grifin, Richmond; Good Hunter, Philadelphia; Exile, King, Fortune Bay.

March 26—Dspray, D Dutremont, B W Rodes; Napier, Oxner, Philadelphia.

March 27—Schrs Brilliant, Seaboyer, Porto Rico; Salem, Gay, Boston; Mary E Smith, Grove, Boston; Sarah & Adeline, Kaye, Boston; Bassar, Pye, Nwfld.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Avon, from Cuba for Swansea, was totally lost in Bristol Channel—crew saved.

Schr Bonita, Horton, from New York bound to St N. B., put into Salem 18th inst.

New Orleans, March 16—arrd Orion, Halifax Philadelphia, March 20—arrd Medway Belle, Halifax.

Mayaguez, Feb 24.—John Munro, Esq.—I send you a list of Vessels in this port: Colonist, Parker, sailed for New York; Star sailed 14th instant for Newfoundland; Captain lost overboard off Guyama.) Laurel ldg for Halifax; Advisoren sld 1st ult for Cuba; Daniel Hunter has charged cargo; Rose dg for New York; Fortune Spun waiting cargo; Halifax ldg for Halifax; Jane Colpin sld wind for Bagged Islands; Ashley from St John, N B, discharged.

At Guyama—schr J M W sold dry fish at $3½ per qtl; Commodore sold dry fish at $3 3 4, mkl $6½, hgs $5, lumber $32.

New York, March 15.—arr Mars, Halifax; 12th—Sarah, Matanzas.

Norfolk, March 19—sld Lucille, Demerara.

Philadelphia, March 6—arrd brig Charles Margesson, Cornwallis.

Boston, March 22—sld Lorina, Cornwallis.

Extract of a letter, dated, Percé, 1st March.—A schr was seen off this place on Monday drifting down in the ice, I am told that she was bound last week in the entrance of Gaspe Bay, by some fishermen, who took out of her chains, anchors and cabin stove. She is said to be a new vessel of about 70 tons, and to have sailed from Kennebunk. I have not learned her name.

Br. schr Active, of Yarmouth, N S, dismasted, water logged and abandoned, was fallen in with 6th inst., lat 36 05 lon 61, by ship China at New York.

Brig Spitfire, at Boston, fish inst from Port au Prince, reports on the 16th in a gale lost part of deck load, had sails split.

Br brig Robt Reed, reported ashore on Tom Never' Head, has been got off and towed to Nantucket, where she will be repaired at a trifling expense.

Ship John Bannerman, of St John, N B, from New Orleans for Liverpool, got ashore at Holyhead—vessel a total wreck—crew saved.

Schr Stewart Campbell, hence for Boston, is ashore at Branch Point, Marshfield. Crew saved.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE!

THE LOT OF GROUND near the Dockyard adjoining the property occupied by Mr. William Donovan, measuring on Water Street 41 feet, and extending West 164 feet.

ALSO—The HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND with extensive Garden adjoining to the South the property of Nepean Clarke, Esq., measuring on Water Street 77 feet 9 inches, and extending West 163 feet. The above properties are offered for Sale, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered at Public Auction on or about the First of May, of which due notice will be given.

DESIAH MARSHALL, Executrix.
C. H. BELCHER, } Executors.
GEO. H. STARR, }
Of the Estate of the late Capt. Henry B. Marshall.
March 22. 3w.

Cargo per Brigt. "Conquest," FROM CIENFUEGOS.

—CONSISTING OF—

210 Puncheons, 16 Tierces, 12 Bbls. Prime Muscovado MOLASSES.

Now landing and for sale by
March 22. 2w. GEO. H. STARR.

The Old and Favorite Line.

HALIFAX AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Consisting of the following Vessels:

The New Barque Halifax, Sam. Laybold, Master.
Brigantine Boston, R. H. Roche, Master.
Schr Mary E. Smith, A. L. Gove, Master.

THESE Vessels are commanded by experienced men—are despatched with unequaled regularity—and cannot be surpassed either for speed, strength or comfort—their accommodations for passengers are of the most approved kind.

For Freight or Passage apply to
YOUNG & HART, Halifax.
Or to
CLARK, JONES & CO., Boston.

N. B.—Caldwell's Wharf and premises are to be enlarged and ready for our Packets 1st June.
March 15. 1 1t June. 296.

Cargo per Brig "Chebucto,"

From LaGuyra and Porto Cabello,

—CONSISTING OF—

1820 HEAVY DRY HIDES,
1120 Bags New Crop COFFEE.

ALSO IN STORE.

70 Hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
1250 Dry Salted West India Hides.
A few bales superior Zante Currants,
500 coils Russ Stripped Navy CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 6.
51 coils Cordage, 6, 9, 12 and 15 Thread.
30 coils do do 14 to 4 Inch.
2 bales Fine Flax Sewing Twine,
300 Two Bushel Bags,
20 bbls Canada Prime BEEF,
20 bbls Nova Scotia Prime PORK
For sale by
March 12. 4w. GEORGE H. STARR.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his friends and the Public generally for the patronage received since he commenced business, and would intimate to them as he intends closing his business at an early date that he will sell his extensive Stock