The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Life Assurance, as a principle, is a great fact, and its existence and legitimate development is as necessary an auxiliary to our social system as a sinking or reserve fund in our political economy. The respective ratios of the duration of human life under the various contingencies with which it is brought into contact, are capable of easy and accurate calculation, and it is upon this basis alone that an assurance association can hope to erect a sound and permanently successful and extending business. In taking a retrospective glance at the career of these useful and necessary associations we unhappily find many in which disastrous and ruinous consequences have resulted from the inattention of the directors to these normal principles, where extravagant expenditure and the ephemeral but fallacious attractions of an absurdly low rate of premium (for the purpose of entrapping the unwary and bargain-hunting portion of the public) have speedily brought the directors to the bankruptcy court, and the unfortunate shareholders and assurers to destitution. We would place, in pleasing contrast to this melancholy picture, the unostentatious but steady progress, and the evident prosperity of the Colonial Life Assurance Company. Modest and unassuming in its pretensions, careful and equitable in its calculations, and refraining from hazardous speculation, it has steadily maintained its position, and worked its way into the confidence of the public, until it has in fact become the model institution of its class. We would briefly trace one of the causes of its prosperity. When it was first established, it only had an agency or two in the most important parts of the world; it did not begin with some ten or twelve branch offices, each having a large and expensive staff; but, as its business increased in any given quarter of the globe, it resolved the agency into a branch, and from that branch established other agencies in the immediate district. It has now been founded twelve years; and in the present year (1858) has its two head offices at London and Edinburgh, and established branches at the following places—Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Demerara, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Vincent's, St. Kitt's St. Thomas, Dominica, Grenada, Tobago, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Penang and Signapore, Manilla, Colombo, Mauritius, Cape Town, Shanghai, Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand. Its regulations and conditions of assurrance embrace every species of risk, and every class of the community, and are as liberal as would be consistent with their safety. They embrace however, so large an area, that we must, in justice to the Company, refer our readers for detail to the published tables issued by them, and to their own accredited and published report. We therefore, unhesitatingly reiterate our decided opinion that this prosperous and admirably conducted institution is truly a model to its contemporaries,—and its present highly satisfactory and flourishing position in the commercial world is mainly attributable to the energy, care, and business like conduct of its officials. Long may we have to congratulate the public on the possession of such associations, and we fervently hope that many of its more recently established as well as its elder compeers may profit by the laudable example of the Colonial Life Assurance Company.—*London Commercial Daily List.*

Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, March 21st, 1859.

A number of Private Bills were read a second time and committed.

[A lengthy discussion took place upon Mr. Archibald's asking leave to present a petition from T D Dickson and others of Parrsboro, in reference to a balance due by him to the Province as Collector of excise.]

Mr Killam asked special leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Mr McDonald, from the Committee on the petition of Thomas Horne, praying for remuneration as Deputy Fish Warden, reported against the petition.

Mr McDonald, also from the committee appointed to consider the petition of the Inland Navigation Company, reported recommending that the debt of £5,000 due by the company to the Province be remitted, and that they be permitted to mortgage, sell, or lease the property of the Company, in order to complete the works, and that bonds be given that the money so raised shall be applied to that object, and further, that the time fixed for the completion of the works be extended for three years from the 9th of June next. The hon gentleman introduced a bill in conformity therewith—read a first time.

Mr Archibald, from the Crown Land Committee, reported back to the house a bill for the protection of Crown property.

The adjourned debate on the Prohibitory Liquor Law Bill was resumed.

The following gentlemen then addressed the House—Hon Mr Henry, Mr Wilkins, Hon Mr Howe, Mr Tobin, Mr McLellan, Hon Finl Secy, Hon Mr Henry, Mr Wade, Hon Attorney General, Mr Morrison, Mr Moses, Mr Archibald.

A call of the House was had.

Some explanations were made by the Hon Mr Howe, Hon Attorney General, Hon C J Campbell, Hon Provincial Secretary, Mr Chambers, Hon Mr Young.

Hon Mr Henry moved an amendment that the Bill be deferred for three months.

For the amendment 8—against 33.

For—Bailey, Fuller, Henry, Davidson, Martell, Gelcert, Wier, P Smith.—8.

Against—Killam, Ruggles, Wade. Tobin, Webster, Finl Secy, Rhinard, J Campbell, McDonald, Bill, White, McFarlane, McKeagney, B Smith, McKenzie, Parker, Archibald, Locke, Moses, McLellan, Attorney General, Ryder, Young, Morrison, Brown, Prov Secy, Chambers, Robertson, Esson, Shaw, Robichau, Howe, Annand.—33.

The Bill was then committed.

Hon Prov Secy, by command, laid on the table certain papers connected with the relief of seamen of ship Peerless.

ERRATUM.—In Friday's summary, Hon Mr Young's remarks on the rum duty, for 1s 3d per gallon, misprinted, as recommended by him, read 1s 9d per gallon.

[TUESDAY.—The £25,000 for Roads and Bridges was divided among the counties in the same proportion at last year. The Pictou Railway was then discussed. As we have said, the intention of the Government is evidently to remain in a non-committal position. A definite resolution to build the road to Pictou would cause the secession from their ranks of all the Killamites, the Brownites and some others. Dr. Tupper argued strongly in favour of granting £25,000 per annum to the Lord Bury scheme. Mr Howe expressed himself strongly in favour of proceeding with the Road to Pictou and be indicated the manner in which sufficient funds could be obtained. Several members of the Government side spoke on the subject and the debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The bill relating to Distilleries came under consideration.

To the second clause, which provides that no Licenses shall hereafter issue for Distilleries unless the party or parties applying therefor shall secure to the Government a sum not less than that paid last year, Mr. Wade moved a resolution, that the Distillers be allowed one month after the passing of the act to work up their stock and close up their business, on payment of the same rate of duties as formerly paid by them.

Objections were made by the Fin Secretary and others, on the ground that it could not be embodied into the bill without defeating its object; and that the proper way would be to pass a resolution authorizing the Government to permit the extension of the present licenses for a month.

A long discussion ensued as to the mode in which the question should be put. After which

The sum paid by the Distillers last year was, we believe £10,000.

The clerk announced that the Council had agreed to the act for the better equalizing of the elective franchise in certain Counties without any amendments.

Mr Locke moved that muntz metal be exempted from duty—which was lost on division.

Hon Financial Secretary stated that he had placed the officers' wines on the table of exemptions. A dispatch from the Home Government had been received, requesting these wines to be admitted duty free, as was the case in all other colonies. He thought it was rather ungracious to discuss this matter at every season, and it had better be settled now.

After some discussion the motion was put and lost 23 to 20.

The bill to levy a duty of five shillings on every steamer and vessel entering the port of Halifax from ports outside of the Province, for the support of a signal station—was thrown out after some discussion.

THURSDAY was taken up with the Prohibitory Law. After a good deal of discussion it was referred to a select Committee to complete its details

FRIDAY.—The Financial Secretary asked leave to introduce a bill to authorize a Provincial Loan. There was a long discussion about taxing the Building Society's Funds. It was finally agreed to assess the individual shareholders to the amount of their shares.—*Witness*]

SATURDAY, March 26th, 1859.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

A call of the House was had.

Hon Prov Secy enquired if the Pictou extension Railway Debate, being the order of the day would be proceeded with.

Mr Wilkins said that Mr McDonald and other members being absent, he would rather postpone it until Tuesday next.

The Attorney General remarked upon the necessity for an early consideration of the matter, as the session was drawing to a close.

Several bills were read a second time and committed.

A bill to Incorporate the Chipman Brook Pier Company, was read a third time.

Also, a bill to amend the law relating to assessments for Fire Engines.

Hon Attorney General, as Chairman of the select committee to whom was referred the Prohibitory Liquor Law Bill, reported that bill with amendments.

Mr White from the Militia Committee reported—which report was read by the Clerk.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on Bills. Mr Ryder in the chair.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law bill was taken up.

The Hon Attorney General explained to the committee the amendments proposed for the purpose of obviating delay in the balloting for the bill, and to provide for cases where no poll is held for the election of candidates.

The fourth clause as amended was moved; a long discussion ensued.

Mr Chambers moved that the opinion of electors as regards the bill, be taken by open vote and not by ballot, which was lost 14 to 23

Hon Mr Henry then moved in amendment, that whereas the bill does not make provision for the expression of opinion of the whole of the elections, it be recommended to refer it again to the committee who last reported on the bill, to prepare the necessary clauses to carry it out.

On division there appeared—For the amendment, 12; against it, 24.

Hon Fin Secy moved that a clause be added to the bill, to provide that it should not come into operation unless the majority of votes polled at the next election be given in its favor.

For the motion 29; against it, 11. So the motion passed.

The hon Speaker moved an amendment that a distinct vote be taken upon the Bill, not less than one month or more than three months after the next General Election. On division there appeared for the amendment 14—against, 26.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth clauses passed.

To the ninth clause Mr Parker moved an amendment, that the act come into operation on the 1st November next, instead of the 1st April 1860, which was lost—2 voting for it and the rest of the House against it.

Mr Wier moved that Cider be excluded from the operation of the act.

After a long discussion—

Hon Prov Secy moved that the words "including Cider" be struck out, as he considered that the term "all intoxicating liquors" included that article.

For the last amendment 8—against it, 21.

A number of other clauses of the Bill passed.

The Committee adjourned.

The House resumed and adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

[On Monday the Prohibitory Liquor Bill passed, and several other bills were disposed of.

On Tuesday the discussion of the resolutions for an extension of the Railway to Pictou was the order of the day]

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—On Tuesday evening last the Rev. D. B. Blair delivered in Mr. Roy's Church, New Glascow, a very instructive and interesting Lecture on "The Rise and Fall of the Papacy. The audience was large and attentive. The Rev. Lecturer pourtrayed in a very graphic manner the final destruction of the "great Apostocy." The lecture displayed great research, a thorough acquaintance with the history of the papacy, and much talent in the lecturer. We hope that this lecture will be published so that the facts which it contains may be more widely known. At the close of the lecture several persons joined the Alliance.—*Com. to Eastern Chronicle.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—It is stated that Mr. Henry Mosely, shipbuilder, is to be nominated by the Liberals of Lunenburg. A. C. McDonald and R. P. Grant have offered for Pictou on the opposition side, and Geo McKenzie and Dr. Mitchell will stand on the same side for the Eastern Division. Hon. William Young, S. Fulton, and Jas. Fullerton, have been nominated by the Liberal party in Cumberland. Hants has named as Opposition candidates Hon. Joseph Howe, and W. Chambers for the South, and Bennett Smith and A. M. Cochran for the North District. Benjamin Smith and Ezra Churchill are spoken of as Government candidates for the latter Riding. There are various rumours abroad as to the nomination of Candidates in the Metropolis, but they are not reliable enough for publication.—*Journal.*

POETIC READINGS.—The Readings of Mr. Passow at the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, proved an extremely gratifying intellectual treat to the large and highly respectable audience assembled. The room was crowded, and we believe several persons went away from the door. Previous to the Readings, Mr. P. delivered an introductory address in the chaste and pleasing style peculiar to that gentleman, and which constituted one of the most attractive features in the evening's entertainment. The selections were well made, and of the varied character that renders this description of literary pastime so attractive—the audience at one time listening in breathless silence to touching passages from the great poets, and at others amused by pieces of an irresistibly humorous nature.—*Sun.*

New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Revenue Bill introduced by the Government, has passed without amendment, and is now Law. Mr Mitchell's resolution respecting the Navigation Laws was agreed to on Friday. The Hon. Mr. Smith's bill relating to highways, was postponed for three months. A bill introduced by the Attorney General to place certain buildings—Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary, &c., under the direction of the Board of Works, passed on Saturday. A bill of Mr. Gray's relating to the Law of Evidence, was also agreed to. On Monday, Mr. End's bill to entitle aliens to the same privileges as British subjects, was rejected, after a long discussion. Yesterday, the Attorney General brought in a bill to exempt all clergymen in receipt of salaries less than £300 per annum, from taxation. The bill to repeal Insolvent Debtors, Act, was passed, after a long discussion, by a vote of 22 to 13 A bill to extend jurisdiction of Police Magistrate to Carleton; a bill to compel Lunatics in Asylum, who own property, to pay for board, &c.; and a bill to extend jurisdiction of City Court of St. John to £10, were

Late from England.

From the London Watchman.

It is cause for thankfulness that advices from the Continent strengthen those hopes of peace which were so faint a month ago. The Emperor of the French has confirmed the pacific assurances contained in his Speech at the opening of the Chambers by repeated contradictions in the official organ of his Government to the statements of alarmists. It is true that the series of articles which have appeared in the *Moniteur* will not endure a microscopic examination in those sections which refer to the past, and which try to make out that neither the French Government nor Prince Napoleon has given any reason for the anxiety and almost despair of peace which had possessed Europe. But it less concerns us to know how the Imperial mind has wavered, than to learn its present direction. The last and most satisfactory indication of the Emperor's pacific intentions is his consent to the resignation by his *Hotspur* Cousin, Prince Napoleon, the Son in law of the King of Sardinia, of the Ministry of Algeria and the French Colonies. The *Moniteur* declares that Napoleon III. is no further engaged to the King of Sardinia than by a promise to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria, a contingency not likely to be made actual without such provocation from Piedmont as would cancel the obligation. Not only in the Cabinet are several of the Emperor's Ministers opposed to hostilities, but, in the Legislative Body, the Finance Committee has perseveringly refused to go on with the examination of the Budget until assured that the peace Estimates presented were genuine, and not intended to be followed by supplementary votes for war. There is reason to believe that the conduct of the Emperor has been in harmony with his language, and that last week he sent a positive order to Rome, recalling his garrison from that city, but was afterwards informed by the War Minister, whom he had not paid the courtesy of consulting, that the troops could not move on so short a notice. Thus is explained the announcement in the *Constitutionnel* that the retirement of the French *corps d'armee* upon Civita Vecchia had commenced, and the correction supplied next day by the *Moniteur*, stating that these tidings were premature.

Meanwhile Lord Cowley has been mediating at Vienna, and Mr. Gladstone, on his way back to London, where he reappeared yesterday in the House of Commons, has been in earnest consultation with Count Cavour at Turin, with what effect we shall presently learn. The popular interest in Italy generally cannot but be increased by the unexpected landing of Poerio, and the banished men who were the companions of his imprisonment and exile, upon the hospitable shores of Ireland, whence some of them will immediately arrive in London. While their persecutor is perishing by a dismal malady, they will be the guests of England, and the propagandists of doctrines which the Courts of Vienna and Naples account the blackest political heresies. It must be kept in mind that the withdrawal of the forces of France and Austria from the States of the Church would not, without other measures, secure tranquility, but would rather leave an empty theatre for revolution, which would be followed by foreign armed interference. In such a case, by the treaties which she has contracted with the Italian States, Austria is committed beforehand to an intervention of that kind; whence it follows that the pacification of Central Italy requires the renunciation of such treaties. and likewise an agreement between the Catholic powers either to leave Italy entirely to its own tendencies or to regulate these by preconcerted arrangements.

There are yet too many uncertainties, and contingencies too serious within our horizon, to think the present season a safe one for political convulsions at home. A change of Ministry, or what is rather to be expected in the first place, a dissolution of Parliament, followed by a transference of the Government, and a rivalry between those who are now the leaders of the Opposition, if Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell do not coalesce, stirring debates in the Commons, probably a weak Cabinet, certainly a reluctant House of Lords, are the prospects for a second Reform Bill, supposing the first not to be allowed a second reading. Mr. Bright has been challenged to lay his own Bill on the table of the House, but cautiously replies that it is better to attend to one thing at once, and permit the Government measure for the present to be considered on its own merits, without comparing it with another. Mr Berkaley, of course has a motion for putting the Ballot into the Bill Supposing it to be read a second time, Mr. Duncombe will, in Committee, move that a deposit of £40 instead of £60 in the Savings'-bank, and lodgings at £10 instead of £20 a year, shall entitle to a vote, and that no elector shall be deprived of his privileges because he has not paid up his rates and taxes. On these notices it is unnecessary to dwell.

It is understood that the Liberals, who appear to be divided on several points, are agreed upon one,—that the 40s freeholders whose property lies in towns, ought neither to be enfranchised for the boroughs, if non-residents therein, nor to be disfranchised for the counties; and it has been stated, denied and re-affirmed that a resolution containing these propositions, will be moved as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill on Monday week. Before that times comes, different tactics may be deemed preferable. Every effort will be made to disgust the people with the Bill, and so to prepare for the General Election which is the consequence apprehended from its repudiation. Democratic meetings in Hyde Park have already desecrated the Sabbath and disgraced the name of Reform. But whatever reaction these demonstrations may cause, the Government will remain in the dilemma of having produced a measure which, whatever its merits may be, is not ductile enough to be moulded into an inviting fashion, nor popular enough to be accepted by a majority of the House of Commons.

Expectations of the near event which is to decide the fate of the Cabinet abates from the interest of other Parliamentary business. We therefore notice briefly that the bill for permitting a gentleman to espouse two sisters, (one after the other,) has passed by a majority of 48 votes to the House of Lords, where it is, or is not to be read a second time on Tuesday next; and that Mr. Locke King's bill to divide the estate of every man who dies intestate among his orphans and widow, instead of giving all his real property to the eldest son, has been thrown out by an overpowering majority—for occult reasons of state, as it appears. Mr. Buxton's motion on the immigration of Coolies into the West Indies has been complimented out of the way for the present; we expect from his father's son that it will be revived, or something more decided substituted for it, if any considerable part of that moral degradation and physical misery which have been expected from the bill of the Jamaica Legislature shall be proved against it.

General Peel has moved the Army Estimates, which provides for a total of rather less than 230,000 men, more than a hundred thousand of whom are still required for India. He gave, incidentally, a description, which is satisfactory, though not new, of the effects of Sir W. Armstrong's gun, and said something about its construction, but of course in the most unintelligible words possible, this being supposed to be a profound secret. Gen Peel also took occasion to remark that in his department "the spiritual instruction of the soldiers has been provided for." There is a meeting to day on behalf of the Methodist Chaplaincy at Aldershot, which may cast some light on this point. Whether by increasing the number of Roman Catholic agents, and supplying those soldiers who will have it with "The Garden of the Soul," Gen Peel is really promoting their "spiritual instruction" and the morality of the camp, we shall just now content ourselves with only taking leave of the question. We must not omit to state, (how little soever may come of it,) that Mr. Spooner has renewed his motion on Maynooth College. The India Loan Bill has been read a second time, producing a long speech without novelty from Sir C. Wood, and another from Mr. Bright, who repeated with less effect his oration of last session. Last evening the conduct of Lord Malmesbury in the quarrel which arose between France and Portugal respecting the seizure by the authorities at Mozambique of the French slave-ship *Charles Georges*, was the subject of a long discussion in both Houses, that in the Commons being adjourned at a late hour. It is contended that the Earl of Malmesbury, by a more prompt intervention, might have had all parts of the controversy referred to arbitration, by which proceeding Portugal would have been protected, and the principle of such mediation, so important to Europe, and already recognised by treaty, would have been reduced to practice. The Church-rate bill, introduced by the Ex-Secretary of the Home Department, will be brought on for a second [illegible] the Government

still accepting the responsibility of it, but leaving Mr. Walpole to conduct the measure, an arrangement which will make its defeat or withdrawal less embarrassing to the Cabinet.

The Latest.

The Government party sustained a discouraging defeat on the 9th instant. An article in the *European Times* says that there is evident symptoms abroad that Lord Derby's tenure of office is drawing to a close, and that Lord John Russell's star is evidently in the ascendant.

In the Commons sundry notices of amendments to the Government Reform bill were announced, including one by Lord John Russell to the following effect:—"That it is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed by this bill, with the freehold franchise in England and Wales, and that no re-adjustment of the franchise will satisfy this house, or the country, which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities or boroughs than is provided in this bill."

Mr. Whyld said he should move an addition to this amendment to the effect that votes be taken by ballot. Mr. Disraeli said the Government was preparing certain modifications to its bill.

Reform meetings, mostly in opposition to the ministerial measure, were being held daily in all parts of England. The success or defeat of the Government was expected to turn on Lord John Russell's amendment. In the event of a defeat a dissolution of parliament was talked of.

THE WAR MOVEMENT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that the hopes of peace, to which the resignation of the head of the war party gave rise, are daily melting away under the influence of the war articles which the same official journals are instructed to publish. They steadily repeat that no change has taken place in the Emperor's policy, that grave difficulties still exist between France and Austria, that a settlement of the Italian question is necessary for the peace of Europe, and that, if it cannot be obtained by diplomacy, other means will be resorted to. The military preparations in France continue with unabated activity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the statements in the *Constitutionnel* on the armaments of Austria in Italy came directly from the Sardinian Government to the Tuilleries, and from the Tuilleries they were forwarded to the *Constitutionnel*. It is asserted that the following additional note was added at the Tuileries:—"This concentration of artillery causes it to be supposed that a veritable seige train was getting together at Pavia, and which can have no other object than the seige of the fortified places in Piedmont."

Austria knows the plans concocted between Paris and Turin to wrest Lombardy from her. Armaments on one side produce armaments on the other, and irritation begets irritation until a collision becomes inevitable. The French government gave assurance to Lord Malmesbury that they could give no assistance to Piedmont, except in case of aggression by Austria. Of course Piedmont is doing her best to provoke aggression. The Ministers are haunted by the fear that, in spite of appearances, the Emperor and his cousin are on the best understanding, and that, so far as Italy is concerned, they will act without any more reference to Ministers than if they were not in existence.

All the correspondence from Piedmont concurs in stating that neither the articles in the *Moniteur* nor the resignation of Prince Napoleon have destroyed the hopes or altered the expectations of the necessary aggressive act they say may be found at hand whenever wanted.

LORD COWLEY'S MISSION.—A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 10th, says:—"Lord Cowley left this morning at 7.30 for London *via* Prague. The success of his mission is doubtful." The *Times* says:—"According to a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, Lord Cowley is the bearer of counter propositions, which it is hoped will prove acceptable."

Reciprocity in Trade.

A correspondent of the London "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette" says:

Noticing a few days ago in your invaluable Paper that an American ship had laden coals at Sunderland, to be carried to London, thus entering into the very pith of our coasting trade, it occurred to me that I could relate an incident which came rather annoyingly under my own observation, and which would present a striking contrast to the above, and show how our friends, the Americans, reciprocate with us in Marine Commerce. In 1855 I went into Charleston (U.S) Master of a British barque, seeking freight. I was also largely interested in the ship; she was light in ballast 18 tons of which consisted of coals I could not obtain a charter, and after lying eight days was obliged to proceed to Mobile. On going to clear at the Custom-house, to my surprise and vexation, I was told that I must discharge the coals, because taking them, even as ballast, to another Port would be infringing upon their coasting trade. Remonstrance was useless—out they must come—and in consequence I was detained three days. Among my Crew were four negroes, who, being in a slave State, were taken out of the ship and marched away under an escort of police to prison. The bill rendered for three days' board and lodging, turning of keys, escorts, &c., &, was only $25. I leave the reader to make his own comments. I cannot help saying, however, that if the "sea-girt isle" does not open her eyes, and also lend a listening ear to the remonstrances being made as to the depressed state of her Shipping, I fear that ere long she may find herself denuded of the "wooden walls" that have so long been her boast, and done so much towards constituting her greatness.

If you think it would be of any service please give this a place in your Paper.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jan. 31, 1859. A SHIPMASTER.

P. E. Island.

The issue of the late election in Prince Edward Island is regarded as the triumph of Protestantism in that province. Our contemporaries the *Witness* and the *Chronicle* contain letters from Charlottetown affording some account of atrocities committed and threatened which show the lengths to which the Roman Catholic portion of the population were willing to go in order to retain their power. Of thirty members it appears only twelve have been returned as supporters of the existing Government.

PROGRESS.—We have it on good authority that a "Brotherhood" of Monks is to be established in this city in course of the ensuing summer. This is a very remarkable indication of our progress Romeward. Nunneries are established and Protestants patronize them and Government officials visit them. A Protestant minister deserts his church and is kept here to lead astray unwary souls. Priests are honoured in every possible public way. No wonder that in these circumstances, Rome should venture to take another step—*Pres Witness.*

The Conservatives of Colchester have nominated George Reading and Samuel Rittier, Esquirs, as candidates at the ensuing general election.—*Journal.*

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

New Books.

The number of really valuable new works which have lately issued from the press of Messrs Harper and Brothers of New York, places them far in advance of any other publishing house on this side of the Atlantic. Some of their recent publications have been lately noticed by us as they have been laid on our table by Mr. E G Fuller, to whom we are again indebted. Their edition of Livingstone's Travels was rapidly followed by a companion work, the concluding volume of Dr. Barth's researches in Northern Africa; and now to their Argentine Republic they have added the Rev. Mr. Ellis's three visits to Madagascar. This volume is just out and is a most valuable contribution to science,—well written, presenting entirely novel scenes, rendered still more attractive by about thirty wood engravings in the highest style of art from photographs taken on the spot; it cannot fail to have a very large sale

We have also received from the same, Adam Bede—by the author of 'Scenes of Clerical Life'—and what is practically valuable to us just at this season, the American Home Garden, a manual of what is required for Horticulture in all its departments, and which from the cursory view we have taken of it we can cordially recommend to our friends.

☞ We would call attention to an Advertisement in to day's paper announcing the publication of a pamphlet on a very important subject, and one particularly applicable to a recent action in the Legislature of this Province. The pamphlet indeed has been called forth by the introduction of a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It is reprinted from the Quarterly Review and is in direct opposition to the Bill now before the House, it is well deserving of attentive consideration.

REV. DR. RICHEY.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Dr. Richey's health has much improved.

☞ Our esteemed friend, MARTIN GAY BLACK, Esq, lately met with a severe injury from a fall. We learn with great thankfulness that his recovery is proceeding favourably.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev. M. Pickles; Rev. J. Taylor (20s. for B.R.—80s. for P.W., for A. Sheffield 5s., Dr. Freeman 10s., S. Sharp 10s., D. B. Newcomb 5s., S. Lowden 5s., Wm. Baxter 5s., Thos. Harris 10s., James Brown 10s., Chas. Northup 10s., Henry Mitchell 10s.), Rev. G. M. Barratt (20s. for P.W.—no names), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay 20s. for P. W., for James Mutch 10s., P. McBurke 5s, Nicholas Cousins 5s.), Rev. W. McCarty; Rev. R. Weddall (40s. for P.W., for Isaac Dowell 10s., B. Hatfield 10s., H. C. Mills 15s., E. McLellan, new sub., 5s. in adv., Mr. John S. Bremner; Rev. T. B. Smith (10s. for B.R.—30s. for P.W. for C. White —the postage is returned), Rev. Wm. Ryan (the paper was duly forwarded, and return'd with "no such person,"—the address was different to that now recv'd., so the fault was not ours), A. Shaw (5s. for P.W.) Rev. W. McKinnon; C. W. T. Dutcher (Catechisms sent by mail).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 30.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 10½d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sft. per bbl.	35s *a* 37s 6d
" " Can. sft. "	35s *a* 36s 3d
" " State, "	32s 6d *a* 35s
" " Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	50s *a* 52s 6d
" Cuba	45s *a* 47s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Heop "	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,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	19s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 30.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Lamb, "	5½d *a* 9d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Turkey, "	9d *a* 10d
Chickens, "	2s *a* 3s
Geese, "	2s *a* 2s 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s. *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.—Davis' Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, know almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family—C. Advocate.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N.C.)

MESSRS. P. DAVIS & SON,—Gentlemen: We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

WILS, HOLDEN & Co, Melbourne, Australia.
March, '4, 2w.

TO LET.

Possession given on the 1st May.

THE NORTH SHOP
IN ACADIA CORNER.
APPLY TO
CLEVERDON & CO.,
February 24. Barrington Street.

Marriages.

On the 15th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Amherst, by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. James M. THOMPSON, to Miss Matilda BRUNDAGE, both of River Philip, Co. Cumberland.

By the same, at the same place, Mr. Stephen OXLEY, of Tidnish, to Miss Mary Isabella WOLLEN

By the Rev A. M DesBrisay, on the 27th Jan, at the residence of the bride's father, Haydenville, Lot 36, P. E. Island, Mr. Peter M. BURKE, of Mill Vue, Lot 49, to Miss CAROLINE, sixth daughter, of Alex. Hayden, Esq.

By the same, on the 24th Feb, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Pownal, Mr. Archibald BUCHANNON, to Miss Sarah McPHERSON both of Lot 48.

Deaths.

At Yarmouth, Jan. 12th, ELIZA C., aged 3 years and 9 months; Jan 13, LOUIS C., aged 5 years and 4 months; Jan 14, ANNIE F., aged 7 years and eleven months; Jan 22th, WM WHITTEN, aged 6 years and 11 months, children of Mr Charles White

"Yet these new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever during bloom
Safe from disease and decline."

On the 24th inst., SOPHIA, only daughter of S. L. Shannon, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

Brigt Gen Washington, White, Boston.

FRIDAY, March 25.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston.
Schr Julia, Simpson, St John, N B.

SUNDAY, March 27.

Steamers Niagara, Miller, Liverpool.
Alps, Hockley, Liverpool.

MONDAY, March 28.

Barque Amelia, Glasgow.
Brigts Africa, Burke, Cienfuegos.
A A Chapman, Spearwinter, Fortune Bay.
Schrs Ocean Star, Jenkins, Mayaguez.
Morning Light, Westhaver, Boston.
Martina, Walsh, Newfd.; Telegraph, McNab, do.
Coleraine, Power, Cornwallis.
Lunenburg Pekt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.
Brig Florida, Weeks, Cienfuegos.
Schr Margaret Benne, Allan, Newfld.

CLEARED.

March 24—Steamer Osprey, Guilliford, St Johns' Newfld; brigs Magnet, Doat, Cienfuegos; America Meagher, Boston; scnrs Seamans Pride, Herman, B W Indies; Rwal, Dunlap, Liverpool.

March 25—Steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; brig Beauty, Cgeighton, Brazils; brigt Annette, Rudolph, B W Indies.

Errors Reviewed
And Fallacies Exposed,

Being a Protestant's Answer to Mr. Maturin's "Catholic Claims."

A PAMPHLET under the above title, by JOHN G. MARSHALL, is in the press and will speedily be on sale. It will be arranged under the following sections:—1. Remarks on Mr. Maturin's "Personal Narrative," 2. On the Romanist Rule of Faith,—3 The Evangelical Protestant Rule &c.—4. On the claimed Infallibility of the Roman Church,—5. The Doctrines &c of the same Church contrary to Scripture and the Primitive Church,—6. On the asserted Primacy and Supremacy of the Pope,—7. Causes of the Protestant Reformation,—8. Personal faith as to revealed Truth necessarily involved in individual responsibility.—9 On the asserted Holiness of the Roman Church as compared with Protestantism.

As no gain is desired from the sale of the pamphlet, the price will be only 9d., rather under cost. March 17.

New Spring Goods.

Just received per Arabia from England.

CHIPMAN & CO'S.
CHEAP DRY GOODS
Warehouse.
144 Granville Street, Halifax.

CHOICE Variety of new fancy style Prints, new small styles Cambrics for Children, Rich Paramolas all colors; Ladies Stays, viz—Silk Stitched, Stripe Bodies, Princess Alice Stays, the Empress and the Queen's Own Stay Gentlemen's Shirt Collars and Silk Ties.

We expect next Steamer large variety of Mantles and Mantilla Shawls! Some very rich, latest styles.

☞ New Goods continually arriving.

march 17. E. W. CHIPMAN & CO.

COMMISSARIAT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders in Duplicate, at this Office, until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th April, from all persons desirous of hiring, from 1st May next, the following GOVERNMENT LANDS, viz:—

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1. The Glacis of Fort George, Halifax—about 59 acres; —for Grazing only;—for one year.
2. Small plot of Land near Wellington Barracks, Halifax, (now held by J. McCarty) about 1½ acre; for Grazing only; for 1 year.
3. George's Island, Halifax Harbour; Fort Charlotte Glacis; Grazing only; grass inside the escarp to be cut not Grazed; altogether about 12 acres—for one year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

4. Field at Lower Cove Barracks, St John; about 4 and quarter acres, for grazing or tillage—for 7 years:
5. Grand Falls, Lot A, about 82 acres; for grazing or tillage;—for 7 years
6. Madaw