Members of the Opposition argued that the Railway Board and the Government should first examine and decide on the extra claims, and that the responsibility should not be moved from them to a Committee of the House.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Halifax, Feby. 20th, 1858.—His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Township of Chester, in the County of Lunenburg—Robert Smith, Esquire, in the place of the Rev. Thomas Crawley, removed from the Township.

To be Members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the County of Richmond—

Joseph Creamer, Esq., M.D., in the place of A. Madden Esq., deceased.

Joseph Martell, Esq., in the place of Desire Boudrot, Esq., deceased.

To be one of the Trustees of the Arichat Academy—Joseph Creamer, Esq., M.D. in the place of A. Madden, Esq. deceased.

To be Custos Rotulorum for the County of Richmond—William Crichton, Esq., in the place of A Madden, Esq., deceased.

To be Justices of the Peace in the County of Lunenburg—

Milledge Hoyt, Esq., (Bridgewater.)

Obadiah Parker, Esq.

SIR JOHN INGLIS'S SCHOOLMISTRESS, Mrs Allen, is still a Teacher in Halifax. Although quite infirm, advanced in years, and without any good service pension, which she well deserves, this worthy lady rejoices in the honor of one of her old pupils A thorough disciplinarian herself, she doubtless aided, materially, in "rearing the tender thought" of him who now adds lustre to the British arms and glory to the nation.—Having spent nearly fifty years in the work of instruction, she deserves something more than the pittance obtained from teaching young children. The City Commissioners of Schools have very properly voted her a small gratuity of five or ten pounds for the last year or two.

Her school for some time past has consisted principally of children of her former pupils.—*Christian Messenger.*

The *Recorder* states that the sentence of death passed at Windsor on Kennedy, for murder, has been commuted by the Executive to two years in the Penitentiary, to commence from the date of his first imprisonment, which we believe was a year ago.—When compared with the punishment of Inglis for sending a threatening letter, this seems a slight visitation for taking human life.—*Journal.*

New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday, a bill relating to the currency was agreed to in the Lower House. It makes the American, Spanish and Mexican dollars and half-dollars legal tender, for a sum not exceeding fifty shillings. At present, English silver is the only legal tender for sums under that amount. Progress was reported, after some discussion, on a bill relating to co-partnership. It requires persons doing business under the style of "& Co." to file a certificate in the Registry Office of the names of the parties composing the firm, within a specified time, under a heavy penalty. The correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of an inter colonial railway, was read. The Secretary declines to assist in building it, on the ground of the numerous pressing claims to which the revenues of the empire are liable. A Bill to alter the law relating to intestate estates, was then taken up. It provides that the property of intestates shall be divided equally among their children, instead of giving two shares to the eldest son, as at present. The principle of the bill was generally approved of, but progress was reported upon it, in order to amend some of its details. It passed, however, on Saturday. On Thursday the House was occupied with a bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, and several local bills from the Corporation of Saint John. Progress was reported upon them. Bills were introduced to amend the Act relating to highways in Portland; to amend an Act relating to the sales of liquors, and the suppression of disorderly houses in Portland; to a sess the Parish of Saint Stephen, for an alms-house.—On Friday, a bill was introduced by Mr. Steadman to abolish the Interior Courts of Common Pleas in this Province. A report of the Emigrant Agent, and other reports relative to the Fisheries, were submitted. A congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal was unanimously agreed to. A bill relating to the Carleton Water Works was referred to a special committee, to report thereon.—On Saturday, Mr. Chandler's bill for the compulsory registration of bills of sale and mortgages of personal property, was ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced to prevent the use of poison for the destruction of foxes and other animals The debates were ordered to be printed in French.—On Monday the House was occupied with the important question as to the number of sleighs which should be employed for the use of the members. At a late hour in the afternoon it was decided that *two* should be engaged.—An attempt was made yesterday to expunge these proceedings from the journals, but without success. Progress was reported after a long discussion, on Mr Cudlip's bill to modify the usury laws. A bill was introduced to abolish Judge's fees in the Supreme Court. A bill to compel the attendance of witnesses under commissions from other countries, passed in committe.—*Church Witness.*

We have received a copy of the "Report of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of New Brunswick, for the year 1857." The number of inmates under treatment, was 227; of these, 28 were discharged recovered—six much improved; fifteen improved, five unimproved, and twenty four died; leaving 149 in the institution on the 31st October last. The total expenditure of the Commissioners, was £5,374 6s 4d., of which the Province paid £4,000; that is £199 less than the preceding year. The estimate for the present year, is £4,800, including £800 for furnishing dormitories, fencing, repairs, &c. Full and satisfactory information is afforded as to the working of the establishment, but we shall make no comments at present, as the Report of the Government Commission appointed to inquire into its condition and wants, may shortly be expected to be published.—*Ib.*

On Tuesday Evening, the Revd. Mr. Narraway delivered in Temperance Hall, his promised Lecture on India. This was an extraordinary production—extraordinary in the amount of information which it involved—in the great capacity of memory which it must have required to retain such an amount of information; but most so in its massive display of sterling eloquence. We are not equal to the task of "painting the lily" in this particular. Of the densely crowded multitude which hung upon the words of the Lecturer, as they poured forth in torrents of irresistible power—groupings of concentrated eloquence and beauty—there was not, we think, one who will not readily admit the correctness of our opinion, when we say, that in the combination of truth, elocution, and intelligence, thus pourtrayed, the reverend gentleman has well sustained his right to the position of a first-class speaker.—*N. B. Reporter.*

On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in this city, the Hon. Judge Wilmot presiding. On the platform we noticed the Rev. Dr. Richey, President of the Conference, Rev Drs Brooke and Knight, and the Rev. Messrs. Brewster, Narraway, Wallace and Butcher. We never heard the claims of Missions advocated with greater zeal and ability—a circumstance which will not be disputed on reference to the names of the parties concerned. The collections amounted to about £20, which, with upwards of £18 from the Missionary Boxes of the Sabbath School Children, shows a respectable result in this branch of the Wesleyan Missionary effort in Fredericton. On Wednesday evening the annual sermon in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society was preached in St. Paul's Church by the Rev. Mr. Brewster. The attendance was large—the sermon eloquent and to the purpose, and the collection, we have reason to believe, was in proportion.—*N.B. Reporter, Feb. 19.*

P. E. Island.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island met for the dispatch of business on Tuesday the 16th inst. The speech from the throne contains but little to interest outsiders. The harvest has been abundant, and the revenue exceeds in amount that of the previous year. A diminution of the revenue of the current year is anticipated. The loan intended to be procured for the purchase of wild land in the Island has been postponed. The fisheries are improving, and more efficient means for the suppression of illicit traffic are recommended. Finally, there is the following satisfactory paragraph in regard to agricultural improvement, which we quote entire as an example to our own legislature in the same direction:—

"The marked improvement in Agriculture and Farm Stock throughout this Island is, under Providence, attributable to the liberal grants made by the Legislature for the encouragement of that important branch of industry; and I have no doubt that your fostering care will still be extended to so desirable an object."

There is nothing in the speech on the subject of improving the means of communication between the Island and any of the adjoining Provinces. The Islanders are evidently satisfied with existing arrangements.—*St. John's Leader.*

Canada.

EDUCATION.—The Council for the United Counties of York and Peel, has been sitting here for some time, and amongst other matters which came before it, was the very important one of Separate Schools. It is well known that there has of late been increased activity on the part of Romanists in the matter; and as the Priests are constantly exhorting the people to obey the well known Episcopal mandate of Bishop Charbonnel, it is not likely we shall witness any relaxation in their efforts to plant Separate Schools in every section where there is a possibility of their maintenance. At this time then, it is important to observe how the matter is viewed by the intelligent body who compose the Council of the most populous and wealthy county of Upper Canada. They give no uncertain sound. The Standing Committee on Education brought in a report recommending the Council to petition the Legislature to the following effect:—

"That the legislation in favor of Separate Schools has inflicted a deep injury to the social and educational interests of the people: That the facilities for education afforded by Separate Schools, are not at all comparable to those afforded by the public Schools; that the operation of the common School system, where no Separate Schools have been established, has been highly satisfactory as respects the quality of education afforded; and lastly, that the longer continuance of the Separate School law, can only result in further widening the breach between the two sections of society who are unhappily severed by its operation; and also, in placing an almost impassible barrier to the intellectual advancement of the class for whose benefit it was professedly designed. Your petitioners therefore pray that the Separate School law may be abolished, and that all the youth of the country be placed on a footing of equal privileges as respects education"

This petition was adopted unanimously. Such is the emphatic testimony of men who are familiar with the working of both systems, and who speak from experience of their effects. The Council is of course composed of persons of different religious denominations, and of different political sentiments, yet all unite in heartily supporting the public schools, and in condemning those which are sectarian Amongst other matters referred to was the fact, that of the prisoners in gaol during the last year, only 69 were from the counties, while upwards of 180 were from the city. The enormous preponderance of crime in the city, while the counties bear a considerable portion of the expense of criminal proceedings is made an argument for the complete separation of the city from the counties for judical purposes.—*Toronto Corr. of Montreal Witness.*

THE CANADIAN WHEAT CROP—EFFECT OF THE MILD WEATHER.—The Toronto *Globe* says: "The extraordinary mildness of the winter thus far has deprived the wheat fields of their usual covering of snow and exposed the plant to great danger from the alternate freezing and thawing of the surface. We noticed yesterday that the frost of the previous night, which was more severe than usual, had given to the wheat fields a color quite different from that of a few days ago. Winter wheat in Canada is always a surer and a better crop when it has a good covering of snow. We fear, from present appearances, that next year's crop will prove a short one.

United States.

MEXICO.—The latest accounts from Mexico throw further light upon the defeat of General Comonfort, and show him to have been the victim of treachery on the part of his own officers His successors, however, are by no means securely established and the country is in the most unhappy condition that can be conceived. The representatives of foreign powers had acknowledged the new government as in duty bound, it being the fourth they had acknowledged in the space of seven weeks. The only chance of the present order of things standing is, that the clerical party have loaned the government $1,000,000, in exchange for which the law secularizing the church properties has been annulled and the properties restored. The law for the abolition of ecclesiastical and military tribunals has also been annulled, and the *fueros* re-established.—In the capital the church and the political faction that support it seem in the meantime supreme, but in the country and among the people it is different. A New Orleans paper says:—

"The new government has nominated its ministers, but up to the 7th, not a single port had declared in its favor, and it was depending upon the clergy for support. Juarez, as President of the Supreme Court, should be President of the Republic under the constitution, and has called the Congress together at Guanajuato, the great point of union of the liberal party, whilst Parrodi, Doblado, Arteaga, and Degolindo, at several points, are preparing to unite and march upon the city of Mexico La Llave hold Orizaba; and the castle of Perote is in the hands of the liberals. D Juan Alvarez, it is stated, has his forces already under arms, in the State of Guerrero."

England.

The Parliamentary interest of the week centres in the Government measure relative to refugees. The navy estimates for the year amount to £9,140,000,—an increase of £932 000 over the preceding year. Last night Lord Palmerston brought forward the Cabinet project for the future government of India. Not, he said, in consequence of any faults of the Company, but because the existing system of double government was fraught with great inconvenience. It was the pressure of existing circumstances, he maintained, which forced the change upon them. The new measure would effect no change in the government of India; the only change would be in the administration at home. The powers of the Court of Directors would cease, and a President, nominated by the Crown, and assisted by a Council would take their places—the Council to consist of eight members, two of whom would go out by rotation every year.—The President would hold the rank of Secretary of State, and each member of the Council would have a salary of £1000 a year. The native troops would remain distinct from those of the Crown, but they would be placed under the the Queen's control. A discussion of some extent followed, led by Mr. Thomas Baring, who moved an amendment, to the effect that it was inexpedient at the present time to legislate on the subject.

To secure a greater supply of recruits, Government has been compelled to raise the bounty For the future each recruit is to receive £3 in cash and a free kit.

The *Leviathan* has been launched—on a Sunday, unhappily, because the wind did not suit on Saturday, and because Friday was an "unlucky day," as if it were better to trample on religion than to thwart a superstition.

France.

The Moniteur contains an Imperial decree investing Prince Jerome Napoleon with the right of taking part in the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Emperor's Councils, desiring him to preside over them during his Majesty's absence.

A grand review of detachments of the army of Paris took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Tuileries. It derived peculiar interest from the fact of its being the first time since the attempt of the 14th Jan. that the Emperor met a considerable body of troops. The Emperor was present on horseback. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded and when the Empress appeared in the midst of the ranks, holding the Prince Imperial in her arms, loud cries of "Vive la Regente," "Vive le Prince Imperial," burst forth from every lip.

Sardinia.

The Piedmontese elections, in the place of those which have been annulled by the Chambers, have taken place, and the result in the case of six already known is, that Liberal representatives have been returned. . . . . A Turin paper affirms that Count Cavour has had an interview with the French Minister in that city, on the refugee question, and that the latter was perfectly satisfied with the assurance he received. The result of the conversation was, that the Sardinian Government undertook to exercise a strict surveillance over its passport system.

Naples.

The earth in Naples and the provinces is very far from having subsided into a state of perfect tranquility. The *Giornale* of Saturday the 21st announces,—"The Intendente of Potenza by telegraphic despatch informs us that last night, 22nd inst., at twenty minutes past twelve, an undulatory shock was felt, followed by two other lighter ones. All three were perfectly harmless." The *Giornale* of the 26th says, that "ever since the night of the 16th December undulatory and perpendicular shocks of earthquake have been felt in all parts of the provinces of Basilicate and and Principato Citeriore, renewing the terror of the inhabitants for some hours, but without doing any injury. They were felt especially strong on the 19th and 20th in Matera, and on the 22nd in St. Angelo de Lombardi. Both were felt of some strength and duration in Potenza; less so in Canosa." In Naples that of the 22nd was felt by many, and produced considerable alarm amongst some persons. At Capo di Monte and Portico it was felt very sensibly; indeed we had two shocks on that night at eight o'clock and twenty minutes past twelve. The city is, however, so strongly built, that our fears have much diminished.

Sweden.

The laws of Sweden punish with confiscation of property, and banishment, every Swede who changes his religion from the established Lutheran Church to the Roman Catholic. At the instance of the King, the Ministry, at the beginning of the present session of the Swedish Parliament, proposed a law to abolish these severe penalties; but although the orders of burghers and peasantry were willing to pass it, the clergy and the nobles threw it out in their assemblies. Public opinion, however, was not set at rest by this decision. The committee of nobles has framed and brought into the Diet another measure on the subject. This bill proposes to abolish banishment and confiscation of property; but in its other provisions it is extremely severe, as the convert will forfeit the enjoyment of all his civil and political rights, and be incapable of filling any public office or employment. Persons who, on the denunciation of the Lutheran pastor, shall be proved to have, by writing or speech, thrown contempt on the Lutheran religion, or to have sought to make converts from it, are to be liable to a fine of from fifty to 300 rix dollars, and imprisonment of from two to twelve months.

Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Le Nord* says: "Adding example to precept, the Emperor Alexander has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings with their dependencies in which the peasants reside."

Turkey.

A serious disturbance has been occasioned at the port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, by the refusal of the Russian Consul to allow a party of Circassian slave merchants, who had touched at Trebizond with a cargo of women and children from their own country, to continue their journey to Constantinople, where the slaves were to have been sold. It is said that the Circassians, with their armed followers, attacked the Russian Consul's house, and threatened to kill him. The other European residents, headed by the French and English Consuls, armed themselves to the number of three hundred, and surrounded the Russian Consulate to protect it against this violence. After some delay the Pacha of Trebizond interfered, and order was re established.

Indian Questions: The Loan.

Ministers have decided to open the present campaign with the expected movement against the East India Company, and to defer the enterprise in favor of Parliamentary Reform until a much later period. On Friday Lord Palmerston will demand leave to bring in his Bill for the better government of India; and Mr. T. Baring, who has presented in the House of Commons the East India Company's Petition, will move, as an amendment, that it is inexpedient to legislate until India is restored to loyalty, order, and tranquility. Judging from the cheers which greeted Mr Baring's notice last evening, it may be presumed that the Conservatives will support his amendment. It is calculated that not a few Liberals have also been gained over to the Company. The Peelites, except perhaps Mr. S Herbert, who is thought to be an expectant of office, will adorn the opposition with their talents, which are more to be dreaded than their votes. Nothing but the hope of afterwards getting from him an acceptable Reform Bill, will keep Lord Palmerston's own party true to him—perhaps not even that.

The House of Commons has given no encouragement to discussions which would have prematurely opened and partially anticipated the great debate on India. On the first evening of its meeting, Mr. Disraeli failed to persuade it to enter upon the question raised by the motion of Sir DeLacy Evans for a Select Committee to inquire into the arrangements made last autumn, and to be made in future, for sending troops from this country to our Eastern Empire. It was in vain that Mr. Disraeli was so good as to inform the house that the strip of desert between the Nile and the Red Sea was not "the great desert of Sahara, (surely the author of *Coningsby* must have forgotten Theodore Hook,) and reproached Lord Palmerston with being too apprehensive of the danger of exposing the troops to the "monsoon" in that part of Egypt. The Premier jocosely replied that he had never entertained more fear of the "monsoon" on the way to Suez than of a sand storm in the Indian Ocean; and the House permitted the very important inquiry, why troops were not sent by the Overland route, to be made over to a Committee up stairs.

There have been several other motions and notices on Indian affairs; Mr. Baillie has one on the causes of the Rebellion; Col. Sykes, a more redoubtable champion of the Company, has obtained an order for a return of all cadetships which have been bestowed during the last seventeen years by the Directors and the Board of Control, with the object of showing that nine-tenths have been assigned to the middle classes, and not one of them for party purposes. It may be well to remark on this motion, that though it professes to speak of the appointments made by the Board of Control, all the Indian cadetships have in fact been conferred by the Directors, so that the real question is not whether they have been disposed of for political purposes, but what share "the middle classes" have had of them apart from the influence of nepotism For it is too much that the Directors should decorate their own connections with the title of "the middle class" simply because they belong to it.

However, the most important measure regarding India, next to that for its improved Government, is the Bill authorising the Company to raise a loan of ten millions. On this the Board of Control and the Directors are agreed; Mr Vernon Smith brings in the Bill, and Mr. Mangles and Col. Sykes support it, yet the latter cannot help saying that, if the Government of India is to be transferred to the Crown, the security for the loan (which, though allowed to be raised in this country, is to be charged upon the Indian revenue without the addition of an Imperial guarantee) will be valueless. We shall see that proposition tested in the market. This loan, we may say, has a considerable interest not only for contractors and subscribers, but for the public at large.

It is, we believe, a new thing for the Company even to borrow in this country, and had the guarantee of England been given to the loan, a serious step would have been taken towards the amalgamation of Indian with Imperial finance. With such a guarantee, the ten millions might be procured probably at a much lower rate than debentures on the Indian Revenue will by themselves obtain; there was therefore a temptation to offer it, and it is not impossible that the House of Commons might have consented to the bargain. But we have now a pledge that, whatever changes are made in the Home Government of India, the revenue of that country will have, as heretofore, to provide for the entire cost of wars and rebellions in the peninsula. The Company need and ought to have the money, however blameable they may be for the events which have produced the deficiency. If they have to pay an extravagant price for the required accommodation, this result will be owing to the Rebellion itself, increasing the usual indisposition of European capitalists to deal in India Bonds. The mere change of Government ought not to affect the rate of interest, unless it be apprehended that the future Indian Department of State, with the House of Commons to watch it, will be a worse economist than the Court of Directors.

Thanks have been passed to the Officers, the Army, and also the civilians who have distinguished themselves in the war. But the vote of thanks to Lord Canning was either an afterthought or a stratagem of Lord Palmerston's, and a surprise to both Houses. A very painful discussion arose upon it last Monday, when it was carried without a division, but with so little heartiness and so many exceptions, that the Governor-General will perceive that Parliament is resolved to inquire further before it pronounces finally upon his conduct, and that Ministers only obtained for him a cold vote of stinted thanks by engaging that it should not be made a plea against future censure.—*London Watchman, Feb. 10.*

Successes in India and China.

This morning the telegraph transmits in few syllables the expected information that Canton has been bombarded and assaulted. One account states that the city had been "nearly" conquered, when the mail was despatched The bombardment began at daybreak on the 28th of December, and was continued without intermission for twenty four hours. Early next morning, the British and French troops, two divisions of the former and one of the latter, gave the assault, and in the afternoon Gough's Fort was taken and blown up. The city appears to have been at the discretion of the assailants. But as the Chinese, not yet entirely subdued, kept up a fire from their houses near the walls, the troops were very prudently, in regard to the loss they might have sustained, and very mercifully for the inhabitants, withheld from entering in blood into the populous streets of the immense city. The capture of Canton was so fully expected, that it is scarcely news to be told of it; how it is to be retained, and what impression the occupation of it by an Anglo French force will make at Pekin, are the points on which we should like, but must for some time wait, to be informed.

The intelligence from India is, without being particularly brilliant, the most satisfactory in several respects. When Wellington, after having chased the French eagles over the Pyrenees, was able to purchase provisions from the peasantry of Bearn and Gascony, it became evident that the English, though invaders, were no longer regarded with deadly animosity by the population of the south and west of France. A corresponding conclusion, we trust, may be drawn from the fact that Sir James Outram, left in the heart of Oude, is able to obtain supplies for his troops from the zemindars in his neighbourhood On the eastern frontier of that kingdom, Jung Bahadoor's Ghoorkas have advanced to and taken Gorruckpore, after a fight with the rebels. On the other side of the Oude, Sir Colin Campbell has thoroughly defeated, with the loss of all their guns, an army of Sepoys, who had the audacity it is said to give him battle; and on the fellowing day he occupied Furruckabad, which they been forced to evacuate after the action. Communications are again open all the way from Calcutta up to Delhi. In addition to these military successes, we hear with scarcely less pleasure of the honor designed for Sir John Lawrence A bill it is stated, "has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjaub; the Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence." We are happy to give Lord Canning credit for an appointment which promises to be as beneficial for India as it will be satisfactory to England.—*London Watchman, Feb. 10.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 616 to No. 669]

Rev. R. W. Allen (no more wanted at present), Rev. J. S. Peach (new sub), Rev. Thos. Smith; Rev. A. T. Nicholson (new sub., in adv., 20s. for P.W., for John Bemister 10s., J. Bemister, Esq., 10s.), Rev. W. Smith (20s. for P.W., for G. Mutch 10s., Miss Shaddock 5s; R Duncan 5s.—we have not back nos), Rev. C. Stewart (200s. on bk. acc., 50s. for P.W., for W. S. 40s., W. S., jr., 10s.), Rev. W. E. Shenstone (2 new subs., bks. sent.), C. F. Allison, Esq; Rev. H. Daniel; Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (2 new subs. 20s. for P.W., for John Poole 10s., Geo. Phillips 10s.), Wm. Lavers; Thos. Harbun; Wm. Fowler; A Subscriber; Rev. Jos. Hart (37s. 6d. on private acc., 27s 6d. on B R. acc.), H. F. (no money received, shall be all right when it arrives), Rev. J. Brewster (new sub, 30s. for P.W., for Lem. Nason 5s., A. Annett 5s. M. Colter 5s, W. Dayton 5s., T. R. Barker 10s.—30s, for B R.—the minutes have not been sent—Miss. Report sent to Chrman), Rev. T. H. Davies (45s. for P.W.—for E. Oulton 5s., S. Oulton 5s., E. Wood 5s., Martin Trueman 10s, Daniel Davies 10s., Jos. Trueman 10s.), Levi Borden Esq (20s. for Bible, 20s. bal. in full bk. acc.), Rev. J. McMurray (send back the two Nos. by mail; others shall be supplied; one for July was sent lately), Rev. R. E. Crane (20s. for P.W.—for Ezra Black 10s., Hazen Black 10s.), Rev. J. Allison (107s. 4d. for B.R., less to G. E. M. 72s. 6d., J. & K. 197s. 1d., bal. 806s. 8d.), Rev. C. DeWolfe (those bks. are all sold—rest shall be ord.), Rev. Jos. Hart (20s. for P.W.—for Josh. Burgess 5s., Wm. S. Salter 5s., Mrs. Marsters 10s.—those books all gone but one; will send it.) Rev. S. Avery (those books are gone.)

A favorite remedy.—There is no medicine so extensively and favorably known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its rapidly increasing sale in South America, India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries.—*Comm.* Feb. 25. 2w.

Sold by John Naylor.

Caution.—Coughs, colds, and affections of the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assumes a dangerous form. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy in such cases.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than *Perry Davis' Pain Killer.* Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used. By this means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has since acquired, is at all times sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—*Providence General Advertiser.* 2w.

Sold by John Naylor, Halifax.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 3.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 20s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	52s 6d
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. "	30s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s 9d
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	20s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 4d
" Clayed, "	1s 2d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	31s
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Cuba	32s 6d *a* 40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	8½d *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* 13
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 3

Oats, per bushel	8s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4½d *a* 5d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s *a* 3s 6d
Chickens, per pr.	2s 3d *a* 2s 9d
Geese, each	2s *a* 2s 6d
Turkey, per lb	8½d
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.—From Rev L. Doolittle, a highly respectable Clergyman.—Paris, November, 1, 1852.—Dear Sir, about two years since I made use of a few bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, for a stomach complaint which was at that time relieved

Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your Oxygenated Bitters, but could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre half a dozen bottles.

An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson of the British Army, I found, on my arrival, suffering from Asthma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half a dozen bottles, I should like to have the Captain try the medicine.

I am not aware that my name is known to you. I have been the resident Clergyman for some twenty-three years, in Sherbrook and Lennoxville, Canada East, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the spring.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,
L. DOOLITTLE.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such of our readers to use Prof Wood's Hair Restorative, which will in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounced it the only invention which has come to their ideas of a "cure for gray heads." We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—[St. Louis Herald.

Feb. 25. 2m.

THE BOWELS THEIR FUNCTIONS.—As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it. The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off the useless matter; they are the main channel which nature has appointed to carry everything that is unnecessary. And it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by constipation, or costiveness; in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular: it is the main road to all diseases: it is the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membranes of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence, the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find a speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to drag you through a miserable and wretched life. Such med cines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore their natural strength. To accomplish this there is no compound so valuable as these Pills; all other medicines sink to utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as though the Author of Nature had designed them for this as well as other complaints. From two to five Pills a day will increase strength and appetite, and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious.

March 4. 4w.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, he name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while the good he scatters, he is second to no living man He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good. [Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.]

March 4, 4w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The chapter of accidents is one of the longest chapters in the volume of human suffering. In most hospitals, bruises, fractures, dislocations, incised wounds, scalds, burns &c, are looked upon as things to be experimented on for the benefit of broods of young students, previous to their debut as full fledged surgeons. The amount of unnecessary butchery in these institutions is enormous. At least twenty five per cent of the "operations" we read of are mistakes which might and ought to have been avoided Dressings of Holloway's Ointment, and the lubrication of the injured flesh with that healing preparation, is positively all that is required in three fourths of the cases where the amputating knife is now employed.

WOODLAND CREAM—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner Ifremoves dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

FETRIDGE & CO. Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*"

Agents E. G. FULLER & CO., also for sale by Morton & Cogswell. Sep. 10. 1y

Marriages.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev Mr. Crisp, Mr. John CALDWELL to Miss AGNES S., eldest daughter of the late Wm Sherlock.

On the 24 h ult., by Rev. P G. McGregor, Mr. John BURRIS, of Shubenacadie, to Miss Jane CALDER, of Nine Mile River.

At St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, London, on the 21st ult., Capt. W. A. FRASER, of Pictou, N S., to EMMA, eldest daughter of the late F C. J. Brent, Esq

At Kempt, on Monday, 22nd ult., by Rev. J. Hart, Mr Michael LUTZE, of Sheduac, N. B., to HANNAH, second daughter of Isaac Lake, Esq

By the same, at Kennetcook, on Thursday, 25th ult., Mr. Isaac R BROWN, of Gibsonville, California, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. John Salter.

At the Three Mile House Church, 27th ult., by Rev. Mr Crisp, Mr James WILSON, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth GARDNER, both of this city.

At Toronto, Canada West, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr Jennings J S MACLEAN, Esq., merchant of this city, to MARY FOX youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dickson, Esq., Toronto.

Deaths.

At New Orleans, on Christmas Day, Thomas S. BARRY, youngest son of the late Robert Barry, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S.

At Windsor, 17th ult., ANDREW J., infant son of Fanny and Andrew Wood Settler, aged 5 months.

At the Poor's Asylum, 23rd ult., Sarah JACOBS, (colored,) aged 33 years, a native of Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schr James McNab, Crowell, Cienfuegos.

THURSDAY, February 25.

Steamer Osprey, Sampson, St Johns, Nfld.
Lima, Dickison, New Orleans.
Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B.

FRIDAY, February 26.

Steamer Niagara, Miller, Boston.

SATURDAY, February 27.

Steamer America, Moodie, Liverpool, G. B.
Brig Velocity, Affleck, Mayaguez.
Brigts Golden Rule, Sampson, St John, P. E. I.
Naiade III, Sydney and Arichat.
Schrs Challenge, Waters, St martins.
C W Wright, Dickson, St Mary's.

MONDAY, March 1.

Brigs Victoria, Ellinger, St Jago de Cuba.
America, Meagher, Boston.
Brigt Salmah, Crow, New York.
Schrs Greyhound, Baltimore.
Garland, Smith, Fortune Bay.
Jasper, Banks, Newfoundland.

TUESDAY, March 2.

Barque Halifax, Layhold, Boston.
Schr Billow, Vigers, Boston.

CLEARED.

February 24—Schr James, McVicar, Newfld.
February 25.—Steamer Niagara, Miller, Liverpool, G B. brigt Ceylon, Crowel, Cuba.
February 26—Schrs Bonita, Evan, B W Indies; Eleanor, Ryan, Porto Rico, Margaret, O'Dell, New York; Crimea, Tobin, United States.
February 27.—Steamer Osprey, Sampson, St Johns, Nfld; brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Feb 22—Arrd John Denham, Sunderlands Benj Campbell, Sierre Leone.

Holmes' Hole Feb 21—Arrd brigt Alpha, Curry, New York, for St John, N. B. 22nd—Billow, Rathbun, do for do.

Newport, Feb 22—Arrd Chieftan, Windsor, for New York.

Newcastle, Eng., Feb 1.—Sld Harmony, for Providence, and put into Deal on the 3rd, where she was supplied with an anchor and chain.

Liverpool G B, Feb 2—Sld L