preferred the passage of an address instead of the presentation of a sword; whereas this formed a part of the address, and the only difference was in the mode of procuring it.

Hon. the Speaker said, that although from his position he was prevented from taking part in the debate, he would now take the opportunity of expressing the great pleasure he felt in having the honor of propounding the resolution so unanimously passed by the house.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of conference to meet a committee of the Legislative Council to carry out the terms of the resolution:—Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Henry, and Hon. Mr. Young.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the report of Thomas B. Akins, the commissioner appointed to arrange and preserve the ancient records of the province,—accompanied with an appendix.

A number of petitions were received among which Hon. J. Campbell presented petition from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville; referred to committee on Education.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Afternoon Session.

House met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to Government House, to present the following congratulatory Address to his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Nova Scotia, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the safe arrival of your Excellency, Lady Mulgrave and family and we offer to yourself and her ladyship a hearty welcome.

We hail the appointment of a nobleman of your Excellency's high rank and distinguished merit to represent Her Majesty in the administration of her government as a proof of the favor with which Her Majesty reciprocates the love and loyalty of her people of Nova Scotia.

We sincerely hope that your administration will prove as agreeable to your Excellency, as we doubt not it will be conducive to the improvement and prosperity of the Colony.

STEWART CAMPBELL,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

On behalf of Lady Mulgrave and myself, I tender to you my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed our arrival in this Province.

I thank you for the manner in which you express yourselves in regard to my appointment to the Government of this important Colony, and I hope that my administration of the office entrusted to me by Her Majesty may be such as to justify the anticipations you express.

I can assure you that as long as I remain in the position which I have now the honor of holding, I shall devote every faculty I possess to the service of the Colony, in the hopes that hereafter the loyal inhabitants of this country may find that my administration of affairs has been conducive to the happiness and well being of those committed to my charge.

MULGRAVE,
Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Among numerous petitions presented Mr. Churchill presented the petition of the inhabitants of Hants for passage of an act to relieve them from the burden of providing for terminal railway stations in that county.

He said the inhabitants of Hants thought they should be put on the same footing as Halifax, the depot at Windsor embraced a large quantity of valuable land, and the petitioners complain of the unjustness of having to pay over £4,000 for terminal stations at Windsor and Shubenacadie, while the terminus at Halifax was on government land, for which the inhabitants had to pay nothing.

Hon. Joseph Howe explained; that there was some misconception on the part of petitioners in reference to the railway depot near Halifax, as that was merely a temporary terminus, the intention had always been to bring the railway into the city of Halifax, when the inhabitants of this county would have to be assessed for an amount over £10,000.

He thought that the house should be careful in relieving the county of Hants of this burden at present at all events, as it was doubtful how far the railway enterprise would pay, and how much the Province might become involved.

Mr. Dimock stated that the terminus or depot within the county of Hants, was of more benefit to passengers from New Brunswick and other places than it was to the county of Hants, and therefore, it was because it was of public benefit to the whole Province that the people of Hants objected to pay the whole expenses.

THURSDAY, Feb 18.

Hon Mr. Howe remarked upon the large number of applications from all sorts of public officers for increased salaries.

Hon Financial Secretary observed that while the House had the initiation of money votes, this course was the only legitimate one to adopt when applying for relief.

Hon. Mr. Howe made some further remarks on the propriety of applications of this kind being recommended by the Crown officers.

Hon Mr. Young in reference to the Post Office Department, thought the whole patronage should be vested in the Post Master General. He mentioned a case of negligence in the General Post Office which showed the necessity of the Post Master General being held responsible for the acts of his subordinates, which cannot be done unless he has the appointment of his officers.

The hon. gentleman also remarked upon the frequency of applications for increased remuneration from public officers.

Mr. McLellen spoke of the necessity of caution in entertaining petitions of this kind.

Mr. Esson presented the petition of Hon. Jas. B. Uniacke, praying for a pension in consideration of his long public services.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. Moses presented a petition from a number of shipowners and shipmasters of Yarmouth, praying the establishment of a board of examiners to examine the masters and mates of vessels as to their competency to meet the requirements of the merchant's shipping act which was read by the clerk.

Also, introduced a bill to carry out prayer of petition.

Mr. Henry spoke of the necessity of some such law,—but it would be necessary to exempt a certain class of seamen from the provisions of this act, such as those trading to the United States.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command laid on the table a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, communicating the disallowance of the Provincial act, in reference to Trans-atlantic Telegraphic communication with the Mother Country.

Hon. Mr. Young enquired whether any correspondence had taken place between the Provincial government and the Home government in reference to this bill.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied that nothing further had taken place than the usual despatch communicating the passage of the act by the Provincial Legislature. The correspondence was laid on the table.

Hon Provincial Secretary laid on the table certain correspondence from some members of the former foreign Legion, now settled in Cumberland, in reference to formation of a militia corps, to be referred to committee on private bills, as the most appropriate of the standing committees.

The hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the report of Mr. Laurie, Civil Engineer, on the state of the Nova Scotia railway—its present condition and probable future cost, accompanied with a voluminous appendix.

He submitted a specimen sheet shewing the nature of the appendix. The report itself would shortly be printed and placed in the hands of the members.

Hon. Attorney General suggested that as this report was very lengthy, it should not be read at present, as it was necessary that the debate on the Mines and Minerals should shortly be disposed of; laid on the table until close of the present debate.

On motion the debate on the Mines and Minerals was resumed. The following gentlemen addressed the house: Messrs. Moses, Chambers, Archibald, Wier, hon. Atty. General, and hon. Mr. Young. Then the debate adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Among the petitions on Saturday Mr. Churchill presented petition of the inhabitants of Hants County, praying for an act to relieve them from the expense of railway termini in that county.

Hon. Mr. Howe said he would repeat what he had said when a previous petition on this subject had been presented, which was that he thought the people of Hants were under a misapprehension in supposing that the inhabitants of Halifax county would not ultimately have to be taxed to provide for a railway terminus in the city of Halifax. The present terminus on the government land was merely temporary, and the road must be brought into the city. The citizens of Halifax would also under Dr. Brown's bill be rated for the sum of £100,000.

Mr. Parker said the inhabitants of Hants would not complain if they had only to pay for one station; but they were to be taxed for two, which would accommodate the other counties who would have paid nothing towards the expense.

Hon. Attorney General presented the petition of Stephen Selden, praying for the passage of a law to remove a technical difficulty which at present prevents him from recovering from the city of Halifax a sum which he considers is due to him for the destruction of his house, which was partially pulled down by order of the Civic authorities during the fire of 1st January, 1857. The Hon. Att'y Gen. stated that a similar petition had been before the House last year. The city contended that the petitioner could not recover from them, because the order for the pulling down of the house had not been given by by the proper officers pointed out in the Act.—The committee of the House regretted that in consequence of the conflicting nature of the facts brought before them, they could not arrive at any conclusion until the proper tribunals had passed upon them.

The hon. gentleman further explained that an action had been brought at the last term against the Insurance Company, and petitioner had recovered three hundred pounds, but the Company obtained a rule to set the verdict aside. He had no reason to apprehend any opposition from the City Council to the prayer of this petition. He said he would shortly introduce a bill for this object.

Hon. Mr. Young said that if there was no objection on the part of the City Council, all difficulty on the subject would be removed, as regards the action of this House. As the law now stands, the City is not legally liable for this demand, and if the City Council say that they are not willing for the passage of this bill, he thought it would be an extraordinary stretch of power on the part of this House to create a liability which does not now exist. He was quite prepared to admit this was a hard case, but the question had now assumed the aspect of a contest between the Insurance Company and the City of Halifax. He thought a petition should come from the City Council asking for the passage of the act referred to.

Hon. Attorney General would not now discuss the subject in detail, until the bill came up before the House. He did hope that the City authorities would acquiesce in this measure.—Laid on the table for the present.

On Friday the Mines and Minerals debate was resumed. Mr. Moses spoke in favor of the Bill, on the ground that it was in accordance with former propositions and would be beneficial to the province. Mr. Chambers opposed the Bill, arguing that its adoption at that time was uncalled for and unwise, and that much loss would result, without corresponding benefit. Mr. Archibald followed in an elaborate argument for the adoption of the Bill, explaining various statements, and insisting, as regarded relief from existing circumstances, and in relating to pecuniary prospects, and mining privileges to be surrendered to the Province, that the arrangement should meet with the acquiescence of the House. Brief remarks were made by other gentlemen, and the debate was adjourned, with an understanding that it was expected to conclude on Monday.

On Saturday several petitions were presented and other routine was transacted. The debate on Mines and Minerals was resumed. Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Mr. Young, and Messrs. McLellan, Robertson, and Morrison spoke against the adoption of the Bill during this session,—and Hon. Attorney Gen., Hon. C. Campbell, and Mr. Killam, for its adoption. Hon. Mr. Young moved an amendment, for postponement, and stated reasons for the same. The amendment was ordered to be printed.—*Morning Sun.*

The division on the Mines and Minerals question was taken at 11 o'clock on Monday night—a majority of 30 to 19 voting with the Government.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

The Legislature was opened at Fredericton on Wednesday last; but no business of any consequence has yet been transacted. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech affords us very little information as to the policy of the Government during the session. There are no measures promised; but it is stated that the subject of education will necessarily occupy the attention of the Legislature, as the School Act will shortly expire. The appointment of Mr. Coburn as Sergeant-at-Arms by the Executive Government, was the first matter brought under the consideration of the House. Mr. Allen moved a resolution to the effect that it was a breach of privilege; but after a discussion which was adjourned over until the next day, the motion was negatived by a vote of 14 to 21. The usual standing committees were appointed on Thursday.—Bills have been introduced—to consolidate and amend the law relating to the currency; to authorise an assessment on the County of Northumberland for the erection of market-houses in Chatham and Newcastle; to amend the law relating to the water-works in Carleton, St. John; to enable the rector, churchwardens, and vestry of St. Paul's Church, Chatham, to sell their right to certain ferries on the river Miramichi; to secure the registration of bills of sale and mortgages of personal chattels; to abolish imprisonment for debt; to disqualify persons holding office under Government from being elected or capable to hold seats in the Assembly; to modify the laws relating to usury; to enable aliens to hold real estate in the Province; to amend the act relating to intestate estate; and five local bills from the Corporation of the city of Saint John.

It will thus be seen that a large amount of work is already prepared. Several of these measures are of much importance; for instance, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to modify the usury laws. Both of these subjects deserve to be well considered; and we do not hesitate to say, that either the bills now introduced, or others corresponding to them in principle, should pass into laws. A petition has been presented by Mr. Sutton against the return of Mr. Williston for Northumberland, on the ground of bribery and corruption. A committee has been appointed to investigate the subject.

A bill was read a second time yesterday to reduce fees on marriage licenses. The usury bill was set apart as the order of the day for Friday next. Mr. Wilmot moved for an address to his Excellency, asking for a copy of the correspondence between the Common Council of St. John and the Government relative to unemployed workmen; but the Provincial Secretary said that the information would be furnished without an address. Progress was reported on Mr. Williston's bill relating to insolvent confined debtors.—*Church Witness, Feb. 17.*

The Fredericton correspondent to the *Leader*, writing on Sunday evening says:—

P. S.—*Sunday Evening.*—This morning the city was alarmed by the fire-bells. I say the city, for I heard nothing of them till church time. About half a block, commencing at the Barker House alley and ending at Regent Street, was consumed, and melancholy to relate, two persons perished in the flames. I regret further to say that this fire is said to be the result of carelessness, arising from intemperance, and that the two deceased were supposed to have caused the calamity. The property destroyed is perhaps £2000 and the insurance does not cover more than three hundred pounds. Something I hear will be done for the sufferers, by way of public subscription.—*Christian Visitor, Feb. 17.*

United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1858.—It is said that the Senate Committee on Territories will report next week on the Kansas question, and, of course, in favor of the admission of the State under the Lecompton Constitution. The minority of the committee will present a report adverse to the action of their colleagues.

Experience has demonstrated that the present police system is inadequate for the purposes intended. Lawlessness asserts its supremacy, and it is but seldom that offenders are arrested and brought to the bar of justice. It is true that the number of policemen is small when compared to the area of the city; and this may be one of the causes why the rowdies and burglars, and pickpockets, act irrespective of the constabulary. The recent attempt to take the lives of respectable, unoffending citizens, call for measures additional to those which now exist for "crushing out" the murderous spirits in the midst of us. Talking merely is vain. Civil government, so called, is a farce, unless the person and property of the citizen can be protected.

The Senate have indicated to what extent they are willing to go relative to an increase of the army, namely: to add to the existing regiments two companies each, and to limit this augmentation to two years. And even this came near being lost; only *one* majority being in it favor. The bill is not definitively acted upon and there is no certainty that it may not yet be defeated (even if it should thus pass the Senate) by the House. The Administration ought certainly to know without delay what is the intention of Congress in this respect, for if the army operation against Utah is to be increased, provision cannot too soon be made for that purpose.

The refusal to add five new regiments to the present military establishment, has spoiled the calculations of not a few aspirants for both promotions and appointments in the army.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

COMPROMISES ON KANSAS.—According to reports from Washington, there is talk on both sides of a compromise on the policy to be pursued in relation to Kansas. The Washington *Star* states that a proposal of this nature emanated from the Republicans. Washington correspondents say that it comes from that portion of the Democracy who have insisted upon the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton constitution. We should judge the latter statement to be nearest the truth, for they cannot help feeling the unpopularity of their course and the fearful responsibility they have assumed. We believe in compromises, but do not see how one can be honorably effected in this case. The last message of the President is too defiant to all who differ from his views, to admit of such a course. Besides there is a grave principle involved, and principles cannot be compromised with honor or safety. The issue has been boldly taken, and perhaps ought now to be decided—whether the will of the President and his party shall be substituted for the will of the people. That is the real question in dispute.—*N Y. Spec.*

DEATH OF THE REV. BISHOP WAUGH.—It is with deep and sincere regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Beverly Waugh, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church—This afflicting event took place at one o'clock this morning, at his residence in Baltimore.

Bishop Waugh, we believe, was 70 years of age. We have not at this moment the means at hand, or time, for such remarks as this event suggests. His loss will be severely felt by the Methodist Church throughout its entire bounds. The Bishop was emphatically a good man, endeared to the connection of which he was the oldest official representative. His death will be mourned by thousands. The deceased entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1809. He was elected Book Agent in this city in 1828, and continued in that office until his election to the office of Bishop, in 1836.

On the 2nd inst. it was announced that he was suffering from an attack having apoplectic symptoms. A day or two afterwards intelligence came on that he was approaching convalescence. But the hope that he would be soon at his post of usefulness, which was entertained by his many friends in this city, is now destroyed. He has ceased to labor, and now he has entered into his rest. The Rev. Bishop Morris, of Cincinnati, is now the senior Bishop.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEXICO.—This unhappy nation appears to be destined to perpetual convulsions. The principal occupation of the people seems to be, to build up and overturn governments. They pass in rapid succession from a republic to a despotism, and from despotism to anarchy and revolution—placing men at the pinnacle of popular power, seemingly with no other view than to have the pleasure of toppling them down again. In fact there are so many factions in Mexico, that the populace is kept in a continual state of excitement. Commonfort had hardly got warm in his seat of Dictator, when he was greeted with the shout of revolution—the beat of drums and the booming of guns; and it is now supposed that he has been overthrown and compelled to fly for his life. It is not improbable that Santa Anna will succeed him, to be cast out in turn. In fact the people of Mexico have not sufficient intelligence or stability to remain long enough under any system of government to give it a fair experiment. In the meantime the nation is becoming weaker and weaker—the natural consequence of the constant civil wars in which it is engaged The liberty which the people of Mexico achieved, their separation from Spain, have not contributed to the glory or the happiness of the country. There is no security for life, liberty or property—and Mexico is, under present circumstances, the least civilized country (if she can be called civilized) upon the face of the globe, to which we should like to resort as a permanent residence. It must be either under the control of the priesthood, or have that formidable body continually plotting against the public peace. Comonfort made an effort to restrain this evil influence, and, as a natural consequence, excited its utmost hatred and revenge.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

From Late English Papers.

THE SON AND WIDOW OF HAVELOCK—The *Gazette* of last evening has the following notifications:—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Henry Marshman Havelock, Captain in the Army (eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, K.C.B.) and to the heirs mail of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder, in default of such issue, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of the body of his father, the said Major-General Henry Havelock. . . . . The Queen has been pleased to ordain and declare that Hannah Shepherd Havelock, the widow of the late Major-General Henry Havelock, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath shall have, hold, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived and been created a Baronet, and for which creation her Majesty has given instructions, as notified in the London *Gazette* of the 27th of November last. And also to command that the said royal order and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

ARE THE MORMONS TO BECOME BRITISH SUBJECTS?—An English Ministerial paper says: "The authorities of the Colonial office, we suspect, will hear with equal surprise and regret that the Mormons, at the date of the last advices from America, were preparing to leave Utah for the neighbouring British possessions, and that "pioneer parties had already left" to spy out the promised land which this strange sect of fanatics has selected for its future home. The United States troops will in all probability find the Salt Lake City a desert, and all the Mormons rebels across the frontier, under the protection of that British flag which they have threatened to hoist as a defiance to the Federal Government. We confess that we cannot contemplate without pain the probable complications to which this movement of the Mormons may give rise. Is England to receive within any part of her territories a horde of armed rebels who have fled from that retributive justice which the United States, in vindication of their national sovereignty, and for the repression of odious crimes, were bound to inflict? But should the United States, glad to escape altogether from such customers, respect the right of asylum, how is England, or rather its decrepit representative—the Hudson's Bay Company—to keep in order this colony of polygamists, whose religious and political opinions are utterly inconsistent with every principle of belief, law, or justice which Englishmen hold dear? We are inclined to think that England, as a Christian nation, would feel bound to scatter and disperse the members of this extraordinary community, who, for aught we know, may quietly settle down upon and fertilize Vancouver's Island—an island which, from its position, to say nothing of its valuable productions—commands the north-western coast of the Pacific, and which, but for the sordid and selfish policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, wou'd, years ago, have been the seat of an industrious and enterprising British population."

ROMISH DISLOYALTY.—IRELAND.—It will be remembered in what unhesitating terms Col. A Mountain, when in India, denounced the disloyalty of some of the Romish priests employed as chaplains of Her Majesty's forces. Of the results of their teaching, let the following extracts furnish undeniable proof, the letter of the soldier being printed in broad day on the face of the *Catholic Telegraph*, and quoted with hearty approval by a priest of the Romish Church, the notorious Dr. Cahill. Addressing an immense number of deluded readers, the Doctor says:—

The whole case in reference to these faithful creatures (Irish soldiers in India) may be summed up in one sentence, which I have read in the letter of a son to his mother, after the storming of Delhi; the language is truly Irish, and the sentiment is the history of Ireland during the last seven hundred years:—

"Dear Mother I invoked the protection of the Blessed Mother of God, and she turned away all the bullets from me; the round shot she lifted over my head; and on my account she even saved the fellows behind me, because I spoke to her and asked her to do it. But when we all entered the city, and when I listened to every one shouting and cheering for our victory, my heart sank within me, because I had no country to cheer for, and because I had conquered the Sepoys not for friends in Ireland, but for my deadly enemies at home and abroad."

What a pity [adds the Doctor] that I cannot let Ireland know the name of the poor soldier; I can only say that he belongs to the true-hearted North.

Surely this is plain-speaking enough, and the connection between the Romish chaplains' teaching, which clearly aims at making ignorant fanatics, and rebellious traitors, is too palpable to be mistaken. "The day that the first Romish priest was sub-idized to teach disloyalty to our troops was a triumph to Satan and peril to England.

Latest by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Friday Even., Feb. 19.

The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York last night.

The Leviathan was safely floated on 31st January.

Atlantic Telegraph Company have published a report of their affairs, and ask the Shareholders for additional means to meet cost of 700 miles of new cable. Report speaks confidently of success.

Prince Frederick William and his Royal Bride embarked at Gravesend on the 2nd inst. or the Continent.

The French Legislature has passed a decree, appointing the Empress *Regent* in the event of the Emperor's death taking place before the Prince attains his majority.

It is stated that the Pope and the Kings of Sardinia and Naples were to have been assassinated at the time as the Emperor Napoleon.

There are unfavourable rumours from the Panjaub, but no particulars.

FIRE AT WALLACE.—WALLACE, Feb., 20 1858.—A house belonging to William B. Oxley, Esq., was discovered to be on fire this morning, and notwithstanding efforts made to save it, was burnt to the ground. All the furniture was saved. The building was one of the finest in Wallace, and not insured.

☞ The following paragraph was unintentionally omitted last week:—

Tickets for 1858.

In reply to numerous inquiries respecting a supply of the above, the Book Steward begs to say that all for the Halifax, St. John, and Fredericton Circuits, were sent by mail to each Circuit from this Office, exhausting the supply sent from London; from this cause, and having ascertained that the Charlottetown District was supplied in the parcel sent from the Mission House, it was supposed that the Sackville and Annapolis Districts were also supplied in the same way. As soon as it was known that they were not, a quantity was sent for which will be out in April early—in time for the visitation,—it is understood, we believe, that the March tickets are not given until after that time—our Quarter agreeing with the English March Quarter, closing May 29th.

Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

Dear Sir,—Allow me through this medium to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £10 5s. Nova Scotia Currency, which has been sent to me as a contribution from several friends in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, towards the erection of a Wesleyan Church at Forchett Harbor, Cape Breton, which is a distant and not very wealthy section of my present Circuit. Their gift is not unappreciated.

Yours truly F. W. MOORE.

Wesleyan Book Committee.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Wesleyan Book Committee will be held on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Conference Office.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

☞ On Monday evening last the sale of preference of pews in the Brunswick Street Church took place. About fifty were thus disposed of, and the sum of L.750 realized. The remaining pews will be let on Friday evening, March 5th.

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. 4, 2w.

Sold by John Naylor.

Oxygenated Bitters. This medicine is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and, in most cases, effects a permanent cure.—*Comm.*

WHY WILL YOU DELAY?—Why will you neglect that disease which is taking such deep root, and which gives you warning by that hacking cough, that you are fast ripening for eternity? Why encourage that pain in the side, the raising of blood, those night sweats, or that difficul breathing, which silently whisper in you ear that something must be done to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why act so carelessly by permitting that disease to destroy your health, and hasten you to the tomb from whence no traveler ever yet returned.

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL COUGH!—Or death must carry you to your silent grave. Why delay while there is yet hope? Consumption is caused by impure humors of the blood being deposited in the cells of the lungs. Hence, the lungs are like a spring of water, when rolled up by the dirt or mud, if clear water constantly flows through the springs, impurities or mud will be conveyed away by the pure water. Just so with the blood when kept in a clean or pure state; as it constantly flows through the lungs, it carries away all corrupt matter, and perfect health will be the result. From two to four Pills taken every night or every other night, or enough to keep the bowels regular, will in a reasonable time cure consumption. The reason these pills are used more than all others, is because they are made of purifying vegetables, and cleanse the body from all corrupt matter, and drive out disease of every description, quicker and in a milder way than any other Pills. Feb. 4, 4w.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (new sub—5s. cr. to S. Drake Dec. 31—suppose this is it), Rev. J. Taylor (20s. for P.W.—for W. Boles 10s., Dr. Hamilton 10s.; the *Reply* was mailed—cont. about North Pole closed), Rev. J. V. Jost (have revised and separated the list—Mrs. H. paid 10s. July 1, 1857, *but not in adv.*; can trace back the acc. to Feb. 1854—*Forr. Mag.* is merged in the *Student & Schoolmate*, which is sent, also the *L. Rep.*), Rev. J. Brewster (ans. by m.) Rev. C. Comben (Books sent), Jac. Dwining, Economy (10s. for P.W.), Rev. W. Tweedy (20s. for PW.—for Ol. Blois 10s., Milton Tomlinson 10s.—will write resp. the other matter), Rev. C. Lockhart (for tickets see remarks in ano. col.; no model deed or R.'s sermons on hand), Rev. W. McCarty (see notice resp. tkts. in ano. col.), Levi Borden Esq. (5s. for S.S.A., 55s. for P.W. —for Ths. Jones 5s., Geo. Wells 10s., J. H. Black 10s., F. Bergman 10s. El Brown 10s., Dav. Betts 10s.—J. P.'s paper *was* stopped No. 445), R. A. Strong (20s. on Book acc., Lect. sent), Rev. J. P. Prince (35s. on Bk. acc., 70s. for P.W.—for Jon. Green 10s., R. Hay 10s, H. Cowperthwaite 10s., Jno. Bennett 35s., W. McAulay 5s.; with Five new subs.—one book sent by mail; out of the others; more exp. soon), Rev. J. Buckley (4s. on Book acc., 76s. for P.W.—for Geo. Gilroy 10s., Jesse Dickinson 10s., R.d. Bird 10s., Wm. Morris 10s., S. Knowlton 5s., Eras. Morris 21s., Robt. Spicer 10s.—that name was stopped No. 435), Rev. G. O. Huestis (by Book acc. cr. 8s. 4d. cash; error last year 12s. 6d.—2 new subs for P. W., 11s 8d. on ac.—for Mrs. C. Jost 5s., Chas. Scott 3s. 4d., J. Willoughby 3s. 4d). Rev. F. W. Moore (2 new subs., 20s. for PW.—for Charles Stacey 10s., Thos. Tutty 10s.), Rev. J. R. Narraway (very sorry), Mr. I. Smith (those were not included—can explain when you come), Rev. R. Smith (the Post master is to blame if in your Province he allows any paper to remain uncalled for without advising this office), S. Fulton, Esq., (60s. for P.W., for Belden Treen 10s., S. Canfield 5s., Angus Livingston 10s., Stephen Tuttle 20s, John McBurnie 5s., Gilbert Purdy 10s.), Rev. J. Allison; Mr. James Campbell; Mr. G. C. Hunt; George Yuill, Truro, (10s. for P.W.), Rev. J. McMurray 20s. for P.W., for G. Patriquen 10s., J. M. Campbell 10s.—we cannot discontinue after two numbers have been sent, we have to pay in adv. as soon as ordered for the whole year), Wm. Salter, Senr., (10s. for P.W.—pays to June 30th next.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

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 *a* 10d
Flour, Am. sft. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sft. "	30s *a* 31s 3d
" State, "	28s 9d *a* 30s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s 3d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 4d
" Clayed, "	1s 2d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
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.	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* 8½
" " 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, Feb. 24

Oats, per bushel	3s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	4d *a* 4½d
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.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—To heads of families—From the Montreal Transcript, June 19, 1854

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Some of our friends and never without this excellent and agreeable medicine in the house; many a good and thrifty housewife, considering it an infallible antidote to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe cold, or constitutional asthma. There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the various ills that flesh is heir to, which, to say the least, are safest in their places behind the counter of the druggist—but, among this category, none who have felt or witnessed its good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Beware of Counterfeiters & Imitations.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended—curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London Times remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill manufactured by 'an American chemist' (Dr J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Lass) has cured the Shah, of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars make the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything: we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. Ayer is doliized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christoson or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines, is known." [New York Sunday Paper.] Feb. 4 4w.

THERE IS A LIVER INVIGORATOR FOR all who are troubled with any of those disagreeable complaints, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Liver Diseases of any kind. We feel that we are doing our invalid readers an invaluable service if we can induce them to get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and take it, for we know from personal experience that it is one of the greatest remedies for general debility, and consequent inactive bodily powers ever before used. Its action is so perfect and complete as to give relief the first time taken, and if it does to others as it has to us, half a bottle will be all that is needed. We know of nothing we can recommend with such confidence for a family medicine, as the Invigorator—*Rochester Republican.* Feb. 11, 3w.

G. E. Monroe & Co, agents.

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 idea 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, 2w.

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

For sale by all Druggists.

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

☞ We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain and as such is a medicine no family should be without.—[Montreal Pilot.

Davis' Pain Killer—from the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the southwest where the disease has been particulary virulent the past Summer.—[Montreal Transcript.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Permit me to acknowledge the benefit of your valuable medicine—the Pain Killer. I have been afflicted for two years and a half with a severe pain in the stomach and breast, and never found any relief until I tried Davis' Pain Killer, to which I cheerfully attribute my restoration to good general health. I consider it the best family medicine in use, for restoring and building up a debilitated system to its natural vivacity and vigor of life. L. DSE. TOUCHET, Montreal, L. C. Feb. 18 2w.

Holloway's Pills, the most thorough and unequalled antidotes to the poison of disease that the world has ever seen, are at the same time the mildest and least violent in their operations Hence they are peculiarly adapted to the complaints of females. Their alterative mission it performed without pain or any undue disturbance of the system. Obstructions are generally removed, irregularities are imperceptibly restrained, functional derangements of the most delicate nature are readily controlled, and lost health and vigor are restored to the female invalid by the use of this invaluable medicine, without subjecting her to any of the inconvenience and dangers which inevitably attend the "sharp practice" of the regular faculty in such cases.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Squaw Bay, by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. James ROBERTSON, to Miss REBECCA, fifth daughter of Mr. Wm. Judson.

At the residence of the bride's father, Cornwallis, on the 9th inst., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Lewis P. HARRIS, of Wolfville, to JOANNA L., daughter of Sam. Sharp, Esq.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Amherst, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. James W. ANDERSON, to Miss Mary MILES.

By the Rev. G O Huestis, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, on the 16th inst., Mr. Wm. O'BRIEN, to Miss Lydia MARTIN, Strait of Canso

On the 16th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Mr