of colonists unless their consent was first obtained.

The Hon. Atty. General stated that on a future day he would move certain resolutions on this subject, in place of the address passed the other day, which he was happy to say had not yet been transmitted to England.

Hon. Mr. Howe also expressed his gratification at the manner in which this question had been settled. He was rather of opinion, however, that treaties should not be entered into on the subject of the colonies until their consent should have been first obtained.

Hon Financial Secretary could not allow this despatch to be read without expressing his gratification at the recognition of the rights of Colonists which was contained in it—this feeling was tinctured with regret that on a similar occasion when our rights were granted away, Nova Scotia had not remonstrated in the same way.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

Religious Press in New Brunswick.—Mr. G. W. Day the Printer of the *Intelligencer* issues no less than *seven* papers per week from his office, and one monthly beside. These are as follows:—The *Religious Intelligencer* (about 4100 copies) on Friday; the *Christian Visitor* (about 4400 copies) on Wednesday; the *Colonial Presbyterian* (about 1200 copies) on Thursday; the *Leader* morning edition, (about 3900 copies) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and a weekly edition on Friday; the *Casket* (about 6000 copies) monthly. The influence of these papers over the Province must be immense, and while they retain their existence, it will be pretty hard to go back to the old days of exclusiveness in politics. The religious portion of them will do battle against all invasions of religious rights as well as point their readers to the glorious redemption which is in Christ.—*St. John Intelligencer.*

Canada.

Evidence as to Railway Bridge at Hamilton.—The Toronto correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* writes:—The inquest on the sufferers by the Hamilton catastrophe is proceeding and some very important evidence has been rendered as to the previous condition of the fatal bridge. This and the probability or otherwise of the locomotive's being off the track before approaching it, are the two most important points at issue. With regard to the latter, the evidence is conflicting. Some statements picture the probability that the locomotive was off, others would rather make it appear all was right until the engine was on the bridge itself. But with respect to the condition of the bridge, and its capability for bearing such weights as those which passed over it, the evidence of Mr. Sargent, a former inspector of masonry and bridges on the line, is very important. At the very beginning, when the bridge was new, he said he told the builder it was too slight, and he would not go over it until an engine had been driven across. Since that time, as appears from his evidence, the unfortunate bridge had been subject to a process of tinkering, as signs of weakness appeared—at one time pine stringers were taken out and oak ones put in—at another additional needle pins were inserted—bolts would keep coming lose, and require constant watchfulness to keep them tight. The bridge, he observed, would become weaker by wear, and if not looked after, his opinion was, it might become unsafe. From the appearance of the timbers, he thought the bridge had been broken by a dead weight. It must have suffered from the accident in February, when new ties were required, and every 'rack,' he said, hurts a bridge of that kind. A correspondent of the *Globe* says, that the bridge was injured sometime ago by a vessel attempting to pass through at a time when a train was approaching, and when, consequently, it could not be opened. He also says that the newspaper reports of the previous accident describe the shock as so great as almost to bring the bridge down.

The Correspondent of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* says:—The contest on the seat of Government question has at length closed. Last night the final vote was taken, and the Ministry escaped by a bare majority of ten. The vote stood 62 for and 52 against the Government scheme of referring the whole matter to the Queen. Propositions were successively made to fix the seat of Government at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec; but they were invariably negatived by votes of from 80 to 100 against, and from 10 to 30 in favor of these places respectively.

The speeches against the principle of the government proposition, to refer the selection of the Capital of the Province to the Imperial Cabinet, were numerous and effective. Many, however, who rejected the principle were obliged to vote for the proposition as a matter of expediency, knowing that the hopes of arriving at a permanent and satisfactory solution of the question were every year growing more and more uncertain.

Fraud on the City Bank.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of frauds and forgeries to a large amount, committed by Thomas Stevens, late Deposit Clerk at the City Bank, and more recently in the employment of Mr. Hutton. By a system of false entries and alterations of the books of the Banks, and by the assistance of some confederate, he managed to victimize the Bank to the amount of between £2000 and £3000, and left without discovery, eighteen months ago to take a situation with Hutton. Some months since something wrong was discovered in the books and during the last five months the Bank Officers have been quietly and steadily unravelling his falsifications; and the result was his arrest on Friday last. A part of his system was to interpolate a credit entry in the Book of the Receiving Teller in the name of some fictitious persons to open an account thereon, and then by mean, of a confederate to present cheques against it which he certified against himself, and which were accordingly paid. Since his arrest forgeries of cheques to a serious amount on merchants in this city have been discovered; these are of late commission. The prisoner appears to have been actuated by no purpose but plunder, and has in his possession a large amount if not all the money obtained by him, or securities in which it has been invested. His frauds having remained so long undiscovered, seems to have given him such a sense of security that he was quietly increasing their range, possibly with the intention of shortly shifting his location. We regret that a young wife who arrived from England within the year, and and an infant child are involved in the consequences of his crimes.—*Montreal Com. Adv.*

Canadian Exports.—It pleased Providence to bless this country, at the last harvest, with abundant cereal crops. The returns already ascertained prove that the export of Wheat amounts to 5,000,000 bushels, exceeding that of the year 1855 by 47½ per cent. The number of barrels of Flour exported, nearly 900,000, exceeds those of 1855 by 53 per cent. The quantity of Oats exported were 1,250,000 bushels, exceeding the return of 1855 by 250 per cent! "The cold and wintry Canadas" produced last year 160,000 bushels of Indian Corn, a crop which it was supposed could only be grown with certainty in warmer latitutes, being 100 per cent above the export of last year in that cereal.—*Toronto Times.*

United States.

The New York appointments having been announced, the Administration is much relieved. They have made as good a compromise between the two main branches of the Democratic party as was possible. Ryders was the chief practical power of the party in the city, and could not therefore be neglected. This Administration was to create a gentleman's party, or one that a gentleman could belong to; but how will they restore such a party without conciliating the popular *substrata* on which it rests? The suggestion that the Senate will refuse to confirm this and other New York appointments, is entirely without reasonable ground. The party men in that body might reject a man for a foreign appointment whom they would confirm for any civil office at home. The honor of the country is involved in the foreign appointments, whereas in regard to the civil offices it only concerns the welfare of the dominant party. Senators have voted against the diplomatic appointment of certain men whom they would have accepted for navy agencies, or marshalships, &c.

The Kansas difficulty is the chief one now before the Administration. A man of such character and standing as will meet the crisis is not easily found. Mr. Buchanan has personally urged Mr. Robert J. Walker to accept the office,—not as a routine official, but as a high commissioner, to restore order in Kansas, and prevent a civil war. Gen. Persifer S. Smith, who is here, thinks that Mr. Walker would do that in thirty days. Mr. Walker has listened to the representations and promises of the Administration, and he will accept the office with a view to enhance his reputation, and at the same time, probably, to lay the Administration under immense obligations to him. He will not remain there, after he shall have effected the high object of his mission, and his secretary, whom he is to choose, will remain as the Governor. He is not only to go out with full powers, but will dictate his own instructions. He will, as I believe, do justice in regard to the political as well as the personal quarrels which prevail in Kansas.

Nebraska affairs are of no account. There is no complaint of the present Governor. But several influential men are seeking his place—Gen. O. Clarke, of New York, and Col. Samuel Black, of Pittsburg.

But there is much difficulty as to Utah matters.

General Cass is full of energy and activity, and attending to the arduous duties of the State Department with great assiduity. The two most serious matters occupying the attention of the government at present are the Kansas affairs, and the fishery question raised by the recent convention between France and England, which is said to materially conflict with the rights of the New England fishermen in the waters of Newfoundland.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Utah.—The latest accounts from this territory report the affairs of the territory to be in a bad condition. Brigham Young rules with despotic sway, and defies the President of the United States to dispossess him of his authority. President Pierce made the attempt and failed—Colonel Steptoe, whom he appointed Governor, having been compelled to leave the territory.—It is now said, and we believe truly, that to overthrow the power of Brigham Young, a military force must accompany whoever may be appointed Governor. Assassination is said to be authorized to secure Young in power. We hope that President Buchanan will be more successful than his predecessor.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

NEWS BY THE "NIAGARA." ADVICES TO MARCH 28.

The Niagara arrived on Thursday last. Our English files contain a good deal of interest. The following selections contains all of the greatest importance.

England.

The *European Times*, says,—That great constitutional struggle, a general election, has commenced, and the country is now agitated through its length and breadth with the claims of the rival candidates. For the next fortnight or three weeks this contest will continue, and during that time nothing else will occupy public attention. The penalty we pay for representative institutions is the turmoil and excitement into which these appeals to the people throw the nation—interfering more or less with the progress of business, engendering strong personal animosities, and in too many instances severing even private friendships.

Lord Palmerston's personal popularity, which three weeks ago stood so high, will be tested in this struggle, and we shall see whether his majority in the new House of Commons will be such as to enable him to retain permanent power. At present, to make use of an expression of his own, "he is master of the situation," and in the course of a fortnight we shall be enabled to judge whether this advantage can be maintained.

Lord Palmerston is the most fortunate of ministers. His star seems to be always in the ascendent. Compelled to dissolve Parliament because he justified the course which the agents of the British Crown pursued in China, we now learn by telegraph last night, that the Emperor of China disapproves as strongly of the proceedings of Commissioner Yeh at Canton as the British Premier himself. Not only is the head of the "Celestials" anxious to conciliate the British remembering former troubles in which he was involved with them, but he will *have no war*. In a word, the "Chinese difficulty" may be said to be arranged by the spirit of Lord Palmerston, a fact which cannot fail to tell upon the elections now pending.

The same mail brings another important item of news—the British troops have had an encounter with the Persians, about forty miles from Bushire, in which the Bombay cavalry completely routed that of Persia, with a loss of eight hundred killed.

At a moment of excitement like the present, intelligence so stirring must have an important influence on the constituencies—and on that of Liverpool more especially, which must feel the necessity of returning to Parliament the old members, who supported Lord Palmerston in the crisis of his fate, arising out of this very Chinese question.

Amidst these conflicts of the politicians, it is satisfactory to know that the trade of the country is progressing most favourably. The present year, judging by the returns of the Board of Trade, just issued, will distance in commercial activity all previous years. The exports in February this year amounted to £9,313,000, against £7,725,000 last year, and £5,032,000, the year previous. Between the two months of the present year and those of the last the difference is great—£18,371,000, against £15,700,000, and £11,497,000, in 1855. In these figures we see all the elements of a nation's greatness—a well-employed and well-fed population, a successful commercial marine, and all the requisites for the production of wealth in a state of healthy activity.

The *Protestant Alliance* has issued an address on the General Election, from which the *Watchman* makes the following extracts:—

It cannot be doubted that the Romanists, both priests and people, will be influenced, in the coming election, chiefly by the hope of advancing their church, which, by the skilful use of political power, they have already advanced; and every effort will be made by them to return candiates pledged to forward, or at least not to oppose, the interests of Rome. This course being invariably pursued by them, no alternative is left to Protestants but in self-defence to use their political influence for upholding Protestant truth and Protestant liberty. The great aim of the Romanist party at present appears to be, in the first place, to secure the largest possible amount of public money to their schools, reformatories and priests, under the title of chaplains to the naval and military forces, and to workhouses; and, in the second place, to secure the appointment of the Romanizing section in the Church of England to places of power and influence. Any Ministry, which will promise these things, will be sure to obtain their ardent support. Such being the case, it is clear that the essential qualifications of candidates, for whom Protestants can vote, are, a firm determination to resist the support of Papal establishments from the national taxes, and an equally firm resolve to discountenance the Romanizing party within the Church of England. Hitherto the specific pledge, sought by Protestants from candidates for their suffrages, was that of their vote against the endowment of the Romish college for training priests at Maynooth; but care must be taken that the promise to vote against the Maynooth endowment shall not stand alone. We must call for an intelligent and consistent opposition to the demands of Romanism, and to those tendencies in the Church of England, of which Romanism is but the matured development. The great want of the times is a House of Commons thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Reformation, to which, under God, England owes its greatness and liberty. Your suffrages therefore should be reserved for sincere and intelligent Protestants, whose past lives have proved that they have not now for the first time to learn what Popery is. In thus reminding you of your principles, and their legitimate application in the present day, the Committee are actuated both by their regard to scriptural truth, and their love of civil and religious liberty. That liberty is known wherever Romanism prevails; that liberty would be imperilled were Romanists to gain predominance in power, if not in numbers, in our own land.

The *National Club* has issued an address. On the topic of *Christian Education* the Committee say:—

Lastly, regard one more point as a test for the fitness of a Candidate for your suffrages. Is he a man who is a friend to Scriptural Education, not only in Great Britain, but in Ireland? Be not misled by the plausible arguments in favor of what is called Secular Education. If God's Holy Word be once deliberately banished from your schools—if once the system be established which makes the Christian's Bible no part of a child's education—you will admit a principle into the education of youth, which will utimately prove fatal to the Christianity of the land. Short is the time which can be spared, under the most favorable circumstances, by the children of the poor, for the moral, intellectual and religious cultivation of their minds; and if, from that brief space, you exclude the religious element, it is vain to hope that elsewhere it will be supplied. The lessons which we receive in youth are often apparently forgotten, but how frequently are they laid up in the store-house of the memory, to be recalled by some unlooked-for event! Add then this one more test to the other tests to apply to the Candidate which you support—"Is he a sincere friend of the Scriptural Education of the Poor?" On the decision of all these questions we believe the prosperity of our country to depend.

The Earl of Elgin is sent as British Plenipotentiary to China. He has been sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

France.

We see it stated that the French ambassador has obtained from the English Government the concession to France of Napoleon's house and tomb at St. Helena, and the present ruler of France intends to restore both to their original state. The Report of the French Minister of State on the budget of 1858 shows an excess of income over expenditure of twenty-five millions of francs, a gratifying assurance, considering that finance was always regarded as the weak point of Louis Napoleon's policy. The surplus is to be applied to the redemption of the floating debt. A French engineer, M. Colignon, has been appointed to construct the Russian railways, and is soon to leave Paris for St. Petersburg.

Italy.

Recent accounts from Naples state that several free ports had been created in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. King Bomba, it is said, is disposed to make some concessions in favour of his subjects, but the Government acts as if it anticipated a popular commotion. The state of Naples appears to be truly deplorable. A letter from Palermo announces a new cruelty—the torturing of prisoners by an instrment invented by the Commissary Baiona. A Belgian journal states that a special messenger has been dispatched by the Neapolitan Monarch for the purpose of attempting the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Western Powers.

A letter from Rome gives an account of an effort made by the political prisoners in the Castle of Palliano to escape. The time chosen was the hour allowed for exercise in the open space of the prison. Some of the men forced the doors, broke through the ceiling of the prison wards, and reached the roof of the barracks and infirmary. The letter thus proceeds:—"Those on the roof of the barracks untiled the roof to gain admission into the building and seize the soldiers' arms, whilst the other prisoners who had got on the roof of the infirmary endeavoured to keep the troops from entering the barracks by pelting them with tiles. Some of the rioters forced the door of the great tower of the fortress, whence they molested the soldiers with showers of stones and bricks. In this state of things, having in vain summoned the prisoners to return to their places of confinement, the commander of the garrison gave the men orders to fire, when, brickbats being no match for muskets, the mutineers had to submit, with the loss of four of their number killed and five wounded. One of the soldiers and a keeper were wounded also. The prisoners in the Castle of Palliano are all considered political offenders, and amount to several hundreds, confined in separate cells, each containing twelve individuals, who are only allowed to see the inmates of other cells during the hour allotted to exercise."

Austria and Sardinia.

The diplomatic rupture between the Sardinian and the Austrian Governments has been realised by the recall of Victor Emmanuel's representative from Vienna, Count Paar having previously been recalled from Turin. This rupture has given great satisfaction to Russia, whose hatred of Austria knows no limits. A letter from Nice mentions an incidental illustration.—In the cathedral of that city a *Te Deum* was chanted on the birthday of the Sardinian Monarch, and in the evening the Empress Dowager of Russia gave a dinner, to which the civil and military authorities were invited, and at this dinner the empress herself proposed the health of Victor Emmanuel. Perhaps it is fortunate for the destines of mankind that the great European despotisms are so crippled in their pecuniary means, for all the elements of a sanguinary conflict are to be found in the feelings with which they view each other,—more especially Austria and Russia.

Russia.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the treaty of commerce between France and Russia is nearly completed, and we also learn by the accounts from the Russian capital that the campaign against the Circassians is seriously occupying the attention of the Czar and his Ministers.—With an English establishment large contracts have been made for the supply of guns and the material of war. The Russian Government has complained of the countenance which England gives to the Circassians by supplying them with arms and conveying foreign officers to the seat of war. A British steamer, while so employed, called the Kangaroo, was chased by Russian gunboats, and at length fired into, without effect.—This affair has excited considerable attention at Constantinople, and the Russian ambassador there has made remonstrances on the subject. The complaint was that the vessel broke the blockade under which Russia pretends to hold the whole of the Circassian coast. But this is a very one-sided view of the case, for the Circassians, it must be remembered, are an independent people, fighting against an aggressive power, and private individuals in this country have a perfect right to help them if they choose. Nevertheless, if the Kangaroo had been captured by the Russians, her owners need hardly look for much support from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Persia.

A civil war has broken out, and the insurgents are said to have seized the uncle of Shah, and, unless ransomed, had threatened to deprive him of life. In the North-west and South-west provinces the people are in open revolt, and the ruling authority is unable to grapple with the difficulty. The armistice concluded between the English and the Persian troops was for three months, beginning with March. The organ of the Russian Government in Brussels states that the Persian ambassador has visited London at the express invitation of the Queen—a visit of personal courtesy, without reference to diplomacy.

Wholesale Frauds.—A Fugitive From Justice.—An extensive and most audacious scheme for counterfeiting two popular medicinal preparations has recently been brought to light in this city. A few of the leading facts have appeared in reports of the legal proceedings growing out of the affair, but its comprehensive character, has been but imperfectly developed in these brief statements. It would seem that the principa person implicated in this transaction is a drug broker named WILLIAM LEITH, lately doing business at 8 Gold street and 5 William street, in this city, and residing at 4 Union street, Broklyn. He had conceived the idea of establishing a factory for the purpose of counterfeiting, on a wholesale scale, the most popular and widely advertised medicines in the civilized world, viz HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. This audacious project he intended to carry out in the city of New York, almost within hail, as it were, of the great central office for the sale of Holloway's medicines in this country! He had, it appears, ordered no less than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet or book of directions, around each box, and the printer to whom the order was given, supposing it to emanate from Professor Holloway, had no hesitation in executing the work. An accident led to the detection of the fraud. Leith failed to meet an obligation he had given for a portion of the job, and the printer went to Professor Holloway's establishment, 80 Maiden Lane, to inquire the cause. Then, of course, the fraud was disclosed, and it was found, on comparing the counterfeit wrappers with the original, that the were perfect *fac similes* of the latter with the exception of the *water-mark*. This water-mark consists of the words "HOLLOWAY'S, NEW YORK AND LONDON," and is visible upon every leaf of the authentic pamphlet when held against the light. In all other respects, there was a perfect identity between the false document and the true.

William Leith, the author of this atrocious forgery, was subsequently arrested, and fully charged, on examination before the committing magistrate, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, but through an indiscretion on the part of the magistrate, he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and is now a fugitive from justice. Professor Holloway's agents are on the *qui vive* to discover his whereabouts, but so far he has eluded their vigilance. He is a Scotchman by birth, and still preserves a little of the accent; his voice is deep, his articulation emphatic, and in speaking he gesticulates a good deal, and interlards his sentences with frequent oaths. His height is about 5 feet 8½ inches, his person rather stout, complexion florid, light hair and thin whiskers, and his age about 35 years. His address is good and business-like. As it is not known to what extent he may have counterfeited the medicines, it would be well for druggists in the interior to beware of purchasing articles purporting to be HOLLOWAY'S remedies from irresponsible parties. There is one test of genuiness, which may however, be relied upon, viz: the *water-mark* on the leaves of the book of directions accompanying and enveloping each box of the Pills and pot of the Ointment. If, when the leaf is held between the eye and the light, the words "HOLLOWAY NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable in semi-transparent letters, in the substance of the paper, then the pamphlets and the medicines they envelope are genuine; if not they are *pernicious counterfeits*. Let this test be universally adopted.—*National Police Gazette New York*

R R R.—Holland Patent, New York, June 5th, 1856.—Soon after I came to this place I was taken with Bilious Cholic; and a very bad time I had of it, terrible vomiting spells, and pains in the belly. I took a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief inside, and rubbed the whole surface of my body outside with it, this stopped the pain and settled my stomach, I then took a dose of the Regulators, which in a few hours cleared me out clean.

I have cured the Salt Rheum with the Relief, and can testify that it is a valuable Medicine. A clerk in the store of De Angilis & Co, of this place, recommend me to try it.

J. W. Carner

O. M. Jeffers, a prominent merchant in Chulohoma, Marshall Co., Miss., was cured of a very severe fit of Biliousness, by one dose of Radway's Regulators.

Radway's Regulators are not like the common purgative or cathartic, Indian and vegetable pills, but are made on an entire new principle, and establishes in medicine new facts. They excercise a new power which no pill ever possessed. They heal, cleanse, purify, purg, correct and regulate.

One of these little Regulators will exercise a more powerful influence over the human body crippled with irregularities, infirmities and diseases, than six or a dozen of the common drastic pills of the old style. For all Aches or Pains, Bodily Infirmity, Rumatic and Neuralgic Complaints, Dysentary, Cholera, Malignant Fevers, &c., use Radway's Ready Relief. For Boils, Humors, Piles, Sores, Scrotula, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Strumorens or Consumptive Symptons, use Radway's Resolvent. For all irregularities, use Radway's Regulators. 3w

Wonderful Sagacity of the Horse.—A few days since, as one of our citizens, whose name may be found among the rich men of the country, was driving a favourite horse, the animal much to the surprise of his master, suddenly stopped and refused to proceed another inch.—The gentleman upon alighting, found that the animal would not proceed for fear of treading on a box of Redding's Russia Salve, which had evidently been dropped by some one who had purchased it for the cure of cut, scald, burn, or other evil. This wonderful ointment is sold by all the Druggists and by most of the country stores at the price of 25 cents a box.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

It is pleasent to think you can "tickle" your friend a thousand miles off, by sending him a box of Durno's invaluable snuff, which will cost only 25 cents.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO

Standing Notice.

The following are the times appointed by the Conference for making the different collections in the present Conference year.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

TIME FOR COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE CONNECTIONAL FUNDS.

In August,	Public Collections for the Contingent Fund.
September,	Collections in the Class for Sup. and Min Widows' Fund.
December,	Public collections for same Fund.
March,	*Yearly Collections in the Classes for the Contingent Fund.*
April,	Public Collection for Educational Fund for Ministers' children.
May,	The Conference Collection.

The Public Collections are to be made in all our Sabbath Preaching Places.

Notice.—The Annual Meeting of the General District Committee of the Sackville District, will be held at Amherst, on Wednesday the 27th day of May, at 9 A.M. Attendance of the lay-members of the Committee is requested on Thursday, at 10 A.M.

E. Evans, Chairman.

Sackville, April 9, 1857.

It is with the deepest feeling of sympathy for the bereaved husband, and with the most poignant regret that we insert in our Obituary list to-day the death of the lady of H. D. Frost, Esq. A more painful bereavement for the Wesleyan Church in this City could scarcely have taken place, indeed we can hardly realize the event. A few weeks ago we bid her farewell on board the Steamship *Arabia*, then in perfect health. A Bible-class in the Sabbath-school, and a large Class in the Church, could scarcely reconcile themselves to the loss of her valuable instructions even for a few weeks; but her work was done, and she will meet them no more. The news of her death was received by the last Steamer, and we venture to say that seldom has a death occurred amongst us that has been more extensively felt. In the absence of necessary information we cannot supply any details of this distressing loss. By the preceding Steamer news had been received that her case was very hopeless, in spite of the best metropolitan skill that could be obtained; and by the last mail we received the confirmation of our fears. It is unnecessary to say she died happy in God; she was one of much sweetness of character, very equable disposition, great activity in benevolent enterprises, and deep ardent piety. We have suffered a heavy loss, but her's is eternal gain.

☞ It is with great satisfaction, and a little allowable pride, that we are able to announce that this day's impression is printed on our own new press by Steam Power—hitherto we have worked it by hand—our only want was the desideratum which is now applied; and we hesitate not to say that we have now in our own office a full and complete arrangement for the execution of any orders that we may receive. The mechanical part we venture to say is not surpassed in these Provinces. Our readers will also be pleased in noticing that we have improved the quality of the paper upon which the *Provincial Weslegan* is printed; it will be our study to deserve commendation at the hands of our numerous patrons, and we shall be well repaid if our friends will exert themselves in remitting the names of new subscribers and supplying the necessary funds.

☞ The lecture on "The proper sphere and influence of women in Christian Society" delivered by the Rev. Robert Sedgewick before the Young Men's Christian Association, has been published by request, and is for sale by Mr. James Barnes, 179 Hollis Street. This lecture enchained one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Temperance Hall, for over two hours, and is, we think, worthy of the destinction it has received by being printed.

Appointments.—The Hon. James McNab has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners and Alpin Grant Esq. has been appointed Queen's Printer.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 364 to 416]

Rev. G. O. Huestis (5s. for P.W. for Jasper Heron), Rev. R. Tweedy (ditto. for Thos. Colpitts 10s., according to our books it only pays to June 30th next), Samuel Chittick (15s.), Rev. A. M. Desbrisay (40s. for P.W.—for Wm. Robertson 20s., Amasa Weldon 10s., J. W. Forbes 10s.—parties must not complain if their papers are stopped when they won't pay up arrears—20s. on bk. acc.), Rev. Jas. Tweedy (10s. on bk. acc.—10s. for P.W. for R. Parker), S. F. Huestis (47s. 6d. for P. W.—for Geo. Treen 10s., John Stephenson 5s., Danl. Cameron 10s., Edw. Chambers 5s., Angus Livingston 5s., Ranna Stevens 10s., S. Fulton, Esq. 2s. 6d.), Rev. C. Lockhart (40s. for P.W.—for W. Patterson 10s., J. B. Swaine 10s., Horton Dowling 10s., Josiah Coffin 10s.), J. Nauffts (5s. for P. W.), Rev. Thos. Angwin (40s. for P.W.—for John Patterson 20s., Marsden Foster 20s.), Rev. W. McCarty; I. S. Taylor (40s. for B. R.), Rev. Jos. Hart (new sub., 20s. for P.W.—for R. F. Salter 5s., David Mason 5s., Danl. Terhune 5s., Joshua Burgess 5s.)

Worms! Worms! Worms! A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the widest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

New York, October 15th, 1852

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardig No. 3 Manhatten place, or to E. L. Head, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine, without the signature of* FLEMING BRS.

The old makim that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Phisic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurity, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the liver, and perfectly regulates the bowels; it also removes all local pains, prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhœa, or cholera, strengthens the whole system, and is agreeable to the taste [*Vox Populi.*]

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON and CO.

"Inquire Within" for anything you want to know, or 3700 facts for the people—a volume of 500 pages, price 1 Dollar, just published; orders received at the news agency of the undersigned, in Halifax. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. Smith's Electric Oil—More Cures.—*Fredericktown, O, March* 13.—Dr. Smith: Your Electric Oil has cured Mrs. Farquhar, when all other means proved ineffectual. As the demand increases, please send another lot at once, and oblige, yours. Josiah Fawcett & Son.

A little child taken with Croup, Saturday night, in Thirteenth street, and given up by a Doctor, was cured in two hours by Dr. Smith's Electric Oil.

For sale by G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 15.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	20s *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s *a* 22s 6d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	50s *a* 55s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s *a* 1s 2d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	38s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	38s 9d *a* 40s
" State, "	37s 6d *a* 35s
" Rye "	22s 6d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	20s
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 8d
" Clayed, "	2s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$22
" mess "	26
Sugar, Bright P. R.	60s *a* 57s 6d
" Cuba	57s 6d *a* 55s
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 8d *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.	4¾ *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, April 15.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d *a* 2s 6d
Barley, "	4s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Bacon, per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d
Pork, "	6d
Potatoes, per bushel	4s 6d *a* 5s
Apples, "	none
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

William Newcombe,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, on the 15th March, at Upper Port Latore, Mr. Robert R. Reynolds, to Miss Sarah A. Banks.

By the same, on the 7th inst., at the Head of Barrington, Mr. Oscer Davidson, to Miss Mary E. B., eldest daughter of J. H. Wilson, Esq., M. D.

In the Methodist Church Vestry, Moncton, on the 6th inst., by Rev. A. M. Desbrisay, Mr. Ezra Thompson, to Miss Rebecca Olivia Russell, both of that town.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Robert Colpitts, to Hannah Amelia, third daughter of John Read, Esq.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr Howard C. Delesdernier, to Miss Cathrine Gullen, both of Dover.

At the Parsonage, Feb. 27th, by the same, Mr. Isaac N Wilber, to Miss Mary Ann Jonah, of Moncton.

By the Rev. Thomas Angwin, on the 22nd of Feb., Mr. Joseph Prentise Bishop, of Falmouth, to Lucy Amelia Witter, only daughter of Mr. Charles J. Witter, of Wilmot

By the same, March 12th, Mr. John Thomas Bent, to Johanna Taylor, o' Cornwallis.

By the same, on the 18th ult., Mr. Thomas Welton, of Aylesford, to Anna Maria Bishop.

By the same, April 1st, Mr. Wm. Roy, of Margaretville, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Andrew Foster, of Canaan Mountain.

Deaths.

At London, G. B., on the 26th of March last, Anna, the beloved wife of H. D. Frost, Esq., of this city, and eldest surviving daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of St. John.

On the 11th inst., Jane, wife of Charles Downie aged 27 years.

On the 9th inst., in the 26th year of his age, Charles Scott Jeffrey, son of the late Hon. T. N. Jeffrey.

Drowned, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Stephen Jones, aged 25 years, a native of Liverpool, G. B.

On the 9th inst., in the 36th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Thomas P. Ryan, Esq.

On Monday, Mr. George Walsh, aged 29 years, a native of this city.

At Tangier, on the 20th ult., Catherine, wife of James Ferguson, aged 73 years.

At Preston, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Sarah, wife of Bazel Crowd.

At Moncton, N. B., on the 4th inst., James Albert, infant son of James Johnston, Esq., aged 1 year and 8 months.

March 24th, at 19, Montpellier street, Brighton, England, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins. "Absent from the body—present with the Lord.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, April 9.

R M steamer Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool.
Brigt Annette, Rudolf, Cienfuegos.
Schr Gold Coiner, Strum, Richmond.

Friday, April 10.

R M steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston.
Brig Nancy, Grant, Porta Rico.

Saturday, April 11

Schrs Providence, Madden, Arichat.
Three Sisters, Doane, Roseway.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro'.

Sunday, April 12.

Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs Dart, Conrad, Cienfuegos.
Osprey, Romkey, Baltimore.
Inkermann, Newfoundland.
Sarah, Perry, Cape Negro.

Monday, April 13.

Brigt Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda.
Schrs Margaret, Harpel, Newfoundland.
Union, Cape Negro.

Tuesday, April 14.

Schr Labrador, Dously, Mayaguez.

CLEARED.

April 9—Steamers Niagara, Wickman, Boston; Europa, Leitch, Liverpool; Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Merlin, Corbin, St John's, Nfld.

April 11.—Bark Gem, Hammond, Boston; brigt Kathleen, W Indies; schr Alert, Wilmington, U S.

MEMORANDA.

Cienfuegos—Barque Ellen Lewis, loading for New York.

EDWARD JOST'S
Steam Biscuit Bakery,
No. 92 Upper Water Street,
OPPOSITE CUNARD'S WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

SODA BISCUIT, Butter Crackers,
Wine do. Water do.
Sugar do. Sweet do.
Ginger do.
Extra Pilot Bread, Family Pilot Bread,
Pilot Bread, No. 2, Fine Navy do, No. 1.
Navy Bread No. 2.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
April 9. 6m.

J. B. BENNETT & CO.
BEG to inform their friends and customers that they are now removing to their NEW WAREHOUSE, at the old stand,
No. 4, Granville Street,
which they short'y expect to open with an extensive Stock of NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
personally selected in the different markets of Great Britain.
April 9. 3w.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the latest.*

APRIL 14TH, 1857.
J. B. BENNETT & CO.
Have now ready for inspection received p. r. Steamers EUROPA, NIAGARA & CIRCASSIAN,
Twenty-four Packages
Fancy Goods,
—CONSISTING OF—
Ladies' Dress Materials,
In