Hon. Atty. Genral, in connection with the discussion of the previous day with regard to General Inglis, proposed a resolution which he hoped would be acceptable to members on both sides of the House, and would secure the unanimity which was so necessary on such a subject. The resolution was to grant the sum of One Hundred Guineas for the purchase of a sword to be presented to General Inglis, and that the Receiver General be authorized to deduct the same from the pay of the members of this House.

The hon. gentleman proceeded at length to describe the circumstances of the siege of Lucknow, as was done on a previous day by the Hon. Mr. Howe; and in conclusion read an address which he proposed for the adoption of both Houses.

Hon. Mr. Howe had listened with much pleasure to the remarks of the Attorney General; but he was sure that the latter portion of his resolution, with respect to the mode of procuring the sword, must have been forced upon him. The whole people of Nova Scotia should have a hand in this matter; and for his part, he thought a sword so presented would be unworthy to be drawn in the field of battle.

Hon. Mr. Young hoped that perfect unanimity would exist in this matter, (as it was no party question), and he thought that no difference would exist between the tribute paid by this Legislature to General Williams on a former occasion, and that now proposed to General Inglis, who was equally deserving of the gratitude and respect of his country.

Hon. Attorney General moved a resolution to request a conference with the Legislative Council to request them to unite with this House in the preparation of a joint address to General Inglis.

The Hon. Atty. General's motion was put and passed unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Howe then moved his resolution for the purchase of a sword, to be paid out of the public treasury.

Hon. Attorney General moved, by way of amendment, that the sum of 100 guineas be appropriated for the purchase of a sword to be presented to General Inglis; and that the Receiver General be authorized to deduct this sum from the allowance paid to the members of this House who concur in the same, as a mark of their personal esteem for the gallant officer alluded to.

After some further discussion, Mr. Henry moved an adjournment, in the hope that by the next day unanimity might be secured on this subject.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to make the Legislative Council Elective. He explained the main features of this Bill—the first of which was to preserve the present tenure of members. It was also proposed that immediately upon the bill receiving the Queen's assent, each County not now represented, (amounting to seven) should elect a member for that body. He proceeded to enumerate the minor features of the act—and stated that the bill would be printed.

The hon. gentleman also asked leave to introduce a bill touching the representation of the Province. He proceeded to read the preamble to give an idea of its nature—which is to equalize the representation according to population—so as to give as far as possible a member for every 5000 inhabitants. He explained the other provisions of the act, and stated that the bill was not brought forward as a Government measure, but as an open question for discussion by both sides of the House.

300 copies were ordered to be printed.

Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the act introduced by him on a previous day, to carry out the provisions of the report of the Delegates on the question of the Mines and Minerals, and to ratify the agreement entered into by them. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great length to review the whole subject in detail,

The Attorney General stated that he also proposed to introduce an act to confirm to all persons who had received grants since the year 1825—and all minerals contained in their grants, with the exception of those higher ones, which are always reserved to the Crown. The Hon. Attorney General did not conclude his remarks, but the debate was adjourned until the next day.

Saturday and Monday last were occupied chiefly with routine business.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, having on board the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, (with the Countess Mulgrave, family, and suite), arrived on Sunday morning at Seven o'clock. His Lordship was received at the wharf by a Guard of Honor from Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment; and shortly after landing, the distinguished party proceeded to Government House. At ten o'clock, a salute was fired from the Citadel, in honor of his Lordship's arrival.

At twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, His Lordship, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant and Staff, came down to the Legislative Council Chamber, where were waiting to meet His Lordship,—the Chief Justice and Judges, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Members of the House of Assembly, many of the Clergy, His Worship the Mayor attended by the Recorder and Aldermen of the City, the Custos Rotulorum and County Magistrates, and a very large number of respectable citizens.

A Guard of Honor from H. M 62nd Regiment was drawn up at the Province Building, and a continuous guard, formed of the different troops in Garrison, lined the streets from Government House to the door of the Council Chamber.

On reaching the Council Chamber, His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant took his place upon the Throne. His Lordship the Earl of Mulgrave then presented the Commission from Her Majesty the Queen, constituting him Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, which was read by the Honble. Provincial Secretary, who then administered to His Lordship the State Oaths and Oath of Office, after which His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant retired from the Throne. The Earl of Mulgrave took his seat thereon, and directed that due proclamation should be made that he had assumed the Government of this Province.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave then left the Council Chamber, and proceeded in state to Government House, where the Members of the Executive Council were duly presented to His Lordship by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.—*Gazette Extraordinary of Monday.*

Canada.

TORONTO, January 27.—Public expectation has for some time past been on the tip-toe in regard to the selection by Her Majesty of a permanent seat of government for Canada. It has at length been received and it is announced that the city of Ottawa has been selected. Leaving local feeling out out of the question, no selection could have been better. The geographical position of Ottawa is admirable. It is in the very heart of Canada; and situated on that noble old stream which gives such character and grandeur to that part of the province, it will be essentially a Canadian city. Ottawa is in fact the only fine river we possess which is entirely Canadian The St. Lawrence and the Niagara are boundary lines; the Saguenay is simply a 90 miles outlet to Lake John, while the St. Maurice cannot compare with her noble sister the Ottawa, whose tributary streams are themselves great rivers.

The city of Ottawa is situated on the right bank of the Ottawa river, at the mouth of the Rideau river in the township of Nepean and county of Carleton after Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) It is connected with Hull, on the opposite side of the river and in Lower Canada by a handsome suspension bridge Its chief trade is derived from the transport of lumber to Quebec and other markets. The annual value of these exports is estimated at $1,000,000. Ottawa was settled in 1800, by Philemon Wright, of Massachusetts. It was originally called Bytown, after Colonel By, of the royal engineers, who, in 1827 was charged with the construction of the Rideau canal. The name was changed to Ottawa in 1855 It is connected with Montreal by water—with Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh, N. Y., by railway, and with Kingston, opposite Cape Vincent, N. Y., by the Rideau canal. The Rideau canal divides the city into the upper and lower town. The eight stone locks of the canal are very massive, as is the stone bridge which crosses the canal. The Rideau and Chaudiere falls near the city are very picturesque. Ottawa is supplied with gas, and is regularly laid out. The poulation is about 10,000. The distance of Ottawa from other cities is as follows:—

Montreal, L. C., 100 miles; Three Rivers, L. C., 175; Quebec, L C, 240; The Saguenay River, L C, 322; Kingston, U C, 95; Port Hope, U C, 172; Toronto, U C, 233; London, U C, 334; Windsor, U C, opposite Detroit, 440; Sault Ste. Marie, 475; Lake Superior Mines, 660; Fort Gary, Red River, 1140; Fredericton, N B, 445; St. John, N B, 480; Pictou, N S, 665; Halifax, N S, 612; St. John's, Nfld, 1150 miles.

The following sketch of the river Ottawa is taken from the "Geography and History of Canada," a very recent publication in this city:—

THE OTTAWA.—The great Canadian river Ottawa, rises 100 miles above Lake Temiscaming, 67 miles long by 6 wide, and flows 450 miles to Montreal. It drains an area of 80,000 square miles. The chief tributaries on the Western, or U. C. side are the Peta wa-wee, 140 miles long, the Bonnechere, 110 miles, Madawaska, 210 miles, and Rideau 116 miles. On the eastern or L C. side, are the Du Moins, 90 miles, Black, 130 miles, Culonge, 100 miles, Gatinaeu, 420 miles, Le Lievre, 260 miles, Du Nord 160 miles, and L'Assemption, 130 miles. The principal Islands are the Allumette, and Grand Calumet. The lake expansions of the river, are Coulonge, Des Chats, Chaudiere and Two Mountains. There are numerous rapids and falls in the river; the chief rapids are the Long Sault at Temis, caming 49 feet, the Levier, &c., 34 feet, and the Long Sault, at Greenville. The falls are the Allumettes, Des Chats, and Chaudiere. The scenery on the river is striking and beautiful. The Ottawa falls into the St. Lawrence by a threefold branch; the main stream to the North is divided by the Isle Jesus; its Southern branch is also divided by the Isles Perrot. At the Middle entrance between the Isles Perrot and Montreal, occur the rapids of Ste. Anne, rendered famous by Moore's "Canadian Boat Song."—*Correspondence Com. Advertiser.*

We learn from an authentic source that the agents of Romanism are at work to accomplish their object in regard to school affairs; and that is to get a large share of the school funds to aid in teaching Popery. The plot was accidentally revealed by one of the persons employed in this city calling at the house of a Protestant by mistake. We understand from what was developed by this circumstance that they are circulating petitions to Parliament for such amendments in the school laws as will secure to them the special advantages they desire.—*Chris. Guardian.*

United States.

Much excitement exists throughout the country on Kansas affairs. President Buchanan transmitted the Lecompton Constitution to the United States Senate on Tuesday, accompanied by a special message, which will undoubtedly produce much discussion. Ex-Acting Governor Stanton, who has lately returned to Washington from Kansas, has made a very fair statement, fully confirming the previous reports of enormous frauds committed by the border ruffians and their artful leaders in Kansas. It is also stated that Governor Denver has written a letter to the President, declaring that if the Lecompton Constitution is forced upon Kansas, civil war is inevitable. Gov. Wise of Virginia, it is said, also protests against the measure.

Despatches up to Dec. 13th, from Colonel Johnson, of the Utah army, have been received at Washington by the War Department. The troops were comfortable, and in good health. An abundant supply of beef had been obtained.

One of the latest Washington stories is that the President contemplates withdrawing the U S. troops from Utah, the Mormons having expressed their willingness to sell out to the government and vacate. Another account says the proposition which was made by Bernheisel, the Delegate from Utah, that the troops be withdrawn, &c, was rejected, rather than received, by the President.—*American Traveler.*

LIBERAL.—Chicago has resolved to raise $10,000 for the Wesleyan Irish Mission as its portion of the $100,000 to be raised in the United States for that purpose. About $76,000 has already been collected. It is a pleasant thing to see that other denominations in Chicago ask the privilege of aiding the Methodists in this enterprise. A note has been addressed to Rev. R. Scott, the delegate to the M. E. Church from Ireland, signed by pastors and members of various Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and Methodist churches, all promising to contribute to this end. The $100,000 must be made up—*Zion's Her.*

ILLNESS OF BISHOP WAUGH—The Rev. Beverly Waugh, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now quite ill, at his residence in Baltimore. The Baltimore Patriot of last evening says that the Bishop was attacked on Saturday morning with apoplectic symptoms, which in the opinion of his family physician are calculated to excite apprehensions Bishop Waugh is about 70 years of age, and for some time past has enjoyed better health than in previous years. The loss of such a man will be a severe affliction to the church of which he is the senior Bishop.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The English Mail.

BY R. M. S. NIAGARA.

Arrived Saturday 14th inst. Dates to 30th inst.

From our Exchanges we collect as follows:

Great Britian.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The long expected marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, was on Monday 25th Jan, solemnised in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, in the presence of the Queen and the most illustrious Princes and Princesses of the two royal families. . . . Not even on the occasion of her Majesty's own marriage did all parts of the metropolis, and all ranks and conditions of the people, display such interest and enthusiasm as were witnessed on that day. The marriage of the Princess Royal is the first important public event in the royal family since the marriage of the Queen herself, and the people seemed to seize the occasion of testifying in a most earnest manner their love and loyalty towards the mother of the first and one of the happiest families in England An additional interest is given to the marriage, because it is known that the union is really and truly a marriage of affection, and that the Queen animated by that wisdom which has inspired all her acts as Sovereign, has resolved that none of her children should be compelled to sacrifice their feelings to any exigencies of State.

Anything more gorgeous and magnificent than the scene which presented itself to the eye in the interior of the Chapel Royal on this occasion, it is impossible for the most fertile imagination to conceive, or most graphic pen to describe. The distinguished company, whose high privilege it was to have received special invitation to be present at the august and solemn ceremony, began to arrive at the early hour of ten o'clock, and it is almost superfluous to remark that their costumes, particularly those of the ladies, were of the most superb and costly description. There was not a lady present but was attired in a coronet or frontlet of diamonds. The prevailing colours of dresses was pink, but there was no lack of other colors, the brightest in the rainbow, and every lady wore a white plume in her hair. Hardly had the last words of the Hallelujah chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand The Queen then rose, and hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss, she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak. After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church.

There was no mistake about the expression of the bride's face as she quitted the sacred building. Her delicate colour returned, her eyes sparkled with emotion, and there was such a light of happiness upon her features as she turned upon her royal husband a look of the most supreme affection, that even the most reserved felt moved and an audible "God bless her" passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her on her way.

THE LEVIATHAN.—On Saturday 16th Jan. a further advance was made upon the position of the big ship, and she was slowly moved about eight feet nearer the ends of the launching ways. At first she moved with great ease, but towards the close of the day a considerable pressure had to be applied, owing to the accumulation of half frozen mud upon the ways. There was an unusual attendance of Royal and distinguished visitors, including the Belgian princes, the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres. Later in the day also the Prussian princes paid a visit to the yard, and not only inspected the launching apparatus, but went on board and over every part of the monstrous hull, which is now at every tide surrounded with water to a considerable depth. It is not expected that she will float before the 30th or 31st.

France.

The Paris intelligence shows the escape of the Emperor and Empress to have been one of the most marvellous on record. The number of wounded is now stated at 120, while the deaths probably will amount to seven or eight. The projectiles used were hand grenades of a new and powerful kind, each capable upon explosion, of scattering a vast number of conical projectiles Thus far the act is attributed solely to the Italians, of whom eleven have been arrested.—The two principals are alleged to a Count Orsini, who escaped a few years back from an Austrian prison in Mantua, and a Colonel Pierri, who served under the Roman republic. The former was captured after the event, through the indiscretion of a servant, and the latter just before it took place.

According to some accounts Orsini has confessed that he threw one of the bombs, in doing which he sustained injuries that caused him to apply at a surgeon's, where his servant afterward inquired for him with a degree of anxiety that led to his residence being traced Pierri was detected by a Police Commissioner in the street near the opera, just after the catastrophe. He was a proscribed refugee, and was apprehended on that account, but upon his person was found a grenade, similar to those afterward used, and a poignard and revolver. The trials are expected to take place at the next Court of Assizes, which will be held as early as the first fortnight in February. Both Orsini and Pierri had been lately resident at Birmingham, in England, where they had ostensibly employed themselves in teaching languages.

Of course the event had tended only to increase the power of the Emperor. On his return from the theatre, there was a spontaneous illumination—addresses and congratulations have poured in from foreign potentates, and for the moment loyalty to his dynasty is the order of the day among all classes. Nevertheless there are signs that those ovations may lead rather to danger than the reverse, since confident in his strength he has seized the opportunity to consummate his measures for the extinction of the liberty of the press. Yesterday two more newspapers, the *Revue de Paris* and *Le Spectateur*, were suppressed by formal decree and it is expected that the *Estafette* will soon share their fate.

Concurrently with the repressive proceedings against the press, new measures of rigor have been introduced against refugees. The sycophants of the Emperor are likewise endeavoring to point out the atrocity of the right of asylum still granted by England. Whether the Emperor will remember that it was in England he concocted the conspiracy which ended in his landing at Boulonge, or that from free Switzerland he crossed over to Strasbourg, is doubted.

The Queen of England, when informed by telegraph of the attempt, hastened to reply by the same means, expressing to the Emperor and Empress her great satisfaction at their wonderful escape. The Queen, in addition to her message by telegraph, has addressed a letter to the Emperor congratulating him as well as the Empress both in her own name and in that of Prince Albert, on having so miraculously escaped the terrible plot which threatened their lives.

Sardinia.

An interesting debate took place in the Piedmontese Chambers on the 15th Buffa'o, the spokesman of the Radicals, asked whether the resignation of Ratazzi, the ultra Liberal member of the Ministry, was not an indication of a modification of the policy of his late colleague? Ratazzi rose and stated, amid loud cheers, that he had only resigned in consequence of his unpopularity at Genoa. This acknowledgment of the power of public opinion produced a reaction in his favour.

In the sitting of the 20th of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, the reply to the speech from the throne was read. On its being put to the vote all the members of the Right remained seated, the Ministerial side alone voting in favor of it, which, however, was sufficient to give the address a considerable majority. The document itself contained the usual expressions of warm loyalty to the King, and acknowledgments of his efforts for the prosperity of the country; but the passage which appears to have given offence to the minority was the conclusion, which is as follows:—

The tricolour which waves from the summit of the Alps to those of the Appennines, is a sign of our common country, Italy, that here the prince and the people understand the destiny of that banner.

AUSTRIA AND THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.—A Vienna letter of the 21st, in the *Bourse Gazette* fo Berlin, says:—"Although a collective note has been talked of as about to be sent to England to demand the expulsion of the political refugees, it is nevertheless certain that the Austrian Cabinet does not intend to make such an application. It knows too well the difficulties to which an act of that kind would subject the English Government to press the subject on it, and the more so that England is not yet relieved from the embarrassments caused by the affairs of India."

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.—The impression produced by the death of Reschid Pacha is described as not having by any means subsided. It was thought that Ali Pacha, the new Grand Vizier, would endeavor to mark his entrance into power by carrying out the improvements which Reschid Pacha had suggested a little before his decease. A Vienna letter, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"A note, lately delivered to the Austrian Cabinet by Prince Callimaki, officially confirms what was already known through other channels—that the nomination of Ali Pacha as Grand Vizier would not lead to any modification in the foreign policy of Turkey. The note contains the most satisfactory assurances on the subject of that policy, as well as on the execution of the Hatti-Humayoum."

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—The Queen Dowager of Oude died on Sunday at Paris The unfortunate lady left England a few days ago, in very bad health, intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually, we believe, to Mecca. She rallied slightly after her arrival at Paris, and hopes were confidently expressed that she would be able to proceed with her journey But these good symptoms were delusive, and she breathed her last on Sunday, we believe in her 54th year

India and China.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.—Via Trieste, files of papers from Calcutta have been received to the 24th December, Bombay to the 29th December, and Hong Kong to the 16th December. The Bombay papers do not contain any additional news.

The *Times* quotes the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 24th December:—

"The last fortnight has not been fruitful in important news, but we send home official reports from various parts of the country, which show that our forces are taking the ascendant, and that the only formidable resistance now to be expected is in Oude. For the present the subjugation of that little kingdom is postponed. The Commander-in-Chief, it is understood, proceeds to Futtyghur, to put down the revolted Nawab and his adherents, open the communication with the upper provinces, and trample out the smouldering fires of insurrection in Rohilcund. The country will then be clear for operations against Lucknow, in which he will be aided by Jung Bahadoor, at the head of 10,000 Nepaulese soldiers. The mutineers and rebels have concentrated at Lucknow; they are preparing for a resolute defence, and having no favour to expect from their enemy, will probably hold out as long as possible. It is not anticipated by those who know the country that any serious resistance will be made in any other part of Oude, but the forts in which the chiefs and chuckledars have been accustomed to entrench themselves to resist their own King must be destroyed, and the possession of cannon or any arms, except for sporting, must be strictly prohibited. Whether this can be accomplished during the present cold weather is very doubtful, and it will not be safe or prudent to keep the British soldiers in the field during another hot and rainy season, and it is therefore by no means improbable that another year will elapse before the British flag flies triumphant over every town and city in our Indian territories.

"At present, though not as some of the English papers suppose, besieged in Calcutta, we are cut off from all regular communication with the western provinces. Occasionally a stray letter or newspaper reaches us, but no more, and until, the post is restored to its normal condition the natives will not recover their confidence in the stability of British rule."

The *Overland China Mail* of the 16th of December says:—

"Our readers out of China will doubtless be anxiously looking for news by this mail of the bombardment and capture of Canton, and, if so, they are doomed to disappointment, for though the preparations are well nigh or altogether completed, nothing has yet been done beyond the drawing the blockade closer round Canton, in which proceeding, the French squadron is now taking part. The two squadrons are to act in concert, and in token of the alliance, the British, on the 13th, hoisted the French, and the French the British flags, at the main on board the man-of-war.

The *Times* says that Lord Elgin's ultimatum was studiously moderate; it demanded only the execution of the treaty of 1812. This treaty stipulated that free access should be given to the five cities which were opened to foreign trade. The terms of it had been carried out at Shanghai and the northern ports, but not at Canton. The answer of Yeh was what might have been expected. A few days before, Mr. Reed, the American commissioner, had solicited an interview with the city. Yeh had returned for answer, that he would meet him outside the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton. To the British commissioner the governor was even more abrupt. Both the British and French authorities had determined to proceed to extremities; and on the 16th, the day the mail left, the island of Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by two battalions of British marines and 150 French sailors. The attack on Canton was to be made simultaneously by the force of the two nations. It is quite possible that the capture of Canton will only be followed by some sententious proclamation, commanding the destruction of the barbarians, or forbidding communication with them.

Should such a retaliation be resolved on, and British vessels be driven from the Chinese ports, it would then become necessary to commence hostilities on a more extended scale. At Amoy, Shanghai, Foo-Chow, and Ningpo, our traders and our families are at the mercy of any sudden outbreak.

Very Latest from India.

Mr. Hoyt, the agent in this city for the New York Associated Press, has handed to the morning papers the following telegram received at Liverpool from London on the eve of the sailing of the *Niagara*:—

LONDON, Saturday Morning Jan. 30.

INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

The following despatch was received at the India House last night.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.—Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near Alumbagh, on Dec. 22nd., took four guns, his own loss was trifling. Sir Colin Campbell on Dec 12 h, advanced toward Furrockabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra Col. Seaton's column re-occupied Wynpoor, on the 26 h Dec., after defeating the rebels and taking six guns.

Brigadier General Chamberlain proceeds with a column in Rohilcund, and afterwards joins Sir Colin at Agra. The Dacca mutineers have entered the Assam country. Her Majesty's 54th foot are in pursuit. The conduct of the 61st Native Infantry has excited suspicion. Sir Hugh Rose proceeds immediately with a force to the relief of the garrison. The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquility has been restored Punjaub and Sciende all quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of Khola poor Ra'ats movements—all quiet now. New depredations by the Khandeish Bheels have been reported, and the Hassic and Peinsh rebels have been severely handled. A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay to all the European troops in the garrison. Mail Steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to Dec. 16th, and Sydney 11th. Trade had continued very dull, several failures reported, little gold leaving.

Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3rd inst.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to the Emperor Napoleon.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Cough, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest and pain in the left side, the precursors and accompaniments of Consumption, are rapidly subdued by the regular application of the Ointment after warm fomentation of the throat, chest and side. There is no preparation in existence which passes so quickly from the surface to the diseased and irritated membranes employed in the office of respiration. One or two applications will sometimes restore the voice which has been reduced to a husky whisper by cold, and enable the gasping victim of asthma to respire freely, regularly, and without pain. A few doses of the Pills, by promoting the general health of the system, minister to the perfection and permanency of the cure Beware of counterfeits: see *Caution* at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

☞ 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 proprietary 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 south west where the disease has been particularly virulent the post Summer.—[Montreal Transcript.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son:—Permit me to acknowlege 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.

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, Mass) 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 idolized 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.

Missionary Anniversaries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

HALIFAX.—The Annual Sermons, the 4th Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—The President of the Conference, the Chairman of the District.

EASTERN SHORE,—Annual Sermons the 2nd Sabbath in Feb. Deputation—Messrs. Duncan, Payson, and Winterbotham.

MAITLAND,—In the month of March, at such time as the Superintendent may deem most suitable. Deputation—Messrs. Hart and Winterbotham.

By order of the Halifax District Meeting.

ARTHUR MCNUTT, Chairman.

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.

☞ The President of the Conference is now in New Brunswick. Hence his inability to be present at the re-opening the Brunswick Street Church. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Conference passed a resolution respecting the establishment of a College proper; and we have reason to believe that it is this subject which is just now occupying the attention of the President in connexion with our Educational Committee. We shall be glad when duly informed to communicate authentic intelligence on this point

☞ The Rev. W. C. McKINNON has recently published a small pamphlet containing some sketches of sermons delivered within the last three or four years. It is entitled, "AMARANTOS; or a New Year's Gift for 1858," and is dedicated to the Reverend A. M. DesBrisay. Among the sermons is one on the War in the East, preached on the day of general humiliation, in which just views are presented with much force and eloquence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. E Maturin, A M., delivered an interesting Lecture on "The Study of Bibliography," on Tuesday Evening last. We intended to have given in this number some account of this Lecture which must have cost an amazing deal of labour and research to the Rev. Gentleman; but having secured the Lecture itself, we shall present it to our readers on the first page of the Provincial Wesleyan, in our next week's issue.

☞ A meeting of the Protestant Clergy of this city was held on Tuesday last to prepare a memorial to be presented at the next meeting of the City Council, calling upon that body to reconsider the vote lately taken, rescinding a bye law of the City Council by which theatrical exhibitions may be held on Saturday evenings. A petition from the different congregations in the city is likewise in preparation, having the same object in view. We hope the city authorities will be advised in this matter. It is bad enough to have the moral pest of theatrical amusements in our midst at all, to the injury of the morals of our young men, and with all the attendant evils of intemperance and profligacy, without their being municipally authorized to invade the sanctity of the sacred day by being countenanced up to midnight on the previous evening.

☞ S. SELDEN, Esq., has addressed a memorial to the Shareholders of the Halifax Fire Insurance Company setting forth fairly the facts which constitute his claim against the Company, and appealing to them individually for the exertion of their influence in his behalf, to induce the Directors to acquiesce in the verdict lately recorded in his favor. His appeal is a forcible one, and we trust it will be successful. In the long run the Company would gain the most, we are sure, by adhering in their dealings with Mr. Selden to their usual liberal policy.

CONSUMPTION, the great scourge by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistar's Cherry Balsam has cured hundreds within a few years.—*Com.*

"I have no faith in quack medicines"—Nor have we, friendly reader, but that friend of the sick man, the world renowned Davis' Pain Killer, will never fail to relieve pain if applied according to directions, faith or no faith. Sold by Morton & Cogswell.—*Comm.* Feb. 11 2w.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No 468]

Rev. W. Wilson (see notice about tickets elsewhere), Rev. E. Botterell (1s. 8d. on Book acc., 58s. 4d. for P W.—for Jac. Wilson 10s, R. Whiteside 10s., E. Fisher 10s., D. S. Marshall 10s. David Collins 5s., Mrs. Clearihne 5s., Mrs. Johnson 5s., Josh Jenkinson 3s. 4d.; new sub. in adv.—bk. sent by mail), Robt. A. Chapman Esq (new sub. 5s. in adv.), Rev. W. Temple (45s. for P W. —for Angus McPhee 35s., R. A. Weldon 10s.—there are others of the name McP.—the money you sent for him Oct. 6 was duly cred.; see notice resp. tickets in ano. col) Geo. Fisher Esq, Boston (10s. for P.W.; out of book at present—will send one when received), Rev. T. W. Smith (two new sub. in adv., 42s. 6d. for B R., 17s. 6d. for PW. —for P. Middlemas 10s., Thos. Roland 5s., Js. Bent 2s. 6d.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (bks. sent; out of Pocket Diaries—ano. "rare chance" soon—those all gone), Rev. Theo. Richey (new sub.—for tkts. see notice in ano. col.), N. S. (pay 7s. to Rev. T. Angwin), Rev. Thos. Angwin (the error is rectified—S. F. owes 10s. to June 30—20s. for P.W.—for Willis Foster 10s., J. M. Foster 10s.), Rev. G W. Tuttle (6s. 3d. for B. R., 63s. 9d. for P.W.—for Jac. Dakin 10s., Jos. Copeland 5s, Freeman Terry 8s. 9d., Josh. Darland 5s., John Lary 5s., Js. Warrington 5s., Dnl. Cornwall 10s., Geo. Henderson 5s., Clark & Buskirk 10s.; J. D.'s paper is sent—will have plenty of *Brit. Wkmn.* and *Bd. of Hope* soon; they shall be sent; other matters attd. to; Lectures sent; Sermons sent last week), Rev. G. O. Huestis (written by mail), R. Logan Esq. (5s. for P.W.)

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public and article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c It restores gray headed to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then, having this portion, left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Daily Iowa State Gazette Feb. 11, 8w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

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. sfi. per bbl.	32s 6d *a* 35s
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s 3d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
" Clayed, "	1s 3d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$24
" mess "	$28
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Heop "	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* 20[illegible]
" 2,	19 *a* 19[illegible]
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6[illegible]
" " 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. 17.

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.

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 difficult 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.