Three cheers were then given for the Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor and Empress of the French, and Peace.

The immense crowd then dispersed, and his Lordship retired amid deafening shouts.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, proceeded on foot from the Mansion House to the large area in front of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, where at least there were 3,000 persons waiting to hear the Proclamation read. His Lordship having mounted the steps in front of the building, read the same document, which was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing. The windows of all the commercial houses in Cornhill, Princes street, Threadneedle street, and the roof of the Bank of England, were lined with spectators, and at the close of the ceremony three loud cheers were given.

A similar demonstration took place at Guildhall.

The Royal Standard and the Union Jack floated on the summit of the Tower of London, where the guns were fired, and the shipping on the river and in the docks were gaily decorated. The Government offices also exhibited flags.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, the guns were taken out into St. James's Park, and ranged along the line from which they are usually fired. A vast number of persons had collected, and waited impatiently for the expected salute. At one o'clock the sound of the Tower guns were heard, and all were on the *qui vive* for similar proceedings. The dense mass of persons, numbering by this time many thousands, pressed forward with eager anxiety to the place where the soldiers were stationed; and then heard, to their great disappointment, that the guns were not to be fired. At twenty minutes before two, arrangements were made for the removal of the guns to the place from which they were brought, and the people displayed their indignation in very loud terms. They yelled and hooted with great perseverance until the soldiers had deposited the guns, and then on their way to the Horse Guards pelted them with stones, but the men took the matter very quietly, and by the prompt interference of the police all mischief was prevented.

The Treaty of Peace.

In the House of Commons Mr. F. French (on moving that the Chairman should report progress) said, it was without precedent that the war should be concluded without her Majesty's ministers condescending to inform the house of the fact.—It was true that the noble lord at the head of the government had entered the house after the house had gone into committee of supply, but if the noble lord did not think it worth his while to make the announcement of the treaty of peace after the house had gone into committee of supply, it would only have been decent and respectful to the house if his colleagues had waited a few minutes until the noble lord arrived. In order to give the noble lord an opportunity of declaring what had taken place, he would move that the chairman report progress. He might be told that the signing of the treaty of peace had been announced by firing the guns, but the house would remember that the same guns had fired for Sebastopol when it had not been taken. (*A laugh.*) A communication was made to the house when the war commenced, and the government were, he thought, bound to make a similar communication to the house if peace were concluded. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston.—Sir, I was in the house not three minutes after the half-hour, which is usually the time for notices of motion being given and questions being put. There were notices of motion previous to going into committee of supply, and there were also notices of questions, and I was as much surprised as other members could be to find the house in committee of supply at so unusually early an hour. (Hear.) If I had come down to the house three minutes sooner, I should have made a statement which I am quite prepared now to make. (Hear.) It is a very short one, and will convey no information to the hon. member beyond that which he already possesses. (A laugh.) If it be any satisfaction, however, to my hon. friend to be informed officially of that which he already knows individually, I shall have very great pleasure in enlightening his mind. (A laugh) The house is perfectly aware from the *Gazette* that yesterday, at two o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. (Cheers.) The house will have seen by the announcement in the *Gazette* that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country in Europe, I may sat at least that my conviction is, that the treaty of peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe.—(Cheers) Sir, it will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found that by the stipulations of that treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire will be secured, as far as human arrangements can effect that purpose. (Cheers) It will be found that the treaty is honourable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that, while, on the one hand, it has put an end to a war which every friend to humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace which I trust, so far at least as regards the circumstances out of which the war begun, will be lasting and enduring. (Hear, hear.) Sir, during the negociations which have led to this peace I am happy to say that the same cordiality which has prevailed among the allies in carrying on the war has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace, and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a stricter and closer alliance with them—and in a more extended alliance—than existed during the continuance of the war; and, therefore the future permanence not only of a good understanding but of an intimate connection between the great Powers of Europe will have been cemented and strengthened by the communications that have taken place during the negociations. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have nothing more to say, except that it must be gratifying to the country to know that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negociators have performed their ardous and difficult task during the negociations—(cheers,) and that Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley have not only maintained the honour, dignity, and interests of the country they represented, but by their conciliatory conduct have secured for themselves and their country the respect, esteem, and goodwill of those with whom they had to do. (Cheers) The ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as they can be received at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks, but I should hope that at least within three weeks the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris. (Cheers)

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"Immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Peace at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, to communicate the important fact to the Emperor in person. His Majesty received them in the Salon des Ambassadeurs, attended by the officers of his household. When the news was announced the Emperor is said to have expressed his thanks to the Plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He observed that the result of their labours during the Conferences was the complete realisation of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the allies were determined on concluding was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one; it was, in fact, such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation, and it therefore had all the elements of solidity and durability; and, he added, that so favourable a result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conferences."

The same Correspondent says:—

"When, after all, one reflects for a moment on all that Russia once demanded, and all that she has now given up, the peace that has just been concluded can hardly be pronounced other than glorious in its results; and on a calm consideration of all that has occurred since the British and French flags first floated in the Euxine, the man must, in my opinion at least, be unreasonable indeed if he be dissatisfied. Here it is not anticipated that such will be the case, but that in England, as in France, the peace that has been concluded will be found honourable for all concerned; and because honourable, satisfactory."

The *Debats* has an article on the Peace. It expresses great satisfaction with the result of the Conferences, and thanks the French Government for its "able and judicious" conduct.—"The peace is entirely French, for it is entirely European and impartial, and seeks no aggrandisement of French territory." The *Débats* proceeds to characterise the war as made against Russia, and to insure to the East the progress of Christian civilization rather than on behalf of Turkey. "The peace guarantees the future of the East against Russia, but it only guarantees a future worthy of being guaranteed." The writer (M. St. Marc Girardin) speaks of the Anglo-French alliance as more than ever necessary to secure the safety of Turkey and the interests of Europe.

Signing of the Treaty.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following particulars relative to the important act of signing the treaty of peace drawn up by the Comité de Rédaction having, in the sitting of Saturday, obtained the sanction of the Congress, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers met the next day, as already stated, to proceed to the formal act of affixing their signatures to the document. M. Feuillet de Conches, chief of the protocol department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had caused seven copies of the treaty, written on parchment, to be prepared and placed on the table of the conferences, in such a manner that each copy was put before the plenipotentiaries of the Government by which it is to be ratified. After the text of the seven copies had been carefully compared, the plenipotentiaries proceeded to affix their signatures to the end of the treaty. Count Walewski, as president of the Congress, signed first, and then the other plenipotentiaries in the alphabetical order of their respective countries. It was at this moment that the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and his Majesty sent back word to the members of the Conference that he should be ready to receive them after they had concluded their tasks. But although the mere act of affixing their signature occupied the plenipotentiaries but a very short portion of time, yet the whole of the formality of signing lasted nearly two hours, as the plenipotentiaries, in addition to their signature at the bottom of each procotal, had to affix their initials to the different paragraphs, the whole number of such minor signatures being, it is said, thirty-eight. The plenipotentiaries of each contracting power signed first the copy reserved for their Government, and then the other plenipotentiaries signed in alphabetical order.—In this manner, each contracting power figuring at the head of the signatures of the copy which it is to ratify, all difficulties as to etiquette or precedency were set aside. To each signature was immediately attached the private seal of each plenipotentiary. Immediately after the close of the sitting, all the plenipotentiaries went together to the Tuileries, where they had the honour of being received by the Emperor.

Grand Review at Paris.

The Emperor reviewed the troops on the *Champ de Mars*. The crowds assembled were enormous. His Majesty was accompanied by a brilliant staff, and the Plenipotentiaries in uniform, among whom were Lord Clarendon, Count Cavour, Count Buol, Count Orloff, and M. de Manteuffel, with their respective suites. The Emperor addressed the troops, referred to their valour, and announced Peace as the reward of their services. Loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Imperatrice," "Vive l'Anglais," and other shouts, ran along the line. The spectacle was magnificent. A number of Austrian and English officers, several of the latter wearing the Crimean medals, were present, forming a brilliant *cortege*. The cavalry charges were splendid. The Infantry of the Line, as they marched past, were preceded by regiments of Zouaves, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Many of the veterans wore their medals. The English, Russian, and Sardinian national airs were played by the bands.

By special degrees according to the *Moniteur* of yesterday, the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour is conferred on Count Walewski, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him as Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Baron de Bourqueney is raised to the dignity of a Senator, for services rendered in the recent diplomatic negociations.

The official journal also announces the Emperor's decision, that the soldiers of the class of 1848 who have been retained until this time under the military banner shall be restored to their homes.

Remanets of the Congress.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arangements essential to the new state of relations to be established in the East.—*Le Nord* says that the organisation of the Principalities is one of these reserved questions, and the *Debats* points out as another the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube. The copies of the treaty which are to receive the Sovereign signature have been despatched from Paris. It is not true that the eagle, quil used to sign the treaty of peace was decorated with jewels. The feather was taken from an eagle in the Jardin des Plantes. The pen has been presented to the Empress, and is placed in a glass case, but there are no decorations about it whatever.

The *New Prussian Gazette* states that the Conference caused the preparation of two protocols identical in substance, the first representing the treaty of peace, and to be signed by the Powers lately engaged in the war; the second having the character of a European pact, and attaching to the treaty of 1841, to be signed by all the Powers represented in the Conference. To Lord Clarendon, it is affirmed belong the authorship of this distinction, the propriety of which was recognised by the Emperor. The news of the treaty having been signed was received at Berlin, Turin, Alessandria, and Genoa, with great joy. As a distinctive reward for M. de Manteuffel's services at the Congress, his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed on Friday, in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Staff, and in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Judges, Members of the Government, the Consul of the United States, and others, presented at the request, and on behalf, of the President of the United States, a Gold Chronometer, and a Gold Patent Lever Watch, the former to Mr. Hugh Cameron, the master of the latter to Mr. Geo. Duffot, the mate of the British Schr. "Mars" of this port, as testimonials of the high appreciation entertained by the citizens of the Union for the humane, and gallant conduct of these men in rescuing Captain John T. Philbrook, of the late American Schooner "State of Maine," from the wreck of that vessel.—*Journal.*

FIRE.—About 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning, the floor of the Tabernacle was discovered to be on fire, just above the pipe leading from the furnace by which the building is warmed. The alarm was instantly given, and the Fire Department arrived with all possible speed; but the flames had previously been got under by the active efforts of the immediate residents of the vicinity. The floor along the north aisle, for a space of 14 feet in length by ten in breadth, with one of the sleepers, is so much burnt as to need replacing; five of the pews are destroyed, six others much injured, and one of the columns which sustained the roof badly scorched—besides the damage to the painting, occasioned by the heat and smoke. The amount of loss is estimated by competent judges at little less than £250, which is covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the result of accident, though the precise manner in which it originated is not known.—*Yarmouth Tribune*

On the night of Monday the 14th inst., the house and store belonging to Mr. William Hogg of Shelburne were totally destroyed by fire The origin of the fire is not known. So rapid was the destruction that the family could scarcely escape from the devouring element—Three of them were slightly burned in rushing through the flames.

Mr. Hogg had no insurance either on the goods in the Store or on the buildings. His loss is probably about £1,200.

Mr. William Hogg is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church and a worthy citizen of this town. A deep feeling of sympathy for his family pervades this community. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been already made—to aid in erecting a home for his family.

Those who desire to avail themselves of doing acts of benevolence have here ample opportunity. Monies for this purpose will be received by the Rev. Peter G. McGregor and by Matthew D. McKenna, Esq., for the Committee in Shelburne.—*Witness.*

New Brunswick.

THE RAILWAY BILLS, as passed by the Legislature provide for the issue of Debentures to the amount of £200,000 sterling per annum for railway purposes. Of course the expenditure will be determined a good deal by the state of the money market in England. When Mr. Fisher began his arrangement with Messrs Baring, the unsettled state of commercial affairs in consequence of the war, which then appeared likely to last another year at least, seemed to present an insurmountable difficulty to raising money.—Both himself and his colleague, Mr. Robertson were surprised, we believe, when the promise of £50,000 sterling was obtained for 1856, at six per cent. This sum, it is expected, will completely finish the road from the Bend to Shediac, and provide for the surveys on the extensions, &c., during the present year.

We believe that the design is to complete from Shediac to the bend as soon as possible; then to complete from St. John to Hampton, for which the contract can be issued at once. This part of the road, therefore may also be opened next year. We believe that the line to the Bend may be brought into use, and made to pay a little, as soon as particular parts are finished.—*Morn. Courier.*

TRADE RETURNS.—The number of vessels entered inwards at St. John during 1855 was 1886, measuring 367,521 tons, and at all the ports in the Province, 3442 vessels, 590,767 tons. The number of vessels cleared outward at St. John during last year was 1870, measuring 420,624 tons, and for all the ports in the Province, 3381 vessels, 663,981 tons.

The value, in sterling, of Goods imported from Great Britain into St. John, during the quarter ended 31st March last, was £16,456; from British North American Colonies, £5,247; from Spanish West Indies, £10,300: the principal article imported from this country was Molasses, of which there were 228,042 gallons; from the United States, the value of Goods imported was £58,984 among the imports from this country were 2694 tons Pitch Pine Timber, 48,419 lbs. Tea, 3225 cwt. Meat, salt and fresh, 8486 bushels Wheat, 6832 bushels Corn, 9371 bushels Oats, 11,608 barrels Flour 4561 barrels Corn Meal. The total value of goods imported into St. John during last quarter was £90,987 sterling.

The quantity of Deals and Lumber exported to Great Britain during last quarter was 9653,000 feet; Pine Timber, 7429 tons; Birch Timber, 1944 tons. The quantities for the corresponding quarter last year, were as follows:—Deals and Lumber 16,925,000 feet; Pine Timber, 5856 tons; Birch Timber, 1260 tons.

The St. John's papers contain detailed accounts of the awful wreck of the British Barque *Blake*, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolf, master.—This vessel sailed in excellent order, on the 8th Feb., from Ship Island Harbour, Mississippi, bound for Cork, with a cargo of pitch pine deals. When near the middle of the Atlantic, she encountered a series of terrific gales, or rather one continued hurricane lasting from the 4th of March until the 19th. But long before this latter date the ship become waterlogged, her sails and spars had been blown away, and every heavy sea made a clear breach over her decks. Several of the crew had already been swept away, and those who survived were suffering the most extreme suffering from cold, hunger and fatigue. The gale began to abate on the 19th. For thirteen days the wretched survivors remained upon the wreck without tasting a morsal of food except one rat, which was divided among them. The account of their sufferings during this time, as given by the master himself, is quite harrowing. On the thirteenth day, one of the crew—the second one who had done so—sank under his suffering and died.—The body was not thrown overboard. It served as food for the survivors, until four days afterwards, on the 29th, the sufferers were taken from the wreck by the schr. Pigeon, of St. John's N. F., bound to that port from Lisbon. They had been tantalized, during the most intense stage of their sufferings, by seeing three other vessels pass them at different times. The arrived at St. John's on the 15th of April. They survivors numbered eight, including all the officers of the ship. Eight of the crew had been washed away, and two had died on the wreck from cold, fatigue, and hunger.—*Rec.*

Canada.

The Grand Trunk Contractors have, through Mr. Brassy, written letters to the President of the Company here, who has published them, as an appeal or intimidation, we can scarcely tell which, to the Canadian people and Parliament, to induce them to come forward with more help. Indeed, this Company, which was so highly vaunted by the great Canadian financier, as possessed of unbounded means, appears to be as needy as anybody, and very unwilling to fulfil a contract, if they are going to lose by it.—The intimation is now plainly made, that unless the Government will assume the entire responsibility of paying interest, not only on all that has yet to be done, but on all that the Company has already expended, they, the contractors will leave the whole affair in the lurch, and this, after getting an advance of £900,000 at last session of Parliament more than they were entitled to, with the understanding that the completion of the work would thereby be secured! We think with the *Pilot*, that the contractors are deserving of no exceptional consideration in this matter, because they knew perfectly what they were about when they took the contract, and got a very extra rate without being subjected to competition. In fact, through their particular friend Mr. Hincks, they got everything their own way, so much so, that £50,000 of the Stock was placed in that gentleman's name, and it is affirmed, £10,000 of instalments, paid upon it, by the contractors, for his behoof. It was, we believe, considered one of the fattest jobs ever secured in the railroad line; and it was only acquiesced in by the Canadian public, in the expectation that the road would be well, and speedily, and certainly made, by contractors of such immense wealth, experience, and enterprise.—*Montreal Wit.*

CANADIAN JUDICIARY.—We deem it necessary, in view of recent events, to enter our solemn protest, in the name of the Protestant public of Lower Canada, against the present composition of the Court of Queen's Bench,—There are three French Canadian Roman Catholic Judges and only one Protestant; and he, although very able, is not, on some accounts, very reliable. Now, we insist that when men's lives are at stake, and when, as has been seen, so much influence may be, and has been thrown on one side or the other by the Judge, there should be an equality in the composition of the Court,—and this equality will not be attained by the appointment of an Irish Roman Catholic in lieu of one of the French Canadian Judges. We must have two Protestants and two Catholics or Protestant life in Lower Canada will have no efficient safeguard.—*Ib.*

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—A burglar, named Benjamin Harris, who was in prison at Woodstock, Canada West, awaiting his trial for burglary, has just made his escaped. The Woodstock *Sentinel* says: "Since the days of Dick Turpin, Harris has not his equal. It appears that he had manufactured an ingenious lock-pick, so small that he could conceal it in his mouth, with which by putting his arm through the diamond hole in the door of the cell, he picked the lock, and thence proceeded to the cells of two other prisoners, and liberated them in the same manner; thence to the outside door and he picked that lock also, where they left the lock-pick. They then took the sheets from their cells and cut them into strips, tying the strips together, and throwing the double of this band over the pillar, on the corner of the jail wall, by means of which they pulled themselves to the top of the wall, and thus made their escape."

United States.

COLONEL FREMONT appears likely to be the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency; and the Democrats are divided as to the respective claims of Mr. Buchanan and Franklin Pierce. The latter gentleman has avowed himself as a supporter of the principle of the Nebraska Bill. Our local Senate has been largely occupied with the consideration of a ten hour law, but the general disposition is to leave labour free. A bill is before the house of Representatives, for the establishment of a State Nautical School, to train up to a seafaring life boys over twelve years of age.—The new steamer of the Collins line, the Adriatic, was launched at New York on Monday. She is spoken of as a very noble vessel, and the launch went off with every *eclat*.—A very extensive robbery of diamonds and other jewellery took place in New York last week. The robber was arrested on Tuesday last, just as he was stepping into the cars of the New Haven and Boston evening train, and the whole proceeds of the robbery, worth $50,000 found upon his person. It was his intention to have taken passage in the Cunard Steamer from this city.—A Negro was lately burned to death in Alabama for the murder of his master; and the authorities never interfered.

THE SUEZ SHIP CANAL.—It appears by the last advices from Europe that Messrs. Conrad A. Renaud, Negrilli, J. McLean, and Lieussen, the members of the international commission for cutting a canal through the isthmus of Suez, have terminated their investigation in Egypt, and given to the Viceroy a brief preliminary report. They found insuperable obstacles to directing the canal on Alexandria, and unexceptionable facilities for establishing a port in the gulf of Pelusium. They are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that a direct canal from Suez toward the gulf of Pelusium is the only solution of the problem of the Red Sea and the Mediteranean. "The execution thereof is easy, the success certain, the results immense for the commerce of the world." The expense of the canal and of the works connected with it will not, it is added, exceed 200,000,000f, ($40,000,000).

LIBERATION OF SLAVES.—The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* tells us that cases of the voluntary emancipation of slaves are continually occurring in the courts of that city, and that the slaves thus liberated in almost every case, fully vindicate the good policy of their emancipation. The Bulletin observes:

"Many of these slaves thus set free become the owners of property, and some of them even rich; and, singular as it may appear, many of them become in turn, slaveholders."

The mode of emancipation in New Orleans is somewhat peculiar. Every case must be decided on by a jury of twelve slaveholders. It must be the voluntary act of the slaveholder, who must prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the slave is of good character and capable of self-support. In some other Southern states the emancipation of slaves is entirely prohibited.

PROBABLE POPULATION OF KANZAS NEXT AUTUMN.—The St. Louis Democrat believes, "from a careful examination of reliable data, that there will be one hundred thousand persons added to the population of that fair and fertile territory, before the ripening of the harvest." This seems a pretty large estimate, but perhaps not larger than present indications will fairly warrant. The whole country seems to be roused upon the subject, and from every quarter—North, South, East and West—companies are forming with a few of making Kanzas their future home. Their popular idea seems to be, that a country which has been so talked about and fought for, must needs be a good one, and no number of ruffians will prevent adventurers from going there. We think there is no question that at least the ninety-three odd thousand required by the bill providing for the admission of Kanzas into the Union, will be on the ground before next August, and not improbably before the end of the present session of congress.—*Dem. Press.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Col. John C. Fremont is said to be, at the present time, the richest man on the face of the globe. So, too, he has been one of the most active explorers of the country proposed as the route of the great Pacific railroad. He has advocated, with his father-in-law, Col. T. H. Benton, the construction of this great national highway, and may be said to be one of the foremost spirits who have led the public mind to a practical view of the necessities of such an undertaking. Now, if Col. Fremont should be disposed, he is abundantly able to build the Pacific railroad himself. A hundred millions is a small matter with him. Or, he could share the work with Palmer, Cook & Co., the great banking firm of San Francisco, next to himself now the wealthiest men in the country. Only think, if the immense revenue of the Mariposa estate should be turned to the accomplishment of the great enterprise at which the Eastern states and the general government have so long hesitated. Whatsoever money can do, Fremont can do.—*Railroad Adv.*

Special Notices.

SAINT JOHN DISTRICT.

The District Committee of the St. John District will commence its session on Tuesday the 27th of May at St. Stephens All the members of the said Committee are requested to be present at the commencement.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

The Brethren of the Nova Scotia East and P. E. Island District will bear in mind that the stage from New Glasgow to Guysborough will leave the former place on Wednesday, May 21st, at 7 o'clock, A.M., reaching Guysborough the same evening. The next stage after Wednesday is Friday. If possible all should meet on the morning mentioned at New Glasgow. Accommodation for all will be provided.

Truro, April 25 G. O. HUESTIS.

The District Meeting for the Halifax District, by the Divine blesring, will commence at Windsor, N. S., on Wednesday the 21st of May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The financial part of the business will be attended to the day following, on Thursday the 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the District are earnestly and urgently requested to meet the Preachers at the last mentioned time, according to the usage of District Committees in England.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Chairman.

☞ We have noticed an excellent edition of WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY on sale at the Wesleyan Book Room; where those of our readers desirous of becoming possessed of this very valuable work will do well to make an early application. We have not yet been able to reconcile ourselves to Dr. Webster's innovations in the orthography of our language; but we cannot withhold our admiration from the learning and labor which have produced so comprehensive and accurate a Dictionary of the English tongue. In Etymology and definition it is by the best scholars pronounced unrivalled. In our own opinion it is an indispensable book for the library of every educated man.

☞ The Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation at River John, intend holding a Bazaar in aid of the Mission House, now in course of erection, about the middle of June next. Persons favourable to the object as well as those who have kindly promised assistance, will greatly oblige by forwarding contributions as soon as convenient to the care of Rev. A. B. Black, River John.

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. D D. Currie (for Hiram Edgett, to 1st July '56, 10s.), Rev. R. Weddall (per order, 100s.;—the plan you mention will be convenient), Rev. E. Brettle (for Mr. H., 7s 6d., Mr. G., 7s 6d, Mrs P., 7s. 6d., Mr. L. 7s 6d.—in all, 30s—new sub.), Rev. W. M'Carty (73s. 9d.—for Book-room, 6s. 3d.), Rev. C. Gaskin, (5s.—new sub), Rev. A. McL. DesBrisay (directions attended to), Rev. A. McL. DesBrisay (60s.—for Book-room, 40s.—20s. should have been credited with letter acknowledged Feb. 28), Rev. J. V. Jost (20s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (the books can be supplied), Rev. F. Moore (we do not receive the paper you enquire for).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

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

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s *a* 22s 6d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " N. S.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s 3d
" N. S. per lb.	1s 1½d *a* 1s 3d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8d *a* 8½
" Jamaica, "	8½ *a* 9½
Flour, Am. sfl. per bbl.	40s *a* 42s 6d
" Can. sfl. "	40s
" State, "	$7¾
" Rye "	6 *a* 6½
Cornmeal "	20s *a* 21s 3d
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 1s 10d
" Clayed, "	1s 7d *a* 1s 8d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	20
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d *a* 43s 9d
" Cuba	41s 3d *a* 43s 9d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	4d *a* 7½d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	18s 9d
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d scarce
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s
Firewood, per cord,	15s

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

Oatmeal, per cwt.	20s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Veal, per lb.	4½d *a* 5½d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	6½d
Mutton, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d *a* 1s 4d
Pork, "	5½d *a* 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Apples "	17s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	9d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On the 14th ult., by Rev W. Temple, of Sackville, Mr. Alexander CULBERT, of St. John, to Miss Charlotte CROWSON, of Dorchester, N. B.

On Wednesday evening, 23rd ult., by Rev. J. B. Brownell, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Joseph S. BELCHER, merchant of this city, to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. George Ritchie, formerly of H. M. Naval Yard.

Deaths.

On the 30th of March, at Putney, England, from an apoplectic seizure, aged 59 years, Sir Rupert Dennis GEORGE, Bart, C. B. He was born in 1796, and his only brother having died before him, he succeded to the title which had been originally conferred on his father, the late Baronet, for his services as First Commissioner of the Land Transport Board during our war with France. The late Baronet had spent nearly all his life in the civil service of the country, and for many years held the post of Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia. As he died unmarried, the title has now become extinct.

At Maccan, on the 23rd of March, of water on the brain, CHARLES EDWARD, aged 2 years and 9 months, youngest son of Samuel Sharp.

On Saturday, 26th ult., after a short illness, Miss Elizabeth BURROWS, in her 19th year of her age.

At the Poors Asylum, January 7th, NELSON WINDOR, (colored) aged 64 years, a native of the United States—has resided 43 years in Halifax.

At Montreal, on the 4th ult., Sarah DUPUY, aged 75 years, a native of this city.

Lost overboard, on the 5th ult., in a gale, from the ship Mt. Mac, J. D. STEWART, aged 24 years, seaman of Glasgow.

At St. John's, Nfld, on the 4th ult., after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude to the Divine Will, the Hon. James FURLONG, aged 43 years.

At Filling, County of Durham, on the 28th March, aged 52 years, ANN, widow of Mr. Joseph Stevenson Gray, of Filling Colliery, only sister of John Morrow, Esq., of this city.

On Saturday, 26th ult., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Alfred BOSSOM, in the 20th year of his age, youngest son of James Bossom.

On Sunday evening, in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah MURLIO.

On Monday morning, William FINN, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Twining, Kate MCKENNA, aged 18 years.—Her friends are believed to be resident in P. E. Island.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Mary's River, East, NANCY, relict of the late James Hemlow, aged 90 years.

On the 21st ult., at Indian Harbour, East, JANE, the beloved wife of Michael Suttis, in the 32nd year of her age.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of her brother, the Rev. J. Alexander, St. Mary's East, after a protracted and severe illness, in the 65th year of her age, Ann BELCHER, of Dorchester, Yorkshire, G. B.

At Windsor, on the 21st ult., in the 72nd year of her age, after a lingering and painful sickness borne with implicit trust in the merits of her Redeemer and entire acquiescence in his will, HANNAH W., the beloved wife Mr. George F. Smith, and daughter of the late Loran DeWolf, Esq., leaving a disconsolate husband, ten children, twenty grand children, and a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss

"The Righteous shall be had in Everlasting Remembrance."

At Economy, on Monday, the 21st ult., ELEANOR, wife of Mr. Robert Dowis, aged 67 years, leaving a kind husband, one son and four daughters, to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother; esteemed by all who knew her, the mourners have the sympathy of a large circle of relatives and friends.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

R M steamers Arabia, Stone, Liverpool.
Ospray, Corbin, St Johns, N F.
Ships Humber, Linsdale, Liverpool
Conquest, Liverpool
Brigts Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Star of the East, Lewaine, New York.
Schr Sarah, Richmond.

THURSDAY, April 24

Brig Arab, Roy, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Rob Roy, Rendle, Trinidad.
Ariel, LeBlanc, Cienfuegos.
Empire, (Am) Crowell, Baltimore.
Nazaire, Barss, Boston—bound to St Pierre.
Laura, (of Windsor) Campbell, Baltimore—bound to Ireland.
Schr Dart, Seaboyer, Baltimore.

FRIDAY, April 25.

R M steamer Cambria, Leitch, Boston.
Barques White Star, Mann, London.
Burrell, Dodds, Liverpool.
Brigts Mary H., (Am) Baltimore.
Jessie, Sullivan, St John, N B.

SATURDAY, April 26.

Ship Mic Mac, McNutt, Glasgow.
Barque Architect, McDougal, Mediterranean.
Schrs Deegate, Newell, St John, N B.
Gold Coiner, Fortune Bay.
Water Witch, Bouger, Newfoundland.
Union, McKenzie, Crow Harbour.

SUNDAY, April 27.

Brigt George Washington, King, Glasgow.
Schr Hector, Fraser, Sydney.

MONDAY, April 28.

H M steamer Argus, Com Purves, Bermuda.
Brigts Alpha, Curry, Glasgow.
Adah, Simpson, St John, N B.
Schr Fanny, Bagnell, Gabarouse.

TUESDAY, April 29.

Brigts Allies, Outhouse, Liverpool.
Boston, Roche, Boston.
Schr Inkermann, King, Fortune Bay.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.

CLEARED.

April 23.—Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston; barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; schrs Sarah B. James, (Am) Philadelphia; Alice Mowe, (Am) Pike, Eastport; Beverly, Maxwell, English Harbour, Nfld.; Dart, Dixson, Fortune Bay; Elizabeth, do.

April 24.—Brigt Neander, Wilson, F W Indies; schrs Inkerman, Porto Rico; Triumph, Power, St John's Nfld; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Ariel, Moore, Charlottetown.

April 25—Steamer Cambria, Leitch, Liverpool; brig Mary Hounsel, Bond, St Johns, N F; brigt Halifax, Turner, F W Indies; schr Unity, Green, Charlottetown.

April 26—Brigts Lady Ogle, Wood, Porto Rico; Gen Washington, Day, St Johns, N F; Africa, Meagher Boston; schrs Annandale, St Johns, N F; Emily, Taylor, Labrador.

MEMORANDA.

ST. JOHNS, N F, April 19.—The Brig Argo, of Windsor, N. S., from New York for this port, with a cargo provisions was lost on Single Race Head, about 4 miles to the westward of Cape Race, on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock. The captain and four of the crew were saved—three drowned. The names of the survivors, beside the captain, are, Caleb Pertham, mate, Charles Patterson and Peter Williams, of New York, and Edgar Douglas, of Maitland, N. S. The names of the unfortunate lost are not given.

The schr Herald, from Halifax for Wilmington, has been totally lost at Theogg's Neck, near New York. She put into the Sound, having sprung aleak in the gale of the 12th inst.

The Cunard steamer Persia, arrived in the Mersey from New York, after a run of 9 days, 16 hours and 40 minutes, being the shortest passage ever made

Trinidad—arrd Odessa, Port Medway; Humming Bird, Halifax.

Barque Rothsay, from Liverpool for Halifax, abandoned at Sea.

Schr Bonita, Coffin, sld from Port Maria, 26th ult for New York.

A telegraph dated Cape Canso, April 28, announces the loss of the Rubicon on Western Island. The R. left New York on 24th Dec.

Philadelphia, April 26—arrd Harriet Ann, Cuba.

H M steamer Argus left H M ships Boscawen and Pembroke at Bermuda. Merlin hence in four days.

The mate of the brigt Allies, from Liverpool, (Alfred Barnes, of Sackville, N. B., was lost overboard on 3rd of April.

SEEDS!

Garden and Flower Seeds!!

THE Subscriber has received from England per Steamer America, an assortment of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS which can be confidently recommended, as fresh and true to their kinds.

WM. LANGLEY,
Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.
April 10. 2m.

Science and Humanity.

IT is perhaps the greatest glory of Science that it relieves suffering. Happily, Children may now, by taking BRIAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE be relieved by pure Vegetable extracts. The most delicate Infant will agerly swallow it, and thus much trouble and distress occasioned by worms is saved to the mother. In Bottle one Shilling, stg., by the principal Druggists, and wholesale in Halifax at the Medical Warehouse by
January