Mr. McC. was persuaded to accept the office, and that the practice he had given up amounted to as much as his salary, he did not think his services were too highly paid. Mr. Creed's salary was not touched, and the reasons fully explained. Mr. Mosse, he said, after his action on the 12th May it would be impossible that harmony could exist between the commissioner and engineer; one or the other must leave, or we should have another McNab and Laurie case. It was highly necessary that all the records of the Railway office should be preserved. Letter books, previous to 1857, were missing, which were kept by Mr. Mosse. In Mr. Forman's letter book several letters appear charging inaccuracies on Mr. Mosse. He should like to have explanation in reference to the missing books. When Mr. Forman left the house he took, by advice of counsel, some books which he wished to use for 48 hours, and immediately the government organ assailed him most ferociously. Mark the difference of treatment in the two cases. The true source of the loss of the late government was the manner in which they outraged public and private feeling.

In New Brunswick, he said, the contractors were endeavoring to play the same game.—There the engineer was upheld by the government, and the contractors held to their contracts.

The house will soon be asked to vote for an amendment which will support the system of economy adopted, and he hoped for liberal support from both sides, which would enable him, ere long, to redeem the pledge he had given to the people of Inverness, that of opening up the trade of the gulf by railroad and steamer.

After the hon. gentleman closed, the debate was adjourned over.

Hon. Prov Secretary presented the petition of Mr. E Duckett, praying further examination into his accounts. After short discussion a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Townsend, Cochran and Grant.

Mr. Killam asked for information of the government respecting the erection of a Light House at Cape Sable.

The committees in the case of the Cape Breton members, and in the case of P. Smyth, Esq., reported in favour of the sitting members.

The house adjourned to 3 o'clock next day.

THURSDAY, April 12.

The Railway debate was resumed, Mr. Henry occupying the afternoon.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Assembly on Thursday, the 28th ult, we learn from the New Brunswick *Reporter*, on the Educational Extra Grants being read, Hon. Mr. Robertson rose and enquired when would those partial and extraordinary expenditures of the public money come to an end. It had always appeared to him to be the very worst policy to take the funds which we collected from the people, and ostensibly designed for their education, and apply them to the support of what were called superior schools; schools which if designed for the purpose of affording a superior education, should be paid for by those, and those only, who require them. The present appropriations for schools were exceedingly liberal, and should in his opinion be superseded by direct taxation; but under all circumstances, the wealthy portion of the community who require superior education for their children, should themselves pay for it.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton said there should be only one general system adopted in the disbursement of the public money for schools. He was opposed to all denominational grants; but he could well understand their origin. They were sustained in the other Branch in order to conciliate those influential parties in the country who were mainly instrumental in gaining their elections for the members. He could encourage no grants for education beyond those appropriated to the parish and Grammar Schools.

Hon. Mr. Steeves said it was very well for the hon. member to allude so frequently to the other Branch, but in doing so he should remember that its members were subject to the popular control; and that the fact of these grants being made at all showed that the public were in their favour. Almost every religious denomination in the province expected grants to aid them in sustaining the useful institutions which they had established for giving a superior education to the youth of the country; and if the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics were opposed in this desire, if their grants were swept away—he would like to know what Government would stand, or what member could be returned to conduct the business of the country. After all, these superior Institutions for learning were doing a vast amount of good in the Province. There was the Sackville Academy alone, which had in the last year afforded the means of a superior education to upwards of three hundred students of both sexes, such as could not not be given in the parish schools, thus fitting them for the discharge of those active and useful duties of life which must devolve upon them in future years. It should be remembered that it is not a matter of the present time that those grants are initiated. They exist already, and it was impossible to put them down; for it was not only the amount of good which they accomplished, but the large investments of money made in schoolhouses, &c., which must be taken into consideration. It might, however, be, that if the present system had never existed, a better one might, under the circumstances of the country, be now adopted; but this was a problem.

Hon. Mr. Seely said he was far from being satisfied with the explanations just given. He did not believe it was the outside pressure which influenced these grants. On the contrary, he thought that if all these grants were indiscriminately swept away, the country would gladly acquiesce, and neither the Government nor the election of members for the other Branch would be affected by the change. The fact was, these grants were sustained and encouraged in the House of Assembly because they were popular with their most influential supporters.

Hon. Mr. Robertson observed that every word which he had said was more than corroborated by the statements of his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Steeves) although not agreeing in the same conclusions—all went to admit the evil which had been inflicted on the country, but it appeared it was not so easy to get rid of it. He, (hon. Mr. Robertson) had maintained in his place, when on a former occasion the grant to the Baptist Seminary was the subject of debate, that those sectarian grants would, if fastened upon the country, yet become the cause of much trouble and contention. In the original charter of King's College—a charter which imposed the terms upon every student of subscribing to the 39 articles, this sectarian spirit had its origin; and its fruits had ever since been fully manifested in the history of that Institution, not only in the intrinsic evil which it involved, but in the numerous claims which it naturally was the means of inducing from other denominations. He (hon. Mr R) also had stated that whenever the College came to be denuded of its sectarian claims, he would then resist the claims of others—in fact that he would oppose every denominational school grant in the Province. It was in the year 41 that the Baptist school grant was first passed, and then followed that to the Wesleyan Academy, which at the present time amounts to £600 per annum. Here was his position:—if these institutions were important enough from the number of students which they educated, to entitle them to such large provincial grants, what was then to prevent them from being self sustaining? It 400 students—principally the children of wealthy parents—were educated in the Sackville Academy, was that any argument that they should receive £600 from the Province? It only went to prove that such an Institution must be able to sustain itself. He did not believe the Wesleyans would object to the suspension of their grant. On the contrary he thought they would be pleased at it, provided every other denominational grant were swept away at the same time. The hon. Member opposite (Mr. Steeves) had said that the evil could not now be stopped—"no" by hon Mr. Steeves; "I did not admit it was an evil." Well it was in a fair way of being increased instead of stopped, for there would be the new Presbyterian College at Woodstock, which would in a short time doubtless claim a thousand pounds for its first instalment. He believed if the people of the Province were consulted in view of this general subject, there would be a large majority in favour of sweeping away these denominational grants forever. They had originated long since in an exclusive Institution, and with that they should now be swept away. One denomination, the Presbyterians, who were equally entitled with others to these grants, had never yet claimed them—and in any partial distribution of the public funds, the injustice must be acknowledged; but it was not the amounts paid, but the principle involved, which formed his principal objection. He was willing to pay for the education of his children, and that was the just principle. It might here in Fredericton cost about £60 per annum to send a boy for his education to the Collegiate School; but of that he did not complain, believing as he did that the parties concerned received full value for their money.

Hon Mr Harrison said he had thirty years ago protested in his place in the House of Assembly, against the exclusive charter granted to King's College. He had then said that the emoluments granted under this exclusive system would induce others to make similar demands, and long since his prediction had been accomplished. The subject of Education was the most difficult which any Government could approach. But in this instance, when the grants were already in existence, it became doubly so, and likely to increase. Now the country was subjected to other great public charges, and it became impossible to support them all. He would therefore go with any measure for sweeping away the whole of these public charges, which were now too heavy for the people.

Hon. Mr. Saunders would neither stop nor curtail those grants at the present time. He wished their honors to look at their origin—at the Sackville Academy, first organized by a donation from a private source of £5,000, and since largely sustained by the same individual. Owing to the exhaustless energy of the Wesleyans, they had succeeded in establishing a superior College, not only for the youth of their own denomination, but for all others who might choose to avail themselves of its benefits without any religious tests. But great as their funds were, they found it necessary to apply for Provincial aid, and he was pleased to say that it had not been withheld. In the first instance they obtained a small grant, but as the facilities and utility of the Academy increased, additional aid was also required, and the institution of a separate Academy for the education of females rendered this application still more imperative, and resulted in an additional grant of 300. From his own experience he could say that no money could be better expended, and it was not now that he would by restraining the grant and turning off the Professors, suspend these superior institutions, and thereby injure the whole country. Even the greatest exertions of the Wesleyans could not well resist such an infliction. The Baptists, too, had commenced with subscriptions amounting to about £4,000. They had erected a fine building in Fredericton for the purposes of a Seminary, and they also obtained from England a gentleman of the highest scholastic attainments to take it in charge. A number of young men who formerly had to go abroad for their education, were thus well educated for the different occupations of life at home, and the educational character of the Province was much enhanced by the circumstance. There was also another similar establishment at Mill Town, one which he believed had been largely endowed by an hon. member of this body (Hon. M. Todd,) and it, too, was doing a large amount of good. The grants to all these superior schools—producing as they did such a vast amount of real benefit to the people—he (Hon Mr. Saunders) would by no means sweep away.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton said it was true that a great pressure had, as stated, been brought in favor of these grants in the other branch of the Legislature, but it would be better for the representatives of the people, if they were left more free and untrammelled in the exercise of their own judgment. He was glad, however, to know that the Presbyterians had not increased this pressure.

Hon. Mr. Steeves spoke at some length upon the general usefulness of the superior schools, and Hon. Mr. Botsford followed, agreeing to the abstract principle, that all denominational grants should be swept away, but they had now, through the weakness of the Executive and other causes became a part of the public institutions of the country. All would admit that the Sackville Academy was an excellent institution, and the money they received was therefore well expended; but he feared that in some instances the grants were not so well laid out, and that the money was in consequence lost. The people of Nova Scotia were sensible of the usefulness of the Sackville institution as they annually appropriated £200 for its support. But after all, the Government for the time being should take measures for the examination of every school obtaining extra aid throughout the Province; and where any denomination expend so largely from their own funds, and continue, as in the case of the Sackville Academy, to maintain a useful and extensive establishment, it was only right that they should obtain public aid.

Canada.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE NEARLY BURNED DOWN AGAIN.—Our Quebec Correspondent writes that on Friday evening, while the galleries were crowded with listeners to the debate, a smell of smoke of paper and pine pervaded the building and alarmed many—not without reason, as it turned out. A clerk had left a candle burning in a Committee-room while away. This had communicated with the papers lying about, and the building narrowly escaped being burned down.—*Montreal Transcript.*

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—A step in the right direction has been taken by the issue of an official circular authorizing all postmasters in Upper Canada to keep their offices closed on Sunday. The circular, we understand, leaves it optional with these functionaries to avail themselves or not, according to the dictates of conscience, of the permission thus given. Our Upper Canada papers inform us that the new regulation took effect on Sunday last, and it was anticipated that a large majority of the offices would then be closed. This, although not so complete a reform as we could wish, is nevertheless an instalment for which we are sure every God fearing individual throughout the country will be heartily grateful. It is, as we have said, a step in the right direction, and affords a fair promise that if the lovers of the Sabbath will but persevere in their commendable efforts, the day is not far distant when this reform shall not be merely partial and optional but obligatory and general in both sections of the province. The same necessity exists here as in Upper Canada, and we therefore earnestly hope that a similar departmental circular will forthwith be issued to Lower Canadian postmasters in town and country. A measure such as this will tend more effectually than ocean postal subsidies to commend Mr. Smith's administration to the hearty approbation of right-thinking men throughout the length and breadth of united Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe* or *Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S D & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall*, or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained a prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,

B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Stre Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it. The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this conductor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors to you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

Revival Intelligence.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR,—We are having a glorious Revival at Canning, in the Cornwallis Circuit. About 20 souls have been converted to God. We have crowded congregations and a powerful influence in the meetings; the work is spreading—the number of penitents is increasing. Upwards of thirty came forward to the Communion to be prayed for last night; the Church is all alive, and we are truly having good times—refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. Glory be to God and the Lamb forever.

WILLIAM SMITHSON.

Canning, April 13th, 1860.

Latest from Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE READING ROOM.

The Steamship *Prince Albert* had arrived at St. John's, Nfld, from Galway, with dates to the 31st of March.

Lord John Russell had stated in Parliament that the San Juan question is approaching a settlement.

It is reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation, civil or military, of Chablais, &c.

Strong efforts are making to obtain from France the abolition of the restrictions on British shipping.

The French Senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, the petition requesting intervention in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Pope has issued "act major" of excommunication against all who 'counselled,' &c., in Romagna, and has sent a protest to all governments against annexation of Legations to Sardinia.

Proclamations of peace between Spain and Morocco have been published. Spain acquires a large territory.

The annexation of Savoy to France and the Sardinian treaty have been published.

Lord John Russel's speech relative to Savoy has been treated with comparative indifference by the French press.

Consols 94¾.
Corn firm.
Flour declining.
Wheat quiet.

Periodicals Received.

The WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for April has a portrait of the Rev. Joseph Binns, and a rich variety of reading matter.

The CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY has the following table of contents:

Arctic Expeditions, and the Voyage of the 'Fox' (*woodcut*)—Directions for spoiling a Class Meeting (*concluded*)—The Inspiration and Authority of the Holy Scriptures, by Rev. G. Osborn—Care of the Sick. Chapter I.—"It shuts out the world"—The dying daughter of Israel. *Our Country:* The Banks of the Tamar. No IV. *Study and Pulpit Thoughts:* Outline of a discourse on Feb. v. 18. *Religion in Heart and Life:* Reminiscences of a Christian Mother. *Our Home Work:* Wesleyan Home Missions, their necessity and Working in large towns *Religions and Morals:* Work falone. No. IV. Shipboard. *Poetry;* The Widow and her twin Daughters—"The Night cometh." *Narratives;* The unexpected Summons. *The Household;* A comfortable home in bad times (*concluded*). *The Portfolio;* How to preach in the open Air—A word to Hearers of the Gospel—Straining after Popularity. *Memorials of the Departed;* Elizabeth Copping; Mrs. Martha M'Lorinan; James Stapleton. *Tabular Record of Mortality.*

The METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for April, has contents entitled: The Modern Novel, by Daniel Curry, D. D; Results of West India Emancipation—second article—by Rev. Henry Bleby, Wesleyan Missionary to Barbadoes; Lay Representation—not favorable to—by Revd. Francis Hogson, of the Philadelphia conference; Leigh Hunt, by Professor W. H. Barnes, Jacksonville, Ill.; Wesley as a man of Literature—third article; Hours with the Mystics; the Church Relation of Infants, by Rev. F. G. Hibbard; Foreign Literary Intelligence; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; Quarterly Book Table.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for April has portraits by Sertain, of T. B. Macaulay, the historian, and H. W. Longfellow, the poet. The contents of the number are, Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan; Importance of Children's Literature; Physical Geography of the Atlantic Ocean; a Man's Wooing; Recent Religious Revivals; Macaulay as a Boy; Ceylon—its Aspects, Antiquities, and Productions; Ways of Wild Fowl; Death and Funeral of Macaulay, etc.

☞ A most enthusiastic meeting in favor of the Volunteer Movement was held in Temperance Hall on Monday evening. The Hall was thronged, and we hear that great numbers of ladies as well as gentlemen returned home disappointed at not being able to gain an entrance. His Excellency the Earl Mulgrave presided, and addressed the meeting with excellent effect. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Wm. Young, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. J. Howe, Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkins, Dr. Tupper, and P. C. Hill, Esq.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We learn that the Committees on the cases of Messrs. Chipman and Webster, petitioned against on the ground of disqualification, have reported these gentlemen duly elected. The majority in each of these Committees consisted of gentlemen drawn from the opposition side of the House.

To Correspondents.

We have received several contributions lately which we are under the necessity of declining, as we think we should hardly do justice to the writers or our readers by inserting them. Some are not wanting in merit and are reluctantly set aside, but we have not time to make the corrections needed to fit them for the press.

Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

April 4 4w.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573].

Rev. James Tweedy (10s. for B.R.—10s. for P.W., for James Meekins), Rev. S. Avery (5s. for P W., for Wm. Holland), Rev. Jos Coffin (5s for P.W., for William Covey), Rev. Jos. Hart (20s. for P.W., for Andrew Russell 10s., Edward Morgan 10s.), Hon. T. D Archibald (10s. for P.W.), Rev. Wm. Smith, Rev James Taylor, Rev. S Avery (5s. for B.R.—15s. for P.W., for John Palmer), Rev. G. Johnson (40s. for P.W., for James Starr 10s., G. Allen 10s., George Brown 10s., Thomas Killam 10s.), Zech. W. Townsend (Band of Hope 7½d per annum—see New Brunswick Royal Gazette and Daily Papers), Rev. W. Smithson (20s. for P.W., for W. Rand 10s., B. Newcomb 10s.), Rev. C. Stewart (20s. for P.W., for Capt. A. Smith 10s., James Elderkin 10s.) Rev. John Allison, Rev. John Sdowball (20s. for P.W., for Robert Trueman 10s, Edward Wood 10s.). Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. R. G. Irwin (5s. for B.R.)

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be the medicine of the age, and has continued to steady advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. Sold by Druggists.

Success the True Attribute of Perfection

However out of place comparisons may be usually, there nevertheless are some so striking that they may be deemed admissible in every sense of the word. The approvable attributes of everything are more or less to be rated in proportion to their comparative superiority to others in the same field of competition; an invention, for instance, or great discovery, if manifestly approved upon, is immediately cast into the shade, and replaced by its more fortunate rival: that, therefore, which has no competitor, or if so, an unsuccessful one, alone has essential claim to be denominated a "Ne Plus Ultra."

We would instance one which has taken the lead of everything in the healing art, the Remedies of Professor Holloway: they have combated not only one, but many competitors with entire success. Why so? because his Pills and Ointment possess the intrinsic worth they lay claim to: one great convincing proof of this may be adduced from the fact of their universal adoption. This end has been accomplished, we believe, though the giant intellect and indomitable perseverance of their originator, Holloway himself; his remedies are of English origin, but he is no monopolist withal: his mission and charitable work is for the benefit of all mankind; everything finite has a beginning, and so had these remedies, but the speed with which they reached the far corners of the earth, "and the remotest islands of the sea," from their place of promulgation, 244 Strand, can only be compared to the progress of light when it breaks and becomes diffused. Every printed or written language became subservient to aid the attainment of the desired end, namely that every member of the human family might read in his own tongue the wonder-working properties of these two great specifics, and apply them to his individual need. Even the dialects of India publish at the present time to the vast masses of the native population the peculiar properties of the Pills and Ointment, and their mode of adaptation to the various phases of internal and external diseases. The Chinese and the North American Indians, can with a like facility peruse Holloway's guide to health, and to say nothing of the European and American markets, the demand for the medicines in the British Colonies alone surpasses that of any other commodity of merchandise or consumption, excepting perhaps the staff of life itself.

We have not space in an article of this sort to go into a speculative view of the magnitude of Holloway's vast operations: suffice it to say, that they surpass everything on record: simple in themselves, they have a sacred aim, the relief of suffering humanity. In their extended sphere of operation, they may be compared to the vast ocean, but with this difference, that to them the mandate of "so far and no farther, has not gone forth, but like the sway of British rule, the sun is never known to set upon them!—*Plymouth Journal.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, April 18.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 21s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s *a* 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	40s
" " Am.	42s 6d
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	31s 3d *a* 32s 6d
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 8d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$21
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	17s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d *a* 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord.	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, April 18.

Oats, per busbel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Lamb, "	4d *a* 5d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	10d
Ducks, "	2s 6d *a* 2s 9d
Chickens, "	2s 6d
Potatoes, per busbel	2s 3d
Eggs, per dozen	7½d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

There is no medicine, at the present day, in value so high as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years; in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I have tested its qualities to-day, on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired.

A. D. MILNE, Editor of Messenger.

Portuguese Colony, July 1st, 1857.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son:—Gentlemen—Allow me, as an eye witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c. &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole Colony.

MANUEL J. GONSALVES,
Minister of the Gospel, and one of the Maderians.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

April 18 2w.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. The most welcome intelligence we can give to all who are thus situated, is that the means of recovery are within their reach—that they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirits, and constitutions, and obtain a new hold on life, and a new sense of its blessings. The Pills are, to our certain knowledge, producing some results in chronic diarrhea and cholic, weakness of the stomach, diseases of the kidneys, and liver complaints, as have never been paralleled in this country; while Holloway's Ointment is working miracles in external disorders.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. One old nurse is better than a thousand physicians. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the product of the accumulated medical knowledge of the age, or, in other words, are the best that the science of the times can produce. Composed of *purely vegetable substances* (unlike most other pills in the market) they are at all times SAFE—an item of vast importance to those suffering from disease. Their power over the various maladies which they are designed to cure has been exhibited in every section of the known world, and they have gained for themselves a celebrity never before acquired by any proprietary medicine. These pills are sold at 1s. 3d. per box by dealers throughout the Province, and at wholesale and retail by

MORTON & COGSWELL Halifax.

☞ See advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in another column. April 18. 3 mos.

FRESH SEEDS for the Spring of 1860—a supply received per steamship *America*, for freshness and quality surpassed by no previous importation. Catalogues furnished on application to G. E. MORTON & Co., Granville Street.

NEW BOOKS FROM LONDON.

Facts for Everybody, 1 volume.
Ten thousand wonderful things, 1 volume, $1
Martin F. Tupper on Rifle Clubs.
London Almanacks for 1860
The Cornhill Magazine monthly, 1s stg.
The Volunteer Riflemen's Handbook, 1s stg.
Habits of Good Society
Handy Book of Medical Information.
Men who have risen.
Pictures of Heroes,
Women of Worth,
The Sea and her famous Sailors,
Jebb's Militia Manual for Riflemen,
Fenwick's Field Days for Volunteer Corps, and all the popular London Journals may be had at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation removes pain, external and internal. Reader, dont be without it. If you become cut or bruised, use it; if you suffer from pain, rheumatism, sprains, stiff joints, &c., try it, and you will truly effect a cure.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This truly valuable preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus which obtains the medicinal principle in a highly concentrated form; by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other for purifying the blood, and cure of scrofula, salt rheum, ulcers, fever sores, pimples, boils, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, bronchitis, consumption, female irregularities, loss of appetite and general debility.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,—Sold also by Morton & Co, Halifax.

Marriages.

At New Caledonia, on the 6th ult., by Rev. James Tawse, Captain John Burkett FOWLER, to Miss Ellen LETTING.

At Annapolis, by the same, on the 31st ult., Mr. Geo. MOTT, to Miss Jane HINDON.

By the Rev. James Burns, at Petersville, on the 3rd January, Mr. George W. DURHAM, to Miss Mary J. FOWLER.

By the same, at Blissville, on the 11th January, Mr. Thomas BELL, to Miss Rebecca PATTERSON.

By the same, at Petersville, on the 29th February, Mr Edward SPROAUL, to Miss Susan E VALLIS.

By the same, at Greenwich on the 31st March, Mr. Benjamin WILLIAMSON, to Miss MARY, 4th daughter of Isaac Haviland, Esq

On the 12th inst., by the Rev John Martin, Mr. John H BATES, to Miss Elizabeth YOUNG.

On the 10th inst, by the Rev. Mr Sprague, Mr, John LOURAS, to Ellen HAZLETT, of this city.

At Jolicure, on the 10th March, by the Rev. John Snowball, Mr Wm C OULTON, to LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Wesley Outton, of Cape Tormentine.

Deaths.

At Point de Bute, Westmorland, on the 10th April, after a protracted illness of some months, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mrs Mary TRUEMAN, widow of the late Mr. Thompson Trueman, aged 61 years. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

At Granville Ferry, on the 31st ult., Mrs Abigail WEBBER, aged 94 years.

On the 10th inst, WILLIAM, son of Wm. J. Stairs, aged 14 years.

At West River, Pictou, on the 6th inst., MARY, relict of the late Samuel Lydiard, of Halifax, in the 90th year of her age.

In the Island of St Kitts, West Indies, on the 1st ult., John James SMITH, aged 27 years, eldest son of Jas R. Smith, of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Brigt Spanish Main, Gange, Porto Rico.
Schrs Douglas, Hall, Annapolis.
Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis.

THURSDAY, April 12.

Brig Magnet, Post, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Onward, Gammons, Cienfuegos.
Cordelia, Riches, Jamaica
Alpha, Holmes, New York.
Schrs MacMac Indian, Church, Chester.
Ocean Bells, Seaboyer, Lunenburg.
Villette, Maxner, Lunenburg

FRIDAY, April 13.

Barque Halifax, McCullogh, Boston.
Brigs Gipsey, Griffin, St Jago.
Mio, Aikems, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Agility, Hifford, Porto Rico.
Isabella Maria, Philips, Havana.
Lunenburg Packt, Weichawer, Lunenburg.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg
Vivid, Hewitt, St Mary's, Champion, Yarmouth.
Cornelia, Digby.

SATURDAY, April 14.

Brig America, Ryan, Boston
Brigt Ornate, McFarlane, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Stella Maria, Fait, New York.
Matilda, McKenzie, L'Ardoise.

SUNDAY, April 15.

Schrs Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, New York.
Rival, (pk.), Dunlap, Liverpool.

MONDAY, April 16

Brigts Jessie, Murray, New York.
Sarah, Kenny, New York
Schr Everett (Am) Cummings, Johnsport.

TUESDAY, April 17.

Brigt Afton, Atwater, Trinidad and Turk's Island.
Schrs Swordfish, Acker, Cienfuegos.
Augustus Parker, Lewis, Boston via Liverpool.
Hawk, Archer, Shelburne.
J M C M, Kenny, Barrington
Robert McPhee, Miller, St John.

CLEARED.

April 11—Steamer Balbec, Little, New York; brigt Maude, Marshall, Porto Rico; schrs Sultan, Day, St Johns, Nfld; Amazon, Locke, Canso.

April 12—Brigt Queen of the West, Boyle, Kingston, Jam; schs Lavinia, Lassen, Porto Rico; Swan, Parr, Richmond, Va; Eliza, Croucher, Newfld; Clyde, Davidson, Charlottetown; Mary & Charles, Babin, Arichat; Magnet, Pye, Liverpool.

APRIL 13—Schr Dart, Conrad, B W Indies.

APRIL 14—Brigts Lucretia, Maxwell, Havana; Marietta, Lawrence, Boston; Schr Louisa, Seaboyer, Nfld.

Writing & Book-Keeping.

Mr. B. F. Staples

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Halifax, that he has opened Rooms over Donald & Watson's, No 102 Granville St., where he is prepared to receive pupils every afternoon and evening, for every branch of Writing, from a plain, masterly, expediting and elegant Business Hand, to a neat, complex and difficult style of Ornamental Penmanship.

Instruction given in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping.

Cards marked equal to Engraving.

Diplomas and Family Registers filled, and every description of Fancy Writing executed at short notice.

Separate rooms for Ladies.

☞ For terms, please call at the Rooms.

February 22. tf.

NOTICE.

Church Accommodation!

BELIEVING that many families and individuals in this city have been prevented from joining in the public worship of God on the sabbath, partly from want of sufficient and certain accommodation, the Ministers and Trustees of the Circuit have resolved to open the

"Old Argyle Street Weslayan Church,"

for regular service every Sabbath, afternoon and evening

The Minister, (the Rev Mr PRATT, Wesleyan Minister), having just arrived from London for this special service, will commence his labours on Sabbath next, the 4th March, at 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The pews will be FREE, in the body and gallery of the church—all classes will be cordially welcomed, and especially those who are at present without sittings in other places of worship.

February 29

Other papers favourably disposed will please copy.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Barrister and Attorney at Law
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW.
HALIFAX, N.S.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be send in by 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the latest.*

RARE AND VALUABLE OLD THEOLOGY.

New Editions of the following works just received per Steamer from England.

CHRISTOLOGY of the Old Testament, 4 vols., 50s.
Hengstenberg on the Psalms, 3 vols, 37s 6d
Oldhausen's Complete Commentaries, 9 vols, 12s 6d each.
Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus, 8 vols, 160s.
Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, 2 vols. 25s.
Keil & Berthean on King's and Chronicles, 2 vols, 25s.
Neander's General Church History, 9 vols, 100s.
Hengstenberg on Revelations, 2 vols, 25s.
Farindon's Sermons, 4 vols, 45s.
Keil's Commentary on Joshua, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Nitzsch's System of Christian Doctrine, 1 vol, 12s 6d
Ullman's Reformers before the Reformation, 2 vols, 25s
Muller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin, 2 vols 25s.
Havernick's Introduction to the Old Testament, 1 vol, 10s.
Kurtz's History of the Old Covenant, 3 vols, 37s 6d.
Giesseler's Ecclesiastical History 5 vols, 60s.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
HALIFAX, N. S.

April 18th, 1860.

EARLY SPRING GOODS.

Per Steamers.

MANTLES, newest styles and great variety,
SPRING DRESSES, in new textures, flounced and plain.
French Kid Gloves from the best Paris makers
SHAWLS, Long and Circular—in Tissue, Cashmere and Fill'd Paisley.
8-4 and 6-4 Rich Curtain Damasks,
20 pieces Printed Woollen Druggets,
DeLaines, small patterns for children.
Rose and Sky French DeLaines,
A large assortment of materials for boys and men's Spring Clothing, in Sattinets, Cassinets, Gambroons, Russell Cord Doeskins, Tweeds and Homespuns.
Shetland, University, Merino and Cotton and Lambs Wool Shirts,
Drawers and Socks, Waterproof Clothing,
Heavy Red Flannels, Serges and Kerseys,
Stout Twilled Striped Shirtings
500 pieces Grey and White shirtings,
500 do 4-4 Printed Cottons and Cambrics,
Black Paramattas, Coburgs, Barathea and Lustres, some very fine.

IN STORE—

Bales Cable laid COTTON TWINE first quality,
All at the very LOWEST market rates.

W. & C. SILVER.

April 18. 6w.

Halifax, Portland, & Boston,

Inland Route,

VIA Windsor and St. John, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at Portland:—

The Steamer Emperor will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of April as follows:—	Passengers from Halifax to meet her will leave by Rail as follows:—
Saturday, 14th, at 7, A. M.	Friday, 13th, at 2 30, P. M
Wednesday, 18th, 9, "	Tuesday, 17th, 2 30, P. M
Saturday, 21st, 11, "	Saturday, 21st, 8 00, A. M
Wednesday, 25th, 3, P. M	Wednesdy. 25th, 8 00, A. M
Saturday, 28th, 6, A. M.	Friday, 27th, 2 30, P. M

Connecting with the steamers "Admiral" and "Eastern City," which leaves St. John every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'cl