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April 9, 1859.

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Hon Mr Henry stated his objections to the resolution. After some further discussion, a call of the house was had.

The question was taken, when there appeared, for the resolution, 16, against it, 15; so the resolution passed.

Hon Mr Henry gave notice to rescind.

For—Munro, Chipman, Parker, Annand, Bailey, Martell, White, Geldert, Wier, Esson, Morrison, McLellan, Hon Mr Young, Chambers, Webster, Robertson—16.

Against—Hon J Campbell, hon Financial Secretary, Moses, Bill, McLearn, Bourneuf, Brown, Fuller, Caldwell, Tobin, hon Provincial Secretary, hon Attorney General, hon Mr Henry, Shaw, Robichau—15.

Hon Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the return of work done and paid for on the Provincial railroad in the years 1854, '55, '56 '57 and '58, asked for by Hon Mr Howe.

Hon Provincial Secratary called attention to a statement made by hon Mr Young, in his speech on the Representation Bill, charging Mr Carten with conducting himself irreverently in a place of worship, and mocking the clergyman at the altar. He stated that he was requested by Mr Carten to say that the statement was untrue, and had not been sustained on the trial referred to.

The hon Provincial Secretary also stated that in a speech reported in yesterday's *Chronicle*, delivered by the member for Inverness a statement made by him was entirely omitted—namely, that he regretted that while a governor of Dalhousie College the Bible had been withdrawn, but that it had been subsequently restored. The Provincial Secretary also commented generally on the inaccuracy of the report.

Hon Mr Young—The statements made in my speech were given at the trial on the authority of Mr C.'s ecclesiastical superiors. Whether true or no, he could not say; but as Mr. Carten had denied it, he had no objection that the denial should go to the country. The report of his speech was as correct as those coming from gentlemen opposite. He could not understand why it was that the Provincial Secretary's speeches should have been published in advance of the debates. As to the Bible in Schools, the explanation on that point had twice or thrice already been repeated and gone to the country; any alterations made were for the purpose of abbreviation. The Reporters were already overworked. In Canada and England, the labor done by them would not be performed by less then half a dozen Reporters.

Hon Mr Johnston agreed with the member for Inverness that license should be allowed in abbreviating the reports; but did not think that facts stated—such as those mentioned by the Provincial Secretary—should be entirely suppressed. The hon member for Inverness had stated that while he was a Governor of Dalhousie College, the Bible had been excluded by order of the Governors, for the purpose of pleasing the Catholics. It has been alleged, although most untruly, that the Government were inimical to the introduction of Bibles into Schools (which, was unfounded in fact); but it was right that the country should know under such circumstances that the leader of the Opposition had been an agent in excluding the Bible from use in Dalhousie College while exercising the functions of Governor of that Institution.

After some further remarks, the hon Pro Secretary stated that the speeches had been published in anticipation of the debates, because the contract quantity had been published, and therefore the Reporters had no control over the newspapers.

Hon Fin Secretary called attention to the action of the Legislative Council in refusing their assent to the resolution relating to the Post Office service, and moved a resolution authorising the Government to advance from the public treasury the sum required for the Post Office Department for the ensuing year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the grants recommended by the Post Office committee.

The Legislative Council, by message, informed the house that they had passed an act relative to the administration of criminal justice; and had agreed to 16 bills, without amendments; and had also agreed to several bills for granting money.

Hon Attorney General explained the provisions of the bill just sent down from the Council, and the necessity which existed for it. The bill gives power to the judges to sentence prisoners either to the common Jail or the Penitentiary, as the circumstances of the case might warrant; the imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed the term of six months. The bill was agreed to.

Hon Attorney General moved the reading of a bill further to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways—which was read a second time.

Mr Wier (in the absence of Mr Howe) moved the resolutions for the reduction of railway expenses, (previously laid on the table by way of notice, and noticed in the summary.)

The hon Attorney General opposed the resolutions, and moved the adjournment.

Mr Wier moved a call of the house.

After some time, there being no quorum, the house adjourned until 3 o'clock the next day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
15th April, 1859.

At two o'clock, P. M, His Excellency the thr[illegible] Honorable The Earl of Mulgrave, Lieu[illegible] Governor of Nova Scotia, came in state to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the House of Assembly. The House attended accordingly, and His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to a number of Bills, and to close the Session with the following Speech:

Mr President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance, I congratulate you upon having discharged the duties which devolved upon you, in a shorter time than has been thus occupied by the Legislature for several preceding years.

Among a number of useful laws which have been matured during the session, I must especially notice the Act for Equalizing the Elective Franchise, which cannot fail to commend itself to the Country as an enlarged and comprehensive Reform.

The Acts relating to the better management of Crown Property, and for the settling of Titles in Cape Breton, as also those calculated to protect the grants to Indians, will, I doubt not, be attended with very valuable results.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have to thank you for the supply granted for the Service of the present year, and to assure you on my part no exertion will be wanting to ensure its being judiciously and faithfully applied.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Allow me, in again parting with you, to express the hope that the same happiness, contentment, and order, may continue to prevail in your prosperous Colony, that distinguished it since my arrival among you, and which cannot fail to ensure the steady advancement we must all so earnestly desire.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
March 4, 6m.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE—The Legislature was prorouged on Wednesday, and the representatives are on their way home. His Excellency's Speech at the close is but two or three brief sentences thanking them for supplies &c., and congratulating them on the termination of their duties.

The principal business since our last has been the passing of the Bill making King's College a Provincial University; and the bringing in the report of Rail road committee. The former is the one introduced by Mr. Fisher but amended in several particulars. We learn it is to be under the control of eight lay men, representing different religious denominations, who will have power to make any change provided for by the new Act. Provision is also made for the free education of fifty-six students from the different counties in the Province. Our opinion of this bill has been previously given.

The report of the Railway committee was signed by all but Mr. Lawrence, and was accepted by the House. His principal objection was because the Committee would not recommend that the evidence be published. The report states, a marked improvement is evident in the mode of keeping the books, declares the road to be first class, of superior description, well and solidly built, that discrepencies between accounts have been satisfactorily explained, that according to evidence there are no grounds whatever for imputing fraud or mal-practice with the public revenues either to present or former commissioners; that from short time at their disposal it is impossible to say, taking the whole line into consideration, whether Road might or might not have been built cheaper, or a whether less expensive one would have been better suited to the wants of the country; that they had no opportunity of enquiring into the prudence or economy of management, or of probable returns of traffic; and for reasons set forth, the Chairman, or one of the other Commissioners should be in the Executive, and hold a seat in the House: recommending that Legislative action be had to carry out the principle.

The last days proceeding are telegraphed to News Room as follows:

FREDERICTON, April 13.

Mr. Lawrence submitted a proposition signed by Samuel Watts and James Edgar, offering to report fully the proceedings of the next Session for the sum of £150, when, on motion of Mr. L., the proposition was accepted, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for printing and publishing the reports. The Committee are Lawrence, End and Gilmour.

The Report of the Contingent Committee was taken up and agreed to, after the usual economical expressions of opinion, and an addition of £10 to the amount. £10 was recommended to Thomas Hill for reporting. Each of the other Reporters, six in number, were allowed £31 13s. 4d.

At 12 o'clock, His Excellency came down and prorogued the House.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MAID OF ERIN.—We regret to learn that this substantial steamer, while on her trip to Dorchester, struck on a ledge of rocks known as the Grand Tass Lodge, at the entrance to Dorchester River, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after sunk. The passengers and crew were landed in the boats, but two horses on board were drowned. A thick snow squall prevailed at the time, which prevented any object being visible. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The steamer was insured for £3000. The accident happening just at the opening of the navigation, will not be only seriously felt by her enterprising owner, but by travellers and business people.—*New Brunswicker.*

THE WEATHER.—March was uncommonly mild, and the ice, opposite the City started and ran a few rods on the 31st of that month. Its course, however, was suddenly arrested by old Boreas, who held sway during the first week of April, displaying his usual ferocity. The weather during the last two or three days has become more moderate, and the ice has moved a little several times; indeed the river is all clear below the town. This morning it threatens rain, and we may expect that the navigation will be unobstructed in the course of a day or two.—*Fredericton Headquarters.*

On Monday evening the anniversary of the Wesleyan Meeting on behalf of foreign missions was held in the Wesleyan Church of this City, Hon Judge Wilmot presiding.

Speeches of an animating and truly christian tendency were made on the occasion, by the Hon Chairman and the Revd. Messrs Brooke, Spurden and Brewster, and by John Simpson, Henry Fisher, and George Thompson, Eequrs.—The collection amounted to over eight pounds.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

P. E. Island.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—On Monday last the Coles Administration, in a body, tendered their resignations to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. Immediately afterwards the Hon. Edward Palmer was sent for by His Excellency, and requested to form a new Ministry. Nearly all the members comprising the majority of the new House, assembled this day (Wednesday) at Mr. Palmer's residence, and have been closely engaged nearly all day, deliberating upon the various important matters which must necessarily engage their attention. All sorts of rumors have been floating about town during the day; but up to the hour of going to press this evening we have been unable to ascertain who are or who are not to be our rulers for the next four years.—*Monitor, Ap. 5.*

By mail last evening we received the P. E. Island *Islander* of the 15th inst, from which we learn that a new ministry had been formed—the Executive Council to be composed of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. Edward Palmer, John H. Gray, Alexander Laird, John Longworth, T. Heath Haviland, James Yeo, James C. Pope.

The *Islander* congratulates its readers on the adoption of the principle of the exclusion of all salaried officers from the Legislature, and announces the following appointments as having been made by the Government.

Colonial Secretary—Henry Hazzard, Esq.,
Attorney General—Frederick Brecken, Esq.,
Treasurer—George Wright Esq.,
Collector of Excise and Controller of Navigation Laws—Hon. Francis Longworth.
Commissioner of Public Lands—D. McLean, Esq.,
Postmaster General—Thomas Owen Esq.
Assistant do.—Peter DesBrisay, Esq.
Registrar of Deeds—Mr. Robert Crawford.
Road Correspondent—Mr. John W. Morrison.
Queen's Printer—Mr. John Ings.—*Colonist.*

Canada.

TORONTO, 4th April, 1859.—The day is evidently fast approaching when Canada will again witness a violent struggle between the two races which inhabit it—a struggle for supremacy between the Anglo-Saxon and Franco-Canadian element, in which it is not very difficult to foresee the result. But come it must sooner or later. The element which will produce this rupture is as rife at this moment as it ever will be, but is controlled by a variety of circumstances. The act of Union, by bringing together the two races, by endeavoring to amalgamate them into one body politic, and by an effort to assimilate their institution into one harmonious whole, has for a time allayed the feeling which may produce a collision, but has totally failed to extinguish it When the Union took place in 1841, the two classes were pretty nearly equally divided Lower Canada had a numerical majority of population, but Upper Canada in which the Anglo-Saxon element predominated had with it the whole power and influence of a Government, possessing sentiment and feeling in common with it. Since that time, although the scale of population has turned in favor of the Upper province, and although it yet possesses all the advantages of Governmental leaning, still its influence has not become so paramount, as to give it any decided superiority. But the time is not very distant when its claim will be asserted; the cry of Representation by population, denunciation of Lower Canadian domination, and other alleged grievances are sure indications of the feeling which predominates in this section. I am led into these reflections by the discussion which took place in the House on Saturday and to-day on questions affirming principles in which Upper and Lower Canada are totally at variance—in which the strong feeling which pervades both sections found utterance. These were on the bill to incorporate the order of Good Templars in which every Lower Canadian—that is, representing Catholic Canada, voted against it, because it was a secret society and in opposition to their religious principles; also on the bill to grant a divorce to John McLean, on the same ground; and to night on a motion of Mr. Thibaudeau's that the French language should be represented in all appointments to offices of emolument within the House. In the discussion on these measures, the persistency with which those members representing the French Canadian element cling to the idea of maintaining their language, institutions and laws intact was marked in the extreme, while on the other hand, the Upper Canadians who addressed the House, gave utterance to sentiments which would lead one to infer that they looked upon concessions to Lower Canadians as a matter of necessity which should be tolerated only so long as the latter are in position to enforce them.—*Correspondent of Quebec Chronicle.*

The business of the country proceeded rapidly during the whole of last week, and much work was done. There is every reason to believe that the session of the Provincial Parliament will be brought to a close before Easter. The Estimates are nearly all voted; and no public business remains to be done which will take a long time.

The Committee on Railroads and Telegraphs have reported favorably on a bill which the Hon. John Young asks for, to incorporate the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The shortest distance across the Atlantic is *via* the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belleisle from the great cities of this continent, and we believe the proposed route offers many great advantages for the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Our accounts from Upper Canada represent the crops to be, on the whole, in a favourable state—much more favourable than was some time ago anticipated.

The weather is open and spring like—almost too much so for the season. The river is open, and the ice is fast floating away.

A large meeting of merchants was held in this city during the week. It passed strong resolutions against the principle of taxing personal property for civic purposes.

A Government officer is now in Quebec making enquiries preparatory to removing the Seat of Government to that city. The notification that the Government will proceed with the buildings at Ottawa does not excite much public notice.—*Montreal Gazette*

United States.

Lord Lyons, about whose safety, considerable anxiety was felt, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday last, in H. M. steamer Curacoa, and proceeded the same day to Washington. He was introduced to Secretary Cass on the following day, and it was understood that his formal presentation to the President would take place on Monday. The New York *Express* thus speaks of the personal appearance of the new Minister:

Lord Lyons, the new British Minister at Washington, is a young and good looking, pleasant-mannered bachelor, and is spoken of as a thoroughly-educated diplomatist. His Secretary the Hon. Mr. Monson, is also a highly accomplished young gentleman.

Lord Napier looks quite sad. Mr. Cass yesterday took occasion to compliment in high terms the late Minister, for whom he entertains the warmest regard. Lord Lyons will take his place tion at the foot of the Diplomatic list. Lord Napier's standing was number eleven.

IMMENSE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—NEW ORLEANS, April 6—About noon, to-day, the lower cotton press, containing ten thousand bales of cotton, was set on fire, and spreading to the adjacent buildings, raged with the greatest fury, defying the attempts of the firemen to check its progress. Four squares, embracing about seventy houses, were destroyed, and the fire is still burning.

A small portion of the cotton was saved, and the estimate of the loss, so far, is very near a million. The damage is supposed to be well insured.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The new British Minister, Lord Lyons, is found to be a very fine looking man, with manly and cordial manners, and altogether a fair specimen of an English gentleman. There is no doubt that the departure of the Napiers will be much regretted by those with whom they have associated here, and that they would have been quite content to remain here themselves.

Lord Napier has always spoken in high terms of commendation of the diplomatic and social character of his successor.

He considers him, he says, one of the ablest men in the British diplomatic corps.

It will hereafter, there is no doubt, become, as it has only occasionally been before, the policy of the British government to retain at Washington, one of their ablest men as Minister, not only on account of the important commercial relations between the two countries, but also the increasing importance of British Colonial interests on this continent. Half of North America is in possession of England, and such are the facilities of communication by railways, &c, that the British Minister at Washington may in a day's ride by the Baltimore and Elmira route find himself in Queen Victoria's wide-spreading dominions. Still the political state of Europe requires so much vigilance on the part of English diplomacy that all her statesmen are in the habit of directing their attention in that direction, and diplomatists of the highest order are selected for third rate Courts.—*Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*

THE FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH AT OSWEGO.—Last Wednesday evening (as already briefly noted by the telegraph,) St. Mary's Church, of the order of Redemptionists, at Oswego, was thronged for some interesting religious exercises, when at about a quarter after seven o'clock that part of the flooring next to the sanctuary, and about 15 feet square, gave way, caused by the breaking of the cross-beam, and precipitated all within the space in a confused mass together. But there was no one hurt here. The floor gradually sunk, and was upborne by the furnace and some boxes underneath; and were it not, there could be no one seriously injured, as in any case the fall could not have been more than 6 or 8 feet.

The Oswego *Palladium* says:—"The scene that ensued is beyond the power of language to describe. The groans, shrieks, prayers, and supplications, of the mass of human beings thus thrown in a confused heap in the chasm below, as well as the horror stricken mass beside, in the other part of the house, was awful beyond description. Those who were uppermost in the precipitated mass struggled to escape by climbing up and over each other, trampling under foot those beneath. A universal panic seized the whole of the assemblage instantly. A terrific rush was made by those on the part of the floor not fallen, to escape from the house, amid the shrieks and groans of those being trampled under foot. News of the calamity rapidly spread, and thousands of people speedily assembled at the scene of disaster, and hundreds were eagerly and anxiously enquiring and looking for their friends, relatives, children, wives, husbands, sisters, brothers etc., and the excitement and grief were universal, and a general gloom pervaded the city wherever the intelligence of the melancholy disaster reached. As soon as possible relief was afforded. Many women were taken out of the church insensible, some with broken limbs and otherwise injured. How many were actually dead or died subsequently, or how many were seriously injured, it was impossible to learn, as numbers were carried home by friends and acquaintances. One man, Lawrence Murray, was taken out dead; also, Mrs. Mary Carlin Mrs. Bridget Langdon, and Mrs. Margaret Hennessy.

THE ELIOT SCHOOL TROUBLES.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

"You have heard much, and have printed considerably upon the school troubles in this city and vicinity. They began in the Eliot School, in the Northern Ward of Boston, and have spread elsewhere There has been a good deal of excitement here both among Catholics and Protestants, but, at present, the appearances are, that the Romanists will allow their children to repeat the Lord's prayer and Commandments, as found in our English Bible At any rate, there is but little prospect that this question will give much life to the American party. It is natural enough that the difficulty should have occurred, since a third of the inhabitants of Boston, and upwards, are foreigners, and chiefly Roman Catholics; and since, also, there are eleven Roman Catholic Churches in the city, manned by "the Bishop of Boston," and twenty four Priests. There are 102 churches in the city—About a ninth part, then, are Catholic, and a fourth part of all the pastors are of the same order. It is thought by many that the Romanist element is so large in our city, that there will be troubles in the schools as well as out of them; and that to cure these evils, Roxbury and other cities should be annexed to Boston, so as to give the native population a stronger hold upon the government, &c, of the city. This consideration is, undoubtedly, worthy of attention."

APRIL ICE.—The Boston papers inform us that ice, in considerable quantities formed in the vicinity of that city on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning, up the borders of the Black Bay, the ice extended for a considerable distance. On Tuesday and Wednesday morning there was ice on most parts of Staten Island.—The Hartford Times of last evening says:

Snow fell yesterday, April 6th, in Litchfield county, to the depth of four or five inches, and the weather was extremely cold. To day the mercury in Hartford stood at 2° below the freezing point at half-past 6 o'clock, A. M. This is quite a change from last week, when the robins and blue birds were out and the weather as mild as May.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

TROUBLES IN SAN DOMINGO.—Advices from San Domingo to the 15th of March, are that President Santana was involved in serious trouble with Denmark. While Beez was President of the Republic, two Danish schooners were seized for entering Port au Platt, confiscated and sold. Mr. Christmas, holding a semi-official relation from the Danish government, and resident in St. Domingo, applied for indemnity on the part of Denmark, but not having plenary powers, his interference was rejected by the government of the republic, with an intimation, however, that with the removal of that difficulty negotiations would be cheerfully entered into. Mr. Christmas acted on the suggestion, left for St. Thomas, obtained the requisite official status, and returned to St. Domingo.

President Santana thereupon appointed the President of the higher branch of the Legislature, not a member of the Cabinet, to arrange the matter with him. Mr. Christmas, however, remembering how the government had refused to listen to him, on the plea that he was not a fully accredited Minister, and following also diplomatic usage, refused to treat with any other than a member of the Cabinet, and addressed himself to the Minister of Foreign Affairs demanding an indemnity of $150,000 for the loss of the schooners and their cargoes and the injuries inflicted upon their owners and crews.—Thereupon the Minister proposed to refer the matter to the arbitration of the two friendly powers, which the Danish Plenipotentiary, after had transpired, felt himself bound to decline. Then the French consul offered his good services, which Santana declined. Whereupon, on the morning of March 15, Mr. C. sent in his ultimatum, that if within twenty four his demand was not acceded to, he would blockade the port. The Danish war steamer Heimdal, which brought the Plenipotentiary to St. Domingo, was at anchor in the harbor. The report is that Santana has called together the *Senatus Consultum*, laid before that body the Danish ultimatum and that it was unanimously resolved not to accede to it. The port has therefore by this time, probably been subjected to blockade.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Latest from England.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, which arrived yesterday morning, brought advices to the 9th instant.

The British Parliament is dissolved. Defeated on the Reform Bill, Lord Derby appeals at once to the people. The elections take place in the present week.

"Lord Derby," the *European Times*, says, threw down the gauntlet to his foes in a spirit which must greatly inflame the popular passion on the question of Reform. He declared war to the knife with all parties but his own. Mr. Disraeli's speech was given in a much more subdued key, albeit the pitch was tolerably high even for him. He declared that the question on which the country would have to decide was that of Reform or its alternative—revolution.

The advices from the Contingent generally contain little but speculations and rumors respecting the European Congress, none of which seem to rest upon any better foundation than conjecture. It is rumoured that the Emperor Louis Napoleon will not sign any document which can be regarded as a formal recognition of the treaties of 1815.

The movement of troops throughout France is incessant.

Piedmont is not expected to yield the disarming question to her rival, and this is looked upon as a great obstacle of the meeting of congress. Another difficulty is the strong feeling existing against it at Rome. Nothing, it is believed, could well be more distasteful to the Papal court that any interference in its domestic arrangements. The *Times* correspondent believes that, under the apparent popular tranquillity in the Eternal City exist a deep substratum of dangerous material. He knows that Government imprisoned a large number of suspected persons before the carnival, so that the apparent tranquillity of this festival itself was unreal.

An analysis of Count Buol's reply to the Russian proposal of a congress has just been published by the *Memorial Diplomatique*. It places the preliminary grounds upon which Austria will entertain the question of congress beyond dispute. Sardinia is required to disarm, and then Austria will do so likewise

Francis Joseph has deemed it prudent to send a plenipotentiary to Russia for the purpose of giving explanations with respect to some fortifications which Austria has caused to be constructed at Cracow, contrary to treaty.

The Bombay mail brings papers to the 12th of March. The political intelligence presents no new feature of importance. The rebel chiefs were gradually becoming abandoned by their followers. Lord Clyde's illness has arisen from a severe fall, by which the tendons of his shoulder were severed. But unquestionably the most remarkable news we have received is an assertion that the leading Mahometans and Hindoos in the Presidency of Madras had arranged for the formation of an anti-missionary society.

Truro District.

The Annual District Meeting for the Truro District will be held (D.V.) at River Philip, commencing on Thursday, the 26th May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the brethren is requested at the opening. The lay members of the meeting are hereby notified that the financial business will commence in the afternoon of the first day of the session, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Truro, 20th April, 1859.

☞ The Annual District Meeting of the Annapolis District will commence at Berwick, Cornwallis Circuit, Thursday, June 2nd, 9 o'clock, A.M. Circuit Stewards will please attend on Friday, 10 o'clock.

THOS. ANGWIN, Chairman.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. F. W. Moore writes, "I am happy to say that Sydney Mines within the last few weeks has been blessed with a remarkable visitation of grace.—Upwards of eighty souls have been brought to God in our little sanctuary there. Young men and maidens old men and children, have participated in the "heart-reviving showers."

THE LONE HOUSE.—*A Poem. Partly founded on fact. By Cassie Fairbanks. Halifax: printed by James Bowes & Sons.*—Few events in the history of our province have created a deeper sense of horror than the murder by an insane wanderer, in 1854, of Rebecca Langly, the occupant of a solitary house on the road between Halifax and Guysborough Its sad circumstances are here pretty fully and faithfully narrated.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The House of Assembly has been dissolved by Proclamation, and writs issued returnable on the 1st of June for a new election. The day for nomination of Candidates will be May the 5th, and the General Election will be held on the 2th.

To Correspondents.

We have to thank several of our usual contributers for favors received in the past four weeks. Some of these are reserved for future publication; others we think not equal to many previous productions of their authors, and therefore have not inserted them.

☞ THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for April has been received. We only endorse the unanimous sentiment of our American exchanges by pronouncing this Review to be one of the best periodicals of the day.

☞ We have great pleasure in presenting the interesting correspondence of "ALEPH" to our readers. Frequent favours from his pen will be welcome.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 468 to 520.]

Rev. R. Weddall (two new subs.), Rev. F. W. Moore (20s. for License, 20s. for P. W. for Wm. Jackson,—Mr. L.'s money was rec.), Rev. Professor Sawyer (100s. for B. R), H. S. Beek (100s. for B.R.), Rev. G. Butcher (65s. for *Watchman*—I send the dates as they are charged to me to June '58—that 20s. was recv'd Feb. 19), Rev. R. Duncan (10s. for P.W. for S. Atwood, 5s. for B.R.). Rev. R. Tweedy (25s. for B. R, 15s. for P.W., for A. Littlewood 10s., F. McGuire 5s.), R. A. Strong (10s. for B. R.), Rev G. Barratt; Mrs. Sanders, N. F. (5s. for P.W., new sub. in adv.), Rev. Jas. Taylor (two new subs.) Hon. J. J. Rogerson (170s. for B.R. for Rev. E. Brettle), Rev. W. E. Shenstone (new sub.—the Quarterly was duly sent), Rev. H. Daniel; Rev. Thos. Angwin (25s. for P.W., for B. Foster 10s., N. Tupper 5s., J. Eagan 10s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (12s. 6d. for P.W. for John Schureman.)

Marriages.

At West Cornwallis, on the 13th inst, by Rev Jas. Taylor, Mr. Oliver WOODWORTH, to Miss EUNICE, daughter of the late John Lyons, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, Lower Horton, by the Rev. James G. Heuniger, Mr. Charles OWENS, to Miss Jean DIMOCK, all of that place.

Deaths.

At Fox Harbour, Wallace, on the 1st inst, LOUISA MARIA, wife of Julius Fourme, and daughter of Mr. John David of that place, in the 27th year of her age, leaving three small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss; but we do not sorrow as those without hope.

On the 14th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of Michael Hutt, in the 94th year of her age.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday, ROBERT, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Cooper, aged 26 years.

On the 18th inst., JOHN, eldest son of Andrew Hunter, aged 21 years.

On the 16th inst., in the 89th year of her age, Mary Ann TAYLOR, a native of Inverness, Scotland.

On the 14th inst., Wm. Cogswell MATURIN, in the 7th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, April 14.

Brigts Standard, Card, New York.
Mary Ann, Balcom, Beaver Harbour.

FRIDAY, April 15.

Ship Roseneath, Auld, Glasgow, 30 days.
Schrs Thomas Bagley, McConnell, Norfolk.
Helena, Roberts, New York.
Mary Ann, Vincent, Fortune Bay.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.
John Gilpin Curry, Sheet Harbour.
Matilda, Cape Breton.

SATURDY, April 16.

Brigt Time, McDougall, St Johns, Nfld.

SUNDAY, April 17.

Steamer Osprey, Gulliford, St Johns, Nfld.
Brigts Brisk, Nickerson, St John, P. E.
Lucretia' Maxwell, New Orleans.
Schrs Peerless, Bruce, Trinidad.
Hiram, Chicou, St John, P. E.
Susan, Lang, Richmond, Va
Mountaineer, Sterling, Newfld; Oronoque, St Pierre.

MONDAY, April 18.

Brig Rover, Morrison, Cuba.
Schr Lilla, Campbell, St Thomas.

TUESDAY, April 19.

Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.
Brigs America, Meagher, Boston.
Ann McKean, Riches, New York.
Brigt Jessie, Thomas, Ponce.
Schrs John Tinton, O'Bryan, Ponce,
Lima, Murphy, Ponce.
Inkerman, Purdy, Cienfuegos.
Tartar, Hall, St John, P. E.
Empire, Ross, New York; Sultan, Day, Boston.
Julia, Simpson, St John, N B.
Radiant, Hiles, Harvey, N. B.
Ann, New Brunswick.
Freedom, Smith, Barrington.

CLEARED.

April 12—Barque Sautine, Sarah A Rell, Willett, Liverpool, N S; schrs Dart, Conrod, B W Indies; Petrel, Archer.

April 14—Brigt Rosalie, Holmes, Windsor; schrs Magnet, Pye St Johns, Newfld; Native, Dodge, Boston; Mary, Grant, Cape Canso; Elizabeth, Cunningham, Cape Canso; Blue Nose, Martin, Magdalen Islds.

MEMORANDA

Baltimore, April 8.—Arrd schrs Louisa, Seabover, Halifax; Bright Star, Sitcey, do.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 20.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 10½d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfl. per bbl.	35s *a* 37s 6d
" Can. sfl. "	35s *a* 36s 3d
" State, "	32s 6d *a* 35s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	50s *a* 52s 6d
" Cuba	45s *a* 47s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 20.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½ *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Lamb, "	5½d *a* 6d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Turkey, "	9d *a* 10d
Chickens, "	2s *a* 3s
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	9d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
The (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

New Advertisements.

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

(GEORGE'S ISLAND!)

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders in duplicate at this office (to be marked Tenders for Land) until noon on SATURDAY, the 30th of April, 1859—from all persons desirous of hiring for one year from 1st May, 1859—for Hay only—the Glacis, Slopes, and Interior of Fort Charlotte, George's Island. The amount to be stated in Sterling.

Further information required may be obtained at the Commissariat Office.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia.
Halifax, 19th April, 1859.

Miss Miller.

INTENDS removing her school, on the 1st May, to a room above the American Book Store, Hollis Street, opposite the Province Building

The various branches of a thorough English Education will be taught, with French, Italian, Drawing in several styles, and Music.

April 21. 4w.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

Seeds for 1859.

GOOD AND TRUE.

LANGLEY & JOHNSTON.
London Drug Store