THURSDAY, March 10th, 1859.

House met at 2 o'clock, and sat with closed doors until half-past 4 o'clock.

The following bill were read a third time:—An act for escheating lands, which have been forfeited to the Crown; an act relating to the Indian reserves.

At the request of the member for the county of Halifax, (Mr Annand,) the hon Atty General deferred the consideration of the Representation Bill in committee until the next day.

The house resolved itself into committee on bills, and passed a number of private and local bills

The committee adjourned.

The house resumed, and the bills passed in committee were reported.

Hon Provl Secy, by command, laid on the table a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the expense of firing fog signals—which was read and referred to the committee on Navigation Securities.

Also, by like command, a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of compulsory pre-payment of postage. Referred to the Post Office committee.

Also, submitted a return of names of persons employed in the various public offices—in answer to the request of the member for Halifax, (Mr Annand.)

Mr Tobin, as chairman of the committee on Trade and Manufactures reported the tariff for the ensuing year, as submitted by the Finl Secy It is proposed, in future, to collect the duties in currency, instead of sterling monies, as formerly, and where the duty has been imposed on articles by the hundred weight of 112 lbs; it is proposed by the new tariff to have it calculated on the hundred pounds

Hon Mr Howe, from the railway committee, reported a resolution to the effect that the committee had unanimously resolved to recommend the government to advance £500 to Jas. Burgess, of Windsor, on account of Railway damages. A long discussion ensued. The question was then taken on the resolution, when there appeared for the resolution, 17—against, 13.

For—Messrs Bailey, McKenzie, Churchill, B Smith, Tobin, Parker, Henry, Eson, Wier, Young, Howe, Chambers, Atty Genl, Webster, Annand, Chipman and Archibald—17

Against—Messrs Ryder, Bill, Bourneuf, Caldwell, McKinnon, Shaw, Robertson, Finl Secy, Kilham, Moses, Brown, P Smith and Prov Secy—13

So the resolution passed.

Hon Pfnl Secy gave notice to rescind.

The committees were called over, and the house adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day.

FRIDAY, March 11th.

House met at 12 o'clock.

The following bills were read a third time, and ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence—

An act to amend the act to constitute Argyle a separate district.

An act to legalize the appointment of commissioners of streets for Liverpool.

An act to naturalize certain Aliens.

Mr. Wade, as chairman of the committee on private bills, reported several bills.

The house resolved itself into committee on bills, Mr. Ryder in the chair.

The representation bill was taken up. On motion that the first clause pass, hon Mr Young addressed the committee, and moved the following resolution, on the subject of county representation—

Resolved, that the county representation shall prevail over the whole Province, except in the city of Halifax.

Which was seconded by Mr Munro.

The Attorney General replied, and opposed the motion.

Hon Mr Young followed.

The following gentlemen then addressed the committee—Hon Mr Henry, Mr Locke, hon the Speaker, hon Mr Howe, Mr Tobin. The committee adjourned.

The house resumed, and adjourned until 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1859.

Petitions were presented against the Representation Bill and one or two bills introduced

Mr Ryder enquired of the government what progress had been made in the new edition of the Revised Statutes.

Hon Atty General replied that after considerable progress had been made in the work, the printers were obliged to stop for want of paper, the paper mills in Boston not being able to furnish the supply from the severity of the weather. This difficulty had now been obviated, and he had no doubt that the remainder of the work would be speedily executed.

The House resolved itself into committee on Bills. Mr Ryder in the chair.

Hon Atty General moved the second clause of the Representation Bill.

Hon Mr Howe moved in amendment, that the members for Hants, Kings, Pictou, and Colchester, shall be county members, to be elected at one and the same time

After some remarks from Hon Mr Howe, Hon Atty General, Mr McLellan, Mr Morrison, Hon Mr Henry, Hon Mr Young, Hon Prov Secretary, Mr Parker, on division there appeared—

For the amendment 13—against 25.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr McLellan moved another amendment to the second clause, that in each of the counties of Hants, Kings, Pictou, and Colchester, there be two County Members and two Electoral Districts each returning one member. The amendment was negatived.

Mr Wier moved in amendment that the Representation for the County of Halifax should be apportioned as follows. Two members for the Eastern division, one for the Westerr division, and two for the city of Halifax. Mr Howe followed in support of the amendment, Mr Eson and Mr Annand on the same side Mr Tobin, the Hon Prov Secretary, and the Atty General opposed it. The amendment was put and passed in the negative 26 to 22.

Mr Annand then moved in amendment that the County of Halifax should be divided according to the school districts divisions—each district to return 2 members, and the city of Halifax to return one. After some conversational remarks from Mr Annand, Mr Morrison, the P Secretary, Mr Wier, Mr Tobin, Mr Eson, Hon Mr Young, the amendment was put and negatived 26 22

Mr McDonald moved in amendment to the second clause that two members should be returned by the electors of the whole county of Pictou, and one member by the electors of the Western and Eastern districts respectively, the districts to be divided according to the lines defined in the bill. Mr McDonald spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, strongly urging its adoption. Messrs Young, Howe, Provincial Secretary, Wilkins, Attorney General, also addressed the House. On division the resolution was negatived 26 to 22.

Mr B Smith then moved the following amendment: *Resolved*, That in the County of Hants there shall be two County members, and two districts, each returning one member, making the four members allowed by the Bill After some observations from Hon Mr Howe, the amendment was negatived 22 to 26.

The second clause of the Bill was then put and passed in the affirmative 26 to 22.

The third clause passed.

To the fourth clause the Attorney General moved an amendment to the portion affecting the County of Hants, in effect to cut off the triangular tract of land from number 7 and throw it into number 8, to meet the objection made in debate by Mr Chambers and Mr Young.

Mr Chambers moved in amendment that the first Electoral Districts in the County of Hants shall comprise the Townships of Falmouth, Windsor and Newport, and the remainder of the County the second district. The amendment was lost 26 to 22.

Mr Chambers then moved in amendment that the first electoral district in the County of Hants shall comprise, Falmouth, Windsor St Croix, Brooklyn, Scotch village and Kempt, and the second Rawdon Church, No 7, South Rawdon, Noel Road, Nine Mile River and Maitland, which was negatived 26 to 22.

Mr Chambers moved in amendment that of the two electoral districts in the County of Hants, the first shall comprise Windsor, St Croix, Brooklyn, Falmouth, South Rawdon, Rawdon Church, No 7, and Nine Mile River—and the second shall comprise Scotch Village, Kempt, Noel Road, and Maitland. Negatived 26 to 22.

The question was then taken on the amendments of the Hon Attorney General, which passed in the affirmative—26 to 22.

Hon Attorney General then moved the fifth clause, to which—

Electoral divisions of Colchester remain as at present. Negatived 26 to 22.

Mr Morrison moved in amendment that in place of Earl Town, the lower district of Onslow be annexed to the southern Electoral division in the county of Colchester. Negatived 22 to 26.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th clauses passed.

The Hon Attorney General then moved an additional clause to prevent persons residing in one district from voting in any other by reason of his possessing real estate therein. Passed in the affirmative.

The committee then rose.

The chairman reported that the bill was brought up and ordered to be fairly engrossed.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table certain correspondence relating to the sale of St. Peter's Island.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Farquhar, who is quite an antiquarian, gave a sketch of the Institute session in 1842. Mr. F., it appears, took notes of the lectures of that session, and being hurriedly called on to fill up a gap in the lecture list, he gave from those notes some interesting facts, and revived many old recollections of the period. The lecturers of that winter were: Joseph Howe, on "The Towns of the Province," in which some very curious references were made to the early history of Shelburne; Dr. Teulon, on "Salts and Acids;" Walter Manning, on "The British Possessions;" E. Whalen, on "Irish Oratory;" Rev Mr Nugent; Rev. Mr. McIntosh, on "Pneumatics;" J. S. Thompson, on "Knowledge is Power;" John Chamberlain; John McDonald, on "The Press;" A. MacKinlay, on "The Winds;" J. Slayter, on "Music;" G. R. Young, on "Heat;" Mr. Munro, on "Mineralogy;" J. A. Barry, on "The Red Indians;" and Rev. C. Dewolfe, on "Imagination." Mr. F. referred to each of the lecturers enumerated above, remarking on the present position of some of them, and the lamented deaths of others.—*Sun.*

New Brunswick.

QUEEN'S SQUARE FOR THE PARLIAMENTAY BUILDINGS.—We understand that the last meeting of the Common Council, Councillor Mercer moved a resolution to the effect, that inasmuch as the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government was about engaging the attention of the Legislature, the City of St. John should grant the required space on Queen's Square for the erection of the Parliamentary buildings. His worship the Mayor, Alderman McAvity, and others, expressed themselves in highly favorable terms upon the motion; and on the question being put to the Board, the resolution was carried without a dissenting voice,—members of the House, therefore, in favour of the removal, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Here is £5,000 as a present to commence with.—*Morning News.*

It is reported that some private company propose constructing a Railroad direct between Sussex in the County of Kings and the Grand Falls in Victoria. This route would certainly be the shortest yet spoken of between Halifax and Canada; its only defect being that it would not intersect, or even approach, any important station in New Brunswick; it would however, at the same time, open up a large and valuable district in the wilderness.—*Reporter.*

Canada.

A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* writes:—Yesterday, the business of the session may be said to have commenced in earnest. Mr. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General, moved for the adoption of the Address in favor of an increased subsidy to the Atlantic Ocean Steamers, which was carried, and a message sent to the Council to inform them thereof. This measure, I am sure, will meet the hearty approval of every one who has the interest of the trade of Canada at heart, and must be particularly gratifying to the merchants of Quebec. In the course of the debate on this measure, M Dubord withdrew his charge against the vessels of the Allan line being second class, as he had since been informed that they were equal to any of the Cunard steamers.

The Inspector General moved the House into Committee on his resolutions in favor of an Act for the consolidation of the Public Debt. The objects of the present measure are, as you will have already seen by the despatches that have been laid before the House, the redemption of Provincial Debentures and consolidation of the public debt of the Province by the issue of Canadian consolidated stock; in other words, the placing of our securities in the London market on the same footing and in the same mode as that adopted in Europe. Mr. Galt explained that while in England he found our best securities depreciated from the fact that a large amount of Municipal Debentures were thrown upon the market at prices much below that at which Government debentures were quoted. The effect was that the one class jarred with the other and the result the depreciation of both. There cannot be a doubt that if Mr. Galt's scheme answers the purpose intended, it will effectually succeed in establishing our credit on a firmer basis than it has yet held in the English market. The only speakers besides Mr. Galt were Mr. Brown and Mr. Mersit. The latter gentleman adverted to the means which he and the late Hon. John Neilson had taken in 1836 for the liquidation of the then existing debt of the Province. He praised the financial policy of the State of New York as much superior to our own, and said that without a written constitution, without some check to prevent the Government from disposing of the funds of the Province, all acts of Parliament would be useless. Considering that this gentleman has spent a whole life time in the service of his country, and that he has always been known for the consistency of his views, I think his opinions are at least entitled to consideration. But he seems to have outlived his own schemes; the present condition of the Province could scarcely be ameliorated by the same means as might be employed some twenty years ago The financial aspect both of Canada and the Mother Country has undergone a revolution, and as different diseases require different remedies, so I think we will have to dispense with his for the present.

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN.—A correspondent informs us that this Rev gentleman lectured in the large Hotel at Mont St. Hilaire on last Saturday week, and that there were from four to five hundred people assembled. A band of rowdies from a neighbouring parish were also present, and so soon as the Rev. gentleman began to speak, he was commanded by one of the ruffians to be silent, or he would shoot him, at the same time he presented a pistol at his head, and maintained it in that position until the proprietor of the Hotel (a gentleman from old France) most courageously rushed upon him and wrested the pistol from his grasp and turned him out of the house *sans ceremonie.* The disturbance had the effect of dispersing many of the audience. When order was restored, the Rev. Father went on with his discourse and was listened to with much attention. In consequence of threats by these desturbers of the meeting forbidding him to go to Saint Mary's Parish under pain of annihilation, the inn-keeper and party armed themselves next day, and drove Father Chiniquy over there, and left him in safety. Such are the struggles yet needed to establish freedom of discussion in this free Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Newfoundland.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—On Tuesday evening last, the spacious basement of the Wesleyan Church was filled to overflowing by a most respectable company, who sat down to an excellent tea, &c., gratuitously furnished by the ladies presiding at the several tables. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, and evergreens interspersed with flowers, &c., which had a most pleasing effect.

Tea being over the annual meeting of the "Newfoundland Wesleyan School Society" was held; Stephen Rendell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the meeting was addressed by the following ministers and gentlemen: Rev. H Daniel, Rev. C. Pedley, Rev. D. McRae, Rev. J. Winterbotham, Hon. N. Stabb, Hon. J. J. Rogerson, J. Bemister, Esq, John Woods, Esq, and D. W. Prowse, Esq. The speeches were interesting and effective, and were interspersed by several anthems sung by the excellent choir, which, with the speeches, were loudly applauded. Thanks being given to the chairman, the ladies, [illegible] arrangement, the meeting closed about eleven o'clock, the proceeds of which were considerably in advance of last year's meeting. The proceedings of the evening were of a highly interesting character, and all appeared to be much pleased and gratified.—*St John's Courier, Feb. 12*

United States.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertizer*, writes a few days before the close of Congress:—

The Administration are in much perplexity as to a number of matters, foreign and domestic.—How to carry on the government without adequate means for the Treasury, and how to support the public establishments without more liberal appropriations than are likely to be made, are only two of the questions that puzzle them. The President has apparently made up his mind that nothing will be done at this session for the relief of the Treasury, and he daily threatens an extra session, which his Pennsylvania friends anxiously desire; but still there are those who doubt whether he will call an extra session merely with a view to a revision of the tariff.

The fate of the thirty millions Cuban bill might have been foreseen. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the friends of the bill could not have obtained a direct vote on its passage in the Senate. We should then have been left to no conjectures as to the position of Democratic members in regard to it. As it is, Mr. Slidell claims that the sense of the Senate was in favor of it. At the next session, when he will bring it up again, it will have even less chance of passage by both Houses than it had at this.

It is now quite certain that the Cass Yrrizari treaty has not been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress, and there is no certainty that it will be. Our government is placed in a quandary by this delay. If the treaty be not ratified, the President may consider himself as having been *sold* by Sir W Gore Ouseley, who had promised him that it should be ratified The United States government has not influence enough in Nicaragua to procure a treaty placing us on the same footing with Great Britain and France.—This is the natural result of the imbecility and insolence of our government, as exhibited in all its intercourse with the Central American states. American diplomacy in that quarter consists in braggadocia. The reason why we have sent use less men to Nicaragua as diplomatists is that, when gasconade failed, reliance was placed in the favor of the British envoy to Central America.

Mishaps do not come singly but in troops upon the President. The intelligence from the Paraguay diplomatic and military expedition is not favorable, either to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty or to a successful provocation of hostilities. The expedition will end in disgrace if not in disaster—in the former, if it be abandoned; in the latter, if it be prosecuted.

The English Mail.

Advices by the *Arabia* are to the 26th ult.

The *European Times* of that date says. In the House of Lords last night Lord Malmesbury stated that the troops of France and Austria would evacuate the Roman States at the signal of the Pope. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared emphatically, and amid loud cheers, that communications had been received both from France and Austria—communications leading to the hope that the Papal States would ere long be evacuated by the troops both of France and Austria, and this with the full concurrence of the Papal Government.—Lord Cowley had in consequence been dispatched to Vienna on a confidential Mission, of which he could only say that it was one of peace and conciliation.

Lord Palmerston brought the question of peace or war before the House of Commons on the 25th ult. He pointed out in a subdued and quiet way the alarm which was felt at the prospect of an European War, the injury which it would inflict upon trade, and the absence of any motive for an appeal to arms, as no great nation had insulted or done injury to another great nation, and there could be no intention on the part of any one of abrogating existing treaties, and thereby producing a general conflagration. Lord Palmerston declared his belief that the time was opportune for bringing forward the subject, as the House was about to vote the naval estimates, and it was desirable to know the best and the worst. It was in the interest of peace that he called attention to the question, and Government, if it thought fit, might allay, if it could, the apprehensions which were so generally prevalent.

Mr. Disraeli replied that in the critical emergency which had occurred the Government had not been idle, and had used their best exertions for the preservation of peace He declared, that communications had been received both from France and Austria, that their troops would speedily leave the Roman States, with the perfect concurrence of the Papal Government. He described Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna as one of peace and conciliation, and deprecated needless discussion on the subject as being inimical to the peace of Europe at the present moment.

The impression that war is inevitable is daily gaining strength in England, notwithstanding the assurances of the Government to the contrary. Louis Napoleon appears determined to push matters to the last extremity—to peril his throne and his dynasty on the result. A letter from Paris speaks in the most desponding tone of the feeling in France. "Not a day passes," says the writer, "without receiving letters from the Departments full of complaints, speaking of merchants menaced with ruin; of manufacturers, on whom thousands upon thousands of hands depend for their daily bread, now looking forward to the moment when their establishments must be closed, and their inmates flung upon the streets, and who absolutely refuse to engage in any new enterprise in circumstances so disheartening. All this is spoken of openly, and without attempt at concealment; and if the agents of the Government report the contrary, they state what is not the truth."

The Ionian Parliament has rejected all the proposed reforms. Mr. Gladstone was expected to arrive in England, from the Ionian Islands, on the 11th inst., and the subject of Mr. Gladstone's mission was to be discussed in the House of Lords on the 14th.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—There are two or three incidental points says the *London Watchman* which we should not like the reader to overlook in the mass of Parliamentary items.—Mr. Warren has given notice that he will move his Resolutions on religion, education and caste in India, to-morrow week. We took an early opportunity of drawing attention to these Resolutions, and hope that they, or some equivalent declaration, will obtain the sanction of the Government and the House. Mr. Spooner has asked the Secretary for War whether an immoral book, called the *Garden of the Soul*, has been distributed in the army to Roman Catholic soldiers at the cost of the nation. The fact could not be denied, but was attempted to be palliated by pleading precedent, and calling the offensive compilation the Prayer book of the Papists,—which it is not, but a compendium of Romish devotion, doctrine, and defilement. The subject will come again into view when the amount expended for such distribution has to be put to the vote among the Estimates. Mr. Gilpin, on Monday, asked a question regarding the Opium Trade, which produced the expected answer, that Lord Elgin's Treaty had legalised the importation of the drug into China. On the same evening, Lord Stanley referred to the monopoly of the manufacture in India, and to the revenue dependant upon it. His speech detracts much from and almost obliterates the favourable impression which had recently been entertained of his lordship's sentiments. He thinks that the habitual consumption of this narcotic is scarcely prejudicial to the health of large classes in India—a surprising error after the accumulated and authentic facts which prove that it is destructive both to the physical and moral nature of the opium eater. India is likely to lose this iniquitous branch of her revenue after all, but from a melancholy cause. Having compelled the Chinese authorities to legalise the importation, they are almost certain to permit the cultivation, which has indeed to some extent been carried on in China for a long period, clandestinely, but perhaps immemorially. When the growth and manufacture of the article are allowed by the Government, the Chinese will be able to poison themselves without the additional cost of importation.

From an interesting conversation which took place in the House of Lords, says the London *Beacon*, we learn that there is a prospect of England, France, and the United States agreeing upon some united plan of action with regard to vessels engaged in the slave trade, that is likely to extinguish the traffic altogether. The same paper refers to Lord Stanley's statement with regard to the financial affairs of India. It appears that, previous to the outbreak of the great rebellion, the revenue and the expenditure of the country nearly balanced each other. There was, indeed, a small nominal deficiency, but that was much more than made up by the sums annually spent on public works, of which fully a half were reproductive and tended in their turn to increase the revenue. But the mutiny, though it has not wholly stopped those works, has at least greatly diminished the outlay on them. No one will be surprised at that result, nor yet at the further statement of the Minister, that the rebellion has cost twenty-one millions sterling, and that exclusive of the claims which may be sent in for loss of property. But even with this heavy addition to the burden of India, Lord Stanley does not despair of the future.

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult Mr. Avrton called attention to the recent seizure of the British Ship Herald, by the Portuguese, on the Mozambique coast, the imprisonment of the crew, the death of the captain, and the great attendant pecuniary losses; and inquired what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government in consequence. Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the subject was in all respects a most important one, and that representations had been made to the Portuguese government; but as the transactions had taken place at the other side of the globe, some time must elapse before the result could be known.

Sir C. Napier inquired whether the first Lord of the Admiralty was aware that, a few nights since, a French vessel of war anchored off Spithead, and departed before morning, and whether it had done so for the purpose of taking soundings. Sir J. Parkington replied that such a vessel had so visited Spithead, but whether for the purpose of taking soundings or not he could not say. There was, however, nothing unusual in the fact.

Protestant Orphan's Home.

It affords us great pleasure to record the measures which have been taken to give permanency to this Institution, and we unite with our contemporaries in an expression of hearty admiration for the philanthropic spirit displayed by those who have been foremost in this good work. We find in the *Morning Chronicle* a report of a late meeting of subscribers to the fund from which we copy as follows:—

His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Edward Binney was requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor called upon William Cunard, Esq, who had been most active and successful in collecting subscriptions, to state the object of the meeting.

Mr. Cunard accordingly stated that the Orphans' Home having been in successful operation in a quiet way for more than a year past, it was thought advisable to place it upon a more permanent basis. The building in which they were now assembled, having come into the market for the sum of £1500, Mr. and Miss Cogswell and himself had agreed to purchase it, and deliver it over rent free for the use of the Institution. After this had been decided on he had proceeded to collect subscriptions, and had been met so liberally that he had now on his list the sum of £2800, and there was no doubt of its being still further increased. On consultation with some legal friends a question arose as to the prudence of the original scheme, that is, the renting of the building, as in case of death or accident trouble might arise, and it had been proposed that instead of holding the property independently, the three purchasers should simply give such a sum as they thought fit, and become joint trustees with others—and if such a proposition pleased the meeting he was willing to adopt it, and subscribe the sum of £250.

Mr. Cogswell stated that he also left it entirely to the meeting. If it pleased them, he would also pay the sum of 250, and his sister, he was authorized to say, would do the same.

It was then moved by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., seconded by J H. Anderson, Esq, as follows—

Mr. Cunard having reported to the meeting that £2800 had been subscribed towards the endowment fund, and having expressed his willingness, as was also done on behalf of Mr and Miss Cogswell, either to give the building purchased by them for the use of the institution, rent free, so long as it was in successful operation, or to subscribe the sum of £250 each, and to convey the property absolutely to the Institution;

Resolved, That this meeting accept with much gratitude the latter offer thus liberally made—which passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and unanimously voted Governors of the Institution:—Honble. M. B. Almon, M. G. Black, Edward Binney, Robert Boak, Junr., George H. Starr, William Murdoch, Jas C. Cogswell, Rev R F. Uniacke, Hon. William Young, William Cunard, Andrew MacKinlay, and Alfred Jones, Esquires.

The following resolution also passed unanimously. Moved by John Duffus, and seconded by Mr E Jost—

Resolved, That the Governors apply to the Leislature now in session, for an Act of Incorporation.

Moved by Mr T. A. Brown, seconded by Mr Robert Boak, Junr.—

Resolved, That the name of the Institution be the "Protestant Orphans' Home."

Moved by T. C. Kinnear, Esq., seconded by William Murdoch, Esq—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to William Cunard, Esq, J. C. Cogswell, Esq, and Miss Cogswell, for the very liberal donation to the funds, and for the zeal and energy evinced in forwarding the interests of the institution.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman and Secretary, and a highly satisfactory meeting terminated.

New Books.

Mr. E. G. Fuller has laid on our table three valuable recent publications for which he will please accept our thanks.

1. MENDIP ANNALS.—A most interesting narrative of the zealous and successful labours of Mrs. Hannah More and her sister, in establishing Sunday and Day-Schools amidst the rude and neglected inhabitants of the Mendip Hills, in the last century, containing much hitherto unpublished correspondence, and the Journal of Miss Martha More. CARTER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

2. THE YOUNG HOP PICKERS, by the late Sarah Maria Fry.—A new publication of the S. S. Union of the United States—by which a new volume suited for Sabbath Schools is issued every Saturday morning. HENRY HOYT, Boston.

3. PRECEPTS IN PRACTICE, or stories illustrating the Proverbs, by A. L. O. E.—A valuable addition to the already numerous Fireside Library of Carter and Brothers, N. Y.

Harper's Magazine.

We have received the March number of Harper's Magazine from the enterprising agent E G. FULLER. It opens with a profusely illustrated article descriptive of "Mount Vernon," the home of Washington. "Croton water and its inhabitants," is a revelation of the horrible little creatures that we drink in with our draughts of unfiltered water. There is a thrilling sketch of the career of the bold adventurer and explorer, "Vasco Nunez de Balbou." About a dozen other articles complete the list, with the usual monthly record of current events, Literary Notices, Editor's table, Easy Chair, Foreign Bureau Drawer—which we think hardly as good as usual. Substance and Shadows and Fashions. The Editorial is about the purchase of Cuba, which the writer thinks can be effected.

Wesleyan Periodicals.

The monthly publications of the London Wesleyan Book Room come to us with great regularity. The *Magazine*, or the *Christian Miscellany* should be in every Wesleyan family, and both ought to be taken by those who can afford it. It is of prime importance that we support our own denominational literature, both because we shall derive great intellectual and spiritual gain from it, and because the funds of the Connexion will profit by our so doing.

☞ The letter from England which will be found in a preceding column, and which in our estimation is a model of newspaper correspondence, will afford the reader a clear and comprehensive survey of European Intelligence. One item of information communicated by our correspondent will occasion disappointment to the whole Connexion. Ex-President WEST cannot visit this Spring, the Conferences in America. We must be content to forego for another season at least that high gratification on the anticipation of which we have been feasting for many months. The Ex-President we presume has yielded to what he considers the imperative claims upon his time of the important Circuit under his charge.

Literary.

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt of the following:

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, (from Fuller's American Book Store).

LADIES' REPOSITORY, (an interesting number).

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES CONTRASTED FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.—(The Lecture recently noticed by us as delivered by DR. P. C. HILL, before the Young Men's Christian Association,—now published by James Barnes & Co, and for sale at the Book Stores.)

DAVIS PAIN KELLER.—"There is nothing in the shape of medicine selling like it in Canada. It is superseding and giving better satisfaction than any other article now in the Canada market."

E. HATHFIELD, London, C. W.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev. A. B. Black (7s. 6d. for B. R.—32s. 6d. for P.W., for J. Baker 12s. 6d., R. Carder 10s, Ste. Mack 10s), John Crooks (10s. for P W.), Rev. R. Duncan (2s. 6d. for B. R—57s. 6d. for P.W., for J. Reynolds 5s., Isaac Snow 5s, Thomas Taylor 10s., A. VanNorden 5s., G. I. Swain 7s. 6d. Elisha Atwood 5s, Thos. Bethel 10s., Dav. Swain 10s.), Rev. A. W. Nicolson (10s for B. R.—10s. for P.W. for James L. Mews), Rev. T. Fox (new sub., directions attended to), Rev. C. Lockhart; Rev. H. Daniel; John Freeman, Esq.; R. D. West (the nos. have been regularly mailed), Rev. R. E. Crane (20s. for B. R., a large supply of the B.W. is expected soon, and all orders will be filled), Rev. W. Perkin (25s. for P.W., for L. Peppeard 5s., Joseph Dwining 10s; J. Darning 10s.—3s. for Havelock, should be 3s. 9d.) Rev John Allison; Rev. Chas. DeWolf; Rev. Ed. Botterell (the change has been made as requested), Hy. Horton, St. John, (new sub, 10s. in adv.), Rev. R. Smith (2 new subs.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 16

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. sfi. per bbl.	35s *a* 37s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	35s *a* 36s 3d
" State, "	32s 6d *a* 35s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	24s
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 "	25s
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,	13
" 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.	45s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, March 16.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d *a* 1s 3d
Lamb, "	4½d *a* 5d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4½d
Turkey, "	9½ *a* 10½
Chickens, "	2s *a* 3s
Geese, "	2s *a* 2s 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 3d
Eggs, per dozen	1s
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

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.

Marriages.

At Broad Cove, March 3rd, by Rev. C. DeWolf, A. M., Mr. Charles FOLEY, to Miss Margaret PARKES.

On the 10th inst, by Rev. Charles Churchill, A. M, Mr Charles PARKER, to Miss Alicia THOMPSON, both of this city.

In the Carleton Wesleyan Chapel, by Rev. Richard SMITH, Mr. James HUNTER, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Wm. Black Beattay, Esq, of Carleton.

At Upper Port la Tour, on the 26th Janr, by Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. John Watson HAMILTON, of Clyde River, to Miss Susannah REYNOLDS, of the former place.

By the same, on the 16th Febr., Mr J mes Geddis VAN NORDEN, to Miss Elizabeth Irvine GREENWOOD, both of Indian Brook, Co. Shelburne.

On the 8th inst, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Charles WILLIAMSON, of London, to Miss Charlotte Jane SPEAKMAN, of this city.

Deaths.

On the 12th inst., MARIA ANN, wife of Mr J. C. Drummond, and only daughter of Mr. Hugh Lyle.

At New York, on the 16th Feb., JOHN, fourth son of the late Mr. James Pyke, of Halifax, in the 38th year of his age.

Drowned, at New Orleans, Mr. John MARSHALL, a native of Halifax.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Wm. GARDNER.

On the 14th inst, Mr. John C. MITCHNER.

At Porto Bello House, Dartmouth Road, on the 14th inst., Mr. James MARSHALL, a native of Devonshire, England.

On the 14th inst., Mrs. Wm. PURCELL, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 14th inst, CATHERINE JANE, infant daughter of the Rev. John Hunter aged 9 months.

At Boston, Michael DONOVAN, aged 26 years, son of the late Mr Michael Donovan, of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, March 10.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Steamers Canada, Lang, Boston
Osprey, Guildbord, St Johns, Nfld.
Gem, Jeffrey, Darien, Daly, Sable Island. No wrecks on the Island.

SUNDAY, March 13.

Brig Beauty, Creighton, St Thomas
Schr Seaman's Pride, Hermin, Fortune Bay.

MONDAY, March 14.

Brig Milo, Alkema, Cienfuegos
Brigts Mary, Maison, Mayaguez.
Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs Lutes, Yeding, Philadelphia.
Ann, Strum, Newfoundland

TUESDAY, March 15.

Brigts Emily Jane, Essex, Porto Rico
Don, Morgan, Cardenas.
Schr Uncle Tom, Parr, Richmond, Va.

CLEARED.

March 9—Brigt Happy Return, Vigneau, U States; schr Oasis, Kendrick, Richmond.

March 10—Steamers Arabia, Stone, Boston; Canada, Lang, Liverpool; brigt Enchantress, Watt, New York.

March 11—Steamer Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Portland, March 11—Arrd Frank, Jones, Cienfuegos Wilmington, March 10—Arrd schr Margaret, Green, Halifax.

Liverpool, G B, Feb 18—Arrd Alliance, DeForest, Charleston—Ldg for Halifax—Bonita, Eliza, Ianthe, and Bereadine

London, Feb 25—Ldg for Halifax, Scotia, White Star, Volunteer, and J C Ives.

Clyde, Feb 25—Ldg for Halifax, Rosenneth, and Rebecca.

Cardiff, Feb 18—Sld Martha Rideout, Morse, New Orleans.

Valuable Property

And Business Stand for Sale, at Canning, Cornwallis.

The Subscriber offers for sale all that valuable Property situate and lying in Canning, Cornwallis, consisting of a Home Lot, with a convenient and comfortable Dwelling House thereon, 36 by 23 feet, two stories high, and finished throughout to the attic. There is in connexion with the Dwelling House a convenient Kitchen, in the shape of an ell on the back part, with an excellent well of water in the porch, and an excellent frost proof cellar under the Dwelling House. There are also on the premises a good Barn, coach house, wood-house, &c. All the above described buildings are in good repair, and have been built within the last three years

Also—Another lot of LAND, valuable for either a Building Lot or for agricultural purposes, having on it a number of valuable fruit trees, and a Blacksmith's Shop. Both the above described Lots are desirably situated for Business Stands, as they are directly opposite the Public Landing, and joining the premises connected with the Steam Factory; and will be sold either separately or together, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at West Cornwallis, or to James Blackburn at Canning

All of the above described Property will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Canning, on Monday the fourth day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., if not previously disposed of by private bargain

Terms—Part of the purchase money will be required on delivery of the Deed, which will be given the next day after sale; the remainder may remain from two to five years in the hands of the purchaser by giving approved security.

OLIVER WOODWORTH.

Cornwallis, March 3rd, 1859.

MARBLE WORKS.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Wash Boul Slabs, Brackett Shelfs