The papers consisted of enquiries concerning a competent person for the inspection—certificates of Mr. Laurie's professional character—and the agreement on which he came to the Province.—By the latter it appears that he stipulated to be paid $500 a month clear of travelling expenses.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table certain returns asked for by members, and moved that they be read by the Clerk. The papers were read, and the reading occupied much of the afternoon.

The Bill for changing the constitution of the Legislative Council, so that, instead of being appointed by royal authority, it would be elected by the people, was expected to be taken up in committee, but remains over for another opportunity.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The Attorney General laid on the table a copy of a despatch, relative to the Judiciary Practice Act, and called attention to an amendment required therein. He also introduced a Bill to amend the same.

A committee to investigate the claims of Mr. R. Davis, builder, was oppointed, as follows:—Mr. Wade, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Howe.

The Atty. General announced the demise of Hon. John Morton, and introduced a resolution that the House would attend the funeral. The resolution passed, and was communicated to the Legislative Council.

Remarks were made concerning distress at a fishing station, Cape Breton, in consequence of a storm. A report of a Committee, referring the case to the members of the county, for relief from the road monies, was adopted.

Provincial Secretary laid certain returns, asked for, on the table.

Bills were introduced.

The House in committee took up the Bill for altering the constitution of the *Legislative Council* and for making it elective.

The Speaker delivered a neat and elegant speech in opposition to the Bill.—Mr. Archibald followed on the same side, speaking with his usual force, and more than usual animation.—Hon. Charles Campbell advocated the Bill.—Mr. Killam also spoke for its adoption.—Mr. McFarlane addressed the House, briefly and clearly, in favor of the measure.—Mr. McDonald supported the principle of the bill, but found fault with its detailils, in remarks characterized by perspicuity, directness and force.

The debate was adjourned.

The afternoon discussion on the Bill exhibited the House in a very creditable aspect. The speeches, generally speaking, were fluent without being verbose, and had some telling points, clear of offensive personalities. We failed, however, to see the force of some of the arguments, used for and against the Bill.

Against the Bill was argued: that such democratic constitutional changes were dangerous, led to extremes, and should be guarded against at their initiation.—But this argument would apply to all great and valuable changes that have been made for the last century; and, if carried to its practical result, would end where it began, in despotism. A general principle of this kind might be met by a general principle of opposite character; to deal with the merits, the objects and the practical results of measures, is by far the most satisfactory mode of treatment. The forbodings about republicanism ought to be getting rather threadbare. The Republic has drawn abundance of constitutional and unconstitutional material, from the limited monarchy; and the monarchist may draw useful lessons from the Republic, without going farther than men of good common sense are apt to go, who live under very different circumstances, and wish to keep within rational bounds.

Arguments deduced from the peerage of England, its pomp, and circumstance, and names of hereditary renown, have only a very poetical application to a province like Nova Scotia. The simple question at issue is: whether the leader of the Government, for the time being, shall have the power of moulding, and partially forming the Legislative Council; or whether the people, by election, shall have that privilege.

For one who had the real interests of the State sincerely in view, to decide hastily for or against such a measure, would be by no means an easy task. But we do like to see great questions of this kind treated by substantial argument, clear of sophistries, however eloquent and elegantly the latter may be propounded.

The chief claim of the Bill is, that it proposes to remedy defects and to increase the popular element, which is desirable, wherever the people are of the right intellectual and moral character. The chief objections are, that it would seriously unsettle the established order of constitutional arrangements, and would endanger the balance of influence of the House of Assembly, by raising a rival power—of similar conformation, and proceeding from the same source—in the Legislative Council.

On such a question, the particulars of which the principle is to be carried out, are of much consequence in consideration of its merits.

THURSDAY, March 4.

Mr. Ryder asked for certain returns concerning the Magistracy. Hon. Mr. Howe introduced a bill relating to the office of Chief Justice.—A bill from the Railway Commissioners was laid on the table.—Propositions were suggested in relation to the Jury Law.—A special committee was appointed to consider Railway Damages in Nova Scotia.—A petition was presented concerning destitution at St. Margaret's Bay.

House in Committee resumed the debate on the Legislative Council Bill. The speakers were, Dr. Brown, Mr Moses, Mr. Henry, Mr. Morrison. The two former for the bill,—the two latter against it.

When the remarks in Wednesday's debate were written, we were not aware that the Bill was considered one of party character; since then we have learned that the principle at least is understood to have the force of a government proposition.—The principle having been affirmed on the second reading, the Bill may possibly be considered an open question in committee,—or the opposition may try to keep the government to their Bill before the house. We will soon see. The bill may soon be expected to be reported from Committee; and to come up for a final reading, as far as the House of Assembly is concerned. Then will come the question before the Branch which is considered most interested in the proposed change—The principle has been frequently before the Legislature, but not exactly in its present form, and perhaps not with so much solemnity as now appears to attach to its consideration.

FRIDAY, March 5.

Petitions, of a public nature, were presented, and one which had been delayed on the road for about three weeks.—A Bill relative to Clerks of the Peace passed a first reading.

The House in Committee resumed the debate on the Legislative Council Elective Bill.

Mr. Ruggles spoke for the Bill; alleging that it was safe and wise, and intended as an addition to popular privileges.

Mr. Wier replied, averring that the measure was unwise and uncalled for,—and that such anxiety for increase of public privilege was inconsistent with former conduct of gentlemen at the opposite side. He described the effect of the Bill as injurious to the House of Assembly, contrary to the British Constitution, and of dangerous tendency.

Mr. Tobin answered, taking an opposite view, and urging the adoption of the Bill.

Mr. Chambers said he was in favour of the principle of the Bill, but objected to details; he explained his opinions on both points, and stated that he would vote against the Bill, in its present shape.

Mr. McKeagney defended the Bill, both as regards its principle and particulars. He said that even if it were objectionable, as some stated, of two evils he would take the least, and adopt the bill, rather than hazard the stability of government, by rejecting a government measure. He took occasion to denounce certain conduct of some members of the late government,—and eulogised the present, as supporters of civil and religious liberty.

Hon Mr. Howe alleged motives as influencing the zeal of the gentleman who had just spoken; and criticised the conduct of Hon. C. Campbell; he answered arguments which had been advanced for the Bill, and stated reasons for his opposition to that measure.

Hon Mr. McKeagney made brief reply.

Hon C. Campbell answered Mr. Howe's remarks with much animation.

Hon Provincial Secretary spoke energetically in favor of the Bill, defending the government, and answering arguments of the opposition.

Subsequent to some desultory discussion, relative to insuring railway iron, and the propriety of governments insuring property, the debate was adjourned, with an understanding that the question would be taken up on Monday.

SATURDAY, March 6.

The Hon Solicitor General moved, by resolution, that a congratulatory address be presented to her Majesty, relative to the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Hon Mr. Young seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. A committee of conference was held with the Legislative Council, for the purpose of communicating the resolution to that branch.

Bills were reported from special committee.

Petitions were presented by special leave. A petition was presented in reference to transactions of American Fishermen, under the regulations of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A bill was introduced concerning the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Bills were read a second time.

The House in committee on Bills, resumed the debate on the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. Wade spoke in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Locke stated opinions against the Bill, on principle and details.

Hon Sol General addressed the House in an argumentative speech which consisted chiefly of answers to remarks of opponents of the Bill.

Mr. McLellan opposed the Bill, and made reference to public finances, ralative to income and expenditure.

Contradiction, and explanations followed,—and the House adjourned soon after six o'clock, to three on Monday.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—There was a very engaging scene on the floors of the House on Wednesday, and one never witnessed in Nova Scotia. Before the time for the commencement of business, several of the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb School in this city, under the direction of their Teacher, James S. Hutton, Esq. and his assistant, Mr. Gray, presented themselves to the notice of such members as happened to be present, and they underwent a sort of informal examination to shew their progress in education, which seemed to surprise and delight the members of both branches, who gathered around the interesting groupe. The pupils readily answered a great number of promiscuous questions, and wrote with facility on their slates, exhibiting decided proof of the care that had been taken to give them a thoro' and intelligent acquaintance with all they had learned. The Attorney General, Hon Mr. Young, Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. J. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Whitman, Messrs. Martell, Bent, McLearn, Morrison, Dr. Brown, Mr. Hyde, and others paid special attention to the questions asked and answered, and all seemed to have their sympathies engaged on behalf of this peculiarly interesting class of our fellow creatures. The appearance of the pupils, their bright intelligent countenances, their cheerful and respectful bearing, and their evident delight at being permitted thus to exhibit what they know made a very favourable impression on every spectator. It must indeed have been gratifying to the Legislature to find, that by means of the grant last session, aided by donations of the benevolent, *Twenty two Deaf Mutes*, more than half of them of the poorer sort, have been brought within the range of suitable instruction, under the diligent superintendance of an able and experienced Teacher, whom that grant enabled the Directors to bring out from Scotland last Summer. There cannot be a doubt, that an object so strongly commending itself to the approbation of all, will continue to receive the very utmost support which the state of the provincial funds will admit.—*Morning Journal.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, March 2nd, 1858.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be additional Justices of the Peace in the County of Annapolis—Felix McNeil; John Melick; Avard Longley, Granville Reid; Wesley Reigh; Elias Grimes; James Wheelock; Peter Boice; John H. Ditmars; Henry J. Vroom; Jas E. Potter, John Berry, 1st; Joseph W. Robbins; Andrew H. Harris; Wm R. Ruggles; Richardson Harris; Strathan Bailey; Marsden Foster; Wm Piggott; Samuel Morse, (Paradise); Samuel L. Chipman; James Johnston, (Lower Granville); Wm. Croscup, 1st, (son of Danl.); Wm. Weatherspoon; Leonard Wade; Wm. Y. Foster, and John McCormick, Eqrs.

To be Commissioner of Sewers for Annapolis:—Charles B. Whitman; John G. Currell, and Jacob Chipman, Eqrs.

To be members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the Western District of Annapolis—Jeremiah Ditmars, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, declined to act; William Weathers, in the place of Abner Troop, resigned; Robert J. Harris, in place of Peter Boice, resigned.

To be Health Officers—Dr. Robert J. Ellison, at Clements, in the Co of Annapolis; Dr. Leander V. Parker, at Granville, in the County of Annapolis; Dr. Henry C. Fixott, at Arichat, in the County of Richmond, in place of Dr. Madden, deceased; Wm. A. C Randall, Esq., M.D., at Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg.

To be Coroners—Dr. George T. Bingay, for the County of Annapolis; Joseph Creamer, Esq., M. D., for the County of Richmond.

To be members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the Rural District of the County of Halifax—John Bates and Robert A. Logan, Esqrs.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN MORTON.—In our obituary notice of to-day, we record the death of another of our venerable and highly respected inhabitants, the Hon. John Morton, of Kentville, in King's County. Mr. Morton arrived in this city but a few days since to enter upon his duties as a Legislative Councillor, and has been thus suddenly removed, from a large circle of friends and family connections quite unprepared for the melancholy event. For upwards of thirty years the lamented subject of our notice has occupied a prominent position in the Province,—chosen at several successive elections in King's County as their representative, he continued to serve his constituents faithfully and zealously, until he was removed to the Upper House, where he carried with him the same desire to make his services useful to the Province. In public, as well as in private, life, the distinguishing features which marked his character were firmness and consistency of conduct in what he approved. He has left behind him many sincere friends, who regret his removal from amongst them.—*Colonist 4th, inst.*

FIRES.—Intelligence has lately reached town of quite a number of buildings being destroyed by fire in various parts of the rural districts.—The house of Mr. John Kilcup, Gore, Douglas, was, with all its contents, totally consumed on the night of the 27th ult, Mr. and Mrs. Kilcup being absent from home when the accident occurred. A new grist mill owned by Mr. James Alexander, Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., was destroyed, in like manner, on the 13th. A house and barn belonging to Mr. Martin Black, Amherst, were burnt on the 27th ult. A fine house owned and occupied by Mr. William B. Oxley, at Wallace, and one of the most beautiful residences in that section of the country, was totally consumed a few days since. We believe that in most, if not all, of these cases, there was no insurance. Persons in the country run a great risk by not keeping such property insured.—Buildings there may not be so much exposed to danger as in town; but when one of them does become ignited, there is scarcely the remotest probability of saving it.—*Recorder.*

The Steamer America when running down the harbour on the night of Saturday last, and when off Young and Hart's wharf, came in contact with the Lunenburg Packet, which was coming in. It is said—we know not whether true, or not—that the Packet carried no lights. She was seen from the steamer in time for the latter to alter her course, so far as to avoid the total destruction of the Packet; but in doing this, the *America* ran foul of Young & Hart's wharf which was seriously injured in consequence, as well as the brigt *Boston*, which was lying thereat. The Lunenburg Packet also sustained material damage.—*Recorder.*

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. Thomas Jardine had but a slender audience on Tuesday evening the 2nd inst., to listen to his edifying address before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "THE SABBATH." The next lecture will (D V) be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by J. W. MARRIOTT Esq. Subject, *The Indian Muting.*

The Executive Council have *declined* to interfere with the repeal of the bye-law, having reference to Public amusements on Saturday nights. Let us hope and pray for a change of mind, and a change of heart in our Civic rulers.

A destructive fire occured at Pictou on Monday night. Mr Arnison's building, containing, in the lower part, his liquor and grocery store, McLaren's Furniture store, and Griffith's shoe store, and occupied above by six families who had barely time to save their lives, was consumed. Mr. J. Lorrain's handsome store and dwelling and Mr. M'Intosh's residence, on Grove Street, and the residence of D. Crust and W. Tanner, on Water Street, were also destroyed. "The whole of Arnison's McLaren's and Griffith's stock was lost. Lorrain's stock was principally insured, but much of it was lost or destroyed. The goods in Hockins', Campbell's and Crichton's stores were insured but much injured; many articles lost or destroyed. The probable loss is £4000, about £1600 insured. The occupants of the large building were poor people, and have been, by this calamity, reduced to a state of complete destitution. The night was calm, there not being wind enough to remove the smoke, otherwise the destruction would have been immense."

New Brunswick.

The Rev. Mr. Albrigton delivered an able and eloquent lecture on Monday evening last in the Hall of the Institute, under the auspices of the St. John Young Men's Catechumen Association, on the study of the Scriptures as the best means of promoting mental improvement. The Hall was well filled, and the lecture attentively listened to.—*St. John Courier.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening, the 19th inst., Dr. Botsford delivered, in the Hall of the Institute, an excellent lecture on "Christianity the only permanent basis of Civilization." The sentiments advanced were valuable, and the facts adduced substantially corroborative of the position laid down in the title of the lecture. The history of various nations was adverted to, and full evidence afforded that civilization and intellectual progress keep pace with the diffusion of Christianity, and that where Christianity, in its true *scriptural* character, does not exist, sound morality and mental attainments were awfully deficient.

On Friday next, we are happy to say, the Rev Mr Botterell will deliver his lecture on "*Wickliffe.*"—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Williston's bill to disqualify certain persons from being elected to the General Assembly, was under discussion. Progress was reported upon it, and upon a bill to authorise the sale of the Quaco lands by the Justices of the Peace of this City and County. A bill to authorise the appointment of a Deputy Harbor Master for this Port, was passed, the salary to be fixed by the Common Council, at not more than £200 per annum. On Thursday, a bill was passed to prevent the use of poison in killing foxes, wolves, and other animals. An able exposition of the financial affairs of the Province was made by the Provincial Secretary. The revenue for the year ending on 31st October, 1858, was estimated at £129,604, and the expenditure at the same amount. On Friday, a bill relating to the public debt of the city of St John, and a bill to incorporate the St Andrew's Mechanics' Institute, were passed. On Saturday, a bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, was again under discussion. The College bill was ordered to stand as the order of the day for Wednesday (this day.) A bill in amendment of the Carleton Water Works was passed. On Monday the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several grants for the Great Roads and other services.—*Church Witness.*

The whole debt of the Province, funded and unfunded, is stated by the Provincial Secretary to be, £512,932 12s. 6d. Since the 1st of November £75,000 had been expended on Railways, 8,000 of which were for Land damages, £10,000 for iron, £6,000 for locomotives and wheels, and the remaining very large balance (£51,000) had been spent in labor in the counties of St. John, Kings and Westmorland. The credit of the Province stands high in the mother country.—*Ib.*

The *Leader* states that, at the present time, there are employed in connection with the railway, about 1000 labourers and 300 mechanics.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James A. Fenwick, William Coates, John M'Arthur, William Keith, James L. Flewelling, John Erb., John McIntyre, Daniel McLauchlan, John Urquhart, William S. Teakles, Robert Morrison, William Baskin, T. Oliver Arnold, John Godard, William Deniston, Joseph D. Baxter, Jabez C. Titus, George Flewelling, George Barnes, David M'Kenzie, Henry Pears, Jr., and Stephen G. Fowler, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of King's.

Stephen T. Estabrooks, Charles Brown, and John Simmons, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

Latest from Europe.

[BY CUNARD STEAMSHIP EUROPA AT NEW YORK.

Ministers were defeated upon the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill by a majority of nineteen against them.

The news from India is one week later, and is generally favourable.

Canton is virtually in possession of the British and French forces.

The proposition of government to introduce a Bill into Parliament to alter the present government of India has been granted by a large majority.

Still Later.

R. M. S. Niagara arrived yesterday morning. We copy the following from *Wilmier and Smith's European Times:*—

England.

THE NEW CABINET.—We announced in our last the defeat of Lord Palmerston's Government in the House of Commons, on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, by a majority of 19. Such a result, on such a subject, left the late Premier and his colleagues no option but to resign, and accordingly, the next day, Lord Palmerston waited on the Queen, and placed in her hands the seals of office; but, it is added that, contrary to etiquette on such occasions, he did not advise her Majesty for whom to send, the inference being that he expected to be re-called in a short time with additional eclat. Probably he thought Lord Derby was not in a position to form a Ministry. If this were his calculation, he has been mistaken. Lord Derby lost no time in consulting the leaders of the Conservative party, and, as appears by the list in another column, has filled the leading offices of the State with the best available talent at his command,—the men who six years back formed the staple of his government when he was then unexpectedly called to power.

Ningteen is a fatal number to Ministries. It was exactly the same number which destroyed the Government of Lord Derby in the winter of 1852, on Mr. Disraeli's unfortunate budget, and that too, in a Parliament called by himself—a Parliament which made Free-trade the established law of England. The same number has now brought Lord Palmerston's career as the First Minister to an end in a Parliament also called by himself, a Parliament in which he was supposed to be omnipotent, and which passed the first reading of the Conspiracy Bill by a majority of two hundred.

Lord Derby on the present, as on the former occasion, calculated on the adhesion of the Peelites, as they are called—the small but brilliant knot of men who are described as Statesmen without followers—the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell. But the offer was met by an immediate and pointed refusal. It is true that Mr. Gladstone's name figured in the first published programme of the Derby Ministry as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the statement was wholly inaccurate. All the versions which we have seen relative to this phase of the negociations are more or less incorrect. Lord Derby, in the course of Saturday afternoon, after he had received the Queen's commands to form a Government, did certainly write to Mr. Gladstone, but there was no personal interview, and in the course of the same afternoon that eminent Statesman forwarded to Lord Derby's house in St. James's square a note, courteously expressed, stating emphatically, and on the instant, his refusal to join the new Government. We happen to know that this is what actually occurred, and it is only worthy of notice in the way of dispelling the rumours which have crept into print relative to the nature of the negociations. Deprived of all assistance, then, from the quarter to which he had looked for support, his lordship had no alternative but to fall back upon the members of his former administration, and looking at the composition of the new Ministry, it is hardly likely to satisfy the House of Commons, and will not satisfy the country without progressive measures.

This has been a busy week amongst politicians. The out-going Government have been rewarding their friends, and the in-coming one are apportioning the parts in the political drama amongst their supporters and adherents. The three garters in the hands of Lord Palmerston have been bestowed upon the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Harrowby. Mr. Hayter, the retiring Premier's whipper-in, is to have a baronetcy, and Mr. Wilson, the late Secretary to the Treasury, retires on a pension of £1200 a year. Yesterday a meeting of the Privy Council was held, at which the new Ministers received their seals of office. The writs were moved for last night, and in the course of a fortnight from this time the new Government will be in active play.

It was expected that Lord Derby would have made his appearance last night in the Upper House, in his capacity of Premier, and given the Ministerial statement, but he did not. The Marquis of Salisbury acted as his *locum tenens*, and stated that the policy of the new Government would be declared by its head on Monday next. The House of Commons at its rising adjourned until Monday, to be then further adjourned until the 12th of March. The only other feature worthy of notice was the late Attorney General's defence of himself against the criticism of the law lords in the other House, arising out of his late speech respecting the law of England as regards foreigners. Sir R. Bethel spoke very like an argry man.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli; Lord Chancellor, Lord Woodstock (Sir F. Thesiger;) Lord President, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Hardwicke; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Malmesbury; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Right Hon. S. Walpole; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley; Secretary for War, Gen. Peel; President of the India Board, Earl of Ellenborough; President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley; President of the Board of Works, Lord John Manners; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington.

India.

The Overland Mail has arrived with advices from Calcutta to Jan. 23, and Hong Kong Jan. 15. The Chinese news is seventeen days later.

The *Bengal Hukaru*, of Jan 23rd, gives a summary as follows of the events of the preceding fortnight:—Our letters from Bombay and North-west now arrive in due course, and there is every sign of an early restoration of peace and security. The official bulletins give but scanty accounts of the proceedings of the Commander-in-Chief and the officers in command of columns in the North-west, but they record nothing but successes, and the lull which has taken place in their operations indicates that they have no emergent work on hand which need prevent them from waiting to gather strength.

Colonel Seaton has defeated the rebels at Mynpoorie; cut up 250 of them, and taken six of their guns.

Jung Bahadoor has captured Gorackpore in a most gallant manner, killed 200 of the rebels, and taken seven guns. Our gallant ally has gained great credit by this achievement—the force opposed to him being immensely superior in numbers.

The relief of Sumbulpore has been accomplished by Captain Wood, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, and the Captain fought a battle with the rebels the next morning, in conjunction with the infantry, in which he was completely victorious.

The Commander-in-Chief is supposed to be marching upon Bareilly, with the intention of entering Oude from that direction. Oude will be the next, and, it is hoped, the final battle field. Here a determined resistance may be expected.

China.

The last mail announced briefly the capture of Canton.

From the 8th to the 15th everything has proceeded with the greatest smoothness, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and the resumption of trade within the next week. In all the quarters of the city the people have established signs of submission to our rule, and an apparent relief from the incubus under which they have so long labored. It was expected that the eastern gate, the main artery of the old city, would be opened to-day.

Periodicals.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s reprints for January of the British Quarterly Reviews have been received from E. G. FULLER, Esq.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, contains eight articles: 1, Difficulties of Railway Engineering; 2, The Historic Peerage; 3, Tobias Smollett; 4, Wiltshire; 5, Church Extension; 6, Sense of Pain in Man and Animals; 7, Woolwich Arsenal and its Manufacturing Establishments; 8, Our Indian Empire.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW contains nine articles:—1, Prospects of our Indian Empire; 2, Milman's History of Latin Christianity; 3, Scottish University Reform; 4, The Angel in the House; 5, The Addington and Pitt Administrations; 6, Tom Brown's Schooldays; 7, Abbe LeDeau's Memoirs of Bossuet; 8, The Hawker's Literature of France; 9, Lord Overstone on Metallic and Paper Currency.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has eight articles:—1, African Life; 2, Spirits and Spirit Rapping; 3, Morayshire; 4, Shelley; 5, The Religious Weakness of Protestantism; 6, The Crisis and its causes; 7, The English in India; 8, State-tamperings with Money and Banks; Contemporary Literature.

Mr. Fuller has also sent us No. 5 of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. This periodical we think improves in its tone.

We have to acknowledge from the same house GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATAD MAGAZINE for March.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE for March, opens with a Biographical Sketch of Augustus Tholuck, D.D. An interesting variety succeeds.

☞ The Government bill for making the Legislative Council elective, having been carried in the House of Assembly on Monday by a majority of one only, will not it appears be pressed through the Legislature in the current session. The House of Assembly Representation Bill, has also for the present been withdrawn.

☞ A Lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association,—by Robert Miller, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law,—entitled "The Law and Love of Unity Exhibited in Creation," has been printed by Mr. Barnes, 179 Hollis Street. We listened with pleasure to this production, and cheerfully commend it to general perusal.

☞ THE PRINTERS MONTHLY BULLETIN, published at the Boston Type Foundry, by J. K. Rogers & Co., contains some interesting information and creaditable specimens of typography.

In town.—The celebrated Pain Killer has just arrived in sufficient quantities to put to flight the whole pain family. Buy it; try it. Sure death to all pain is the Pain Killer.—*Comm.*

Sold by JOHN NAYLOR. March 11, 2w

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No. 468.]

Rev. A. McNutt (10s. for P.W., for G. Johnson), Rev. R. Morton (80s. for P.W., for B. Smith 10s., John Smith 10s., Theo. Cowan 10s, D. P. Allison 5s., Mrs. Elder 5s.—remainder of names next week), Rev. G. O. Huestis (8s. 1½d. for *Watchman*, 6s. 10½d. on bk. acc., 5s. for P.W. for Francis Scott—*Watchman* ordered), Rev. Thomas Angwin (40s. for P.W., for Gilbert Fowler 10s., G. Duncanson 10s., H. Gates 20s.—G. F. *did* pay 5s. in July '56, consequently owes that much less), Rev. J. L. Sponagle (10s. for B R., 30s. for P.W., for R. Harding 10s., Mrs. Morton 5s., J. Doleman 15s. send the date when the last dollar was sent or acknowledged—we cannot find it—the first came all right), Rev. J. S. Addy (20s. for P.W., for Jas. Harlow 10s., Mrs. Lisk 5s., H. F. Houston 5s.), J. H. D.; Rev. W. McCarty; Rev. J. G. Hennigar (new sub.—bks. sent), Rev. W. Wilson (20s. for P. W. for A. F., pays up to Jan 1.—W. F. is removed to Aylesford acc.—A. M. F. has always gone in the Bridgetown Parcel, ask the Postmaster, it was paid up to June last. The other name, J. P., is all right, it goes to Lawrencetown. P. O., and is settled to last June). C. F. Allison, Esq. (for W. Pringle 25s. for P.W.), Rev. H. Holland (nearly all bks. sold when order arrived—have sent some), M. Hamilton (new sub., 5s. in adv.), Rev. W. Allen (new sub., 25s. for P.W., for G. Perry 10s., Jas. Trenholm 10s., Jno Spicer 5s.), Rev. J. Allison; Rev. W. Alcorn (55s. for P.W., for W. Cassidy 10s., J. R. Fowler 10s., Jno. Fletcher 5s., Wesley Fowler 5s., Hy. Fowler 10s., D. Smith 5s., W. Tweedale 10s.—by our bks. J. R. F. and H. F. have only paid to Jan. 7, '58—enquire and communicate), Rev. R. E. Crane (*British Workman* will be sent), Jos. N. Etterkin (10s. for P.W.), Rev. R. Weddall (25s. for P.W., for R. Milburn 5s., pays only to Jan. '57, Jno. Addy 5s., Jas. McKay 5s., C. Richardson 5s., Saml. Smith 5s.—see notice respecting tickets last week—the other matter will be adjusted at Conference), Dr. Knapp (for P.W. 10s.)

Oxygenated Bitters is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Asthma and Generrl Debility in all their various forms. Let all afflicted with any of these painful diseases, try the medicine, and they will be satisfied. It never fails.—*Comm.*

THE BOWELS THEIR FUNCTIONS.—As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all othre blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it. The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off the useless matter; they are the main channel which nature has appointed to carry everything that is unnecessary. And it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by costipation, or costiveness; in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular: it is the main road to all diseases: it is the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membranes of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence, the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find a speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to drag you through a miserable and wretched life. Such medicines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore their natural strength. To accomplish this there is no compound so valuable as these Pills; all other medicines sink to utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as though the Author of Nature had designed them for this as well as other complaints. From two to five Pills a day will increase strength and appetite, and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious.

March 4. 4w.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was some thing of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good. [Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.]

March 4, 4w.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than *Perry Davis' Pain Killer.* Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors save no pain or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used. By this means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has since acquired, is at all times sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—*Providence General Advertiser.* 2w

Sold by John Naylor, Halifax.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or any thing of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—*Missouri Republican.*

March 11, 2w.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Consumption can be cured.—Sir James Clarket Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption says—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists."

The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope, and reanimate failing courage in the heart of every sufferer from this disease.

The remedy which we offer has cured thousands. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

O ALL YE WHO NEED INVIGORATING read the advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and then try it. Our word for it, you will receive benefit; for there seems to be some wonderful healing virtues in this medicine to acquire such an extended reputation; but the secret of its success seems to be that it was fully tried by a largely practicing physician for twenty years before it was offered to the public, so that its effects were fully known, and now it is recommended only for such diseases as it has cured.

These diseases are Liver Complaints, or their many attending symptoms. Our acquaintance with it has been short, and not personal, but we have seen its extraordinary effects in a few cases of jaundice, biliousness and general debility, where every other remedy failed to give relief. It has some certificates of cures from sources that none can doubt. We wish all our readers needing medicine to try this and let us know the result.—*Asheville News.* March 11, 3w.

G. E. Morton & Co, agents.

WOODLAND CREAM—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed. FETRIDGE & CO. Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*"

Agents E. G. FULLER & CO., also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep 10. 1y.

Holloway's Pills.—In cases where medical skill has exhausted all its expedients, and the practitioner sorrowfully admits that his repertory contains no drug that will help his patient, this all-conquering antidote achieves its most signal triumphs. Where the frame is reduced almost to a skeleton, the appetite gone, and a general atrophy of the system prevails, a course of the Pills will infuse energy into the whole vital organization, and spur into action every torpid and paleied function. Thus nature is enabled to combat the debilitating influence of disease, while the antiseptic properties of the remedy are at work upon the animal fluids, purifying them from all matter antagonistic to health, and imbuing them with nutritious and life-sustaining elements.

Marriages.

On the 25th ult., in Exmouth Street Church, by Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. Robert COLLINS, of St. John, to MARY, youngest daughter of Mr. George Bond, Millwright, Parish of Portland

At the residence of the bride's father, New Minas, Horton, on the 22nd of Febr., by the Rev. J. G Hennigar, Mr. J. H. MURPHY, to Miss Emaline SEAMAN, all of that place.

By the same, at Horton Bluff Light House, on the 3d ult., Mr. Daniel HUNTLEY, to Miss E THEN, daughter of Capt. Lockhart, all of Lower Horton.

By Rev. W. H. Deveber, Dcon. 2nd, at Barnesville, Upham, Mr. Andrew SMITH, of Hampton, to Miss ELIZABETH ST. JOHN eldest daughter of the late Ezra F. Fowler, of Nor on, King's Co., N B.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, River Philip, on the 4th March, by Rev. R. E Crane, Mr. Thomas AUSTIN, to Miss Nancy HERMAN, both of East Branch, County Cumberland

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Petite Riviere, by the Rev. C. DeWolfe, A. M., Mr. Samuel RICHARDSON, to Mrs. Anne BARRIGAN.

At Harvey, January 28th, by Rev R. Weddall, Mr. George SERENTSAND, to Miss Letitia KYLE, of Harvey.

By the same, at Hopewell, Feb. 4th, Mr. Wm. KINNE, to Miss Sarah PECK, of Hopewell.

By the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Hopewell, March 4th, Mr. John R. STILES, to Miss EDNA HOAR

Deaths.

At Baker's Settlement, Lunenburg Co., Feb. 17th JOSEPH RICHEY, son of Joseph and Mary Ellen Boker, in the 4th year of his age. He was a child of rare promise, having a ripeness of mind and heart far beyond his years. As soon as he was taken with the sickness (Scarlet Fever,) that carried him to an untimely grave, he told his parents he must leave them. He spoke of spiritual things in such a manner as evinced that he was taught of the Spirit of God—another example of the work of grace commencing in early years.

At Huntsport, on the 28th ult., after a severe illness, which he bore with resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, Mr. WEST, leaving a wife and two children. Mr. West, had but recently experienced the pardoning love of God, and was a member of the Free Baptist Church.

On the 3rd inst., the Hon. John MORTON, a member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, in the 77th year of his age.

At Port au Prince, San Domingo, Joseph MELANSON, mate, Ambrose