take the track for prohibition, they would have the advantage of that party's experience. In Maine they had now got all the requisite legal forms perfect, so that the offender found no hole for escape; and they had completely outlawed the infernal traffic. It was true that some still said the Maine Law was a failure. It was often broken, and so were the Ten Commandments. What then? Would it be affirmed that the latter were a failure?—No; it was effectual; and the attempt to introduce spirits from New York, and other sources had been baffled. There was not an open rum-shop in all Portland. The shifts to which the dealers had been driven to conceal the liquor were both laughable and piteous. They had it stored under hog-sties,—the fittest place for it; they had it passing down within the wall of the store; but they were still detected, and there was now no difficulty in obtaining a conviction. The culprits were dealt mildly with at first, but, if they persisted, the law was administered in its full rigor. So sure, too, was it of being carried out, that its breakers often came before the magistrate and at once tendered the fine.

In conclusion, the lecturer encouraged the temperance-people of Canada to pesevere, for there was "a good time coming" for them; and, for himself, he said, he should be content, if at the last he could have paid to him this simple tribute, "he did what he could."

Parliamentary.

On Wednesday Feb. 18th, the House was to meet at two o'clock, but as there was not a quorum present it was counted out.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

The house met at 10 o'clock, which we, believe, is usual after it had been counted out.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table Correspondence in reference to the Intercolonial Railway, —also the Report of the Nova Scotia Railway delegate, which were read and laid on the table.

The Hon. gentleman also presented the Railway Report for 1863, which communicated to the House the gratifying intelligence, that during the year 1862 the receipts of the Provincial Railway from all sources amounted to $139,106 while those for 1861 were $120,917—shewing an increase in favor of 1862 of $18,189. The net revenue for 1862 was $37,181, while that for 1861 was only $26,892 shewing an increase during 1862 of $10,378. The number of passengers conveyed over the lines during 1862 was 94,121, being an increase of paying passengers over 1861 of 13,404. This number (91,121) did not include drivers with horses and waggons, who amounted to 8,504; members of the legislature, of whom an account was kept, but for whose conveyance no charge was made, 107; volunteers, 479; school teachers, attending public educational meetings, 156,—all passing free; and season ticket passengers, 1,175. The aggregate number of passengers carried over the lines during 1862 was 104,524, being one-third of the entire population of the Province.

The Pro. Sec. also called the attention of the House to the necessity of this Province securing for Provincial purposes the vacant lot, owned by Mr. Hare, on Market-square. The proposition was favorably received, and the following gentlemen appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration: The hon. Fin. Sec.; Messrs. Tobin, Townsend, McLellan, Chipman, Harrington, and Coffin.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia, which was read, and laid on the table.

The Fin. Sec. reported favorably of the purchase of Mr. Hare's lot. The report was signed by all the committee.

The report was laid on the table until to-morrow, in order that a sketch of the ground and the amount of accommodation it would afford might be submitted.

Mr. Blanchard reported the list of Standing Committees.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock to-morrow.—*Sun.*

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid upon the table certain correspondence, accompanied by a report of Captain Ryder, of H. M. S. *Hero*, concerning the condition of the lighthouses at Sambro, Meagher's Beach, and Devil's Island, and showing their defects. The papers were referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Mr. Snaw presented a petition in opposition to one laid upon the table yesterday, concerning some mill property in the county of Annapolis.

Mr. Churchill called the attention of the Government to the necessity of opening up several tracts of Crown Lands in different parts of the Province, for settlement, by making roads through the same, and offering encouragement to intending settlers.

Hon. Provincial Secretary favorably entertained the proposition, and referred to the system that had recently been followed in Canada and N. Brunswick, and expressed his belief that it would be advisable to take some action in the matter at once. He favored the plan adopted in New Brunswick, of granting the lands to settlers at a low rate, and allowing them the privilege of paying for it in labor upon the roads leading through the tract surveyed for settlement. Upon his suggestion, a committee was appointed to report upon the best means of promoting the desired object, Messrs. Harrington, Churchill, Cochran, Longley, Hatfield and Burgess, were appointed.

Hon. Financial Secretary, from the Committee appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the lot on the Market square, reported that they had a conference with Mr. Sterling, the architect, and they were assured by him that the lot afforded ample space for a building adapted for Provincial purposes. He also exhibited a plan of the proposed divisions of the building, and explained the mode the committee thought most desirable to locate the various offices. Mr. Sterling had informed them that such a building as contemplated, built of freestone on all sides, could be erected for the sum of £15,000. The report recommended that the Government be authorized to purchase the property. On motion, the report was adopted.

During the afternoon Hon. Mr. Johnston opened up a question concerning the present condition of the Government, and addressed the House at length, to which the hon. Mr. Howe replied—the House adjourned.—*Chron.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Caldwell presented a petition from Thos. McNeil and others, in reference to a Mine at Glass Bay.

Mr. Bailey introduced a Bill concerning School Lands at Lunenburg.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Report of the Gold Commissioners, which was read.

Hon. Mr. Johnston requested Mr. Caldwell's name might be substituted for his, on Mining and Mineral Committee.

Hon. Atty. Gen. introduced a bill in amendment of the Gold Bill. Read first time.

Dr. Tupper asked for a return of all arrearages due on Gold areas, and by whom.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from the citizens of Halifax, praying that an act may pass to amend the present Gas Company's Charter.

Pro. Sec. introduced a Bill to extend the operation of the Pilotage Act.

Hon. Mr. Wier introduced a Bill, to further amend the Pilotage Act.

Mr. McFarlane introduced a Bill to regulate Pilots fees at Pugwash.

Dr. Tupper presented a petition in reference to a change in Harbor Master's fees at Pugwash.

Mr. Shannon presented a petition from Robert C. Oaks, praying consideration of a grievance which he had suffered at the hands of the City Council—the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Longley presented a petition from Bridgetown, praying for the extension of the money order system to that town. Referred to Post Office Committee.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said he last year called the attention of the government to the establishment of a Savings Bank throughout the Province, and asked to know whether any steps had been taken to that end?

The Prov. Sec. stated that the subject had not been lost sight of. He had recently conversed with Mr. Howland, of Canada, as to the system in operation there, and had obtained much information from him, verbally, and in a pamphlet; the latter he should be glad to show the hon. member for Annapolis. He was desirous of engrafting in our Post Office such institutions, and agreed with the member for Halifax that it would be advisable to draw in our bonds, as opportunities offered.

Mr. Pryor presented a petition from John Evans, in reference to an unsettled account against the Government. After discussion the petition was withdrawn; as its reception, it was considered, would be a violation of the rules of the House.

The Prov. Sec. presented the petition of Jas. Frost, praying for a free grant of land. Referred to Crown Land Committee.

The Prov. Sec. laid on the table a letter from Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, Canadian Railway Delegates. Also a letter from Mr. MacDonald, Quebec, stating that a proposition for a Survey only is to be submitted to the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Henry and Mr. Morrison, each presented the petitions of aged teachers, for free grants of land.

Mr. Chambers presented a petition from H. McLean, late Grammar School Teacher at Weldsford, praying that fees withheld from him may be paid. Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Smyth introduced a Bill respecting assessments in the County of Inverness.

The House adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The hon. Prov. Sec'y, by command, laid on the table, the Post Master General's Report for the last year.

Mr. Pryor introduced a bill to add an Electoral District in the Western division of the County of Halifax.

A bill to establish District Courts for the collection of debts under $80, was read a second time.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table an Order of Council, conveying the Queen's assent to 81 acts passed in 1862; also, a despatch from Duke of Newcastle, relating to retail licenses required by vessels entering American ports. Also, a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, relating to the act passed last session, on the better observance of the Sabbath; also some papers relating to certain gold areas at Isaac's Harbor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. James McDonald introduced a Bill to alter the division lines between two Polling places in Pictou, a call of the House was had.

Mr. Cochran presented a petition from the members of the Diocesan Synod of the Episcopal Church of Nova Scotia, asking for an act of Incorporation, also introduced a Bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Mr. Bourinot introduced a bill to amend chapter 131 Revised Statues—to extend jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to $80.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to incorporate the Petite Reviere Tanning Company.

Mr. Chambers presented a petition from E. P. Sandford praying for a free grant of land.

Mr. Wade presented a petition, asking for a Way Office.

Hon. Fin. Secy. by command laid on the table various papers connected with the trade and commerce of the Province.

It appears that the increase on imports for the past year amounts to $831,815; decrease of exports $128,363.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Mr. James McDonald, of the East River Pictou, killed a huge she bear and her two cubs, about the last of January. He came upon them suddenly, under the root of a tree, in the woods back of the East River. He had no weapon but an axe, but by a prompt and sudden attack upon the monster, before she could get out of her den, he split her head with the axe, and thus undoubtedly escaped imminent danger. The cubs were about ten days old. They were about the size of cats, and had not opened their eyes.—*Standard.*

CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting held last week, a draft of an address to the Prince of Wales, congratulating him upon his approaching nuptials with the Princess Alexandra, was submitted and adopted, and his Worship the Mayor was requested to consent to proceed to England and present the address to the Prince in person.

At a meeting on Wednesday, his worship informed the Council that he had taken their request into consideration, and had concluded to accede to the wishes of the Board, and would make the necessary arrangements to proceed to England by the mail steamer which sails this evening. He thanked the Council for the honor they had conferred upon him by asking him to perform this service on behalf of the city, and granting him three months' leave of absence, and he assured their honors that he would attend to it to the best of his ability.—*Journal.*

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The passengers by the steamer *Canada*, 149 in number, sent out by Miss Burdett Coutts, were received by a Committee appointed by the Government on the steamer's arrival, and were escorted to Mason Hall, the "Branch," the "Sailor's Home," and the "Victoria Hotel," where they were comfortably provided for. About twenty went on to Boston, bound for Toronto. They are all healthy; among the grown lads, 18 in number, there are some fine, hearty looking fellows; these have been provided for, as have also a number of females—all of whom have got comfortable situations. The men are not Lancashire weavers, as was stated by an evening contemporary a few days ago; they are all, or nearly all, mechanics or farmers, accustomed to labor, and will find no difficulty in earning for themselves a comfortable living in Nova Scotia. The passengers were in charge of a Mr. Jacques.—*Sun.*

Information was received here on Saturday, by the *Canada*, that arrangements are made in England to commence running a regular line of first class steamers from London to this city and Portland. The first steamer of the line will be despatched from London about 20th March, and the second about the first week of April. Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co. are agents for the line in this city. This line if well kept up, will be of vast benefit and convenience to Halifax and the province. We wish it every success.—*Sun.*

SEVERE WEATHER AND DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND—SHIPWRECK.—*St. John's, Nfld., Feb.* 13.—The weather is very severe here and the inhabitants are suffering much distress.—The ship *Rothsay*, which went ashore near here, has been sold and will probably be got off. Wreckers cut away her masts and plundered the cabin and cargo. The ringleader has been arrested.

American States.

The steamer *Europa*, due at this port on Thursday night, did not arrive until 6 o'clock, Friday evening.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a bill was passed authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal in all foreign and domestic wars.

Gold sold in New York on Tuesday morning at 158¼. At noon it was quoted at 158⅛ a 158⅜.

THE ALABAMA.—NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The British steamer Talisman, Captain Russel, from Kingston, Jamaica, February 5, and Port au Prince Feb. 7, arrived at this port on Saturday night. By this arrival we have some interesting intelligence respecting the movements of the Alabama, and her crew.

(From the Kingston Journal, Jan., 22).

The famous rover is now at Port Royal, having arrived there in gallant style, we are informed, at eight o'clock on Tuesday night. No little surprise was felt by the good folks of the town when what they regarded as a French steamer turned out to be the famous "No. 290." The object of her visit was soon made known. It appears that she was hard pressed by the fleet sent out for her capture, and when off Calveston Commodore Semmes conceived the idea of making one of the intended desolators desolate. The gunboat Hatteras was in full chase, and the Alabama then turned head and pretended to be running away, and thus deluded her pursuer into following up the chase. At last she turned round and prepared for battle, sending into the Hatteras a broadside, which sunk her in thirteen minutes. She took off the officers and crew and came into Port Royal for the purpose of landing them. They were handed over to the American Consul, and Semmes then proceeded to Spanish Town to obtain the Lieutenant Governor's permission to refit his ship before leaving.

Another account says:

On Sunday, the 11th inst., at about half past two o'clock, the Brooklyn, sloop-of-war, twenty-one guns, Commodore Bell, lying at Galveston, Texas, discovered a sail, which she supposed to be a merchantman running the blockade, and immediately signalized the Hatteras to give chase. The Hatteras pursued her until dark. The Alabama then hove to and awaited her approach. The Hatteras was prepared, and all the men went to quarters.—She bespoke the stranger, who replied she was "Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Petrel."—Captain Blake, of the Hatteras, responded. In the meantime, the Alabama attempted to manœuvre to the stern of the Hatteras. While off the port quarter Captain Blake said he would send his boat on board; and while in the act of lowering the boat the Alabama sent a blank cartridge astern of the Hatteras. She hailed her and said she need send no boat, as she was the Confederate steamer Alabama.—Captain Blake then gave order to fire, and the engagement ensued. In about ten minutes a hole was discovered between wind and water in the Hatteras. Fire also broke out in the fore peak in the lower deck, but was put out. A shot was sent through her steam chest. She then surrendered, being completely disabled. The Alabama sent all her boats to take the crew off, and in a few minutes after this she sank. Only the ship's papers were saved.

The Alabama made Port Royal in eleven days. A boat's crew from the Hatteras, seven in number is missing, supposed to have gone back to Galveston. Little personal injury was sustained on both sides.

Gen. Banks has issued a general order suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels engaged exclusively in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce.

The Mississippi river to Keokuk was rising on the 17th inst., with sixteen feet of water to Cairo. The Illinois river was open to Peoria and was swelling rapidly. The Missouri river was rising and was open several hundred miles.

The U. S. steamer *Reliance*, Capt. McGowan, captured in the Mornkin river, and brought to Baltimore on the 13th inst., the sloop *Clara* and schr. *North Star*, while attempting to run the blockade. Two colored boys, aged about 18, were found handcuffed and stowed away in the hold of the sloop. They were to be taken to Richmond to be sold.

The Mobile *Telegraph* says the specie recently taken on board the British war-steamer *Vesuvius* at that port was £40,000 due British subjects for interest on Alabama bonds.

Advices from Port au Prince say it was reported that the *Alabama* had made two or three new prizes within six days after her departure from Kingston.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.—Numbers of the families who during the panic of the last summer, had removed to the towns and villages of the interior, are returning to their homesteads in the "doomed city," content to await the storm that may at any moment burst over our heads, and to abide the result. The defences which have grown up all around us are steadily gathering strength and approaching perfection. A recent arrival from abroad has brought some of the famous 'Whitworth guns,' of the heaviest calibre and most approved make, with which at the right time and place, we are sanguine of being able to astonish and cripple our foe.

"Meantime the peculiar whirl of business which the war has originated and maintained goes briskly on. The speculator and extortioner are operating as actively as ever in every branch of the trade, while thousands are accumulating fortunes far more creditably, though scarcely less rapidly in the enterprises of blockade running and home manufactures."

THE DEFENSES OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—Rev. Dr. Strickland writes to the Advocate the following:

"Important information has been gained in relation to rebel matters in and around Charleston within the past few days. By the arrival of seven deserters from Morris Island, who escaped in the mail boat, and reached the United States gunboat Ottawa, we learn that 30,000 troops under Beauregard are massed in and around Charleston. Of these, three regiments belong to the regulars of the Confederate army. From 15,000 to 20,000 are stationed on James Island. Numerous batteries are planted on Sullivan's Island, garrisoned by two regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery. Fort Sumter, with its 150 guns, is held by a force of between 600 and 700 men, under command of Col. Rhett, and the middle ground fort has a force of about 1,000. The number of troops on Morris Island is also large, and the entire shore of the channel and the harbor of Charleston is lined with heavy guns. The two iron-clad batteries are afloat, and great reliance is placed in their effectiveness by the rebels.

GOOD TESTIMONY ON THE SABBATH.—At a meeting held in Washington to promote the better observance of the Sabbath in the Army and Navy, some of the most prominent men in both branches of the public service expressed their mind freely. Among others Major General Casey gave utterance to sentiments worthy to be proclaimed in the ears of the Army and nation. "I have been thirty-six years in the military service," said he, "and I know that the army needs a Sabbath. I was five years in the Florida War. In long marches better time will be made, and the men will go through in better condition, by resting on the Sabbath than by continuous marching. No prudent General will plan for a Sunday battle. I would appeal to the American people to save our American Sabbath. If our wealth is lost in this terrible war, it may be recovered; if our young men are killed off, others will grow up; *but if our Sabbath is lost, it can never be restored, and all is lost!*" The audience was affected to tears by these sententious words from the gray-headed warrior.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 19.—The Confederates are represented to be working industriously on the fortifications opposite Falmouth, and along the Rappahannock.

Jackson's force is reported two miles south of Fredericksburg.

A Frankfort, Ky., despatch says that secession sympathisers attempted to hold a convention there yesterday, ostensibly to make nominations for the August election. Delegates from 40 counties were present. The House of Representatives refusing them their hall, they rented the Theatre. Col. Gilbert formed a regiment in front of the theatre, and dispersed the assemblage, declaring that such gatherings were inadmissible within his military jurisdiction.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention assembled yesterday at Hartford. Four hundred and fifty delegates were present. T. H. Seymour, bitterly opposed to the war, was nominated for Governor. The Convention took strong grounds against the administration.

Flour—Super. $7 to 7.20; Extra $7.50 to 5.76.

BANGOR, Feb. 19.—Alabama burnt brig Chastelaine of Boston, 25th ult., off Altareia Rock; also next day off Cape Tiburon, bark Golden Rule of New York.—Herald's despatch gives rumor that President intends restoring McClellan and reorganizing his Cabinet on Conservative basis with Seward in pursuit of position.—Tone of Richmond papers disheartening.—Hopes of Foreign intervention abandoned, and present considered most critical period.—Resolutions were introduced in Congress for withdrawing Diplomatic agents from all foreign ports.—Vicksburg despatch says Federals constructing batteries on Louisiana shore. Supposed for protection in throwing pontoons across river. Early attack expected.—Mississippi Legislature made it penal offence to sell cotton except to Confederate Government.

ST. JOHN Feb. 23.—The Richmond "Enquirer," of 18th inst. expresses great indignation against the French Minister Drouyn de L'Huys' peace propositions; and scouts all idea of mediation; at the same time declaring that the only Commissioners that the Confederates will have are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet; Jackson, and Johnston. The same paper goes on to state that the French Emperor having been snubbed by England, and lectured by the Northern States, it would be far better for him to at once recognize the Southern Confederacy.—The same paper, of Feb. 20, mentions that there are rumors of an advance of the Federal army upon Middle Tennessee, as cannonading had been heard in that direction previous to Wednesday in front.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted strong protests against the British Government in the matter of the Alabama; and also passed resolutions for favoring letters of marque against piratical cruisers.

A heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday South and West.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 23.—The New York Times has information of considerable trouble in Banks' army, relative to negro troops. Several of the officers resigned, and one brigade refused to recognize or march with them. The bombardment of Vicksburg commenced on the 18th. Mortar boats being too much exposed, changed their position and renewed bombardment. Confederate fire brisk. Gunboat *Indianola* had run past Vicksburg. Slave property has depreciated in Maryland to very low figure. Value of a hundred and thirty slaves in Orphan's Court, averaged only five dollars each. Serious boundary quarrel has arisen between California and Nevada. Four thousand Mexicans, under Genl. La Vego, have sailed for Acapulco, object unknown. The Vicksburg correspondent of the N. Y. Times draws terrible picture of sickness, suffering and mortality among the Federal troops.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Our dates from the city of Mexico are one week later than previous advices. They show that while the Mexican nation is putting forth the most vigorous efforts for the defence of their country, the movements of the French invaders are characterised by anything but the dash and rapidity of movement which Gen. Forey promised in his proclamation. The Emperor's direction, to act promptly and decisively, is apparently being carried out by the rule of inverse proportion. There has been several skirmishes between the Mexicans and the French, in which the former came off victorious. The attack on Puebla, so often deferred, has again been put off, and in the meantime the Mexican Commander Ortega is making a sort of Sebastopol. The French trains and outposts continually suffer from the depredations of guerillas and the fearful lasso of the wild Mexican. More than 1,200 French mules have been taken by these men. The news is of considerable interest.

Late from Europe.

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived on Saturday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.:—

The British Parliament was opened on the 5th. The Royal Speech, which was very subdued in its tone, was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty deeply lamented the continuance of war in America. The suffering of the manufacturing districts was referred to as the result of the war, and the liberality of the nation in alleviating the misery was recognised. No intimation is offered as to the probable end of the war. The compliment paid by Greece in requesting Prince Alfred for King was acknowledged. If a Monarch favorable to the views of Great Britain is chosen, the Ionian Islands will be ceded to the Greek Throne. Retrenchment is contemplated in the public expenditure.

At the opening of the business in the House of Lords, the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time with formalities usual on such occasions. Earl Dudley moved, and Earl Granville seconded, the address in response to the speech from the throne. Earl Derby criticised the speech at length. He spoke in congratulatory terms on the Prince of Wales marriage. He said he had no objection to raise against the course the Government had adopted in regard to the American War, but he regretted that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining an attempt however hopeless, in which they were invited by the Sovereign of France, not to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. However, before he censured the course taken by Government, it was but fair that he should say they were in possession of much better information than he was as to whether an interference on their part would have been judicious. He differed from the opinion which had been expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognising the Southern States. There were only two cases on which a recognition on the part of a neutral power could be justified, namely, where there was no further struggle going on, or where it was desirable, in the interests of humanity, that the Great Powers should interfere in order to prevent the continuance of a desolating warfare; but in that case recognition was always followed by something further—it meant the support, by force of arms, of the claims of the country whose right was recognised, such as was the case on the separation of Belgium from Holland, of Greece from Turkey. His conviction was, that come what may, the reconstruction of the States as they have been was absolutely impossible; and on the whole he approved of the course which her Majesty's Government had taken. He then deplored the distress which war had brought on the Lancashire Operatives and reviewed the foreign policy of the Government in regard to Italy, Greece, &c., and deprecated the idea of ceding the Ionian Islands to Greece.

Earl Russell, in reply to the remarks of the noble Earl, justified the policy of non-intervention which the Government had pursued in reference to the American war. The circumstances were very different from those which existed when Belgium was separated from Holland, and Greece from Turkey; and, taking all matters into consideration, he thought that the Government had taken the wisest course in their power to pursue; at the same time he expressed a strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of Northern and Southern States to be again established.

Earl Malmesbury expressed regret that England had not joined France in proposed mediation.

Earl Grey took a contrary view, and after a few more speeches the address was agreed to.

The distress in Ireland increases, and it does not decrease in Lancashire. There are fewer claimants, but not because there is an increase of employment, but because other trades are absorbing hands, and numbers are emigrating. The operatives are petitioning the American Government to afford them means of carrying their skill to the new world.

The Greek Throne is going begging again.—Negotiations with the Duke of Coburg had advanced so that Mr. Elliott was ordered to present his name to the Greeks. They received it enthusiastically, as almost as good an omen for them as the arrival of Prince Alfred. Some new hitch, however, occurred, and how, it is affirmed, that the Duke has finally declined to accept, and his subjects have formally thanked him in address from the Diet, for declining.—Amongst the names now mentioned is Nicholas, of Nassau.

FRANCE.—Paris letter gives a report that Lincoln's Administration demands from France a categorical explanation of the Emperor's intentions relative to Mexico, and of the interpretation to be put on his letter to Gen. Forey.

It is reported that the Pope has refused the Cardinal's hat to the new Archbishop of Paris, although the Empress asked the favor.

Paris papers contain news of insurrection in Cochin China, and separate attacks on French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy losses, and insurrection checked.

POLAND.—Insurgents continue active. It is reported that the Government of Warsaw began to stop conscription, and that an order declares all persons taken for conscription on the night of the 26th and 27th of January to be released. The Council of Empire at Warsaw received orders from the Emperor to propose several bills of Administrative reform for Poland.

The Russian Government is said to have applied for and obtained from Paris a trusty agent of French secret police to organise the French system in Warsaw.

COCHIN CHINA.—Paris, Feb. 7.—*Le Pays* of this evening says that the news of the attack on Saigon is now confirmed. The Annamites suffered considerable loss. 300 killed, left on the field of battle. The river carried away numbers of the dead. A large reinforcement has already been sent. We have reason to believe that preparations are being made for the despatch of fresh troops.

POLAND.—Lemberg, 7th Feb.—6000 Polish Insurgents under the command of Baron Heidel, are said to have been beaten by the Russian troops under General Mack, near Wamsonck.—Two battalions of peasants threw down their muskets at the first shot. Many of the insurgents dispersed, and are wandering in the forests. The Russians have set fire to the town of Wamsonck.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN ENGLAND.—We take the following from the London *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 31st ult.

Our readers, and the visitors to the recent fruit shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, cannot have forgotten the surpassing beauty and equal excellence of the APPLES communicated by the great colony of NOVA SCOTIA. Certainly nothing like them had been previously seen at any public exhibition in this country. The other day we received a box of similar fruit, packed in a manner that deserves to be made known.

A wooden box was filled with trays, each 2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 5 inches deep, divided by partitions into spaces 4 inches wide. These trays had a layer of *dry* ground plaster of Paris strewed over the bottom; on this layer the Apples were placed in a single row; more plaster was carefully filled in between the Apples, and the whole was covered with about an inch of plaster well shaken down, so that the fruit became immovable. Packed in Halifax on the 9th Jan., the box arrived on the 25th. Upon being opened the fruit was found to be in the most beautiful preservation, both as to appearance and quality. The plaster having been perfectly dry, no decay from moisture or fermentation was possible, and a soft brush removed it easily.

Could not our fruiterers take advantage of this experiment? We should think that such admirable fruit as that from Nova Scotia arriving before Christmas would fetch a high price in the market. At all events private individuals could open a communication with the fruiterers of Halifax, N. S., for their own supply; as our London can produce nothing like it.

For this highly interesting communication we have to express our thanks to R. HALIBURTON, Esq., of Halifax, who, upon the representation of the Rev. G. HONEYMAN, the distinguished Geologist to the Government of Nova Scotia, took upon himself the trouble of having the fruit despatched. We are also indebted to the kindness of Mr. JOSEPH KAYE for the specimens, which had been produced in his orchard. When there shall have been arranged a regular supply of the choicest Nova Scotian fruit to the English markets, it will be interesting to call to mind the names of those gentlemen to whom so gratifying a result will have been owing.

Revival Intelligence.

FLORENCEVILLE CIRCUIT.—The Rev. S. F. Huestis, communicates the following gratifying intelligence:—

During the last month of the old year, and the first week of the new, we were engaged in very interesting special services at Jacksonville. The meetings were largely attended and deeply solemn, and were felt to be "times of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord."

Night after night the communion rail was surrounded by men and women, parents and children, earnestly seeking the forgiveness of their sins. Through faith in Jesus many of them have obtained that great blessing, *twenty-five* of whom have been received into our society upon trial for church membership. To God be all the praise.

AMHERST.—The Rev. A. M. DesBrissy writes:—"I am thankful to say that we continue to be favored with revival influence. Since our last note, nineteen individuals, professing faith in Christ, have been received into Church fellowship at Portertown, making a total of fifty-three on the Circuit within the last quarter. At the present time special services are being held in Amherst with most encouraging results, and we daily witness the grace of God in the awakening and conversion of souls."

ANNAPOLIS.—Rev. C. Lockhart informs us, "The good work is still extending at Hillsburg and Clementsport. Upwards of 70 persons have been blessed with a sense of God's love."

BERWICK.—Rev. R. Smith says, "We continue to be favoured with seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

MONCTON.—Rev. G. M. Barratt informs us, "We have a blessed revival of religion on different parts of our Circuit; from 40 to 50 have already been blessed. Our beloved brethren, W. Allen and F. Weldon have worked faithfully and successfully in this blessed cause. To God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be all the glory!"

Farmer's Market—Prices Current.

Oats, pr bush 45 a 50 cts. Oatmeal, per cwt $2.75
Beef, pr ct $5.50 a $6.50 a $3.
Pork, per lb. 7 cts a 8cts. Eggs, pr doz. 20c.
Cheese, " 8 cts a 9 cts. Turkies, 10c. a 12½c.
Geese, each 50 c. a 60 c. Fowls, per pr. 30 a 35c.
Homespun, pr yd. 55 c. Mutton, per lb. 6c. a 7c.
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, 45 a 50c.; P. E. I. 45c. Butter, per roll 18c. a 20c.; packed 16 a 17c.
Ducks, per pr. 30 a 35c. Bacon, 8c. a 9c.
Apples, per bbl.—first qual., $2; 2nd do $1 50. Hams, 9c. a 10c.
Veal, none.
Hay, per ton $15.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. S. W. Sprague (P. W., Wm. Marshall $2, Lewis Leard $2, Stephen Wright, new sub., $1—$5,) Rev. R. Smith, Rev. C. Lockhart, (B. R. $3, P. W., Capt. James Merritt $2,) Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Allen Boutilier, P. W. $2, Fred Boutilier $1, Thos. Ellis $2, Rev. J. Prince (P. W., H. Rubens, new sub., $2,) Rev. G. M. Barratt, (B. R. $7, P. W., David Wilbur $2, R. B. C. Weldon $4, Edmd. Harris $2, Z. Lutz $1, Benjamin Marshall $2, S. S. Wilmot, Esq., new sub., $2—$20,) Rev. C. Lockhart (P. W., C. W. Parker, new sub., $1, Rev. A. B. Black, new sub., Rev. F. Weldon, B. Lingley, Esq., paid up Rev. H. Pope, (P. W. Miss Marr $2.)

Received from Rev. C. Lockhart for the Lancashire Relief Fund. Collected in Wesleyan Churches, Annapolis, $9.41
Clementsport, 3.59
Hillsburg, 9.00
$22.00

Woman, her Influence and Mission!

The effect of woman on society is beautifully displayed by the extraordinary power she exerts in ameliorating the rude asperities of life, while the light of her smile sheds its mellowing rays upon the onward march of civilization. The incarnation of our guardian angel she watches by the cradle of our helpless infancy, consoles us in the adversities of our manhood, and is ever to be found at the couch of sickness, a ministering spirit, untertrified by the breath of pestilence or the fear of death. Woman is subject to many trials from which man is exempt, and her native delicacy restrains her from confiding these secrets griefs to friend or physician. These evils can be alleviated by Dr. Hollway's celebrated vegetable Pills, which are adapted to every station and condition, either of invigorating a delicate state of health, or regulating the various functional disorders incidental to the female system, whether it be at the first blush of womanhood or at the turn of life, at which latter period negligence is productive of consequences so frightful that death itself would be far preferable to such a mockery of existence. Dropsy, Erysipelas, and Hysteria are a few of the disorders entailed upon the hapless victim. But a timely recourse to these incomparable remedies will prevent the nervousness, flushes, and fainting fits, and the general prostration of the system. Medical men prescribe them in cases of private practice, as much for their simple ingredients as for the safety and certainty of their results in their action on the female constition.—*Ladies' "Scrap Book."*

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—Rev. D. Lage, Bunkhill, Ill.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.—The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush of this city, it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy: read it—"As I before remarked I have used your Worm Tea in my practice;—now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug. I have tried it and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is one of the most valuable, those who have children should never be without it.—Sold by all Dealers.—25 Cents per Package.

February 25 1m.

AS GOOD AS NEW.—Mr. Merick Woods, Londonderry, Vt., writes—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New-York.—AVERY, BROWN & Co., Agents—Halifax.

Marriages.

At the Methodis Parsonage, Newport, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. Ira niel W. Smith, to Miss Harriet Fish.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Lathren, Mr. Richard Abbott, to Miss Margaret Rhind, both of this city.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr. Dugald Stewart Wright, to Miss Beria Stewart Black, daughter of Joseph Black, Esq., Bedeque, P. E. Island.

At the residence of the bride's father, Portertown, Amherst, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. Joshua D. Tattle, of Wallace, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter George.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, in Shelburne, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. DeWolf, Mr. John Matthews, to Miss Elim A. Hogg.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. Wm. H. Bauld, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Bauld, Esq., Freshwater.

Deaths.

In Dover, Westmoreland Co., N. B., on the 17th inst., of consumption, the beloved wife of Capt. John Irvine, in the 43rd year of her age. Sister Irvine, experienced religion and joined the Wesleyan Church about 19 years ago; and continued a humble and devoted follower of Christ till death. She endured her long and painful affliction with singular patience and resignation to the will of God; and died in full hope of immortal glory.

At Westfield, Kings County, N. B., on the 23rd ult., in the 66th year of her age, Olivia DeWolf, relict of the late Peter Lingley, and daughter of the late Rev. Peter Martin, of Horton, N. S.

On the 10th inst., Mary S., widow of the late Dr. Wm. Cantrell, aged 65 years.

On Wednesday, 18th inst., Mrs. Mary Gordon, aged 73 years.

At Rawdon, on the 3rd inst., Hannah, widow of the late James Wellner, in the 89th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Feb 18

Brig Mile, Patterson, Cienfuegos; brigt Express, Howard, Porto Rico.

THURSDAY, Feb 19.

Schr Indian Queen, Whitney, New York.

FRIDAY, Feb 20.

Steamer Europa, Muir, Boston.

SATURDAY, Feb 21.

Steamer Canada, Grace, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Feb 15—Barque Cecelia, Dolby, Brazil; brigts Sarah, Kenney, F W Indies; Margaret, Fanning, Kingston, Jam; Kate, McDougall, New York; schr Sea View, Leman, Demerara.

Feb 18—Barque Lady Milne, Cowen, Liverpool, G B; John Smith, Venning, Trinidad; schrs Brisk, Bruce, Aux Cayes; Oases, Stanly, F W Indies; Peniel, Dunlap, Liverpool, N S; Melrose, Blanch, do; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier.

Feb 19—Steamers Osprey, Guilliford, St John's Nfld; Edward Hawkins, Thornham, Liverpool, G B; bark Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigt Onward, Doody, Porto Rico.

Feb 20—Steamer Europa, Muir, Liverpool; brigt Rover, Ryan, Jamaica; schr Candour, McDonald, B W Indies.

Feb 21—Steamer Canada, Grace, Boston; brig Dasher, Murphy, Porto Rico; Boston