the objections of the At
st enlarging the privileges
sound.
tended that the extract read
pt give the House of Lords
he discretion to committees.
rks of member for Annapo-
hich he assented. His (Mr.
wed that evidence might be
hout as with oath,—if per-
l to swear falsely they would
pose the bill.
pported the bill, contending
aths, and the necessity of
gument that no other le-
e power was no argument

d the Bill. It was the poli-
io away with baths as much
opposed to a law which ad-
evidence in their own cases.
was that when oaths were
side, oaths on the oppo-
orn. He explained the diff-
r evidence under oath un-
and before Committees.
iefly in favor of the bill.
ed to the Bill,—he thought
he Power of the House of
g oaths differs from ours.
maintained its character
hly as any other Legisla-
ink there was any fear of
He gave illustrations to
ight work unfairly. The
briefly against the Bill.
outline.
said it would appear that
uspicion that this Bill was
nischief,—to destroy the
o disturb the harmony, &c.
ide for calling persons be-
her than our present law
that testimony which as-
, or position, or an impor-
sustained by the solemnity
gentleman strongly argued
nd pointed out many rea-
He felt no interest in it,
olesome legislation.
made some explanations
inctly hear.
all party feelings in intro-

d explanations were made
h a call of the House was
to defer the Bill for 3
arried, 26 to 23.
otice of rescinding.
nderstood that a Reporter,
funds had been employed
ncil, and wished to know
ould be sustained.
act, if it was a fact, came to
r the first time. He be-
f Government there would
dopted here,
rder to an arrangement of
thought desirable to bring
her. On Monday the Fin.
udget on the table. On
ine Bill might be discuss-
should like to move in the
ascertain the opinions of
e of the House.
ed the Government to lay
s of Council which passed
ning operations; also the
essrs. Poole and Campbell
their salaries to be paid.
complimentary of the ar-
islative Library Room,—
ence to regulations for its

d that on Monday that mat-
red.
ed until 3 o'clock on Mon-

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

3 o'clock.
esented a petition from the
urance Company, praying
the capital of the company.
nce with the prayer there-

an introduced an act rela-
sons; also, an act to incor-
surance Company of Half-

d a petition from William
raying for an act to incor-
pany on Annapolis River.
n accordance therewith.
wish the Government to lay
rmation they might have
of a wharf at Digby. He
rt of the snag was floating
t some distance from the
r the wharf.
made some explanations

d that the wharf in question
late in the season; and
n had floated away, no in-
and it was now in a place of
bring opened the difficulty
ved.
corroborated the remarks of

to know if the government
penditure of a larger sum
s appropriated last year by

plied that the government
expenditure of a larger
und it was necessary.
at the whole difficulty had
e of the lateness of the sea-
as commenced.
ed for certain papers from

l laid on the table two blue
formation relative to gold
olumbia and Australia.
presented a petition from
an employed in the collec-
t Wilmot, praying that his
e the favorable considera-
nt. Up to the time when
ce of collector of Excise,
or no revenue collected in
ately after his appointment
d in the course of a little
e to the surprising sum of
d lately been subdivided,
wn to a very considerable

handed to the Financial

here took place as to the
n some definite mode of
ons for money grants.
ecretary took occasion to
y on the table in a day or
etitions for money grants
l Secretary up to the pre-

for certain papers con-
sal of Sheriff Hill.
from the Committee se-
g rules of the House.
at the Report be printed
which was passed.
resented a number of pe-
nt:—From E. W. Blake,
from Messrs. Eaton &
owell, and Henry Cham-
illock, and C. W. Archi-
rs, and C. W. Archibald.
etters patent for various
the working of gold and

leman also introduced a
the above petitions.
nd then made his finan-
od deal of discussion en-

es received by the Paci-
n Salmon River, speak
riches of that country.
ere as late as the 28th
nks of the river were
ell; and a merchant at
Victoria merchant that
rning miners deposit in
$50,000. A passenger
that a large amount of
eamer's return to Port-
n Francisco, and that a
iners had reached there
news is certainly very
e-colored on purpose to
the Cariboo next year.
Colonist, Dec. 10.

The Provincial Wesleyan.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

CITY MISSION.—The Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening in Poplar Grove Church. His Worship the Mayor presided. Dr. Smith opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Morton the Missionary, gave some account of his work. The first resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Addy and seconded by Mr. Murray. The second resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Crawford and seconded by James Thomson, Esq. The third resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Munro and seconded by Mr. Selden. Appropriate speeches were made by the Mayor and the gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions. We learn that an attempt will be made to increase the staff of the Mission.

MILITIA APPOINTMENT.—*Scottish Volunteer Rifles*—George Ritchie Anderson to be 1st Lieut. John Smith McLean to be 2nd Lieutenant.—*Sterling Volunteer Rifles*—David A. Campbell to be Captain.

It is pleasing to hear that at the temperance meeting held on Tuesday evening last, a letter was read from one of the men on board the *Nile*, which gave us gratifying intelligence that all on board who took the Pledge in this City have remained *faithful to a man*—notwithstanding fears entertained of some of them falling through at Christmas and New Year's. It is also pleasing to know that more have been added to their number since the vessel left Halifax.—*Abstainer.*

POST OFFICE RETURNS.—The Provincial Secretary laid on the table yesterday the annual Report of the Postal Department of this Province. The decrease in the revenue for the past year is $1295.

Number of newspapers passed through the Post Office during the past year 3,356,824, being an increase over the previous year of 287,304. Number of letters 705,696, increase 107,704. Number of registered letters 5,604. Number of Post Offices in the Province 73; Way Offices 380, 38 of which were added during the past year. Total revenue derived from the Post Office $40,350.—*Rep.*

The *Chronicle* of Saturday last says that a gentleman of this city had in his possession Friday, a nugget of gold weighing eight ounces. Where it was procured is known only to three or four persons, but we believe it is safe to say that the newly discovered diggings are within twenty miles of the city.

A telegram from an officer in the right wing of the 63rd, dated Montreal, 19th inst., reports safe arrival there after a pleasant time; fine weather and good roads. The population along the route kind, attentive, and loyal. They were about 11 days from St. John to Montreal. The headquarters are to be at London, C. W.—*Ib.*

A SNOW STORM.—Early on Thursday morning a north-east snow storm commenced and continued during the day. By mid-day the streets were completely blocked up with snow, rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. The trains from Windsor and Truro, due at 11 o'clock, did not arrive till two in the afternoon. The afternoon trains did not leave the depot in consequence of the depth of snow on the track. —*Colonist.*

New Brunswick

REV. MR. NARRAWAY'S LECTURE.—We listened on Monday evening to a most interesting, eloquent and instructive Lecture by the Rev. Mr. Narraway on the American War. The name of the Rev. lecturer was of itself sufficient to attract a crowded audience, and we will venture to say not one left the Hall disappointed with the intellectual treat which he received.

The lecturer first clearly pointed out on the diagram, with which his lecture was illustrated, the locality of the war; and then correctly traced its cause, origin, and growth, shewing that the tariff of the United Stated, as well as the slavery question had contributed to produce it. Although, as he said, he fully sympathized with the views of those who desired the extinction of slavery, and if he resided in the Northern States would be the first to afford a shelter to the unfortunate fugitive from bondage, and bid him God speed on his way to a land of freedom, yet the abolition of slavery was not the object of the war; the Constitution of the United States recognized slavery, and all the provisos of the Constitution in reference to this subject were, as an eminent American admitted, so many iniquitous compromises; and that the South were constitutionally and legally correct in reference to their right to carry their "peculiar institution" with them into whatever territory their inclination led them to. He also showed and proved to our mind conclusively that as regards the abstract question of the legal right of Secession on American principles and under the American Constitution, the South had could secede from the Union at will; the voluntary principle of government, the perfect right of each sovereign state, and of every enlightened and civilized people to establish its own system and be governed according to its own free will and pleasure, forming the very ground work and basis of their own independence and of the Union itself, would equally warrant their disseverance of their ties to the Federal Government, and the establishment of a new Confederacy.

The Rev. lecturer shewed in most appropriate and beautiful language, that the true interest and policy, and duty of the North would have been to allow the South to secede in peace; and was most eloquent in describing the exalted position that America would have occupied in the eyes of the world had such a magnanimous course been adopted; which, however, as he said, would have been almost too sublime a spectacle for mankind to be expected to exhibit.

The above are the leading points illustrated by the Rev. lecturer. Of course we cannot be expected to give even a meagre outline of the language employed. Suffice it to say, that it was one of the most truly eloquent, as well as soundest expositions of the merits of this important question that we have as yet heard; and though it occupied two hours in its delivery, the interest of the audience was unabated to the last.

The subject will be resumed by Mr. Narraway to-morrow evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association.—*New Brunswicker.*

POLITICS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—In the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on the 17th inst., Mr. Anglin moved an amendment to the fourteenth paragraph of the address in answer to the Governor's Speech, for the purpose of testing the opinions of members of the new house. The amendment was supported by 8 against 26. On the original motion being put, 22 voted for it; 13 against it.—*Col.*

Canada.

VIOLATION OF CANADIAN TERRITORY.—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* refers to an unlawful descent upon Canadian soil by Federal officers, and the Gazette publishes a statement substantially the same:

"Captain Crary, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed men, came across the Canadian frontier into the County of Huntingdon, from Malone, N. Y., in the middle of the night, broke into a dwelling-house near Dundee, and took therefrom a French Canadian named D'Aout, and carried him across the lines to Malone, where he was imprisoned as a deserter from a Federal regiment stationed there.

"General Thorndyke in command of the Federal troops on the eastern frontier of New York has since allowed D'Aout his discharge, and compensation has been privately made to the owner of the house for the damage done to it. But no reparation has been made for the violation of British territory; nor has this invasion and capture of a British subject been publicly disavowed and atoned for by the Federal government.

It will be remembered that Captain Crary's offensive proceeding is a repetition of outrages already perpetrated by officers of the Federal army in other parts of the province. Months ago an attempt was made by a party of American soldiers to carry off from the county of Essex persons alleged to be deserters; an attempt which was frustrated by the courageous promptitude of a resident magistrate and his neighbors. Within the last few days, a similar effort was made forcibly to seize a deserter who had sought refuge on the Canadian side of the Niagara; and now, it seems, Lower Canada has been invaded in an equally insulting manner. These are occurrences, says the Quebec Chronicle, that should not be passed over in silence by the provincial authorities.

American States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Federal loss at Fort Donelson was eleven hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was not so great, as they fought behind entrenchments.

The opposing forces nearly equal. The Federals, from the commencement of the attack on Wednesday, were without shelter, and partially without food, and lay on their arms last night.

On Saturday night the lines were contracted for a simultaneous attack at our points, but daylight revealed white flag on entrenchments.

Gen. Pillow also escaped with Gen. Floyd, in small steamers, deserting their companions.

Confederates lost 40 field pieces, (17 of which are heavy guns,) 2000 stand of arms, &c.

Among the prisoners are those who fled from Fort Henry.

Latest advices from Springfield, Mo., are that the Federals are in vigorous pursuit of Price's army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Reported on authority of telegram from Gen. Banks that Mr. Faulkner, late Minister to France, has made a speech at Martinsville and expressed the opinion that the Rebellion is a failure.

Rumored that news has been received at Norfolk that Savannah had surrendered without firing a gun—nothing corroborative received.

Report in Philadelphia that Price and his army had been captured.

Further details from Fort Donaldson show most gallant and desperate fighting on the part of the Illinois Regiment.

Supposed that fugitives from Fort Donaldson have gone to Clarksville or Nashville, where another stand will be made.

Confederate officers admit if Nashville is captured rebellion in Tennessee is done for.

Flour Market—unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—General Halleck telegraphs to Gen, McClellan that the National flag floats in Arkansas.

It is reported that Gen. Price has been driven from Missouri, several miles across the Arkansas line, by Gen. Curtis, thus cutting of Price's rear and hourly capturing prisoners and stores.

The report that Price had been captured is false.

It is rumored in Philadelphia that Stephens has resigned the Vice Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, and favors a return to the Union; but the usual doubt exists as regards the authenticity of the report.

The Constitutional Convention of Western Virginia adjourned yesterday—the Free State measure has been defeated. The Convention is to re-assemble in case new States are not recognized by Congress. This is supposed to favor Free State project.

Five steamers left St. Louis for St. Charles, to embark troops for Cumberland.

7,000 of the Fort Donelson prisoners go to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, 20th Feb.—Gen. Halleck telegraphs that Gen. Curtis has captured Generals Sterling Price and Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Cass, and Capt. Judge, of his staff in Arkansas.

Captain Stubbs of the 8th Ohio regiment, on Sunday night, captured Brigadier-General Edward Price, son of General Sterling Price, Colonel Phillips, Major Cross, and Captain Crosby, near Warsaw, and brought them to Sedalia.

Despatch from Cumberland River says that Clarksville is being evacuated by Confederates going to Nashville.

Operations are progressing for the capture of Savannah.

Communication with Fort Pulaski is cut off, one of Tatnall's fleet captured, and an Island in Savannah River, where Confederates were, has been taken possession of.

Faulkner's speech at Martinsburg was strongly against Secession War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The reported capture of General Price grew out of that of his Son and others of his Staff.

General Curtis is still in pursuit of General Price.

Price's rear guard being attacked precipitately fled.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated.

One thousand Confederate troops on their way to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing of the surrender, have been captured.

It is reported that the Union men in the vicinity of Decatur, (Alabama) have burnt the span of the Memphis and Charleston bridge at that place.

At St. Thomas, Danish W. I. Island, a British Commander attempted to take a Seaman from an American vessel. A Federal Gun boat protected the man. The British Admiral subsequently reprimanded the Commander.

No advance of the allies had been made from Vera Cruz, up to the 8th inst.

The Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops.

The steamer *America*, Capt. Moodie, arrived at this port Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She was detained on the passage about twelve hours beyond the usual time, owing to the snow storm of Thursday.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday says:

"The fall of Fort Donelson is the most brilliant and most important victory yet achieved by the armies of the government, and will most probably prove to be the most disastrous defeat which the rebel cause has suffered since the commencement of hostilities. The victory was complete, resulting as it did in the capture of 15,000 rebel troops, an immense amount of war material, and the persons of Generals Pillow, A. S. Johnstone and Buckner. Gen. Floyd sneaked off with his brigade of 5000 men on Saturday night, and is, in consequence, denounced by the more gallant officers, who maintained their ground to the last moment, and have fallen into our hands, as a black-heated traitor and caward. The whole nation has already branded him in like terms.

"The fort surrendered at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The loss on both sides was very heavy; that of the enemy must have amounted, in killed and wounded, to nearly ten thousand, if the statement be true that the garrison consisted of thirty thousand men.

"Gen. Cullam, in his despatch received by Gen. McClellan yesterday, states that Commodore Foote, although suffering from the wound he received, will immediately follow with two gunboats and the mortar boats which he expects to overtake, and make an attack on Clarksville, another strong post of the rebels on the way to Nashville. Clarksville is distant from Nashville about fifty miles in a north-westerly direction. It is fortified pretty strongly from the bluffs surrounding it, and is by this time most probably held by a large force of the rebels."—*Chron.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Celebration of Washington's birthday was observed with the greatest enthusiasm in the North to-day, and rejoicings and public thanksgivings over recent victories. It is a gala day in all cities—and business suspended. Reported at Norfolk that Savannah has been abandoned by inhabitants, and occupied by Federal troops. This is thought reliable, though no particulars are ascertained. Workmen are busy on iron-clad frigate *Merrimac*, at Norfolk, and the idea of running the Blockade with her has not been abandoned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Latest accounts states that Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Kentucky are in possession of the Federal troops.

Upon the occupation of Clarkesville two thirds of the Citizens fled and the Confederate troops retreated to Nashville, firing a splendid Rail Road Bridge over Cumberland River in spite of the remonstrances of the citizens.

General Buckner has been arrested on Warrant from Judge Catron and will be taken to Kentucky for trial for treason,

Confederate despatches states that they have no idea of surrendering Nashville.

Beauregard is at Nashville sick of typhoid fever; and Generals Pillow and Floyd are also there.

Commodore Dupont reports discovering a number of torpedoes in Savannah River, which were destroyed.

The President's youngest son is dangerously sick

February 22th.—The *World's* Washington despatch says there is no doubt of an early important movement by the Federal army of the Potomac, and that the impression prevails at Washington that "Cockpit Point," on the Potomac has been abandoned by the Confederates.

The N. Y. *Times'* despatch says a proposition to send General Scott Commissioner to Mexico to represent U. S. interests there in the present complications is to be communicated by the President to the Senate.

A returned Union prisoner reports being present at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis at Richmond on Saturday. No enthusiasm—hardly a cheer could be raised.

General Buell left Louisville several days ago in the direction of Nashville.

Late from Europe.

Steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived out on the 3rd, and the Canada, from Boston, at Queenstown on the 4th.

The Nashville left Southampton on the 3rd, and passed the Tuscarora off Cowes, where she was anchored. She steamed up, but the frigate Shannon was slongside to prevent her departure for 24 hours. The Nashville was last seen outside the Needles, steaming down the channel at full speed.

The brig Fanny, from Charleston, Jan. 1st, has arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of cotton.

The Morning Post revives the report that the Archduke Maximilian is to have the throne of Mexico.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—There is a monetary crisis. The Government has decreed a forced circulation of the new money. Disturbances have taken place in Verona and Mantua.

Austria will accept the throne of Mexico for Maximillian, but will not cede Venetia in exchange.

The London Observer, in an article, relative to a telegraph between Europe and America, says it was reported that Mr. Cyrus W. Field had undertaken a mission to England, with a view to urge the British Government to second Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. It says the American Government has offered to subscribe one-half of the amount required, and to grant the use of its ships to assist in laying down the wire, provided the British Government will defray the remaining portion of necessary outlay. It is added that no objection will be made to the selection of British territory as the transatlantic terminus of the cable.

The London Times, in an editorial complaining of the trouble entailed upon neutrals by the occurrence of such episodes as that of the Tuscarora and Nashville at Southampton, rejoices that the Government has slipped in with measures calculated to stop such annoyances. It thinks the Government has acted very wisely, and meted equal measures to both parties.

The Morning Post speaks in a similar strain, and thinks Earl Russell's letter will give universal satisfaction. It says the immediate effect of the publication of the circular will be the departure of both the Nashville and Tuscarora from Southampton, and it charges the Captain of the latter with all sorts of irregularities during the presence of his vessel at Southampton.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The Steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland at 10, a. m., on the 20th, from Liverpool.

Both Houses unanimously voted an address in response to the Queen's speech.

The Opposition approve of the course of Government in *Trent* affair.

The Earl of Derby thought America ascented bad grace.

Lord Palmerston said the Manufacturing districts would not warrant interference.

Government would continue neutral.

The Prince of Wales embarked at Trieste.

Breadstuff quiet at Monday's reduced rates.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* got forty hours' start of the Federal steamer *Tuscarora*. The Engineer told the pilot she would be blown up rather than be captured.

Tea in China higher.

Ningpo is in possession of the Rebels.

Consols 92¾ to ¾.

H. M. Steamer *Warrior* labored and worked badly on the passage to Lisbon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The R. M. S. *Niagara* arrived on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Dates from Liverpool to the 8th have been received by her. The news is not of an exciting nature.

Parliament was opened on the 6th inst. No session for many years has commenced so auspiciously. The opening night was marked by a sense of forbearance and feeling of cordiality between the two great parties that divide the Government of the country almost unparalleled in the annals of political strife. Her Majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The first paragraph refers to the death of the Prince Cousort, and declares that her Majesty's sorrow has been soothed by the sympathising affections of all classes of the people.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Reference is made to the *Trent* affair. It is stated that that matter having been settled by the disavowal, by the United States Government, of the act of violence committed by their Naval officer, the friendly relations between the two Governments are now unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

Mention is made of the convention made with France and Spain to redress grievances in Mexico; also of the improved state of our relations with China; and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfill the engagement of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin have enabled her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the city of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her force on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation, but her Majesty has reason to believe that the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

Enquiry was made in the House of Lords in reference to the arrest of a Canadian subject by Mr. Seward, supposing the party arrested to be a Southerner. The Earl of Carnarvon said he would certainly move for the papers, and hoped Government would not be content with remonstrances but would demand compensation. The House thereafter adjourned.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Trelawney gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church rates.

The Royal Mail Steamship Tyne, with the mails from Brazil and the River Plate, at Southampton on the 2nd. She had on board £11,370 in gold, and £3065 in silver, 450 rolls of tobacco, and 143 packages of sundries, including 10 cases from Monte Video for the Great Exhibition.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Hartley colliery accident continues to flow in at the Mansion House. The total amount received is upwards of £12,000.

The *Prussian Gazette* announces that gymnastics are to be introduced as a compulsory branch of education in Schools of every degree in Prussia.

The death of Lieutenant-General Taylor renders vacant the coloneley of the 30th regiment.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—A New See, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created, and her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Lewis to be the first bishop.

An order in Counell is published removing the prohibitions established, Nov. 30th and Dec. 4th, preventing the exportation or carrying coastwise of gunpowder, arms, and other articles contraband of war.

A despath from Hamburgh, February 1, states that the navigation for sea-going steamers was open again, but for sailing vessels, without the assistance of steamtugs, it was impeded, owing to the drift ice from the Upper Elbe. The thaw still continues.

A trial trip of the new Canada steamer *China*, has proved most satisfactory. The speed she attained was 14.9 knots equal to 17¼ statue miles per hour.

Very great distress prevails among all the manufacturing classes in France.

The discovery of the fossil bones of a new and gigantic saurian, in a cutting recently made for a railway near Poligny, has just been announced. The animal must have been between 90 and 120 feet in length, and must have existed towards the end of the Triassic period.

Since September last, 314 soldiers at Warley Barracks have signed the temperance pledge, and not more than 32 are known to have broken it.

THE STAFF IN CANADA.—Inquiries have been made of us respecting the position of those officers on the Home staff who recently rejoined their regiments upon being ordered to Canada. It appears to be considered that as our relations with the American Government are at present peaceful, the duty of the force in Canada is ordinary colonial duty, from which an officer may without impropriety absent himself for the purpose of filling a staff appointment. This, however, is not the view of the authorities. The force in Canada is considered, until the American complication is settled, as a force in the field on active service. Otherwise the Guards would not be kept there, nor would the regiments be raised to a war strength. For the present, therefore, all officers belonging to battalions in Canada, except those on the local staff, will continue to serve in their regimental position.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* says it is incorrect that Gen. Prim takes supreme command of the allied troops in Mexico. Each general will perserve the integrity of his command.

The Paris *Pays* states that at Yassy, on Jan. 6, an assassin fired a pistol at Prince Couza, and the ball struck the epaulette on his left shoulder. The man was arrested as he was about to fire a second barrel. Nothing is known either of, or the motive for, the crime.

The Government is much displeased with the *Siecle* for publishing from day to day long lists of Lyons, as it is not decorous to expose the utterly miserable condition of those poor people.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin*, Feb. 2.—The *National Zeitung* says: "The departure of the Crown Princess for London is fixed for the 10th inst., and should the Prince of Wales not visit Berlin on his way to the East, her royal highness will meet him on her journey. The Crown Princess will embark for England at Calais, to which place the royal saloon carriage will run from Berlin."

COCHIN CHINA.—*Paris Feb.* 5.—The *Presse* publishes despatches from Cochin China, announcing that Admiral Bonnard had taken the positions nearest to Bienhoa. This place, after an energetic resistance, causing the loss of a certain number of men, asked to capitulate. Admiral Bonnard narrowly escaped being killed. It was proposed to march to Hue, the capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the council.

SPAIN.—*Madrid, Feb.* 4.—The Queen of Spain, has sent the decoration of the order of the Golden Fleece to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—A ministerial declaration was made to-day in Congress, to the effect that Spain was free from any engagement, and that she would respect the freedom of the Mexicans to choose their own government. The ministry further declared that Spain would enter Mexico with the other allied powers.

ITALY.—*Florence*, Feb. 3.—A popular demonstrarion took place to-day in this city. The populace traversed the streets with flags and bands of music, shouting "Rome as the capital of Italy!" "Down with the Pope!" "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Before dispersing the crowds proceeded to the residence of the French Consul.

Parma, Feb. 4.—A popular manifestation took place here to-day. Shouts were raised of "Long live the Pope, but not the Pope King," and "Victor Emmanuel for ever."

Turin, Feb. 5.—The *Italia* counsels the government to recall Mazzini unconditionally, and says:—"Mazzini would not be very redoubtable even as a deputy."

The Pope at last accounts was dangerously ill.

Naval and Military.

The balance of troops intended to be sent overland to Canada, for the present, consisting of 17 officers and 305 men of the 3rd Battalion Military Train, embarked on board the *Delta* at the Cunard wharf, on Monday last, at 2 P. M. and left soon after for St. John, N. B.

The *Delta* is the branch steamer of the Cunard line connecting Halifax with Bermuda and St. Thomas, in which service she has been most successfully employed for several years. Capt. Hunter, who commands her, is well and favorably known to the travelling and trading public. And since his beautiful ship has been engaged in the transport service, he has earned golden opinions from the numerous military passengers conveyed hence, en route to Canada. As previously stated, the *Delta* has, owing to her rapid passages between St. John and Halifax, earned the name of "the floating railroad."

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says: "Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two, a private of the Rifles, who recently died in hospital, was interred in the Catholic Cemetary. The company of Royal Engineers now in barracks formed the funeral escort, and a party of the Military Train fired the last salute over the soldier's grave."

The St. John, N. B., *News* says:—We understand that there will be two regiments stationed in this Province, one in St. John, and the other in Fredericton, with detachments of the same in St. Andrews and Woodstock. We further learn that the number of troops carried through to Canada up to this time has been 4,000.

The transport ship *Calcutta* at St. John, N. B., from Queenstown and Halifax, had on board the left wing of the 96th Regt., 17 officers and 324 men, H Battery R.A., 7 officers and 256 men; Hospital Corps, 53 men; and Medical Staff, 12 officers; also 37 horses. The *Calcutta* left Queenstown on the 8th of January, and experienced terrific gales on the voyage. Lost bowsprit, figure head, and three boats. When in the ice off Cape Spear (near the entrance of St. John's harbor) made signals, which it appears were misunderstood by the Light-house keeper, who reported that the vessel was stranded or in distress. In consequence of this mistake, H. M. Steamers *Hydra* and *Orpheus* were immediately despatched from Halifax to furnish assistance. Meantime the *Calcutta* got into Bay of Bulls, and on the ice clearing away, went to St. John's, (about 20 miles distant), and having coaled, left there on the 8th of February for Halifax, where she arrived on the 11th. From that port the C. came here in 31 hours, and came directly to the wharf at Reed's Point, where the troops walked quietly on shore yesterday afternoon, Capt. Smyth's battery of artillerymen [marched to the temporary barracks in the south wing of the Custom-house, and the 96th marched out to the Car shed at the railway station, preceded by their drums and fifes. The *Calcutta* had 43 horses on board, on leaving Queenstown, 5 of whom died on the voyage, two of them from natural causes. The rest were landed in good order.

The barque *Rechabite* arrived at this port yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of Welch coals for H. M. Naval Yard at this station.—Several ships with similar cargoes are now on passage from Wales to this port.

The *Orlando*, 51, new screw frigate of the largest class, which arrived here some weeks since after a terrific passage from England, has been thoroughly overhauled and recoulked, &c., at the Halifax Dockyard. It is seldom, indeed, that a ship of the *Orlando's* class has been subjected to a voyage across the Atlantic, coming up West in the "roaring forties," in mid-winter. In refitting here, *Orlando* has been strengthened by the addition of several composition knees cast at Mr. James Greig's foundry, Dartmouth. According to calculation, there have been *fifteen miles* of caulking driven into this magnificant ship while undergoing repairs. It is understood that as soon as coaled, she will leave for Bermuda.

Three companies of the 2nd Batt. 16th Regt., about 300 men, marched out of the Citadel this morning, and have taken up their quarters, temporarily, on board the *Pyramus*, receiving ship, now lying alongside the depot wharf, Richmond. —*Ex.*

The *Cape Breton News* of 15th inst. says:—The steamship *Adriatic* is at present bound hard and fast in the ice at North Sydney. A northerly wind drove a large mass of floating drift ice into the harbour, which during the cold nights of the past ten days, became united from shore to shore, preventing either the ingress or egress of vessels, no matter how powerful their agencies for cutting through ordinary newly formed river ice, as is the case with the *Adriatic*. The news adds: It was an unfortunate affair in sending so valuable and expensive a ship to Sydney, during the present month, when past experience should have instructed the most venturesome that it was almost certain she would be ice bound here.—It will need more than an ordinary ingale to force the masses of ice now lying on the surface of the mouth of the river, from their lodgments; hence it may not be till April that the *Adriatic* will have an opportunity to escape from her present moorings.

A late Fredericton paper says: The military movement still continues with energy and regularity. The Guards are gone. Companies of Artillery following Armstrong guns (hid from the eyes of the curious in packing boxes) have passed through, and now the 63d are *en route* through Fredericton. Several Sergeant-Majors of Cavalry arrived in the City yesterday afternoon, and will proceed to Canada to drill the Cavalry Volunteer Companies now formed, or there forming. At present there are about 122 men of the Military Train in the City, and a Company of Royal Engineers occupying the Stone Barracks, every private of whom is a craftsman, either a blacksmith, carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, or one of the trade connected with house and barrack building, and all the operations at the department.

The Royal yacht "Victoria and Alberr" Capt. G. H. Seymour, C. B., has been ordered to Bermuda, for the purpose of conveying His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to England. Capt. Seymour is fortunate in conveying Royal passengers across the Western Ocean.—*Ex.*

Postponement of the Missionary Meeting

AT BRUNSWICK STREET CHURCH.

We call the attention of our city readers to an advertisement in another column respecting our Missionary Anniversary. It will be perceived that the meeting in Brunswick Street was postponed on Monday evening on account of the violent storm; and will be held (D.V.) to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Meeting at Grafton Street Church will be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

James Salter, Kempt, ($2 for P.W.), Rev. C. DeWolf ($2 for B.R., $2 for P.W. for John Towse), Rev. J. L. Sponagle ($4 for P.W. for Wm. Morris), Rev. G. M. Barratt ($8 for P.W., for Thos. Parker $4, Jonathan Hosford $2, Mrs. M. Shaddick $1, Miss Copp $1), Rev. G. W. Tuttle ($4 for P.W., B. Magee $2, R. Loomer $2), Rev. J. G. Hennigar ($6 for P.W., for J. Smith $2, G. Forest $1, Widow Sterling $2, Thos. A. Smith $1), Rev. Thos. Angwin ($6 for P.W., for Wm. Taylor $4, Robt. Taylor $2), Rev. H. Pope ($10 for P.W., for John Allen $2, D. P. Allison $1, N. Lockhart $1, B. Curry $2, Alfred Smith $2, Jas. Davis $2), Rev. S. W. Sprague (only $8 was received—we followed your directions—have now placed $1 to M. Wright, $1 to S. Leard), Rev. W. Smithson (too late, inserted next week), Rev. J. W. Howie, ($6 for B.R. $1 for P.W. for H. Houston, $1 for M. McDonald $1.

Sharp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds.

Halifax, 18th Jan., 1862.

DR. SHARP,—Dear Sir:—Having labored under a severe Cold for some time with a constant tickling in the throat, and a violent Cough which deprived me of rest both night and day. I heard of your Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, I was advised to try a bottle of it, I did so, and I can truly say that I never rested better than I did the next night—my Cough has left me, and the hoarseness is gradually giving way,—although I have not taken more than half of the bottle full I can with confidence recommend it to the public, and would strongly advise any one troubled with a Cough to get a bottle of your Balsam.

I remain your humble servant,
GEO. W BAILEY,
Of the Metropolitan Troop.

Cogswell & Forsyth, general agents.

For sale by Avery Brown & Co., Brown, Bro's. J. Richardson, jr., J. L. Woodill.
Jan 22 3m

"Carlton's Condition Powders."

FLORA TEMPLE.—Horsemen think! have you ever considered what was the reason that "Flora the queen of the trotting turf," have so long distanced all competitors,—would you like to know? we know you would, and we can tell you. Her owners give her whenever necessary, one of

"Carlton's Condition Powders."

and the result is, she makes her mile anywhere from 2.19 3-4 to 2.25 and the exertion does not her in the least. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sold by all Dealers,—25 Cents per Package.
Feb. 5 1m.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thores or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get well by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Square Halifax.

Marriages.

On the 21st inst., in the Avondale Church, by Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. James L. Mosher, to Mrs. Mary Eliza, relict of the late Capt. Morris, all of Newport.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. Samuel Newsum, to Miss Eliza Baily, both of this city.

At Port Mouton, Jan. 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Howie, Mr. Wm. Blowers, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. John Payzant.

Deaths.

At Windsor, N. S., on the 21st inst., after a brief illness, Mary, relict of the late Michael Smith, aged 75 years. Mrs. Smith had been a member of the Wesleyan Church for upwards of forty years, and in this—as in all the relations in which she stood to so ciety, was eminently distinguished by an intelligent, vigorous and uniform piety. While on their own account, her removal from earth will be long and deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends—they are comforted by the belief—which her holy living more than suggests, that she hath gone to be "with Christ, which is far better."

At Westbrook, Co. Cumberland, in the 85th year of his age, John Sproul, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He emigrated to this country about 45 years ago. He professed faith in the world's Redeemer in the autumn of 1842, which confidence he held until death: Therefore his friends sorrow not as others which have no hope; forewe do believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

January 20th, at Broughton, Norfolk, of scarlet fever, aged 42 years, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Smith Churchill, rector of Broughton; on the 14th, Harriet Catherine, aged 11 years; on the 18th, Fleetwood, aged 6 years; on the 21st, Wolstan Dixie, aged five years—children of the above; and on the 18th, Louis Black, six years a faithful servant in the family.

On Friday, the 21st inst., John Morrow, Esq., aged 67 years.

On the 20th inst., aged 8 months, Alfred, youngest son of Peter and Elizabeth Pierce, late of the 18th Company Royal Engineers.

At Quebec, on the 12th inst., Amelia, third daughter, of the late Charles Miller, Esq., of Antigonish, N. S., in the 26th year of her age.

At Dartmouth, on the 18th inst., aged 69 years, Francis Hall, Esq., Civil Engineer.

At Great Village, Londonderry, on the 17th inst., John Lockhart Card, eldest son of Capt G. N. McLellen, in the 19th year of his age.

At Annapolis, Miss Jane Totten, of Digby, aged 90 years.

At McLennan's Brook, on the 16th inst., the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, D. D.

At Bridgetown, on the 16th inst., the Rev. J. N. Campbell, aged 56 years.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. James Donnelly, aged 56 years, a native of Lunenburg.

On the 24th inst., George Henry, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Cutlip, Senr