The Provincial Wesleyan.

The railroad bridge is crossed by a single track, on both sides of which is sufficient space for foot passengers to pass. It is laid with four parallel rails, so arranged as to form an equal number of gauges, which is a novel and valuable arrangement, as it is thus made available to the locomotives and cars of roads having gauges of various widths.

For the above particulars we are indebted to John A. Roebling, Esq., the engineer, by whom the work was projected, and under whose supervision it has been constructed. He is a Prussian by birth, but has resided many years in America. In the conception and execution of this great undertaking, and in the production of what has been pronounced by eminent scientific cotemporaries an impossibility, he has greatly distinguished himself, and has erected an enduring monument of fame, on which millions will gaze with wonder and delight.

Of its kind, and as a work of art, it is unequaled. It is the only railroad suspension bridge in the world now completed. It is, moreover, a double suspension bridge. The celebrated bridge at Frysburg, in Switzerland, is beautiful, but it is a carriage bridge only. Stephenson's famous Britannia Railway Bridge is a stupendous work; but that too is a single one, and built on piers, between which the greatest span is but four hundred and sixty feet. Of all the splendid structures of ancient or modern times which have excited the wonder and admiration of the world, we know of none which, for combination of natural position, scientific projection, great span, massive strength, finished mechanical skill, vast utility, and beneficence of purpose, can compare with Roebling's great international highway. Though not a castle in Spain, it is a Gibralter in the air.

A Bold Exploit.

The Journal de Bauge (Maine-et-Loire) states the following act of courage performed by one of the sharp-shooters of the Crimea, and related by himself in a letter to his mother:—"I must explain to you that at about 100 or 120 yards from our trenches the Russians had placed a stake at which they levelled their guns, in order that the shot by falling there should ricochet on our works. By this means two of our guns had had been dismounted, and ten or a dozen of our artilleryman killed. It was neccessary at all hazards to remove this mark, and for that purpose a man was to be found who would sacrifice his life, for he would have to pass under a well-supported fire from twenty pieces of cannon. There was, however, some little chance in the man's favour, as there was some large blocks of stone lying here and there, which might shelter him from the fire of the artillery; but on the other hand he might fall into an ambuscade of a Russian advanced post and be made prisoner, or might be killed by an advanced sentinel. My lieutenant had been for twenty minutes talking with a chef d'escadon, who had asked whether among his riflemen he did not know a man who would undertake the mission which I have just mentioned to you. The lieutenant told him he would undertake to find him a man, for I must tell you that for the last four months, I have been one of the *francs tireurs* who have been so much talked of in France. The lieutenant then came, and proposed the enterprise to me; and five minutes sufficed for me to reflect on what I had to do. I thought of you, my excellent mother, and of my little sister Mariette, for I did not feel at all sure of ever seeing you again. I then jumped over the trench and went towards the town; and my heart, I can assure you, beat very strongly. I at last reached the spot; laid hold of the stake and shook it; and with much difficulty I pulled it out of the ground. The moment the point of it disappeared from the horizon, a tremendous detonation was heard, and a regular shower of balls and grape-shot fell around me. I ran off with the rapidity of a hare, with my trophy on my shoulder, and I fell in the arms of my lieutenant, who received me with the greatest enthusiasm. A report was immediately made to the General-in-chief, and I was mentioned in the order of the day in my battalion, and of all the army, for my sang froid and my courage.—I cannot describe to you what I felt when I found myself proclaimed for the decoration. I was wild with joy and if God is kind enough to preserve me in the terrible assault, I hope to show you my decoration, as I once more sit by your warm fireside. *Tout a vous et pour toujours*, your son, 'VICTOR PICAULT.'

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The Executive committee held their monthly meeting on Monday, the 16th instant, the Rev. Dr. Knox, in the chair. Since the last meeting, 34 colporteurs and agents have been commissioned, chiefly at the West and South-West, and 26 commissions have been renewed. The grants of publications for the month amounted to 23,847,249 pages, value $15,896, and for the year more than seventy-seven million pages, value $51,737.

The receipts for the closing month of the year were $80,802. The total receipts for the year, in donations $147,298, and for sales $265,875—$314,173.

The letters from foreign and pagan lands brought intelligence of much interest. One from Copenhagen, Denmark, informs of the translation of the Pilgrim's Progress into Danish by the funds of this society. Another from the Revd. Dr. Perkins, Oroomiah, Persia, states that Doddridge's Rise and Progress has been translated into Nestorian, and that various other works are in press, on the Tract Society's account. Another letter orders fifty copies of the child's Paper for a Sabbath School in Southern Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Winslow, Madras, India, acknowledges the grant of $1,500 for tract operations, and writes, "The Christian press is becoming more and more influential in India. Native presses are also increasing and a spirit of inquiry is abroad, which demands that truth on the printed page should be sent forth as the rays of light that usher in the morning. You would be pleased to see your tracts often in the hands of Brahmins and others as they sit in their piazzas, or under the shade of a tree, reading by themselves or to those around; or as read in the interior of a house, by a school boy, perhaps to his mother and sisters, to whom a missionary could not have access."

Mr. Williams, Canton, China, encloses a list of the entire missionary force, namely, American 46, English 24, Swiss 2, German 3, total 75, and states that the operations of the Christian press are much interrupted by the civil strife. The Rev. Mr. Lord, of the Baptist mission, Ningpo, confirms Mr. Williams's statement respecting the influence of the revolution on Christian labours, and discourages the use of the Roman character in Chinese printing.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

A MISTAKE.—An old man entered the New York and Erie Railroad Depot, in New York, the other day, not very well clad, and advancing to the first clerk, handed him a paper, who said, "Get away—I have nothing for you." "But sir—"Get away." The customer went to the second clerk, who answered—"Clear out, we give nothing to beggars." "Beggar," said the old man—"Beggar sir!" Out came the Cashier who found "the customer" with ten thousand dollars worth of bonds and wanting his money. Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross bar of his desk, out of sight—Clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and white by turns; the old man receives his money, and makes a noisy exit, mumbling something about counter-jumpers and broadcloth.—*Ev. Messenger.*

Latest from Europe.

The R. M. S. *Asia*, arrived here on Monday, about 9 P. M. The following is from Willmer's European Times of 28th April.

It hardly required the assurance of Lord Palmerston, on Monday night, in the Lower House, or that of the Earl of Clarendon, the night following, in the Upper Chamber, that the Vienna Conference was at an end, and that Lord John Russell had left the Austian capital, and was on his way back to London. What was really new in these explanations of the Premier and Foreign Secretary was this,—that Russia had made no counter propositions, and that she has rejected the offer of the Allied Powers, either to diminish her naval supremacy in the Black Sea, or to make its waters neutral to vessels of all nations. Nothing can show more completely that the Conference from the first was a farce, and that Russia never entertained any serious notion of relaxing her hold on the Ottoman empire. It is now quite clear that whatever were the views of the late Czar on this subject, his successor will not desist from that course of aggression which has led to this war—will only consent to peace on such conditions as the Allies may dictate, when his power has been crippled his pride humbled, and his empire in the throes of a convulsion. We now know the worst, and every Englishman feels that until this has been done there will be no peace in Europe, and that the demon of war requires myriards of victims before his thirst for blood will be satiated. Hitherto, the war may be said to have been a plaything as compared with the dimensions to which it will now expand; and one of the most important incidents arising out of it will be the part which Louis Napoleon must now play in the great game of nations. He is about to depart for the Crimea, to return as a conqueror, to add to the glory of his house, and to fulfil that destiny in which he has faith; or to fail in a character in which he is most anxious to succeed—the character of a successful warrior.—Failure—which we must not contemplate, because our fortunes are bound up in his—would involve consequences a bare allusion to which would appal the stoutest heart. We must wish him success, not less for his own sake than for our own; but it is evident that the career of this extraordinary man is only beginning; and if as his admirers say, he has real greatness within him, no man, conscious of such powers, could desire a more favourable opportunity for putting them forth. And in truth he must *believe* that he has these powers. There was no absolute necessity for him to undertake the command himself; no motive stronger than that which might be supposed to influence Prince Albert, unless our French ally felt that he could do the work better personally than by deputy. He has chosen his own course, and the country which he represents, whose people admire military glory beyond all human greatness, must see in the nephew of the great Napoleon a man who, having secured a throne without directing a battle, feels that the surest method to consolidate it is to win victories at the expense of Muscovite ignominy. There may be retributive justice in store for Russia, for, as her snows and frosts were the instruments of sending the uncle into exile, it is within the compass of probability that the nephew may return the compliment by shaking the dynasty of the Romanoffs, and avenging the wrongs of his inspired namesake. Unless there is less stuff in the Western Powers than we believe them to possess,—unless in the deadly conflict civilization, bravery, hardihood, education, genius, and wealth combined, are inferior to the hordes of a semi-barbarous and despotic power, whose nobles are tyrants and whose people are slaves, this is a result which some unborn Gibbon may yet have to record in his most polished and passionless sentences.

The bombardment of Sebastopol has at length commenced,—that terrible trial of strength between the besieged and the besiegers which Europe has been looking for with almost breathless anxiety during the last three months. We have now direct and circumstantial details of the fire from 500 guns and monster mortars during five consecutive days, while the telegraph despatches supply scraps of intelligence to the 19th,—five days later. This account of the bombardment of the strongest fortress in the world is one of those thrilling incidents in warfare to which we can find no parallel in ancient or modern history, and when the bombardment is complete,—when the breaches are large enough to admit the entrance of an army, the bayonet and the sabre must perfect the work of destruction which this enormous burst of artillery has commenced. The final assault is of course, looked forward to with an anxiety proportioned to the greatness of the stake; but even when the southern defences have been destroyed, the northern fortresses must command attention, and it is at the present moment uncertain whether an assault can with safety be made at all. Nevertheless, the flower of Omar Pacha's army is before Sebastopol in anticipation of the crisis, and the interest of the public respecting the final event increases each succeeding hour. It was stated in Parliament, on Thursday, that the telegraphic communication between the Crimea and London is now complete, and that a message had been received the previous day at the Admiralty from the fleet. If this be so, nothing has been suffered to transpire, and the inference is, that the news, whatever it may be, has not been over-favourable. Indeed, the skill with which the Russians are stated to have repaired during the night the breaches which they had sustained during the day is spoken of with admiration by all the special correspondents on the spot; but still enough remains to show that they were taken by surprise by the opening of the fire, and that, altho' they replied vigorously, they were nevertheless losing ground every day. The Russian guns in the rear of the Central Tower had been silenced, and the ambuscades were occupied by the allies; the Flagstaff Battery had been crushed by the French guns, the Quarantine Fort had been destroyed, and the besiegers were successfully engaged in tracing their fourth parallel, which would speedily bring them into immediate proximity with the Russians. But, in despite of all this, the bombardment may not terminate in complete success; and if a fire kept up continuously for ten or twelve days cannot reduce the place,—if the terrific weight of metal with which the attack opened and was continued for this length of time did not destroy Sebastopol, why, it is clear that it is impregnable to such a mode of attack, and can only be reduced by a complete investment,—a course which would involve an abandonment of the present tactics. Hitherto, as far as we can learn, the fleet has taken no part in the assault, and as the nature of the communication from Admiral Lyons has been withheld, it may be presumed that up to the 25th the fleet was still inactive. There may be wisdom in this; and it may have been thought prudent to reserve the strength of our wooden walls until the time of the assault on the north side of the fortress; but to people at home this kind of activity is inexplicable. At the same time, from the repeated councils of war at which Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, and Omar Pacha assisted, it is clear that this course of procedure has been adopted after the most anxious deliberation, and we must now wait the course of events to determine whether these tactics were the most judicious that could be pursued under the circumstances.

The intelligence by the Overland Mail, which came to hand last evening, is not encouraging, if we are to credit the assurance that a rupture with Persia is imminent. Twelve months ago, when the war broke out, we were told the same story, namely, that Persia was about to join the Czar, and break with the Government of Great Britain. It is now declared that the Governor of Bessarabia is summoned to St. Petersburg, and that from the Russian capital he will proceed on an important mission to the Court of the Shah. This may be all true; but we greatly question whether the Shah of Persia will be entrapped into the alliance. No doubt the late Czar had tried the same game and failed; and if Nicholas who was the terror of the East, and whose almost continuous success during thirty years caused him to be regarded as invincible, was unable to move the Persian ruler, the new Czar, who has to make a name, and whose position is critical, cannot be expected to succeed. We see it stated that the treaty between the Japanese and the Americans was ratified on the 21st October.

RESIGNATION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTRY.—Count Cavour and all his colleagues in the Ministry have resigned. The King has accepted their resignations. General Durando has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick

The very high price of provisions in this and all other markets, and the risk of a general famine, if the causes which have produced the present scarcity are allowed to continue to operate, well deserve the serious consideration of all thinking men. The cause of the scarcity and dearness of the articles usually produced in this Province, such as oats, potatoes, butcher's meat, butter, &c., is, undoubtedly, the farmers have neglected their farms, and spent their time and energies in lumbering and trading, and their sons, and those who before did the farm labour, have gone to the towns to become shopkeepers, ship-builders, or millmen.

To such an extent has this been the case, that during the last two years scarcely a bushel of oats, a carcase of beef, or a firkin of butter, of the produce of the Province, has been to be had, while ships and deals are now unsaleable in the English markets.

We suppose that some such preference for trading and manufacturing, to farming, in other countries, has contributed, more or less, to produce a similar state of things. Be that as it may, we observe that in Europe it is considered that the crops of last year, will all be consumed by the time of next harvest, and in the United States, there will certainly be no surplus this summer for export. Already in the large cities on the seaboard, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, they begin to apprehend that the interior will barely afford sufficient for their own consumption, and hence flour and pork have now attained what may be considered famine prices.

In the face of such a formidable danger, the duty of all men in this Province, who have an opportunity of doing so, is to sow and plant in every available spot and by every available means. Labour, which at present has no prospect of being made profitable in any other pursuit, if laid out judiciously in farming, will not only avert the present scarcity, but in all probability will afford a better chance for profit than in any other way it can be expended.

We see that it is the deliberate opinion of all well-informed writers on food statistics, that as there will be no surplus this year of former crops, famine will only be averted over the world by universal good crops for this season, and that low or even average prices cannot be expected until after a succession of good crops.

We trust, therefore, that our farmers will consider that this is more than a mere question of profit and money,—it is one of life and well-being to all mankind.—*Courier.*

JURORS.—One of the most beneficial measures passed by the Legislature at its recent session, was the Act relating to Juries. This Enactment reduces the number of Jurors in *civil* causes to *seven*, and provides, that after a specified time spent in deliberation, a verdict may be returned by *five* if the whole seven cannot agree. The barbarous practice of confining a Jury without meat or drink during their deliberations, is also very properly abolished.—This excellent amendment in the Law of Juries, by reducing the number of members in a Jury, and by dispensing with the necessity of absolute unanimity, will materially advance the cause of Justice, and enable suitors to obtain right and true judgment, in many cases where under the ancient system, *one* obstinate, unprincipled, prejudiced or personally interested Juror could frequently prevent the more righteous intentions of the majority, and render, "the glorious uncertainty of the Law" an intolerable grievance. We could only wish that another step in the right direction had also been taken by this Act; by adopting the recently established provision of the English Law, which enables Suitors, under certain circumstances, voluntarily to submit their cause to the decision of a Judge, without the intervention of a Jury at all. The Act of Assembly also provides increased payment for the services of Jurors.—*Religios intelligencer.*

P. E. Island.

The Committee appointed in Charlottetown to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund, reports that the funds in hands amounted to £932 7s. 2d, which sum was paid into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, the Committe apprising his Excellency, Dominack Daly, Esq, Lt. Governor, that, "there is a further sum not yet received, of which the Committee has certain knowledge, and which will likewise be paid over as soon as realized." The Committee also request His Excellency, to "cause it to be sent to England with the grant of £2,000 voted by the Legislature;"—and further requested His Excellency to express to the Colonial Minister for Her Majesty's information, "the heartfelt satisfaction the people of this Island experience in having, to the utmost of their ability, seconded Her [Majesty's] gracious wishes in this matter; the sufferings of their fellow subjects in arms in the Crimea, and the patience and exemplary discipline with which, under God's Providence, they have been sustained, have awakened their utmost sympathy, whilst to provide for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in their country's cause, has become an imperative and necessary duty, which Her Majesty's subjects of Prince Edward Island have most cheerfully complied with."—*Sun.*

Canada.

TORONTO, April 7, 1855.—For some years a geological commission for the survey of the province has been sustained by the Legislature; and nearly every part of Canada, from Gaspé, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to the head of Lake Superior, has been traversed by the provincial geologist (W. F. Logan, Esq., F. R. S.) and his assistants. Owing, however, to the want of correct maps of the localities explored, the commission has had simultaneously to conduct a topographical and a geological survey. The results of these yearly explorations have (since 1843, the date of the first commission,) been annually embodied in a sort of journalised report to the Legislature; but owing to the want of funds, they have been unaccompanied by either maps or illustrations. The minerals and other specimens collected have also been suffered to accumulate in the vaults and out-buildings of the survey office in Montreal. From this collection, a special selection was made and arranged by Mr. Logan for the great exhibition of 1851. For the great value of this geological contribution to European knowledge, and as a testimony to scientific worth, Mr. Logan was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, during the presidency of the Earl of Rosse, himself so distinguished among the savans of Europe. Mr. Logan proposes to prepare a second collection for the approaching exhibition in Paris.

In the accumulation of so valuable a storehouse of facts relating to the mineral resources and geology of Canada, great wisdom and foresight were displayed by the Legislature; but no effort was made to systematise and reduce them to practical use. Early this session however, John Langdon, Esq, M. P. for the county of Peterboro, and a master of arts, of Cambridge University, England, undertook the task. He moved for the appointment of a committee of the Assembly to consider the matter and to submit a plan to the House for making the information thus collected available to the country, in a shape that would be both interesting and useful. The committee was appointed, and has just made its report to the Legislature.

The committee state that the surveys of the commission "have brought to light new fossils and mineral forms and new facts of great scientific interest. Among these facts are the crustacean tracks, discovered in the Potsdam sandstone; the chemical composition of certain fossil and recent shells, which had hitherto been thought exclusively to distinguish the skeleton of vertebrate animals; the parallelism of the disturbing forces throughout the Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous eras; the metamorphism of rocks, which seems to establish with certainty that not only the crystalline formations of the great Apalachian period, but also the still older rocks which separate the St. Lawrence from the Arctic Ocean, are merely stratified deposits in an altered condition.

"The practical advantage of the survey is shown in the knowledge which it has enabled us to gain of the mineral wealth of the country. Beside building materials of all kinds, and limestone, the discovery of which, in some parts of Canada, is of as much practical value as that of gold itself; there is the copper of Lakes Huron and Superior, the slates, marbles, serpentine, soap stones, iron and copper ores of the mineral region South of the St. Lawrence, and magnetic iron ores, of the Lawrentine formation, of greater extent and value, than exists, probably, in the rest of the known world. The survey has shown that, except in the article of coal, the Canadas stand higher in mineral wealth than any of the surrounding states."—*Corr. of Com. Advertiser.*

United States.

Tornado—Life Lost—The Suspension Bridge thoroughly tested by Wind, and triumphant—Vessels Lost.—From a passenger who came up in the cars from Brockport, yesterday, we have received the following memorandum of the particulars of a terible tornado which swept over the region of country along the line of the Rochester and Niagara Railroad, yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock;

At Brockport, the wind was so violent as to tear down fences, uproot and twist off trees, and demolish chimneys by the wholesale. Huge hailstones, big as hen's eggs, fell in large quantities.

At Albion the blow was not so violent, but it was very dark; obliged to light lamps to see to eat breadfast. (Was eating mine when the blow came on, there.) The Irishmen on the canal, enlargement ran, terrified, for shelter.—All alone the road between Brockport and the Suspension Bridge, the fences were strewn like cob-houses kicked by spunky boys. In many places large trees were blown or twisted off at their trunks. Near Pekin, Niagra county, several large trees were blown across the railroad track. Three or four houses in that neighborhood were blown down. Heard a farmer say, who got on the cars at Pekin station, that timber in his woods had been damaged to the extent of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

At Niagara—mouth of the river—the extensive manufactory of Brainard, Pierce & Co., was almost entirely demolished; damage was about $20,000. The building was of wood, some 200 feet long, and about 70 wide. A great number of dwellings were unroofed, and some utterly ruined. The gable end of the Scotch Presbyterian Church was blown in, slick and clean, and the building generally injured. A daguerrean standing in the street was keeled over, and the artist and his little son seriously hurt, the latter supposed fatally. A railroad car standing on the track was lifted up, bodily, and carried some four rods. Two schooners, seen just before the blow came up, off Niagara, were not to be seen after it had passed over, and were supposed to have foundered.

At the Suspension Bridge the blow was most violent, doing more or less damage. The men who had just commenced work on the bridge, painting, &c., ran off when they saw the gale coming, and some narrowly escaped being blown over into the river. The wind howled and screamed through the gorge, with a perfect rush. The bridge, however, sustained not the slightest injury, and no vibration was perceptible when the gale was at its highest pitch.—*Buffalo Democracy April 19.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW provides that no unlicensed persons shall sell or keep for sale intoxicating liquors of any kind, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence, and imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second offence a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three months. Licensed persons are prohibited from selling liquor in cases containing a less quantity than one quart. Licenses are only to be granted to citizens of temperate habits and of good repute for honesty, and must not in any case be granted to keepers of hotels, restaurants, or other places of refreshment and entertainment. All licensed dealers must give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. All importers, however, who shall vend liquour in their original packages, all duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue, and all manufacturers selling in quantities not less than five gallons are to be excepted from the above penalties, and druggists are to be allowed to sell liquors as medicines. The law seems, upon the whole, to be designed, not so much to prevent the sale and use of liquor, as to cut off the practice of tippling.—*Advocate.*

Worms! Worms!

☞ Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Virmifuge, and take none else. All other Virmifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

☞ The Governors of the "Halifax Visiting Dispensary" have presented Senor Casseres with a complimentary Address, for his successful exertions in promoting the interests of that Institution. The Dispensary will be opened in a few days.—*Journal.*

☞ The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, to our Gracious Queen, has been the occasion, of demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm on the part of the English people. Full particulars are necessarily reserved for next week.

☞ The returns from the Seal Fishery of Newfoundland, bid fair to be much more prosperous than former appearances would have warranted us in anticipating.

☞ REV. DR. BEECHAM purposes leaving England for this province in the Steamship *Canada* on Saturday, the 12th inst.

☞ Mr. Matthew H. Richey, Barrister, &c, has removed to No. 50, Bedford Row—rooms over the Union Marine Insurance Company's office.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Mr. Stephen Huestis (10s), Rev. J. Burns (5s—new sub), Rev. J McMurray, Rev. M. Pickles (15s), Mr. M. Delaney (shall receive attention), Rev. W. Temple (20s), Rev. J. F. Bent (£12s. 6d.). Capt. John Lerway, Sydney, C. B. (10s.)

Lyon's Kathairon

The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Headache and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway NY.

D. Taylor, Jr. & Co., General Agents, 25 Hanover Street, Boston.

Holloway's Pills, an unfailing Remedy for all disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Oliver Thompson, of Kingston, C. W. was certainly in a most deplorable state of health ten weeks ago: his lungs, so the doctors told him, were completely gone, his chest, and in fact his body generally, had scarcely an attom of flesh on it, so thin had he become. In addition to this, he had a cough which completely shook him to pieces (these are his own words); he has just informed Professor Holloway, that all these complaints have been removed by Holloway's Pills, after he had used them for seven weeks and two days, and he now feels better than ever he did in his life. These Pills will readily remove all disease of the stomach and bowels.

We happen to know that DR. AYER'S *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills* are good medicines, and shall proclaim it because we do know it.—We confidently believe there is a vast amount of relief from suffering for our afflicted fellow men wrapped up in these skilful preparations, and we shall freely use our little influence to make them known to those who need them. *Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 10th

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	38s. 9d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	35s.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	52s. 6d.
" " N. S.	45s. a 47s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	none
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 1d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d. a 8½d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	67s. 6d.
" Canada sfi. "	63s. 0d.
" Rye,	42s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	32s. 6d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 5½ a 1s. 6d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 4d. a 1s. 4½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
Mess, "	85s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	35s. a 36s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	18s. 6d.
" small	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	100s. a 102s. 6d.
" " 2,	90s. a 95s.
" " 3,	75s. a 80s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	80s.
" " 2,	70s.
" " 3,	38s. a 9d.
Herrings, " 1,	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	25s a 26s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 10th

Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	4d a 5d.
Lamb, "	6d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Pork, Fresh, "	5½d.
Butter, "	1s. 3d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Poultry—Chickens,	3s. a 3s. 6d.
Turkeys, per lb.	9d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s.
Eggs, per dozen,	10d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Thursday, the 3rd of May, by the Rev. George W. Sproll, A. M., Samuel GRAY, Esq., Barrister at Law, to SARAH, relict of the late George Roe, M. D., Surgeon Royal Navy, and only daughter of Dr. James C. Hume.

On Saturday evening, April 21st, by the Rev. R. F. Cunacke, Mr. Henry LOCKYER, of Portsmouth, England, to Miss Caroline COOPER, of this city.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. D. McIRAY, to Miss Henrietta M. TRENHOLME, all of Sackville, N. B.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Andrew GRAHAM, to Miss Lucretia M. WADE, both of Granville.

Deaths.

At Hantsport, on the 26th April, of consumption Miss Sophia A. CURRY, aged 20 years. She was a member of the Episcopal Methodist Church, at Lynn, Mass. Her end was peace. Lynn and Chelsea papers please copy.

On Monday, April 30, Edward VERCO, Corporal Royal Sappers and Miners and Clerk in the R. E. Department, aged 33 years, a native of Cornwall, England, much and deservedly regretted by his officers and comrades.

On Tuesday, 1st, ELLEN, daughter of Mr. William Cogill, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On Wednesday, May 2nd, ANNA MARIA, wife of Mr. Robert Crawford.

On Saturday afternoon, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. Charles Burton NAYLOR.

On Monday, 7th inst., after a long and painful illness which he bore with patience and resignation to the will of God, Mr. Richard John GUILFOYLE, in the 68th year of his age.

At Lunenburg, N. S., on Wednesday the 25th ult., Mr. John MORASH, shipwright, in the 25th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, May 3.

H M S Inflexible, Lindesay, Simpson, Bermuda and St Lucia 8.

FRIDAY, May 4.

Brig Wm Penn, Pinson, [illegible]
Schr Mary, Maxwell, New York.
Schr Sarah, Cunningham, New York.
Schr [illegible], New Cumberland.
Schr Thomas, Scanlan, Burin.

SATURDAY, May 5.

[illegible] St Pierre, N. F.
Brig [illegible], New York.

SUNDAY, May 6.

Packet Hantsman, Taylor, Boston.
Marion, [illegible], Liverpool, 20 days.
Brig America, Berkwith, Grangemouth.
Brig [illegible], Mangnall, [illegible].
Brig [illegible], Newton, London.
Brig [illegible], P E Island.

MONDAY, May 8.

Brig Bellona, Knowlton, London, 31 days.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Brig Augusta, O'Brien, Boston.
Schr [illegible], Hodgson, New York.
Lewis, Day, Liverpool.
Wanderer, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

May 4—Brig Gamester, Dickison, F W Indies; schrs Victoria, Wilson, Kingston, Jam; Mary E Smith, Crowell, Boston; Blue Nose, Dodge, Boston; Mariner, Kinney, Philadelphia.

May 5—Brigs Gamester, Salter, Richmond; schrs Lady Rodney, Brown, Baltimore; Harald, Hopins, Boston; W Wright, Dickson, Labrador; Brothers, Dickson, Labrador; Sarah Ann, Day, U States; Margaret, Deal, P E Island; Elizabeth, Scott, P E Island; Stranger, Scammell, P E Island.

May 7—Barque Onward, Banks, F W Indies; Sword-fish, Pinson, Quebec; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N B; Ann Evans, Burke, Newfoundland; St. Croix, Pike, Boston.

May 8—Steamship Asia, Lott, Boston; schrs Bonita, Collins, F W Indies; Rose, Gunson, Montreal.

MEMORANDA.

Kingston, April 12.—Sched Plato and Billow, Cubitt, 14th—Brig, do. 17th—arrd Sirah, Halifax.

Montego Bay, April 14—arrd Chieftan, Halifax.

Demerara, April 12—arrd schr Ann, Halifax.

Barbados, April 28—arrd barque Royal Arch, Liverpool; 29th ship America, and schr Corsair, do.

April 2—barque Sylph, do. 7th brig Mediator, Saunders, do.

Pictou, Halifax, reports left at Boston schr Martha, Burgess, Halifax.

Cardiff, April 21—sld J Bradshaw, Halifax.

Liverpool, Ag 24—Standard, for do. 37th—Blue Nose, [illegible], N S.

Antwerp, April 2—arrd Sobertis, Halifax.

Boston, April 25—sld Mary, Bay Chaleur.

[illegible] from the barque Annie, Mulhall, on the voyage to Matanzas to Halifax, from the main topmast [illegible] while going aloft to stow the main topsail, Edward Higgins, Seaman, and notwithstanding [illegible] was lowered down and every effort made to save him, he was unfortunately drowned. Deceased was a native of the County of Queen's, N. S., and bore an excellent character.

PROVINCIAL LOAN.

Receiver General's Office,
10th April 1855.

TENDERS in writing for Debentures to an amount not exceeding £75,000, in sums of £50, £100, £250 and £500 currency, chargeable upon the Revenues of the Province, and redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent, payable half yearly, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 15th day May next.

Form of Debenture exhibited and further particulars made know, on application to

JAMES McNAB,
April 10 1m. Receiver General.

"STAR"
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
CHIEF OFFICE
43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE Society is chiefly, but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the hearers and friends of that religious connexion. Assurances, however, may be effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from accredited Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

The advantages it offers to Assurers include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance, but the following deserve especial notice:

Nine tenths or ninety per cent. of the Profits, ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-holders having paid Three Annual Premiums:

Credit may be given for one half the Premiums, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

Policies which may lapse, from Non-payment of the Premium, may be renewed at any period not exceeding Six Months, satisfactory proof being given that the Life assured is in good health, and on the payment of a small Fine.

Assured Persons (not being seafaring by profession) will be allowed to proceed in time of peace, in decked vessels, to any port in Europe, and return, without extra charge or previous permission of the Directors.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

All claims paid within Fifty days of their being passed by the Board.

No stamp, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

The following Table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of Ten Years' duration.

Age at Entrice	Sum assured	Am't paid to Office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years	Total am't now payable at the death of the Ass'd.
30	£1,000	£[illegible] 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	229 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	357 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The "Star" Office insures at as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—and Wesleyan Ministers have the advantage of a discount from their annual premium of five per cent—further information may be obtained at the office of the agent 31 Water Street, or from the Medical Referee, Granville Street.

R. S. BLACK, M. D. M. G. BLACK, Jr.
Medical Referee. Agent.
April 26. y 302.

DAVID STARR & SONS.

HAVING nearly completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS, from Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Canada, offer for sale at the lowest rates a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery,

London Paints and Oils, etc.,—comprising almost every article kept in Ironmongery.

ALSO—An assortment of TINWARE, viz: Patent Dish Covers, without seam, Tea and Coffee Pots, Water and Toddy Kettles, Spice Boxes, Coal Vases and Scoops.

49, UPPER WATER STREET.
November 23. tf 240.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO CANVASS in the different Counties of Nova Scotia for the sale of a new commentary on the Bible, called the Illustrated Domestic Bible, containing Notes, Reflections, Critical and Explanatory Readings, Improved Divisions of Chapters, the Chronological Order, Metrical portions of Scripture, and various other advantages without altering the usual order of the books, chapters and verses. Illustrated with 500 descriptive engravings. Also, a large Pictorial History of the World and other valuable Works.

Those desirous of engaging will meet with good encouragement.

Apply to the subscriber by letter, or at the Telegraph office, Windsor. JULIUS IVES.
Windsor, March 24th, 1855. 299.

The Old and Favorite Line.
HALIFAX AND BOSTON
PACKETS.

Consisting of the following Vessels:

The New Brunswick Halifax, Sam. Laybold, Master.
Regulator Boston, R. H. Roche, Master.
Star Mary E. Smith, A. L. Gove, Master.

THESE Vessels are commanded by experienced masters, are all of unequaled regularity—and combined for speed, strength or comfort—their accommodations for passengers are of the most approved kind.

For Freight or Passage apply to
YOUNG & HART, Halifax.
Or to
CLARK, JONES