

A debate occurred on a Bill to increase the travelling fees of Sheriffs from 3d. to 6d. per mile.

Messrs. M. I. Wilkins, Geldert, Dimock Marshall, Archibald, Chambers, Webster, Locke and McDonald spoke on the subject. The bill passed 28 to 7.

Mr. Chambers reported a resolution in favor of basing the real labour of the country on property assessments—passed 39 to 8.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Hon. Att. General, by command, laid on the table of the House the Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1855.

Hon. Att. Gen. introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Railway.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table documents relating to Mines and Minerals.

The Bill sent from the Council to authorise Executors and Administrators to invest funds, underwent a long discussion.

The arguments used for and against were so nearly similar to those previously given in the report of Legislative Council proceedings that we will spare our readers from the infliction of a repetition.

The discussion continued down to seven o'clock—The Bill passing by 20 to 16.

SATURDAY, March 15.

Mr. McLennan introduced a Bill for regulating the setting of nets in the harbour of Liverpool.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

Mr. Whitman presented petitions from Clergymen.

Hon. J. W. Johnston—From the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, of the Province of Nova Scotia. Also, 4 from Wilmot and Nictau. Also, 3 from Digby.

The honorable gentleman moved that a Committee be appointed to classify the petitioners, and ascertain the numbers, with a view to the discovery of what weight the petitions were entitled to, to influence the legislation of this House.

Mr. Robecheau—Weymouth.

The Committee was agreed to—Messrs. Morrison, McLellan, and John Campbell.

Hon. Solicitor General—If this Committee is to do anything, I hope they will report how many hundreds are signed in one hand writing, and ascertain whether the parties really signed their names.

Hon. Mr. Johnston—I approve of the suggestion Sir, and move that the Hon. Solicitor General be added to the Committee by way of Watcher.

Hon. Sol. General—I am pretty sure I shall be in a minority—and will not be able to sign the Report.

Hon. J. W. Johnston—As the hon. gentleman will be in very good company; I hope he will come out a thorough temperance reformer.

Hon. Sol. General and Mr. Moses were added to the Committee.

Mr. Archibald, from Committee on Assessments, introduced a Bill to carry out the resolution of the house—read a first time.

Hon. J. W. Johnston enquired whether there was any intention of postponing the sitting of the Supreme Court in Halifax; and if so he should like to have a permanent arrangement made; as the Circuits were thrown into confusion, especially in Annapolis, by the postponement of the Court in Halifax.

Hon. Attorney General—The Supreme Court is to meet next Tuesday week; and if postponed for a fortnight, will undoubtedly interfere with the shore circuits.

A Committee was appointed.

ROAD VOTE.

Hon. Solicitor General moved the House into Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Road Vote; and then he moved £30,000 for the General Road service, and £12,000 for the Great Roads.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Whitman, Hon. Mr. Wier, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Morrison joined in a conversation, after which the cross road grant was changed to £32,000 and the great Road to £10,000.

The report of the Committee in favor of granting £32 lbs. to N. H. Martin, to pay the expense of his maintenance in prison in 1854, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Archibald reported adversely to the petition of Andrew Lecain, praying that the taking of trees, &c., from landed property, be constituted larceny.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Hon. J. W. Johnston moved his Western Railroad Resolutions to ascertain how far the house was disposed to assist a Company in constructing a Railroad from Windsor to Digby. These Resolutions were not intended to be hostile to the present Railroad works, but to work in harmony with them; and when the Government line reached Windsor the traffic brought by the additional line would be a great advantage. If private individuals would undertake to make this road, the Province would profit largely; but they desired the Province to divide the risk with them. The population of the Western Counties—their valuable productions—the level nature of the country—all conspired to render this Railroad of the most promising character. He had every reason to believe that the population of the country through which the Railroad was to pass would take an active interest in it; and he had no doubt it would prove a powerful auxiliary to advance the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Morrison and hon. Mr. Wier, maintained that it was monstrous to suppose that this country would incur so large a liability in favor of any Company opening a Railroad.

The Attorney General considered that these resolutions would embarrass the present Railroad operations.

Mr. Wade did not approve of denunciations of companies; but thought these resolutions should lay over for a year.

Mr. Archibald was willing to guarantee two thirds—to go to the full length of these resolutions would impair our credit abroad.

Mr. Wade—A Mining Company or any company has not the claims of one which will open the country by a Railroad. Mr. W. warmly advocated the principle of the resolutions; and declared that when the Railroad reached Windsor, he would press for the western line.

Hon. Mr. Johnston—The moment a Railway is made, every man saves time in travelling, and the aggregate saving is immense. Such work, then, has far superior claims to any other company. Then, the work is too large for ordinary companies.

Mr. Annand—The Counties ought to be incorporated, raise half the guarantee in Municipal debentures, and he would give the other half on the liability of the Province.

Mr. Tobin then spoke; and the House adjourned.

European Intelligence.

[From the European Times, March 1.]

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

All the representatives of the several powers are said to have bound themselves to secrecy, as also the two secretaries who are in attendance. At the first meeting on Monday, when the Congress assembled at the hotel of the French minister for foreign affairs, the sitting, as we learn from the *Moniteur*, lasted from one o'clock until half-past four, and at their first interview an armistice was agreed upon, which will terminate on the last day of March, unless it be renewed in the interval. This armistice, according to some versions, was agreed upon readily, according to others, after considerable controversy; but the fact that it was resolved on the very first time the plenipotentiaries met, points to a pacific solution of the questions at issue. But the truce which is to last to the end of the month is confined to the land forces. The blockade is to be continued as usual, and the British fleet shortly return to the Baltic, accompanied by gun and mortar boats sufficient, if well handled, to make the Czar tremble for the safety of his capital.

For those who take no interest in diplomatic etiquette, it may be as well to state that the ambassadors of the several powers take their places at the Congress table in the alphabetical order of the countries which they represent, Count Walewski, the French Foreign Minister, acting as the President. Some of the most intensely stupid rumours have been given forth respecting squabbles between the British Ministers in Paris, Lords Clarendon and Cowley, respecting precedence,—that the last-named nobleman claimed priority of presentation which was denied by the other,—that the dispute was referred to London, when Lord Cowley was told that Lord Clarendon was his superior,—that upon this the old gentleman became sulky and refused to attend the French Foreign Minister's dinner,—and that, not to make the absence of the English Minister remarkable, the Turkish Envoy was advised to stay away.

In truth, nothing is known beyond the armistice. The presentation of Lord Clarendon to the Emperor before Baron Bismarck was received as done advisedly, to mark the perfect identity of feeling between the Western nations. In this identity the hope of peace is centered. Whatever these Powers demand Russia must concede, and has made up her mind to concede, or this Conference would not have assembled during the present year of grace. We have faith in Louis Napoleon's singleness of purpose. He has stood by us throughout, although at one time we had some misgivings as to his sincerity.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A grand banquet was given on Wednesday evening by the Lord Mayor of London to a number of the gentlemen connected with Canada, and to compliment the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, who is leaving the British metropolis, where he has fulfilled during the last two or three years with distinguished ability the onerous duties of representing his native country. Unhappily, Mr. Buchanan was not able to be present, as the Queen held a levee the same evening, and her Majesty requested, or what, in the language of the Court, is termed "commanded," the American Minister to dine with her. Mr. Buchanan was gallant enough to prefer the regal to the civic entertainment; but it is to be regretted that the same day should have been fixed upon for both. The most prominent member of Parliament in attendance on the Lord Mayor was Mr. Cobden, and his allusion to the differences, in their day, between Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith, as typical of those between ourselves and the great people on the western shores of the At-

lantic, was happy in the extreme. These differences were sometimes very painful; but each respected the other, and would not permit the interference of a third party. The sentiment was loudly cheered, and by none more than by the representatives of the great American houses who were present. The hon. gentleman concluded his speech by comparing the occasional quarrels between England and the United States to the internal disputes of a private family, which might, indeed, produce slight temporary estrangements, but were sure to end in increased friendliness and warmer endearments. "The two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family in this respect were like Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. The doctor would abuse poor "Goldie" himself whenever he pleased, but he would not allow any one else to do so." (Laughter.)

The *Independence* denies that the hopes of peace have diminished during the last few days. The *Dresden Gazette*, considered a good authority, says that the instructions given to the Russian plenipotentiaries are not to restore Kars except for some equivalent.

RENOWNED BREAK-UP OF THE CONFERENCE—GREAT AGITATION IN THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Morning Advertiser* gives the following specimens of the rumours which yesterday seriously affected the Funds:—

"It is deemed not improbable that the result of this new move of the artful diplomatists of Russia may be the immediate breaking up of the Conference.

"A very grave hitch in the conferences has already occurred. Though the fifth point is the last of all, it had been agreed to take it first. It was, accordingly, on the second meeting of the conferences, submitted for the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. No sooner had it been formally laid on the table than Count Orloff and Baron Brunow took objections to its being taken into consideration with a view to its being decided by the Conference. They proposed that it should be referred to a congress of the representatives of all the crowned heads in Europe, if so referred, they pledged themselves, in the name of the Czar, to abide by whatever decision that Congress might come to. This new and unexpected phase in the Eastern question has produced great consternation in Paris, and caused a further fall in the French funds. It has also no less surprised and alarmed our own Government.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that if the Pope (according to report) comes to France to baptize the Imperial infant, and crown the Emperor Napoleon, it will be contrary to the wishes of the Sacred College. It is believed that, in case of peace, a French army of occupation, consisting of 40,000 or 50,000 men, will remain in the East for a certain time.

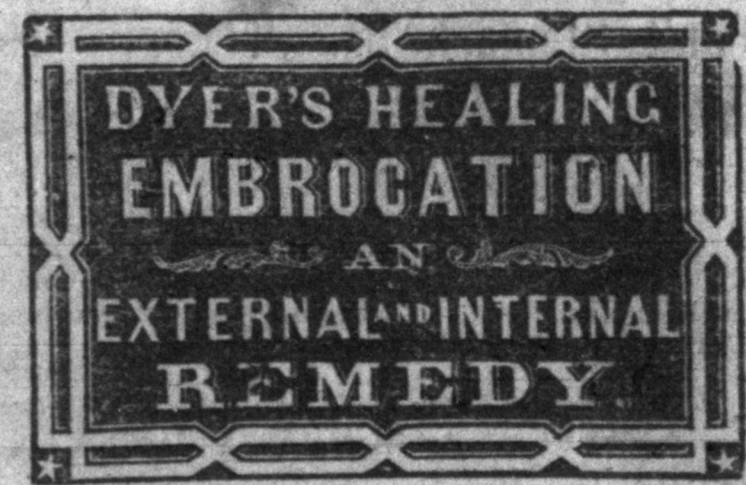
THE MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—Next week about 1000 men will be employed upon the "great Leviathan" belonging to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, now in course of construction at Messrs. Scott Russell's. She will be 23,000 tons register, and will carry about 12,000 tons of coal in addition. She will be able to carry 10,000 passengers, and will have eight screw steamers as her complement of large boats, four on each side. She is of most gigantic proportions, and a visit to her is a sight to be talked of. When she is completed and in the water, she will assuredly draw "all London" to her; and, in fact, be the greatest curiosity in the kingdom.

THE SULTAN ON HIS TRAVELS.—A Constantinople letter of a recent date, published in the *Freunden Blatt*, informs us that the Sultan's visit to the baths given by the English and French ambassadors was nothing but a prelude to a far more important event which Abdul Medlid contemplates—it is said a voyage to the great capital of Europe. His Ottoman Majesty wishes personally to return thanks to his illustrious allies at Paris, London, and Vienna, for the generous succour which he received at their hands for the last three years in support of the integrity and independence of his empire. This correspondent adds that everything is being silently prepared for this voyage. A Turkish fleet, consisting of three steam-frigates, with six steamers belonging to the allied fleets, will accompany the Sultan on his intended voyage to Marseilles. The Turkish fleet is to be conducted by the Grand-admiral Achmet Pacha, and the Masfir Ismail Pacha and ten other Turkish dignitaries are to constitute the Sultan's suite. Touching the route which his Majesty is likely to take, the correspondent pretends to know that he will proceed from Marseilles to Turin, and thence to Paris and London; and that he will return by way of Vienna and the Danubian Principalities to Constantinople.

NOTICE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 20th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M., one hundred and twenty-five acres of LAND or upwards, lying back of Lawrence town, on the Clarence road, under a state of good cultivation, cutting about 40 tons of hay, well fenced, wooded and WATERED. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, JOHN ELLIOTT, March 5th.



THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy originated with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty, and in a short space of time, effect a cure of Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. By various experiments he at length discovered a preparation which answered his most sanguine expectations, and its peculiar virtues becoming known to his friends, he was induced by them to prepare it for general use. Since its first introduction to the public some important additions and improvements have been made in its composition, increasing its value and making it applicable to a greater number of diseases, especially to those of the stomach and bowels, and it is now used internally with, if possible, greater success than Externally.

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It is indeed truly gratifying to us to receive such indisputable proofs of the value of this astonishing remedy, as are daily presented us. We know its true value experimentally, and do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any other Medicine for similar purposes, and we are willing at any time to refund the money, if it does not give entire satisfaction, or possess all the virtues we ascribe to it. Be sure and get the genuine.

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PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, CONTAINING 50 PILLS.

Each box contains fifty pills, which makes them as cheap again as any other standard pill, and four times cheaper, and warranted much superior in the cure of various diseases, to any of the Symp mixtures sold, besides being a more convenient and proper form for use.

THE astonishing success which has attended the use of Dr. Roberts Compound Sarsaparilla Pills is proof abundant and conclusive that they are truly

Nature's Own Remedy.

and that they will cure all curable diseases, quicker and more pleasantly than any other medicine ever known. The Pills are principally an alterative medicine, (their basis being the solid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared in a superior manner,) but sufficiently cathartic to gently assist nature, without purging unnecessarily; which make them peculiarly adapted to weak and enfeebled persons, invigorating and strengthening the body, purifying the system, producing new rich blood and a healthy action of the stomach and liver.

They are acknowledged by our ablest physicians to be not only unexceptionable, but efficacious in the highest degree, and as a general

Family Medicine unequalled.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and stomach, viz., erysipelas, scrofula or king's evil, ulcers, scald head, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, blotches, boils, pimples, sore, weak or inflamed eyes, glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, pains in the bones and joints, dropsy, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhoea and dysentery, coughs, colds, consumption when caused by capillary obstructions of the lungs in persons of scrofulous constitutions, inflammation of the lungs, influenza, indigestion, headache, jaundice, fever and ague, chill fevers, and fevers in general, general and nervous debility, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, and whenever medicine is required to invigorate and purify the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of those who have used them with great benefit.

We ask no person to take our word as to the merits of the medicine, but to call on the agent and purchase a box, and if on trial it does not give the most perfect satisfaction, they can return the box and receive the money paid for the same. Purchasers will be particular to ask for "Dr. Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the green wrapper on each box has a fac simile of the signature of Jos. Roberts, M. D., and C. P. Fay, and to purchase none others. Sold at Wholesale, by J. D. NASH, and at Retail by all the principal Druggists in Halifax, N. S. October 10.

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