

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 12.

The House of Assembly met according to adjournment at 12 o'clock, but in consequence of the absence of members, immediately adjourned on motion of the Hon. Mr. Young till half-past 2.

On re-assembling Hon. Mr. Young announced the new government.

Three members of the Legislative Council attended as Commissioners to swear in the newly elected Attorney General, Provincial Secretary and Financial Secretary.

After the swearing in of these members, Hon. Mr. Young moved that a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of preparing and nominating Standing Committees.

Messrs. Howe, Johnston, Blanchard, Wad, Robertson, Henry and Grant were appointed such committee.

Some complaints were made respecting the Franking Privilege being used by some members during the recess but denied to others.

Various official Correspondence was laid on the table by different members of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Young thought that portions of the correspondence between the late government and His Excellency should be struck out, as being offensive to certain members of the House.

Hon. Mr. Johnston was not aware of any offensive paragraphs, and thought if the Hon. member would make a motion on the subject, the House might understand what he wished.

A petition was presented from certain electors of Colchester against the return of the Hon. Attorney General. Saturday March 24th, at 1 o'clock was agreed to, for taking the petition into consideration.

A petition was also presented against the return of the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Monday March 26th, at 1 o'clock was fixed upon for its consideration.

A petition was also presented against the return of the Hon. Financial Secretary. Tuesday March 27th, at 1 o'clock was agreed upon for its consideration.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

European & Foreign News.

A CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

"The New Prussian Gazette says:— We learn that a proposal of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg for the assembling of a conference of the five great Powers has been forwarded to Paris, and that Prussia has joined in the proposal."

FRANCE.

"A circular of M. Billault says:— "The time has arrived to put an end to the attempts at agitation on the Roman question." M. Billault instructs the Prefets to prohibit, according to law, the distribution of writings and pamphlets, unless duly authorized, and to report to the Council of State whenever the liberty of the pulpit is abused. He recommends them to combine moderation with firmness, as the Emperor desires peace and liberty for religion."

THE PRESS.

The successor of Count Walewski in the Imperial Foreign Office, M. Thouvenel, has "tried his prentice hand" in a communication, for the enlightenment of the Pope, to the French Ambassador at Rome. It is well done. He shows that France was devoted to (the instruction of) the Pope; that Austria ran away from the Romagna, and the people "found themselves free;" that Louis Napoleon gave the Pope excellent advice; that his Holiness scorned it, and threw away his opportunities, and that the Legations were, in consequence, irrecoverably gone; that if they were restored to him by force of arms, nothing but force of arms could keep them in his hands. The despatch ends by recommending the Pope to treat the whole question, not as a religious one, but as what it really is, a temporal one; in which case he does not despair of some fair adjustment. M. Billault, also, the Minister of the Interior, is adopting vigorous measures. A local Ultramontane paper has shaped the fate of the Univers, for disapproving the policy of its suppression; and now circulars have been sent to all the prefets of departments to enforce against Ultramontane tracts those press laws which the bigoted Catholics enforced most unscrupulously against Evangelical tracts. Never was retribution more righteous.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FRENCH CLERGY.

The existing warfare which has begun between the French Government and part of the French clergy continues, and assumes, from day to day, a more serious look. Yesterday's Moniteur published a circular, addressed by M. Rouand, the Minister of Public Instruction, to the archbishops and bishops of France, exhorting the clergy not to indulge in such outbursts of passion as have taken place among them, and expressing the hope that the bishops will bring back to their duty the men who have departed from it. He reminds them that the disagreement between the Emperor and the Pope does not refer to religious, but only to temporal question, and finally warns them that disorders compromising religion, and prejudicial to public peace, must be prevented. The Emperor, who, as the Minister tells the bishops, has never made use of the prohibitions with which the special laws of France arm him, now energetically wills that the laws be energetically maintained and executed.

SUPPRESSION OF PUBLICATIONS.

The French Minister of the Interior, following the example of his colleague in the office of public instruction, has directed the prefets of departments to put an end to the agitation on the Roman question. With a similar profuseness he cites the law referring to the publication of pamphlets, and alludes to the correctional punishment which awaits the abuse of the pulpit. The Emperor, he says, wishes to live in peace and harmony with the religious part of his subjects, but his authority is the key-stone of the social structure, and he will have it respected.

Letters from Paris mention the dulness which has overspread all branches of trade in consequence of the anticipated opposition to the treaty of commerce with England.

ITALY.

A letter from Cavour to M. Buoncompagni puts almost beyond a doubt the determination of the Piedmontese Government to proceed to the test of the popular wishes with respect to annexation. The convocation of the Chambers will be hastened as much as possible, Count Cavour thinks that step a superfluous one to the Italians, who have lately exhibited so spontaneous and noble a fervour in the desire for constitutional liberty. However, Europe, says Count Cavour, will no longer hesitate to accede to the ardent wishes of the Italian people, and they are willing to show to Europe the unanimity of their desires for amalgamation with Sardinia.

M. Venillot has arrived at Rome, where he remains under the protection of the Government he has worked so ably to support. The ex-editor of L'Univers is about to swell the list of pamphlets on the papal controversy, by publishing one which shall appear simultaneously at Brussels, and Genoa.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Feb. 18 (via Marseilles).

"Twenty-five English Catholic deputies have presented to the Pope a protest from the faithful, which has afforded great consolation to the Holy Father.

"The army of the Romagna has received reinforcements. The Archduke Maximilian has sent to the Pope 2,000 capotes, a battery, and some cavalry."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A French newspaper reports that the Queen of Madagascar is seriously ill, and not at all likely to recover.

The Delhi Gazette has been informed that intelligence has been communicated to Government to the effect that the Nana was seen some little time ago on his road to Badrinath, disguised as a jogi, or religious mendicant. He is being looked after.

HAYTI A REFUGE FOR FREE NEGROES.—M. Dubois, one of the ministers of Hayti, has issued an appeal to the free negroes of the United States to settle under the protection of the Haytian Republic. A grant out of the public treasury will be made to those who have not the means to pay for their passage. On arriving, the emigrants will find free lodgings, where food will be provided for them for the first several days.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN SUPERCEDED.—Experiments have been lately made at Southport with Mr. Whitworth's rifled artillery. The results are so astonishing, that Sir William Armstrong's guns seem not unlikely to be surpassed. The range and accuracy of fire is marvellous. More than five miles and a half were reached. The shots, owing to a strong wind, all went from twenty to forty yards to the right of the mark. In calm weather they would probably hit, to a certainty, the smallest object discernible by a telescope at a distance of six miles.

Firing was commenced with a 3-pounder, charged with 8 oz. of powder; at an elevation of 35 degrees it obtained an extreme range of 9,088 yards, the deflection of the missile being 38 yards to the right; at an elevation of 20 degrees, the range obtained was 7,073 yards, the deflection being only four yards to the right. The 80 pounder, at five degree elevation, with 12lb. of powder, threw a 90lb. projectile a distance of 2,550 yards, when it ricocheted at right angles and buried itself in the sea at an immense distance. A second shot, with the same charge, first grazed the sand 2,620 yards distant from the gun, and only two to the right of the true line. From this point it glanced upwards, but continued a straight course onward, striking in the sand at a distance of over 6,000 yards from the gun. Had this piece been mounted so as to permit of it being fired at a high degree of elevation, there is not the least doubt but that it would have thrown its ponderous shot a distance of 8,000 or 10,000 yards, a distance that has never yet been gained by any gun with a projectile of such weight.

Savoy is still in the scales of Imperialism, and which way the scales will turn is not yet apparent. According to the statements of Lord John Russell and The Morning Post, the Emperor will not demand the cession of Savoy without first consulting the great Powers of Europe. If, also, the people of Savoy are opposed to it, he shall not "think of" annexation. He has, however, informed the Government of Turin that, if a great kingdom of Central Italy be formed, he shall require a part of Savoy to strengthen the Alpine frontier of France. This can be pretence merely. It is absurd for France to pretend danger of invasion by the Italians.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

HOLLIS STREET.

MR & MRS. DAVISON respectfully inform that the next Quarter for the Classes will commence on THURSDAY, 1 March.

A few additional Boarders can be received. References and Terms may be known on application to Mr. Davison. Feb 22.

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN WARP 5s. per bundle.

At the LONDON HOUSE, this day: SHIRTING COTTONS, 2 1/2d. per yard. COBURGS AND LUSTRES, 4 1/2d. per yard. OVERCOATS, (ANY SIZE), @ 2 1/2 each.

All other Goods at LESS THAN COST.

E. BILLING, JNR., & CO

Jan. 18.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

SILKS

—AT—

COMMERCE HOUSE.

30 Barrington Street.

To be cleared out at Cost, 200 SILK DRESSES:

- In New Crossover Fancys, Rich Plaid do do Small Checked do Dark Flounces, Rich Silk Ducaupes, Bright Glaces.

The above entirely New Goods are offered much below their value, and are decidedly the best Bargain brought to the notice of the Public this season.

R. McMURRAY & CO.

Dec. 14th.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the Throat CURED by the HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BROUENITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B. Montreal. Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Nov. 23. 6 m.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted speak in terms of highest magical effects and medicinal value.

What we speak in this matter "WHAT WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE is almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from these ailments, DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Aug. 17, 1859

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EXCELLENT as a preventive against Coughs, Colds, &c., and for general use in damp and foggy weather, especially on leaving heated rooms.

These Instruments admit of a simple and perfect respiration and may be used in conversation without removal. Sold by

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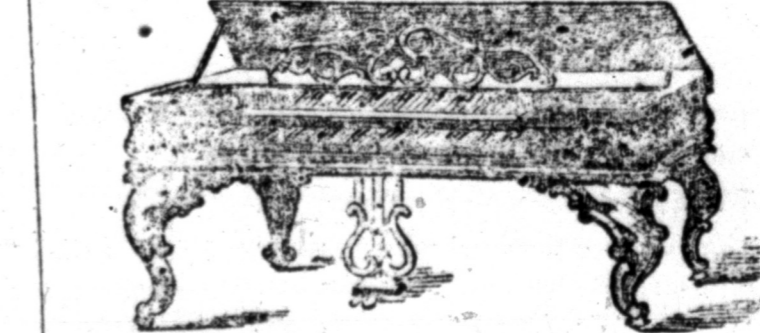
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THE Subscriber has a good assortment of the above named Musical Instruments constantly on hand, suitable for Church, Hall, or Parlor.

Reed Organs, in every variety of case with from one to four stops, (with or without sub-bass) at prices varying from \$50 to \$200.

Seraphines with heavy Piano case, from \$75 to \$150.

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All communications promptly attended to.

LEVI W WILLIAMS.

Truro, N. S., May 16, 1859.

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Indian Encampment.

All Orders for the above left with Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, Water Street, opposite the Hardware Store of David Starr & Sons, will meet with the usual prompt attention.

C. H. BELCHER.

Nov. 30.

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is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Paper on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, &c., &c. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a newspaper to meet the wants of the public—its Telegraphic news alone costing over \$15,000 per annum.

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Feb. 1st. 6 wks.