

French Mission Board.

There will be a meeting of the French Mission Board in the Baptist Vestry Room on Wednesday March 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY ANGELL, Secretary.

Letters Received.

S. Whitman, 4th, 12s. 6d. J. Thomas, 7th. R. C. Grant, 7th. Dr. Clay. W. J. Gates. J. F. Masters, R. q., 28th, £2. Jas. B. McNutt, 8th, £2. Jas. Desbrisay, Esq., 4th, £2. Joshua Dewis, 4th. John Bew, Feb. 2nd, 10s., and 10s. for Home Mission, — (paid Treasurer.) H. E. Payson, Esq., 8th, 20s. Uriah Johnson, 3rd, 20s. Rev. D. O. Parker, 12th. Rev. W. Burton. Alex. Fraser, 7th, £3 Joseph Dimock, 17th, 25s. Isiah Shaw, 10th. Dr. W. L. Bent, 12th, 20s. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 12th, £2. Joshua Huestis, 12th, 10 cts. Rev. H. Angell, 12th. Jas. DeWolf, Esq., 14th, 20s. W. Churchill, Esq., 13th, \$23.17. Rev. J. McKenne, 27th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

The Sun understands that a quantity of white beans would meet with ready sale in this market!

The Railway Returns for February shew a decrease as compared with February 1861, of \$500.

Professor Everett's Lecture on "What is useful?" was an able production and was received with applause by the numerous audience present.

COAL has been commanding \$12 per chaldron in Halifax for several weeks past, but on Saturday last eight cargoes arrived. Some of these are large vessels from Wales.

A fine Quartz Crushing Machine with steam power, and all complete, was landed from barque Halifax last week. We learn that it was consigned to J. M. Watson & Co., and will be sent to the Owens Gold Diggings.

TAXATION IN HALIFAX.—A Petition to the Assembly has been in course of signature against any measures being passed there which would have the effect of increasing taxation of the City of Halifax.

FAILURES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN 1861.—We learn from Hunt's Magazine for March, that the total failures in the British Provinces, the past year, was 310, with liabilities amounting to \$6,471,769.—Recorder.

The closing lecture of the present Course before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Cramp. Subject: "Mysteries and their teachings."

VOLUNTEER BATTALION BAND LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered this evening at Temperance Hall. The fact that Robert Morrow Esq., will occupy the lecturer's stand, will, we think, be sufficient to draw a crowded house. The "Vi Kings with extracts from the Sagas" is the subject chosen.

GOLD.—We hear of several companies being formed in preparation for the coming summer. The claims in every direction are being taken up—at Sherbrook; we are informed 140 acres have been engaged. We regret to learn that a fatal accident took place at the Sherbrook diggings on the 12th inst. Alexander Stewart was accidentally killed while blasting the rock.

TEMPERANCE.—The members of the Grand Division resident in Halifax, met at the Division room on Saturday evening last, to consider the propriety of taking some steps to express approval of the interest recently manifested by members of the City Council in the suppression of intemperance. A Committee was appointed to prepare and present a Memorial on the subject to His Worship the Mayor and the Council.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Quite a demonstration was made on Friday last. The Battalion consisting of the Scottish, Chebucto Greys, Mayflower, 1st Irish, Halifax and 1st Dartmouth Rifles Companies headed by their own Band, marched from the Drill room to the Parade for the purpose of being inspected by Major Laurie. After undergoing minute inspection the Battalion was wheeled into line and put through various movements by Captain Chearnley. Major Laurie, in a brief stirring address, passed a high compliment on the efficient state the body had attained in so short a time.

A person styling himself Professor Brennan—who has been making so much noise and figuring in some of our tri-weeklies for some time past—found it convenient to decamp last week. By dint of express and telegraph, we learn that some of those whose accounts he had forgotten, managed to delay him sufficiently at points between Halifax and Amherst, to enable him to settle their bills, after which he pursued his way with all speed.

It appears that he has applied his remedies so effectually here upon several sufferers that they have had their passage to the grave hastened, and have not remained behind to tell tales.—When will men be wise!

Prince Edward Island.

THE AWARD OF THE LAND COMMISSIONERS has at length reached the Island. It consists of about 30 pages. It does not appear to be yet finally decided that Her Majesty's Government will adopt the whole. The leaders of the Opposition appear to think that the Award as a whole should not be confirmed by the Legislature. It is said by the Islander to be generally in favor of the Tenantry and against the Proprietors, but that the latter, having nominated two of the Commissioners, could hardly object to their decisions. The loan does not appear to meet the approval of the Colonial Minister—Duke of Newcastle.

THE ELECTIVE COUNCIL BILL is returned with the request from the Duke of Newcastle that it may be reconsidered. He objects to there being property qualification for a candidate and none for electors—and says:—"In Prince Edward Island I would enforce a tolerably high property qualification in the case of Electors; but of the Candidate I would only require that he should be a British subject, resident in the Colony, and thirty years of age." The Protestant thinks these suggestions made will be readily adopted by both branches of the Legislature, and says "probably before another winter is over, we shall, in respect to our system of Government, be fairly launched out ahead of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

New Brunswick.

THE BUDGET.—On the 10th inst., Hon. Mr. Tilley submitted the Estimates for the year as follows:—Estimated revenue for 1861 was \$698,500; ordinary revenue received, £575,058.—Total expenditure, exclusive of Railway, exceeds the estimate \$13,500. Asks for authority to raise \$140,000 by debentures. Proposes additional duty of 20 cents on brown sugar; 4 cents on green tea; 10 cents on gin and whisky; 5 cents on rum; and a duty of 4 cents on molasses, to assimilate with Nova Scotia Tariff on articles paying specific duties.

Saving's Bank debentures in Barings' hands untouched. Arranged with Barings when in England for £30,000 at 5 per cent. Estimated expenditure for the year 1862, \$675,857. Balance due and to be paid, \$124,386, to be met by proposed tariff; balance due and credit with Bank authorized by law or by issue of debentures.

Latest from the States!

NEW YORK March 11.—The Confederates evacuated Centreville and Manassas last night leaving their tents standing, and a quantity of stores, at Centreville and Manassas. Everything possible was burned. The Federals occupy both places.

It is supposed that the Confederates have fallen back towards Richmond.

NORFOLK, March 12, 1862.—The Federal forces in taking possession of Manassas, found nothing but ruin and desolation.

Bridges, depots, railroad tracks, in the vicinity of the place, were seriously damaged.

It is supposed that the main body of the Confederate troops left Manassas a fortnight ago.

Five (5) Confederate Regiments near Occoquan retreated last Saturday, destroying everything they could not carry away. The Federals now occupy the position held by the Confederates.

The Governor of Virginia has called for ten thousand (10,000) militia.

General Curtis has forwarded his official report of the recent battle in Arkansas.

The engagement lasted three days, commencing on the sixth. The Confederates were scattered in all directions, pursued by the Federals; and the main body of the latter, it was supposed, returned to Boston mountains.

The famous Gen. Ben McCulloch was killed the second day of the engagement; and the losses are reported to be very heavy.

Gen. Sigle (Federal General) has again distinguished himself in the latter battle.

The naval disaster occasioned by the Merrimac and other Confederate Steamers to Northern fleet off Norfolk, is to be made a subject of inquiry by Congress.

NEW YORK, March 12.—General McClellan has established his headquarters at Fairfax Court House. People there say that Confederates were a hundred thousand (100,000) strong before the evacuation. Appearances indicate a hasty retreat.

Commander Buchanan, of the Confederate Steamer Merrimac, died of wounds received in the late engagement.

Reported that Pensacola has been evacuated and fortifications destroyed. Forces transported north.

Also that Confederate force in North Carolina has been ordered to Norfolk.

Norfolk reports state that hundred vessels are at Hatteras, supposed with reinforcements for Burnside.

Reported that Confederates have evacuated Acquia Creek.

The President's general war order now published directed grand movement of land and naval forces against insurgents February 22nd.

Another order divides the army of the Potomac into four corps d'armee.

General Fremont appointed to a military department.

NEW YORK March 13.—Jefferson Davis has suspended Generals Pillow and Floyd, being dissatisfied with their Fort Donelson reports.

The Confederate Congress advises the planters to withdraw from Cotton culture, and devote their attention to provisions and stock.

The Richmond Enquirer, to allay popular uneasiness, says that positive assurance is given that the falling back of the Confederates from Manassas is not on account of the enemy, but purely strategic. The new line of defence, it is supposed, will extend from Staunton and Goldensville.

It is reported that the nomination of General Lee, as Commanding General of the Confederate army, has been sent to the Senate.

Petersburg, (Virginia,) is placed under martial law.

The forts in New York harbor have been garrisoned, by orders of Governor Morgan.

The Senate Committee have agreed to report appropriation of fifteen millions for iron-clad vessels.

Afternoon.—Confederates evacuating Manassas, commenced orderly, but closed with a panic. Winchester evacuated on Tuesday after a brief action; Confederates losing 30 killed and wounded.

General Bragg with 10,000 men reported at Memphis from Pensacola, and sent to New Madrid.

Beauregard and Bragg constructing fortifications at Jackson, Tenn.

Martial law proclaimed to force citizens to fight.

MARCH 14, 1862.—The Confederate Gen. McCulloch killed; Brigadier-General Slack wounded; Col. McIntosh killed, Col. Herbert, of the 3rd Louisiana Regiment, either killed or wounded; Col. Rivers wounded,—all belonging to the Southern army.

There were 13 cannon and 150 Confederate prisoners taken.

The Federals lost in the engagement about one thousand men, and the Confederate loss is supposed to be about two or three thousand.

The Indians co-operated with Gen. Price scalping a number of dead Federal soldiers.

On Wednesday the Federals attacked the enemy's works in Paris (Tennessee,) routing them with loss of a hundred, wounded, and prisoners.

A desperate battle is reported to have been fought on the twentieth of February, near Fort Craig, New Mexico, between Texans and Federals, the latter retaining advantage with two hundred killed and wounded.

Afternoon.—Two soldiers poisoned drinking from a well poisoned by Confederates in Virginia.

Reported that General Beauregard is appointed Commander-in-Chief of Confederate army, and has arrived at Richmond.

Line of Rappahanock deserted by Confederates.

Balloon reconnaissance from Pohick Church shows no enemy within thirty miles.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Washington states that the relations between the United States and foreign nations, are regarded as entirely free from apprehension of disturbance.

Confederates evacuated New Madrid on Thursday night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting occurred between Confederate Gunboats and Federal Batteries, Federals losing twenty killed and wounded. Confederates supposed to be six thousand strong.

Proposed iron-clad steam ram to be from five to six thousand tons, and of great speed and strength.

A fugitive slave from Rappahannock reports that forty thousand Confederates had arrived there, and others were coming in confusedly, under the impression that they were pursued by Federals. He states that the road from Manassas to Rappahannock is strewn with muskets and accoutrements, which were thrown away on the retreat.

An officer on board Porter's Mississippi mortar fleet says the general impression is that they will be in New Orleans in a fortnight.

There is no Confederate force now in Missouri. The President approves of the new article of war forbidding all persons connected with the naval or military service delivering up fugitive slaves.

NEW YORK, March 17.—General McClellan has issued a proclamation to the army of the Potomac indicating an active campaign, which was received by the soldiers with the greatest enthusiasm.

At the late battle in Arkansas the Federals lost in killed and wounded six hundred of the former and one thousand of the latter. The Confederate surgeons acknowledge the loss of eleven hundred killed and nearly three thousand wounded.

The Confederate forces numbered twenty-five thousand men, including over two thousand Indians.

Hickman, Kentucky, was attacked by the Federal forces, supported by gun and mortar-boats, on Saturday, when the Confederates hastily abandoned their works, leaving baggage and other property, amounting to one million of dollars, in the possession of the Federals.

The Federal loss was fifty killed and wounded in this last encounter.

Afternoon.—Vera Cruz advices to 4th received. Reported that the English contingent to Allied force is about leaving Mexico for England via Bermuda. Some Spanish troops have returned to Cuba. It is expected the French reinforcements will return without landing.—These movements seem to be in accordance with stipulations at Conference between Generals Prim and Doblado.

Fugitive Slaves report that Negroes are working on fortifications at Fredericksburg, while white population is being impressed into the ranks.

Commodore Foote's fleet was engaged on Sunday shelling Island.

Number ten (10)—General Pope's batteries prevent Confederates escape down River. They are reported from fifteen to twenty thousand strong.

Latest from Europe!

[By Telegraph to Reading Room.]

St. JOHN, March 14.—Steamer Africa has arrived at New York. The American blockade was being discussed in Parliament. In the French Senate, Prince Napoleon had demanded the evacuation of Rome by French troops. The Prince of Wales had gone to Upper Egypt.—Privateer Sumpter remained at Gibraltar, watched by the Tuscarora. Breadstuffs dull. Flour 27s. and 30s. Markets generally unchanged. Consols, 95 3-8 95s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the last three months we have counted up eighteen death of females clearly attributable to the fashion of wearing crinoline.—Critic.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Osborne on the 14th ult., on a visit to her Royal mother.

An article in this month's Jewish Intelligencer discusses the various conflicting statements as to the number of Jews in the world. The writer concludes that the present total amounts to between ten and twelve millions.

WARSAW, Feb. 26.—Seventeen persons have been condemned to exile in Siberia. Among them is a Prince and Countess. 240 students have been placed under surveillance. The Polish clergy have petitioned for freedom of conscience for the Catholics.

HOMOEOPATHY IN PARIS.—By desire of the Emperor Napoleon the foundation of a chair of homoeopathic medicine at the Faculty of Paris has again been brought forward. The medical corps has, however, so energetically pronounced itself several times against this system, that it is hardly likely the Government will dare to oppose that body very strenuously.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION.—A notice has been issued of the proposed International Supplementary Exhibition Company, to be erected in immediate proximity to the Great Exhibition building, for the purpose of affording space for the surplus products for which it is impossible to obtain room at the latter, and also to furnish opportunities for the sale of the articles displayed at either place. The building is to be completed for opening on the 15th of May.

FREAK OF FORTUNE.—A fortune of 1,000,000l. has come into the joint possession of a hitherto poor shoemaker and to a tailor at Brentwood, Essex. It was at first stated the shoemaker had matters all to himself, but it now appears that another shares his good luck. The property consists principally of money in the funds, with large estates in the West Indies, and was accumulated by an English emigrant who won the hand of the daughter of a rich planter. Altogether the case is rich in romantic incidents.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE TRENT AFFAIR REACHED INDIA.—The Madras Observer of Dec. 26 contained the following announcement, headed, "Reported Declaration of war between England and America";—"An unofficial telegram, dated London, 2nd December, states that war is declared by England against the United States, on account of the boarding of an English West India Mail steamer by an American man-of-war and forcibly taking from her the two commissioners." The excitement which must have been occasioned by such an announcement may be imagined.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Messrs. Kell and Lucas, the contractors for the Great International Exhibition building, fulfilled their contract to the letter, by handing over the immense edifice completed to the committee at twelve o'clock on the 12th ult. Substantially the building is finished, though many little and great things too require to be done yet, but the energy and zeal of the builders cannot be overrated, considering the difficulties they had in the first instance to contend with, in the strike of the building trades. A large body of police, firemen, commissioners, and sappers and miners, entered the building to commence the work of arrangement.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.—Any person who requires evidence of the solicitude with which England watches over and protects her subjects, even the meanest of them, in whatever part of the world they may be, will find it in the following occurrence: At the last assizes of the Bouches-du-Rhone two English sailors were tried for murder. The court appointed M. Bouteille as advocate to defend them, and they were acquitted. The English consul at Marseilles hastened to Aix to thank the advocate, and offer him his fee, which he declined to accept, and the consul left with the two sailors, whom he sent to England. Shortly afterwards M. Bouteille received a case containing the collection of English laws, in five volumes, richly bound, and bearing Queen Victoria's arms, and the inscription, "The English Government to M. Martial Bouteille, advocate at Aix, in recognition of the talent, zeal, and disinterestedness with which he defended its subjects."—Messager de Provence.

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Jan. 15.

1 yr. p.

BAZAAR AT AVONDALE, NEWPORT.

A BAZAAR will be held at or near Avondale, Newport, in the month of September next, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Poplar Grove Baptist Chapel.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Committee:—

Mrs. William H. Knowles, Mrs. George N. Knowles, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Lockhart Dimock, Mrs. John I. Dimock, Mrs. Joseph Walley, Mrs. Henry Cochran, Mrs. Hiram Macomber, and Miss Mary A. Dimock, Newport; Mrs. James Smith, Kennebunk; Mrs. Francis Parker, Walton; Mrs. D. M. Welton, Windsor; Mrs. R. McCollough, Hantsport; Miss Eliza Stevens, Rawdon; Miss Hutchins, Halifax. Feb. 19.