76. *Cornwallis West*—T. H. Davies.
77. *Digby*—James Taylor.
78. *Digby Neck*—C. W. T. Dutcher.

THOS. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*
JAMES TAYLOR, *Fin Sec.*

VIII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

79. *Liverpool,*—Joseph Hart, Jos. S. Coffin.
80. *Yarmouth,*—John Prince, Jas. R. Hart.
81. *Barrington,*—Elias Brettle, Wes. Colpitts.
82. *Shelburne,*—James Burns.
83. *N. E. Harbor and Roseway,*—F. H. W. Fickles.
84. *Port Mouton,*—Isaac Thurlow.
85. *Mill Village,*—Thomas Smith.
86. *Petite Reviere,*—Geo. Johnson.

GEO. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*
JOS. HART, *Fin Sec.*

IX.—NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

87. *St. John's,*—P. Prestwood, A. W. Turner, Joseph Goetz, A. Nightingale, Supery.
88. *Harbor Grace,*—James Dove.
89. *Carbonear,*—J. Winterbotham, John S. Allen.
90. *Brigus,*—Thomas Harris.
91. *Port de Grave,*—Joseph Pascoe.
92. *Black Head*—John Waterhouse.
93. *Island Cove*—W. E. Shenstone.
94. *Old Perlican*—John S. Peach.
95. *Hants Harbour,*—One to be sent.
96. *Trinity*—Charles Ladner.
97. *Bonavista*—Charles Coubeu, J. Goodison.
98. *Twillingate*—James A. Duke.
99. *Burin*—S. T. Teed.
100.—*Grand Bank*—John S. Phinney.

MISSIONS.

101. *Labrador*—John S. Allen, (for summer months.)
102. *Petite*—John M. Pike.
103. *Channel*—Isaac Howie.
104. *Exploits*—J. A. Rogers.
105. *Fogo and Change Islands*—Thos. Fox.
106. *Little Bay Island,*—To be supplied by Chairman.
107. *Green Pond*—One wanted.
108. *Spencer's Cove*—One wanted.

JOHN S. PEACH, *Chairman.*
JAMES DOVE, *Fin Sec.*

109. *Bermuda*—(In connection with the Halifax District,) Robert Duncan, F. Harrison, W. W. Percival.

N. B.—John Allison, A.M. has leave of absence for one year; Joshua Jordan is left at the disposal of the Missionary Committee.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

KING'S COLLEGE.—At the celebration on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Upon the Bishop of Fredericton that of D.D.; upon Professor Honeyman (honorary) D.C.L.; upon Benj. Curran, Esq., D.C.L.; that of M.A. upon G. W. Hodgson, and Rev. Jos. Forsyth, junr., and B.A. upon Chas. Bullock, A.C. Wood, D. Harrington, J. P. Sargent, W. L. McKiel, A. Jamieson, J. A. Kaulback, Jos. Moore, and Wm. Jamieson.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—In connection with the Exercises of the Normal School last week, certificates were conferred on the following pupil Teachers:—*Grammar School,* Alex. Russell, James Baird. *First Class,* Agnes Armstrong, Christian Quiton, Maggie Ross, Mary Forrester, Rebecca Newcomb, Rebecca Rice, Ellen S. Taylor, Maria J. McArthur, Abbie Flemming, Harriet Johnson, Sophia Nelson, Georgina Archibald, Mary A. Baxter, Harriet Christie, Josephine Harrison, Maggie Marshall, Agnes Lewis, Jane Lewis, Ernest A. Harris, Allan McLean, Jas. Brettle. *Second Class,* Miss C. Archibald, M. Charman, Eliza Russell, Annie Calkin, Francis Yuill, Jennie Pitblado, Sarah Pollock, Mary Dimnock, Amanda Bruce, Rachael Tupper, Annie Longhead, C. Sutherland, John Stewart. *2nd Division, 2nd Class,* Libbie Gammell, Kate Woodworth, Janet McCardy and Alex McDonald.

A few days ago some unknown donor presented to the City Library 40 bound volumes of the "Naval Chronicle," a valuable acquisition to the institution.

The *Chronicle* states that on Sunday last the mate of the schr. *Rover* fell from the mast head of that vessel, and had one of his legs broken and was otherwise seriously injured.

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday morning last on the Grand Trank Railroad at St. Hilaire, about nineteen miles from Montreal. An immigrant train of cars, with 354 German immigrants, went through the Beloyd Bridge, into 10 feet of water. At latest accounts 34 dead bodies, and 80 or 40 badly injured, had been taken from the wreck.

American States.

The work of carnage in Virginia still goes on, and with little prospect of immediate termination. The Federal forces have been badly whipped in several battles, but bravely and obstinately pursue their work of death. The Confederates have of course suffered very heavily, but have nobly resisted the invading forces, and have maintained their positions well. The gains of the North have been so small and their reverses so great, as to afford very slight hope of success in the great object of the campaign, the taking of Richmond. The union papers speak of war matters hopefully, as some extracts we give will show, but the rate of gold up as high as 270, tells a different story. Within a few days, it has fallen considerably and may be brought down to 200; not as the result of victory, but owing to the passage of a bill in Congress, the operation of which is to restrict Banking speculations. We cannot but think that the Northern people, with the exception of those who are getting rich by the war, would greatly rejoice if they now could see how to get out their hobble, and would gladly let their "wayward sister depart in peace," to which we would heartily say, Aman.

PETERSBURG ATTACK.—The failure of the attack on Petersburg by Gen. Smith is described thus by correspondent to N. Y. *Times*: "When early on Wednesday morning, the Second corps had effected the passage of James River at Windmill Point, Gen. Hancock was met by a despatch from the Commanding General, directing him that, if provisions had arrived, he should ration his men before proceeding towards Petersburg. Just at this time he received information, seemingly reliable, and conveyed, I believe, by an engineer officer who had just come up from the pontoon bridge, to the effect that the transports had arrived with supplies. This fact Gen. Hancock communicated to the Commanding General, stating that he would soon begin issuing rations, and would then move forward as directed. The information proved to be a mistake—a lamentable mistake—the transports had not arrived. Yet this simple error caused a delay in the movement of Hancock's corps of five hours and a half. His column joined Gen. Smith's troops at 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. But had he been up earlier by the difference noted of five and a half hours, he would have reached the front at 7.30 on the evening of Wednesday, which was precisely the moment at which Gen. Smith made his attack! Thursday morning revealed a new actor on the stage—a new element introduced into the problem. While our troops were coming up during the night, Beauregard also came up, and the reconoissances of Thursday morning developed him in force in a line hastily thrown up during the night, and a little closer to the town, but still strong enough to check our advance. The militia was relieved—Beauregard's force, numbering thirty thousand men, and reinforced by the addition of Bushrod Johnson's command, took their places. Men of a very different mettle these, from the crude soldiers to whom the defence of Petersburg has been entrusted! It is true the assaults of the two succeeding days drove the enemy from their temporary position, but it was only to fall back on a line hugging the town, which Beauregard was preparing in the meanwhile, and which, constantly strengthened during the interval that has since elapsed, stands between us and the desired point as formidable an obstacle as we have yet encountered. This line was assaulted along our entire front, on Saturday last. The attack was similar in character to that made on the lines of the Chickahominy on the 3d inst. It resulted like that, in serious loss of life, and its issue was of a similar kind—that is we failed to carry our point. A like untoward fortune attended the attack of Gen. Butler on that portion of the rebel position lying north of the Appomattox. Meeting, like Smith, with but feeble resistance from the local troops in the attack on Thursday, he seized the Petersburgh and Richmond railroad, and destroyed it in part; but Longstreet's arrival compelled Gen. Butler to withdraw his command to his original line. Thus it was that this golden moment was lost.

I have adverted to the nature of Beauregard's defence of Petersburg. This has been a matter of remark with the ablest heads in this army, it rivals his defence of Charleston, and stamps him as one of the most skilful soldiers in the rebel army.

CAIRO, Ill., June 28.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of yesterday says Gen. Shelby lately entered Arkansas from Missouri with 2500 men, and assumed command of all the rebels between the White and Mississippi rivers. He is enforcing the rebel conscription and devastating the country.

The *Bulletin* says we had only forty-eight men in two companies of the 12th Iowa regiment in the fight near the mouth of White river a few days since. The enemy's force was forty-six.

Nothing was doing in the Memphis cotton market.

The weather is dry and hot. The river is falling rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Gen. Rosecrans has ordered two companies of militia to be raised in each county to protect their localities from the brutalities of guerillas.

Leavenworth papers of the 18th state that part of Cooper's rebel force sunk a steamer with government supplies in the Arkansas river, 25 miles above Fort Smith. The rebels had a battery of three guns. Cooper, with a large force, occupied his old position on the Arkansas river.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22.—As an instance of sharp practice between pickets, a man, yesterday, desiring to stretch himself, and not daring to stand up, put his feet out past the works, when he was instantly struck by a ball in the ankle. Many are wounded daily while going from their pits for water.

The Sanitary Commission are busy issuing fresh vegetables to the troops, which are very gratefully received, and will prove of great benefit.

June 28—12 M.—Quite a severe engagement took place on Saturday between our calvary and a force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, at the Chickahominy river.

The rebels had followed Gen. Sheridan from White House, in expectation of being able to cut off part of his waggon train. It was here they made their attack. Gen. Torbett's division was detailed to protect the waggon train, while Gen. Gregg's division was placed in position to resist an attack on the roads which the rebels were known to occupy.

At an early hour skirmishing commenced and was kept up until near noon, when the rebel infantry which had been dismounted, made a desperate charge on the lines. Although our men dismounted and fought them gallantly for a time, they were finally compelled to retire, suffering considerably.

THE FREMONT MEETING.—The meeting of the Fremonters in New York on Monday evening was somewhat uproarious and very diversified in its expressions of approbation and condemnation, but not at all equivocal in its condemnation of "Uncle Abe" and his Cabinet family. Dr. Brown's speech was the cream of the affair. The *Times* report him as speaking as follows:—

He said: The thing nearest his heart was to save the nation. For that object he was ready to support any party or any man. [A Voice—"Horatio Seymour."] Yes, or Vallandigham. [Immense applause.] Yes, or Fernando Wood—any man who can defeat the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. I am ready to join hands for this object with every American citizen, shoddy or no shoddy dependants of the administration. [A voice—"What is the meaning of shoddy?"] Ask Lincoln's friends!—they can tell you. He knew not nor questioned the political sentiments of the audience: he believed them to be Americans who love their country. He had supported the Administration ever since it was inaugurated so far as he felt it necessary to do so in order to support the Government. But he had never considered Mr. Lincoln as a suitable man for the Presidency. In July, 1860, he wrote his rebuke to the Republican party on the nomination of such a man, that it would dampen whatever hopes he might have had for the future of the country. One reason why he opposed the re-election of Lincoln was that he bore the soubriquette of honest. Whenever you find that as a soubribuette, you may rely upon it the man is foxy. He said nothing against Wm. H. Seward. He did not like Mr. Chase's financial system. He feared more the danger from that than he did from the arms of the rebels. He had tried to think he would get through the ordeal without a financial collapse, but it is contradiction all his principles of finance and currency. He did not believe in paper money, especially when the Secretary is driven to have fifteen or sixteen kinds of it. He held the President responsible for the waste of treasure and the waste of human life. [Applause] The people wanted a man who had sympathy with the people, who could kindle by his magnetism the souls of others, and direct it against the rebellion; if that had been so the rebellion would have been put down in 1861. We have had scarcely a single military success. He recently paid a visit to Washington full of ardor and enthusiasm, and came away as though an iceberg had been thrown upon his heart. Washington was enough to dampen any patriotic man. [Voice—How about Fremont? Give him a hit.] He declined, as he was not a doctor of that sort. [Laughter.] There were many things in the Baltimore platform that he liked. In one of its resolutions it denounced the President when it said that any man that did not hold its principles was not worthy of public confidence. He knew that the President did no hold to the principles. You know that Mr. Lincoln has ever conformed to the Constitution if it was in his way. We have heard something about the war power. He asserts the war power, and that he can do whatever he pleases. He has therefore been acting as an arbitrary sovereign—yes, more arbitrary than any Autocrat of Russia would dare to be, and far more so than the Emperor of France. The cry has been raised that Lincoln was an anti-slavery man. But not one step has he taken in the right or wrong against slavery, unless by outside pressure that he has not dared to resist. As for the proclamation he would not give a fig for it: no slave could defend his liberty in a court of justice by setting that up as a plea. He (the speaker) was one of the first to advocate the freedom of the slave as a military necessity, as given by a military order. For instance, in the case of Fremont freeing the slaves of Missouri. Did Lincoln sustain him? No; he suspended the order and relieved Fremont from his command. So also in the case of Hunter; his order was suspended, and relieved him from his command. Because Lincoln would have no man do anything the glory of which would not rebound upon himself; and also because Mr. Lincoln had no policy. Events controlled Mr. Lincoln; we want a man in times like these, who control events—a man that commands circumstances, and that can combine heroic and noble energies of every man in favour of truth, liberty, God and humanity.

Fremont has never deserted the Anti-Slavery cause; he was earlier in the field than Lincoln. He (the speaker) was a strong Anti-Slavery man. In Charleston, in 1856, he was applauded for advocating Anti-Slavery. He must say that he had found more genuine abolition in the South than he had found in one Northern State, or all the Northern States put together. The only way to get rid of slavery is by constitutional amendment that abolishes it. There are higher duties than freeing the slave. He held the Union as more important than slavery. [Cries of good.] When the agitation of the slavery question endangered the Union, he opposed it. In his heart the Union question was first; for, if the liberty of the white man is lost, you lose the liberty of the black man whose liberty is to be asserted. He liked the Cleveland platform with a few exceptions. Its resolutions are sincere and honest. As for the candidates, he was ready to support any man who could defeat Mr. Lincoln. [Great applause.] He did not think a party in this country was strong enough to defeat him that did not contain a great portion of the Democracy. He had Democratic antecedents, and one allowance must be made for it. He went for Fremont because he is better fitted for the Presidency than any man he was acquainted with. Of course objections we urged against Fremont's decided convictions, and that must ruin him with Lincoln's friends. He is a man of strong individuality, clear and definite purposes, and unswerving, except by an appeal to his reason. In this point he differs from Lincoln, in that he has a reason to be convinced. [Laughter.] He is also a man of remarkable vitality always indomitable and never thwarted. He declared that if the country could be preserved in no other way than with the election of Geo. B. McClellan, then let it be so. Let us save the country at all hazards.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.—In commenting upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certain contingency, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* avers that it "knows from perfectly reliable sources that Gen. Grant has peremptorily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that while the war lasted no earthly inducement could take him voluntarily from his present position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion, he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us through the most trust-worthy sources, and affords to us conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena. And those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other."

BALTIMORE, June 29.—A prominent officer of the Christian Commission sends the following to the editors of the American:—"I am just from the front this morning. Everything looks very well. The troops are in fine spirits. You may be assurred of this, as I have been in personal contact with hundreds both in the reserve and in the rifle pits. I had an interview with Gen. Grant on Monday afternoon. He is confident of the result. He says there can be but one result—the defeat of the enemy, or the enemy's retreat from Petersburg and then their complete overthrow. Extensive preparations are in progress, and soon the country will more loudly applaud the military genius and executive ability of Grant and Meade. I was surprised to find some of our Union men despondent when I arrived at Baltimore this morning. You can safely assure your readers that there is no occasion for it."

MORE TAXATION.—NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says Secretary Chase will call on Congress to-morrow to provide for from $7,000,000 to $100,000,000 more revenue. He will suggest an increase in the taxation on incomes, tobacco, petroleum and whiskey.

LATEST.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chase will be filled by Mr. Fessenden.

Gen. Wilson, Federal, engaged in destroying Richmond railroads, escaped to Grant's Head Quarters, having lost 12 guns and his waggon train.

Fighting near Harper's Ferry, Seigel fell back to Maryland Heights.

Congress has adjourned.

Half a million more men to be called out.

Rumours of rebels crossing the Potomac at Falling Waters.

Heavy battle near Petersburg apprehended.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover buds, Orange-peel, Snakeroot, Caraway, Coriands, Burdock.

S.—T,—1860—X, &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head ache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say; for hospital of private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS,
St. Clairsville, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles, of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for teh money inclosed.

I am very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

Soldier's Home, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan'y 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wis every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes.—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 186

GENTLEMEN,—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

Purgatives in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen and Kidney Complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Billious Fever, and other malignant Fevers, is the only sure means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the faeces and diseased humors from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, straining, tenesmus, or piles, be cured. All others are hurtful and will never cure the patient. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Plan of Arrangements for Central Jubilee Meetings.

The Jubilee Committee appointed by the Conference have made arrangements for holding General or *Central* meetings, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, as follows, viz.:—

Sermons will be preached, and Public meetings will be held—

AT ST. JOHN, N. B., Sunday and Monday, July 10 and 11.—*Deputation,* Dr. Pickard, Dr. DeWolfe, H. Daniel, G. O. Huestis, and Chas. Stewart. Lay gentlemen requested to attend; Hon. Judge Wilmot, M. Wood, Esq., Geo. R. Anderson, Esq., and W. B. McNutt, Esq.

AT YARMOUTH, N. S., Sunday and Monday, July 24 and 25.—*Deputation,* Dr. DeWolfe, Thos. H. Davies, J. McMurray, and Jas. England. Lay gentlemen requested to attend; A. Henderson, Esq., Winthrop Sargent, Esq., Miner Tupper, Esq., and Joshua N. Freeman, Esq.

AT FREDERICTON, N B., Sunday and Monday, July 24 and 25.—*Deputation,* Dr. Pickard, Dr. DeWolfe, J. R. Narraway, A.M., J. Brewster, R. Alder Temple. Lay gentlemen requested to attend; Hon. S. L. Shannon, Z. Chipman, Esq., E. E. Lockhart, Esq., and Joseph Prichard, Esq.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sunday and Monday, Aug. 7 and 8.—*Deputation,* Dr. DeWolfe, J. McMurray, E. Botterell, I. Sutcliffe, and C. Stewart. Lay gentlemen requested to attend; M. H. Richey, Esq., Henry Narraway, Esq., S. Fulton, Esq., J. McMoran, Esq.

AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F., the last week in Aug.—*Deputation,* Dr. DeWolfe, J. McMurray, Jno. Brewster. Lay gentlemen requested to attend; Jos. Peters, Esq., Jas. Saint, Esq., and Geo. H. Starr, Esq.

The Ministers on the neighbouring Circuits are also requested to attend the above meetings.

Arrangements for Circuit Meetings to be held as early as possible, will be made at the ensuing Financial District meetings.

E. BOTTERELL,
R. TEMPLE,
Secretaries of the Committee.

July 4, 1864.

☞ We are deeply pained to record the death of the wife of the Rev. J. Winterbotham, of Carbonear, N. F., who came on a visit to her friends in Dartmouth a few weeks since, and has been thus suddenly removed from earth; but we doubt not, to a brighter world. We sympathise with her bereaved husband, parents and family in this heavy bereavement.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. F. Harrison pr. M. D. B.R. $20, Rev. R. Duncan (B.R. $36.17,) Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P.W. M. Gammon $1, C. Bruce $5.50, I. Myers $5, T. Ferguson $2, Mr. Morris $2, D. Ross $2 50 —$14,) Rev. R. Weddall (P.W. P. Middlemas $2, L. Phinney $2, M. Young $4, R. Palmer $2, E. Palmer new sub. $1—$11,) Rev. D. D. Currie (B.R. $5.03, P.W. John Robertson $4, J. McLeod $2, J. C. Price $2, A. Adare $1, Jas. Miles $4, J. H. Stockton $2, Wilfred McLeod 30 cts., B. Harrison $2, P. Avery $2, T. Jordan $2, Jno. Chambers $3, Wm. Coates, Esq. $2, J. H. Ryan $2, D. Scofield $7.50, Jas. Ryan $2, E. Currie $2—$44.83,) Rev. J. G. Hennigar (P.W. S. Lowden $2, E. Kinsman $2, J. North $2, S. B. North $2, Wm. Rand $2, S. Patterson $2, Wm. Borden $2, C. Northup $2, T. Harris $2, S. Borden $2,—$20, also, Jas. Tupper $2, Jas. Blinkhorn $2, R. Ellis $2—$6,) Rev. W. W. Perkins (B.R. $21.99, P.W. Jonathan Hosford $2, Mrs. Shaddick $1, Eliz. Copp $1, Robert Mullans $2, John Hosford $2, Isaac Cushman $2, Wm. Parker $2, Mrs. G. B. Bell $2, Robt. Jackson $2, Joseph Tweedy $2 Jas. Henderson $1—$19,) Rev. W. Heartz (B.R. $3 84,) Rev. I. Thurlow (Books to be sent $4.) Rev. J. R. Narraway (P.W. J. D. Hardy $2, Mrs. Frost $2, H. Rennick $2, Mrs. Frost Guide $1,) Rev. Jas. Dove (P.W. I. Bradbury $2, J. T. Burrows $2, Mrs. Ellis $2, S. Elliot $2, J. Munn $2, J. Parsons $1, C. Parsons $2, Chas. Pike of Wm. $1, E. Pike $2, J. Peters $1.40, M. Warren $2, J. Witticombe $4, E. Webber $1, A. Munn $2, G. Howell $2—$28.40,) Rev. J. M. Pike (B.R. $39.49, P.W. J. Young $2, P. Sorseleil $2), Rev. T. Fox (B.R. $20.50, P.W. J. Lucas $3 50,—$21). Rev. G. Johnson (P.W. M. Sperry $1, M. Teal $2, Miss Pernette $2, Wm. Smith $8, Jno. Huey $2, Jno. Reiser $2, G. Heckman $2,—$19), Rev. C. Stewart (B.R. $35.34, P.W. for W. S. $4). Rev. T. D. Hart (P.W. A. Forsey $2, E. George $2, J. Pool $2, Jno. Evans, senr., new sub. $2), Rev. H. Daniel (B.R. $7.10, S. Byers $3, P.W. J. N. Crane $2, W. Dennison $2, L. Davison $2, J. Elderkin $2, G. Fenerty $1, J. Fisher $2, K. Fuller $2, L. Harris $2, T. Lydiard $2, Jas. Neary $2, D. Paterson $2, J. Rounsefell $1, J. Rathbun $2, A. Rathbun $2, S. Sleep $2 12, E. Woodman $1 50, Jas. Woodman $4, E. Terry $3, Wm. Taylor $2, E. Elderkin—$40.92), Rev. J. Buckley (B.R. $15), D. Allison B. R. ($5), R. Fawcett P. W. $1.

[Remainder next week.]

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF

HALIFAX, N. S., AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruation a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILLIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS.

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to tes them, which will be sacred.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. 25 cents a bottle Sold by Druggists.

RENEWED HIS AGE.—The most wonderful results are produced by the use of Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They never fail to restore, invigorate and beautify the hair; youth renewed. No more grey hairs. The hair is restored on bald spots. It imparts a most delightful fragrance. You can procure them at any Druggist's

Holloway's Ointment—Sore Legs, Wounds, Ulcers &c., can be cured. The rational treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the local inflammation, sooth the neighboring nerves, cool the heated blood, and render the watery ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily Holloway's Ointment accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty. Sold by Druggist everywhere.

If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make.

Marriages.

At Sackville, N. B., on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Prof. Allison, N. W. White, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Fannie S., eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. DeWolf.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Munro, James H. McDougall, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of Mr. Thomas McLearn.

On the 29th ult., at the Kentville Church, by the Rev. Wm. Furlong, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Halifax, to Eleanor Rebecca, eldest daughter of Charles J. Tobin, Esq., of Woodburne, Cornwallis.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. H. Munro, Mr. Wm. Allen, of Waverly, to Miss Mary Ann Welsh, of Truro.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth at the residence of her father, Jas. Greig, Esq., on Friday, July 1st, after a short but distressing illness, Hannah M., beloved wife of the Rev. John Winterbotham, Wesleyan Minister, Carbonear, N. F. She leaves two young children to bear their irreparable loss.

On the 25th ult., Isabella, wife of Mr. H. Donaldson, in the 46th year of her age.

On the 28th ult., Charles Jones, (colored) aged 36 years.

At Dartmouth, 28th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, aged 75 years, daughter of the late Marshall Story.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 29

Steamer Commerce, Snow, Charlottetown; brigts Gem Sherring, Cuba; J Bleakhorn, Harvey, New York; schrs Pearl, Cameron, Sheet Harbour; Mary Nickerson, Cape Breton.

THURSDAY, June 30

H M S Duncan, Capt Gibson, Bermuda; schrs Canadienne, Bourdiet, Montreal; Margaret Ann, Thomas, P E Island; Wild Wave, Hemeon, Liverpool; Glen, Lorir, P E Island; P L G, Cruikshanks, Pictou.

FRIDAY, July 1

Brigt Hannah, Allen, Shelburne; schrs A C Major, Perry, Barbadoes; John William, Sydney.

SATURDAY, July 2

Steamer Delta, Guilliford, St Johns, Nfld; scht Star in the East, Bragg, Sydney.

CLEARED.

June 29—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; brigt Our Maggie, Wilson, Bermuda; schrs Isabella Maria, Walsh, Demerara; Agenoria, Dickson, N Scotia; Vernon, Stanwood, St John, N B; Ripple, Oliver, P E Island; Mary, Bagnell, Baddeck; Betsy Bridge, Boudrot, River Bourgeois; D P King, Woodin, Pictou; Leader, McDonald, Antigonish; Hiram, Campbell, Cape Breton; Emma, O'Bryan, Bathurst; Constantine, Boudrot, Labrador; Helen, Stetson, Newfld, Antelope, Porter, Yarmouth; Reward, Boudrot, Descouse; Indian Queen, Gilbert, Pictou.

June 30—Barque Eliza Barss, Frith, Bermuda; schrs Sea Lark, Blagdon, P E Island; Ellen, Shelnut, P E Island; Union, LaVash, Souris; Catherine, Jackson, Murray Harbour.

July 1—Ship Euroclydon, Thomson, Quebec; bark Anna Johanna Lesson, Quebec; brig Arcadie, Larsen, Quebec; brigt America, French, Boston; schrs Atalanta, Snow, Boston; Emma Agnes, Kennedy, Breton; Unity, LeBlanc, Margaree; Rising Sun, Cunningham, Antigonish; Comet, Lang, Sydney; Romp, Lang, Sydney.

July 2—Brigt Enterprise, Gould, Glace Bay; schrs Maude, Lington, Newfld; Morning Light, Sterling, Labrador; Elizabeth, Evans, Newfld; Hawk Cossman, Port aux Basque; Emma, Muggah, Sydney; F R Tranchemontagne, Arbour, Canada; Happy Return, Babin, Arichat.

VOLCANITE RUBBER PLATES
FOR
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. EDITOR:

PRESUMING you have heard of the above named material in connection with the practice of Dentistry, without any very definite idea of its uses or merits I beg to state for your information as well as that of the readers of your valuable paper, that by a process of heat, the soft rubber is rendered as hard as bone, and can be finished and polished as thin and as smooth as the gold plate. Its advantages over metal are—that it takes the form of the mouth in the outset more readily, and in succeeding operations no chance exists of its being other than an exact fit. It is quite as strong as silver work, and perfectly clean and sweet. It is light, it is easy to the gums; and very durable. It is free of taste and can be used in mastication with perfect freedom; while for aged people it is peculiarly adapted in many ways. I do not recommend it as better than gold; yet after using it for four years with entire success, I am prepared to say that it is better than any material which is cheaper than gold; and I have great pleasure in being able to offer so good and beautiful a substitute for gold. It is now being extensively used both in England and America, and in the opinion of the leading Dentists of the day its durability as well as its cheapness, will give it place over any other substance now in use as a base. Yours respectfully,

O. P. MACALLESTER, DENTIST.
No. 43 Granville St. Halifax, N. S.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

HAVING been appointed Sole and Managing Agent for the sale of Dr. Ridge's Patent Food for Infants and Invalids, for the whole of B. N America, and having been the *Introducer* of the said Article on this Continent—it gives me much pleasure to place before an impartial and discriminating public the following reliable Testimonials. Six months ago the Food was first used in this city, and already I have many well attested proofs of its invaluable qualities, and it is sold at a much lower figure than any like preparation.

J. H. WOOLRICH,
Halifax, N. S.

Read! Read! Read!

May 15, 1864.

MR. WOOLRICH,

Dear Sir,—During the past four or five months I have been using the "Patent Food" manufactured by Dr. Ridge, and have derived much benefit therefrom; I strongly recommend all persons suffering from Indigestion or any derangement of the digestive organs to give it a trial; it is a genuine article, were it otherwise, I should be sorry to say anything in favor of it, and few persons who know me would charge me with lending my name to anything I considered an imposition or humbug. To the above statement you may give publicity if you think it will promote your interest.

Yours, &c,
JOHN MUMFORD.

I have used Dr. Ridge's Patent Food in my family for some time, and would persuade every person requiring such an article to give it a trial, as I can with much pleasure recommend it.

JOHN HUNTER,
Brass Founder.

June 15

Railway Office,
HALIFAX, JUNE 13, 1864.

To Railway Contractors.

Nova Scotia Railway.

Extension from Truro to Pictou.

THIS Extension, over forty miles in length, will be placed under Contract as soon as the Surveys now in progress are sufficiently advanced.—The line to be constructed will be divided into eight sections of about five miles in length, and due notice will be given when each section shall be ready for Contract.

TENDERS

For the construction of works on the first Section from Truro Station, will be received at this office, till MONDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Specifications, forms of tenders and any other information required by intending Contractors, may be had on application at the Engineers' Office, in Halifax, Truro and Pictou, on and after the fifteenth day of July next. The work is to be finished at the time and on the terms stated in the Specification.

JAMES McDONALD,
Commissioner.

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NOTICE.

THE Ladies of Avonport, Horton, intend holding a BAZAAR, on the 14th of Sept, or if that day should be unfavourable the first fine day after, to raise funds for the liquidation of a debt on the Union Church lately erected in that place.

As this is their first appeal, the ladies confidently hope that they will be favoured with the same patronage which has been extended to other Bazaars. Contributions of money or articles will be thankfully received by the Committee.

Miss Daniel, Horton; Mrs. Welton, Windsor; Mrs. John Hea, Wolfville; Mrs. A. Lockhart, Lockhartville; Mrs. B. Fuller, Canning; Mrs. Geo N Borden, Mrs. Harris Reid, Mrs. Charles Reid, Mrs. George Cox, Miss Annie Taylor, and Miss Harriet Newcomb, Avonport.

Avonport, June 16th, 1864.

GLOBE HOUSE.

I. McMURRAY & CO.

WOULD beg to announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now prepared with a large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

To suit all classes, comprising: Black and Fancy Silks, Fancy Dress Materials in Grenadines, Poplins, Chene Stripes and Checks, Bareges, Alpaccas, Mourning Goods in Barathea, Grenadines French Mérinoes, Empress Cloth, wide Coburg, French Twills, Lustres, Reppes, &c, &c.

LADIES' BLACK SILK MANTLES,

Ditto, in Light Cloth, in all prices and styles. SHAWLS, in Fil