"Grant is endeavoring to join Butler, by way of the Peninsula, and he has selected a tract of country cut up by swamps, rivers and timber, where the vast numerical superiority of his forces will be rendered powerless, and where the rebel heads of column will suffice to paralyze his action, so that, after leaving a small force to garrison the works around Richmond, Lee will be enabled to avail himself of the greater part of his army to operate either after the manner of Jackson, upon Grant's flanks, and, consequently, upon his base of operation, or follow his own tactics and march northward upon Washington without paying further attention to Grant. It should be remembered that Lee's army left Richmond and marched to meet Pope some time before McClellan left the Peninsula, having little to fear from that army, decimated as it was by malaria. Every military man whose life has been spent in large assemblages of men in camp knows by experience what a high rate of mortality the very circumstance of men being collected together involves even in healthy climates; how great must it then be when the area selected for such an assemblage is so unhealthy that even those who live in the locality are obliged to leave it during the period that we have chosen to occupy it. Our troops had some experience of this section under McClellan, and it seems to us that it was decisive enough to prevent any idea of its repetition. *Our army will melt away like butter in the sun.*"

A Philadelphia paper says: –

The contest on Friday last caused severe Federal losses. They were almost equally distributed throughout the entire line. The Northern Federal flank retreated to Bethesda Church; the Southern flank maintained its position below Coal Harbour. In all portions, however, the line was greatly weakened. It was too weak for attacks, and almost to weak to cover and defend a position six miles long. The contest showed that the Confederate works at Coal Harbour were very strong; and the last hope of going to Richmond by the Mechanicsville route was given up. That part of the campaign was ended. The Confederates claim Friday's battle as a victory, and say they captured 2,000 prisoners.

"On Saturday nothing was done. On Sunday, Grant began to make new dispositions. The northern flank had been composed of Warren's corps at Bethesda Church, and Burnside's corps north of the Church, with cavalry beyond. The cavalry was called in on Sunday. The flank was concentrated. Hanover Town and New Castle were given up. The roads running from those places to Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy were no longer picketed. The entire country above Bethesda Church was abandoned, and Burnside made the place the north end of the Federal line. Warren was withdrawn from the front, so that Burnside joined Smith. Warren went to the rear, and marched southward to the southern flank. He became the reserve of that flank, and the various divisions of the corps, which had been in reserve, went forward to the front and strengthened the line. Sunday night the enemy made various reconnoissances to discover the Federal position. On Monday nothing was done, and on Monday night some skirmishes occurred. The picket lines of the two armies are very close to each other. Sharpshooters are continually firing, and the Federal losses from this, even when no conflict occurs, are estimated at four hundred a day.

During Monday General Grant sent a flag of truce to Gen. Lee, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead on part of the line. No result is yet reported. On Tuesday morning Burnside held the northern flank at Bethesda Church, and was on the road to New Bridge. Smith was south of Burnside; Wright south of Smith, and Hancock south of Wright. The southern flank was near the railroad, with cavalry pickets extending to the road. Warren was in reserve one week before the Federal southern flank had been on the New Bridge road; now the northern flank is upon it."

The Boston *Post* of Monday last says:—His noble army is now contending with the jungles and morasses and dampness and vapors of the sleggish Chickahominy, and the contest is an awful one. The movements reported indicate the disposition to get away from this. But two courses are open; one to make for the north side of Richmond, where the difficulty of keeping open communication with the base at the White House is very great; and the other to swing around to the south side, with the James River for the base, and the south side of Richmond as the threatre of the siege. Time will reveal Grant's movements.

The following inserted in the Boston *Courier* of Saturday, created the utmost consternation.

A gentleman of this city has handed us the following containing at extract of a letter just received from Washington:—

My friend, who is perfectly reliable, says:—"On Monday (June 6th) I had an interview with some officers wounded in the battle of Friday, the 3rd of June. They told me the North had no conception of the slaughter among Grant's men, that they would not stand the knowledge; that all his officers opposed the useless loss of life; that there was no doubt that 100,000 men had been lost, so far, during this campaign, in the Army of the Potomac. The army are now on one quarter-rations and thoroughly defeated. There is no doubt of this, and the belief is that Grant is being cut of from his supplies. The Southern people here are very sure of success, but the loss of life on both sides is too dreadful for much exultation."

A New York paper says:—"Every person that has a stake in the community, feels that his hold on property is daily becoming weaker, that his wealth is slipping from his grasp. If we turn to New Orleans, gold is two hundred cents per dollar. In New York it is one hundred and ninety-five. While the failure of the crops, the scarcity of cattle, the devastation of fields, and absorption of labor in the bloody battle fields at the rate of sixty thousand men per mile of movement, leaving crowds of helpless families to share the shrunk loaf that the new harvest may furnish, all impress the holder of property with alarm that becomes dismay when he remembers that one million men discharged from the army will return to desolate homes, in the midst of famine, where labor is valueles and wages impossible. With two thousand millions of outstanding paper, and liabilities for at least as much more, the Secretary is compelled to bid six per cent. in gold. Four thousand millions of debt at six per cent. in gold; two hundred and forty millions of annual interest for ever in gold for a ruined people to pay; two hundred dollars per annum tax for every Northern family to earn and to pay; while every Southern family is to be exterminated. Does any one believe it will be paid?"

The grand preparations now in progress for the reception of delegates at Chicago are but types of the general feeling of citizens who seek to rescue the country from the control of men who are every day plunging it deeper and deeper into pecuniary and political embarrassment, and leading it on toward final ruin. Our treasures are poured out in vain—our brave army submit to unparaleled sacrifices—death in battle and starvation in loathsome prisons—in vain, while infidelity and weakness hold sway at the seat of Government. These facts render the people who wish, and are resolved, to subdue the rebellion by directing the whole power and policy of the Government to that end—military and civil,—who are resolved upon an honorable peace and a restoration of the Union,—anxious for the hour to determine the question whether the country is to drift along toward the abyss which would engulph all its blessings, as it has drifted for three years, or whether there be remaining virtue and energy sufficient to redeem it from the hands of unfaithful pilots and give it that glorious destiny designed by its founders.—*Boston Post.*

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The seventy-five million loan will probably be taken at a premium of from four to five per cent.

There were animated debates on slavery to-day at each end of the Capitol, with decided manifestations of conservatism from some who have heretofore been regarded as radical anti-slavery men.

The Union League ratification meeting to-night surpassed any political garhering ever held in this city.

There are 15,000 wounded in the hospitals here, and 1500 convalescents have been returned to the front within the past two weeks, while others, slightly wounded, have been sent to Northern hospitals.

Lists of the wounded from the Wilderness hospitals have arrived here.

Gen. Sherman's official return shows that during the present campaign he has captured 1500 rebel prisoners.

Gen. Grant's cavalry have thoroughly destroyed miles of the Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroad, leading nothward from Richmond. Other roads communicating with the doomed rebel capital may soon be rendered useless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. June 15.—Memphis advices of the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Miss.

The troops composing the expedition were two brigades of cavalry under Gen. Grierson, two brigades of infantry, one company of the 1st Illinois light artillery, and two regiments colored infantry, all under Gen. Sturgis. Citizens report that Kirby Smith was in command of the enemy, assisted by Roddy and Lee. Forest is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them on hearing that our forces were advancing.

Our troops are said to have fought desperately; but of eighteen pieces of artillery only four were brought off; about 100 wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Their cavalry pursued our forces to Collierville. We have no definite information in regard to casualities. Col. Humphrey of the 95th Illinois is reported killed.

Advices from the Northern border of Arkansas represent the country as being entirely destitute of provisions and forage. Shelby is reported to be at Batesville en route for Missouri on a raid.

Gen. Sickles and staff arrived at Little Rock on the 5th. He left for Vicksburg on the 10th.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Considerable bodies of the missing infantry of Gen. Sturgis' expedition are constantly coming in, and our loss will probably not reach more than 1000 all told. By to-night the casualities will be pretty accurately reported. Some of the officers blame Gen. Sturgis and say his management was bad.

All concur in stating that the men fought with desperation, the negro troops especially; but the ammunition of the troops being exhausted caused a panic.

It is reported that the force Gen. Sturgis encountered was en route to join Johnston's army, when they received information of the fitting out of this expedition, and turned about to defeat it.

ST. JOHN, June 17.—A New York World's despatch says Grant's whole army has successfully crossed James River, passing through Bermuda Hundred, on Petersburg road. Gives rumor that Richmond is being evacuated. Congress adjourned hastily without closing business. Not only prisoners but non-combatants sent South.

Official despatch says General Smith, with fifteen thousand troops, attacked Petersburg on Wednesday morning, and troops and trains of enemy were moving from the city across the Appomatox, as if retiring.

Another despatch says Smith carried principal line of enemy's works, taking 13 cannon and 400 prisoners, and later despatch reports Petersburg captured.

Butler's troops were tearing up Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

Richmond Whig reports Sheridan defeated by Fitzhugh Lee, losing five hundred prisoners, and leaving dead and wounded on the field.

ST. JOHN, June 18.—No late news. No confirmation of the capture of Petersburg.

In Sturgis defeat, one body of 1600 infantry cut off and supposed captured, were defended by 200 negro troops from repeated assaults of the enemy's cavalry. While the ammunition train was being destroyed the negroes filled their pockets and bosoms with catridges, thus enabling them to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis.

A fearful explosion of fireworks occurred at Washington Arsenal yesterday. The occupants of the building were all females. 19 charred bodies have been taken from the ruins. Several more mortally wounded, and many less severely.

The new blockade runner iron steamship "Pevensey," was run ashore and destroyed near Beauford. Vessel and cargo valued at a million of dollars.

European.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BELGIAN."

CAPE RACE, June 13th, 1864.—The Belgian from Liverpool 3 p. m., 2nd, Derry 3rd, arrived at Cape Race at 10 on Sunday morning 12th.

In House of Commons on the 1st Government was asked whether offer to sell the Mersey rams for £300,000 was made by the owners Messrs. Bravay, or by Lairds the builders.

The Attorney General replied that offer came from Bravay as owner. There was no communication with Lairds on question of sale.

On motion that House go into committee to abolish religious test at Oxford University, Conservative amendment was proposed rejecting Bill, but Liberals gained vietory of 10 in House of 462.

A Mr. Rowett, one of the Directors of the International Telegraph Company, had been giving explanations at Liverpool of designs. He said that Company is to construct Telegreph to America, starting from Brest via Azores and the French Islands off Newfoundland, &c. A concession had been obtained from the French Government, and a capital of half a million sterling is required.

The London *Times*, referring to Parliamentary debate on China, provoked by Cobden, maintains that at present moment position of England towards China's model attitude of non-intervention. Sherrard Osborne has returned with his squadron. Instructions to naval officers confine them strictly to defense of treaty ports and small circuit around them, and the order is now on its way, if not already arrived, which will detach Major Gordon from the service of the Imperial Government.

Dano-German Conference would again meet on June 2nd.

The *Morning Post* points out that the matter of importance is prolongation of armistice, and it now consoles Denmark by stating that her contracted frontiers must henceforth grow inviolate, that she should regard the riddance of disaffected people as benefit rather than loss. Represented public feeling in Copenhagen energetically demands resumption of hostilities, the present season being especially favorable to the Danes, while delay will neutralize Danish naval strength.

Hedtglated, of Copenhagen, says, should London Treauty be annulled, and German inhabitants of monarchy, themselves, decide on their destiny, the settlement of the succession will become void.

The Danish inhabitants will demand equal rights of choosing for themselves a monarchial or republican government, and also decide whether to join Germany or Sweden.

Leading Danish papers violently denounce England's proposition at Conference for division of Schleswig, and call for resistance.

FRANCE.—A French blockhouse was captured at Senegal and fifteen hundred French soldiers massacred by blacks.

SWITZERLAND.—Great political agitation prevails in Basle, and fears are entertained of collision.

PORTUGAL.—Bill introduced in Cortes to establish free trade in corn. New loan of fifty millions spoken of.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds inactive, generally easier. Money in limited demand. Reduction in Bank rates expected on 2nd, but no changes took place.

LATEST.—German Conference met on the 2d. Nothing definite. Proposal made and accepted—subject to reference for prolongation of armistice for fifteen days.

Conference meets again on the 6th. Fears gain ground hostilities to recommence.

Breadstuffs firmer. Corn dull. Consuls 91 3-4. Cotton quiet.

The Asia passed Cape Race at 7.30 Sunday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

SANDY HOOK, June 15. The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th, passed this point at 5.30 this afternoon.

It is stated that Napoleon has sent two Commissioners to America to report on the prospects of the war there, and to renew overtures in conjunction with England to stop the carnage.

It is reported that at the last meeting of the Conference the Danish Commisioners objected to an extension of the armistice, but agreed to refer the malter to Copenhagen. The next meeting will be held on the 6th inst.

It is reported that the sale of the rebel cruiser Georgia has been effected at Liverpool. No particulars.

Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, said the Government had not yet received the decision of the United States Government relative to the court martial on Acting Master Donovan for the alleged murder of the mate of the Anglo Saxon. He also said the Government had no information that a British steamer had been searched in a Federal harbor by Federal officers, and news-papers among private baggage removed.

There are very favorable anticipations of the West Egyptian cotton crops.

Advices from Denmark continue very warlike and there are many indications that the war will go on.

Spanish advices indicate an early settlement of the dispute with Peru.

The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece has been formally completed.

PARIS, The *Moniteur* publishes details of French victories in Algeria and indicates that the insurrectionists must soon be forced to disperse.

SHANGHAE, April 27. Gen. Gordon was defeated at Warsoo, and an early surrender of Nankin and Loochows was expected.

MELBOURNE, April 26. New Zealand advices report two severe engagements, in one of which the English troops suffered a reverse. There was no immediate prospect of the campaign closing.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5. The steamship Africa from Boston, arrived here to-day.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE ALABAMA.—Mr. Burlingame having notified the Government of China of the appearance of the Alabama in the Chinese seas, Prince Kung addressed the following reply:

"I had the honor to receive your Excellency's despatch on the 8th inst., in which you inform me that the Southern part of the United States has risen in rebellion to the Government, and that a steamer called the Alabama is now cruising on the ocean, burning and destroying vessels and property of their citizens; you therefore request that a proclamation be issued, forbidding her to enter the ports of China, &c.

"It appears from this, that by the rebellion of the Southern portion of the United States against their Government, your country is placed very much in the same position that China is, whose seditious subjects are now in revolt against her; and as it is highly desirable to prevent this rebel steamer from injuring or molesting American merchant ships, I have notified the various Governor Generals and Governors of the maritime provinces that if the steamer *Alabama*, or any other ship intending to injure American shipping come into their jurisdiction, they are on no account to permit such vessels to come into any port. They are required to issue a proclamation to this effect immediately, as a measure adapted to promote the general welfare.

"I have informed the ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia of these proceedings that they may notify their consuls at the several ports for their guidance. I also inclose a copy of the despatch issued to the various Governors for your Excellency's information."

ALMOST ANOTHER SANTIAGO.—A small town in the West of France has had a narrow escape of becoming as disastrously famous as Santiago. On Trinity Sunday the "*fete* of the first communion" was celebrated at Argenta. Vespers had been chanted and the candles lighted, when suddenly a spark fell from one of the candles and set on fire the dress of one of the communicants. Terrified, the children who were in the choir precipitated themselves on each other, and at the sight of the flames the parents of the girls who were communicating ran into the choir to snatch their children from the fate that seemed impending. Others rushed towards the doors and overturned the chairs and forms on their way, thus blocking up the narrow passage. One of the boys, who held a taper, frightened at the scene, let his light fall, and in doing so it set fire to the canopy, which was raised high up to the roof of the church in honour of "the month of Mary." This canopy was surmounted by a figure of the Virgin, and was adorned with paper flowers and other decorations. The alarm became greater than ever—the fear being that the whole canopy in a blaze would fall upon the people. Unlike their brethren at Santiago, the clergy shewed the greatest presence of mind. One of them threw himself into the middle of the children whose dresses were burning, and under the folds of his mantle extinguished the flames. It is not stated whether any deaths occurred.

The secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company makes the following statement of progress in the work of the new cable: "Up to this time one hundred miles of the internal portion or "core" of the cable have been manufactured at the Gutta Percha Works, and this part of the cable is going on at the rate of fifty miles a week. The deliveries of iron wire and hemp, for the external coating, commenced the first week in June, and the spinning of the materials round the "core," so as to complete the cable, will commence at the end of June. The steamship Great Eastern is ordered round to the Thames from Liverpool, and will be moored either at Southend or Sheerness. When she arrives, the building of the iron tanks in her inside for the storing of the cable in water, will at once commence."

A Silent Agent of Mortality.

REFLECT DEEPLY—JUDGE WISELY.

War, Pestilence and Famine are looked upon as the most dire calamities to which humanity is subject; yet there is a silent agent at work among us, slaying by night and by day, whose victims are scarcely less numerous. The scourge to which we refer is the *maltreatment of disease.* That thousands of human beings annually drug themselves to death, or are drugged to death by others, is a fact that no one will have the temerity to deny. The question is, cannot this evil be obviated? Are there not remedies in existence competent to the cure of nearly all the internal and superficial maladies to which our bodies are liable? Dr. HOLLOWAY, certainly one of the foremost physicians of our age, claims to have originated two preparations, a Pill and an Ointment, which strike directly at the germe of disease in the blood and other animal fluids, and obliterate them. How shall we test the truth of this claim? If we call for evidence, we find that the witnesses in favor of the remedies are "a multitude that no man can number." They are of all countries and races. The Chinese, the Malays, the South American Indians, the red men of our own territories, join with the civilized world in according to these medicines most extraordinary curative properties. We see not how such testimony can be considered other than conclusive, on any logical principle. The immense consumption of the Pills and Ointment in all parts of the world cannot be questioned. Wherever an product of civilization is sold, *they* are sold; and wherever they have been introduced, they have became a staple. There are *truths*; we leave the reader to make his own comments.—*Plymouth "Journal."*

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 he 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.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Trochs are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and Officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*The Troches,*" as they give prompt relief. Sold by Druggists.

Wesleyan Bazaar, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

We call the attention of our numerous readers to the Bazaar which is to be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July. Our Wesleyan friends in that city have done themselves great good in erecting so large and so handsome a house for God as their new chapel presents. We hope they will be largely and liberally patronized, and that the anticipated gathering will be highly successful. We observe that great liberality is displayed by the Steamboat Company of the Island in promising half price ticket to all visitors from the sister provinces who may avail themselves of the present opportunity to visit the Island.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Mrs. King P.W. $2, Rev G. B. Payson B R $9.37, Rev. J. W. Howie, P.W. John H. Hart $2, Rev. C. Dutcher B.R. $16 P.W. Jas Merritt $4, Rev. J. Buckley, (P.W. Jno. Allen $2, J. P. Pillow $2, C. Crowell $2,) Rev. W. Wilson (P.W. W. T. Beard $2, C. Connell $2, Daniel. Day $3, Jno. Fisher $4, Robt. Hay $2, Robt. A. Hay $2, Jos. Hemphill $2, Wm. Lindsay $2, W. F. Smith $2, Hon. C. Perley $2, Jas. Anderson $1, H. Stump $1—$25) Rev. Geo. Harrison (P.W. Mrs. Sterling, $2 Allen McLean $2.) Rev. Jas. Taylor (P.W. T. Holdsworth $2, H. Titus $2 A. Vantassel $3,) Rev. T. W. Smith, (P.W. S. Nevers $4, Jas. Read $5, E. Simpson $6.58, B. R. $4.06,) Rev. S. W. Sprague (B.R. $3.65, P.W. Richard Price $2, G. Strong $2, Stephen Wilson $2, B. Wright $4, Sol. Wright $2, G. S. Mutlar: $2, Wm. Lee $2, R. Pooley, $2—$21.65,) Rev. H. Sprague B.R. $6.13, Rev. C. Stewart (P.W. M. Trueman $2, E. Trueman $2, Mrs. E. Trueman $2, Henry Trueman $1,) Rev. Thos. Smith (P.W. Robt. Carden $2, E. Davison $2, Wm. Hill $2, Benj. Manthorn $4, J. D. Mack $4, Benj. P. Mack $2, And. Mack $2, Robt. Mack $5, Allen Mack $2.25, Josh. Mack $2, I. N. Mack $3, Steph. Mack $2, Steph. Smith $2—$34.25, B.R. Andw. Mack $6.15, P. W. Abigal Cokely $1, Asa Upton $1, B.R. Rev. A. M. DesBrissy, $10. P.W. Bamford Weldon $2, P.W. Thos. Cole $2.

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake' through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * * * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne, qut we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secre agents," North or South There is propably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

Calisaya Bark has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

Cascarilla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dandelion.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

Chamomile Flowers.—For enfeebled digestion

Lavender Flowers.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wintergreen.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Anise.—An aromatic carminative; creasing flesh muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander Snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter and hey know it.

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE.

Cold Extremities and Feverish Life,
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and short Breath.
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite, and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steal-plated label, with our rivate government stamp over the cork.

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

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Scrofula or morbid deposits in the lungs, joints and tissues. These medicines have rendered this disease a less formidable scourge than formerly. It has been incontestable proved that in Scrofulous affections they have effected thousands of cures. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

If the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointmentt 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 as much profit as on other persons make.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS.—MRS S. A. Allen has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp and arrests the fall; the hair, if grey, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold everywhere.

DOWN LOW.—Ye that are down low with disease, whose bodies are covered with Sores, Ulcers, Nodes, with swollen Glands and Joints, with Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, who are banished from the companionship of the beautiful and healthy, who are debarred the joys and pleasures of life—rejoice—for a cure is offered you, in

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

that will rid you of your disease, and restore you to health and the society of your friends.

It afflicted with Scrofulous, Chronic Disease, Syphilis, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Skin Eruptions, White swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, St. Vitus' Dance, King's Evil, Blotches, Pimples, Tetter, use Radway's Renovating Resolvent, this remedy will cure you. Price $1 per bottle, Sold by Druggists.

Marriages.

By the Rev. R. Smith, at the residence of James N. Sieve, Esq., Berwick, Cornwallis, on the 13th inst., Mr Patrick Grace, to Miss Elizabeth Marine.

By the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Berwick, June 15th, Mr. Isaac A. Elliott of Aylesford, to Mrs. Rebecca Packer of Cornwallis.

At Dover on the 15th inst., by the Rev John Lathern, Lieut. Longworth, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Clare, youngest daughter of John Edward Starr, Esq.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev George Boyd, Colin C. Clarke, to Isabella Stuart, daughter of the late Jas. Jones, Esq.

At St. John's Church on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, A. M., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Commander Wm. Jardine, R. N., second son of Sir Wm. Jardine, Baronet of Applegirth, Scotland, to Louisa Archer, second daughter of G. Cockburn Harvey, Esq., merchant of this city.

Deaths.

Drowned, at Clementsport, N. S., on the 13th inst. Mr. Dow Dumars, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place, aged 84 years.

Drowned, at Clementsport, N S, on the 13th inst., John Fraser, Esq., late of St. John, N. B., deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Carsonville, Studholm N. B., on the 6th inst., of diptheria, Thomas L., third son of Edward and Rebecca Sharp.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 15

Steamer Delta, Sampson, St Thomas via Bermuda; barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigt Wanderer, Lagoon, Boston; schrs Reindeer, Rood, Baltimore; Mary Valentine, Connolly, Quebec; Henrietta, McLeod, Boston; Snow Squall, Shepherd, Camden; Jolly Tar, Garrison, Bay of Islands; Union, LeVashe, P E Island; Mayflower, Gerrior, P E Island

THURSDAY, June 16

Brig Chanticleer, Matson, Cienfuegos; Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island; schrs Celia, Bernier, Montreal; Marie Almide, Bonney, do; John Sanderson, Carroll, New York; Mary Louy, DeGrace, Shippegan; Susan, McLean, St George's Bay; Thistle, Nickerson, Labrador; Sarah, Gilchrist, Cape Breton; Superb, Swain, Pictou.

FRIDAY, June 17

Steamer Alpha, Hunter, Sydney; brigt Iris, Foley, Cape Breton; schrs Mary, LaVashe, Bay Chaleur; Wild Wave, Hemeon, Liverpool; British Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro'.

CLEARED.

June 14—Brig Fawn, Doat, Jamaica; brigts Neander, Innes, Liverpool, N S; Osprey, Read, Pictou; schrs Victoria, Clarkson, Pictou; Chester, Eisnor, Little Glace Bay; W Stairs, Ham, Kingston, Jam.

June 15—Brig Beatrice, Vianna, Quebec; schrs Eugenie, Boulanger, Gaspe; Village Belle, Shatford, Liverpool; Susannah, Burke, Baddeck; Sparkler, Embree, Strait of Canso; Emily, Gay, Port Hood; Dancing Feather, Provost, do; Star of the Sea, Bragg, Cow Bay; Eliza, Young, Strait of Canso; J Pope, Pope, Sydney; Sarah, Townshend, Sydney; Volunteer, Hanlen, North Bay; Roebuck, Sparks, Newfd.

June 17—Brigt Sarah Crowell, Crowell, Bras d'Or; schrs Dashaway, Reiser, Porto Rico; Juliet, Simpson, St John, N B; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool; Vision, Gynan, St Peter's; Express, McKay, Annapolis; Silver Arrow, Tanner, Labrador; Perseverance, Fougere, Sydney.

June 17—Brig Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda; brigt Elsie, Murray, Porto Rico; schrs May, Renner, fishing; Henrietta, McLeod, Bras d'Or; Express, Conway, fishing; Atlantic, Langfitch, Pictou; Margaret Ann, Lee, Lingan; Daniel Horton, Horton, P E I; Prince of Wales, McNab, St Domingo.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, June 8—Arrd ships Sunderland, Curtis, Halifax; British Queen, Aylward, Glasgow.

Boston, June 11—Arrd schr Morning Star, Miller, Windsor.

New York, June 10—Arrd brigt Annie Collins, Smith, Grace Bay.

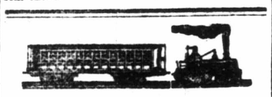
Philadelphia, June 9—Arrd barque Crimea, Baker, Cardenas. 10th—M T Ellsworth, Lawrence, Cienfuegos; cld schr Laura Pride, Pride, St Thomas

Bermuda, June 10th—Arrd schr Mary Jane, Weymouth, and sailed 11th for Barbadoes.

New York, June 14—Arrd schr Lima, Marahamis, Brazil. 16th—barque Cumberland, Glasgow

Spoken by schr Collector, 20 miles S E of Sambro, brig Martha, 61 days from Marellies, bound to New York, with jib boom, foremast, mainmast, and main top mast sprung, and fore top gallant mast carried away.

The ship Highlander, Stevenson, from Quebec, deal laden, bound to Fleetwood, G B, ran ashore at Bank Head, St George's Bay, Newfd., and became a total wreck. Crew saved and arrived at Halifax in the schr Susan.



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, until 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 to be finished at the time and on the terms stated in the Specification.

JAMES McPHNALL,
June 22 1m Commissioner.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THE Members and friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETY, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a BAZAAR, in their new Chapel, now in course of erection, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July next.

Such has been the liberality of the contributors, that an abundant supply of Staple and Fancy Articles, of a variety and excellence rarely surpassed in this community, has been received, and will be offered for sale on this interesting occasion.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island have generously consented to give passage in their Steamers at half price to such persons as may avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the Bazaar from the neighbouring Provinces or the outports of this Island.

Refreshment and Fruit Tables, with and Ordinary, will be provided.

Admission 1s 6d; children half price

By order of the Committee,
June 22 E. McGOWAN, Sec and Treas.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

THE first instalment of 40 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the People's Bank of Halifax, amounting to $160,000, having been paid up, the Bank will be opened for business on

Monday, the 27th inst.,

when the Directors will be prepared to Discount Notes, buy and sell Bills of Exchange, receive money on Interest and at call, &c Notes for Discount to be handed in before 12 o'clock.

The Bank will be open for the transaction of business daily (Sunday excepted) from 10, a. m., to 3, p. m.

By order of the President and Directors.
PETER JACK, *Cashier.*
Halifax, 22d June, 1864. 2w

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.

LADIES Spring Styles in Shawls and Mantles, Now open. ENNIS & GARDNER,
Prince William Street, St. John, N. B

LONDON HOUSE.

GRANVILLE STREET.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a large portion of our spring stock of DRY GOODS, selected as usual by one of the firm, in addition to an increased importation of BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, Tweeds, Angola Kerseymeres, Buckskins and Woollen Goods generally, Fancy Goods, Straw Goods, Small Wares, &c.

COTTON GOODS, LINEN do. UNION FABRICS, Dress Goods

We call attention to 3 lots of Dress Goods, a Job, pieces White Cotton, sailed, 218 pieces Printed Cottons, a Job, 35 Linen White and Angola WOOL SHIRTS, cheap.

In Ready Made and Made to Order Clothing.

We claim to give a better article than any other House in the trade, as we only buy drops in the lowest qualities, none wanting a better article can insure it with us at strictly economical prices.

Gents' Hosiery and Outfits, &c.

THOMSON & CO.

P. S. Another lot of superior TEA, per Forrest Queen. In daily expectation of balance of stock per Glen Tilt, Estella and Pathfinder.

☞ While tendering our best thanks for the very liberal and still increasing patronage extended to us since our retirement from the old concern, we take this occasion to express our hope that the public will be glad to hear that the London House has *not moved out of* Granville Street, and we also trust that they will not be sorry to hear that it has changed owners. May 4 2m T. & C.

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 Baratheas, Grenadines, French Merinoes, 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 Filled Paisley, Black Lace, Black and Colored Grenadine, in the newest and most elegant designs. Also

A large stock of MILLINERY, of every description,

constantly on hand. We would call attention especially to our assortment of Ladies' and