sortie of the enemy upon our front, and the hasty preparations for an attack early in the afternoon. A detachment of the Harris Light Cavalry made a reconnisance, capturing fourteen of the enemy, and shortly after the rebels advanced upon our pickets stationed upon the Bowling Green road, driving them in towards the city. Gen. Patrick immediately threw out his brigade beyond the town. General King, accompanied by a few orderlies, was the first general officer to cross the bridge where he awaited further developments from the front. A shot from the enemy passed between Genaral Patrick and an officer by his side, killing an orderly's horse just behind them. No other casualties occurred, and the troops, after vainly waiting for some further demonstration on the part of the enemy, returned to their camp.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—To Hon. J. H. Watson, Asst. Sec. War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about 3 o'clock.

The explosion took place at the time stated. It is stated to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor. E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck) and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

CORINTH.—A battle between the forces of General Halleck and those of Beauregard, at Corinth, was looked upon as imminent at last accounts. General Pope had a skirmish with the enemy, 20,000 strong, near Farmington, on Friday, and after a five hours' contest General Pope withdrew his troops across the river, according to the orders of General Halleck not to provoke a general engagement. The enemy suffered terribly in the fight.

The Federal troops effected a landing at Brick House Point, adjoining West Point, and although only numbering twenty thousand men, while the portion of the rebel army they encountered amounted to thirty thousand. General Lee commanded the rebels, who were endeavouring to push on to Richmond; but the result of this fight has been to drive them back towards the Chickahominy, where General Jackson is concentrating his army. It is due to President Lincoln to state here that he sustained the proposal of General McClellan to forward Franklin's division up the River to West Point, against the opinion of other members of his Cabinet; and the credit of this brilliant affair at West Point is therefore justly to be awarded to the sagacity of General McClellan and the firmness of President Lincoln.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The steamer Meteor, from Pittsburg Landing Sunday morning, has arrived here. There had been no general engagement, although the situation of the two armies is much more threatening than at any previous time.

It was definitely ascertained that, so far from the reports of evacuation being true, the enemy is strengthening all his defences for the defeat of our army. Instead of abandoning his intrenchments, an innumerable number of negroes were at work felling trees, forming abattis and strengthening earthworks.

It is now known that Gen. Powell reached Corinth with an army of 30,000 men. It can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for a desperate struggle. Our reconnoitreing parties invariably meet the enemy, go where they will, and on hills, in the woods, and along the roads, the rebels seem present in overpowering strength.

Preparations for battle are being made on a grand scale. Roads are cut through the woods to facilitate the movements of the different divisions. Seige guns are mounted in great numbers, and nothing is wanted on our part to win the contest.

Head Quarters of the Forces at Corinth, Miss., May 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF SHILOH AND ELKHORN.—We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the dispoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to be freemen or vile slaves of those who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory. Soldiers, can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into Tennessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we shall recover more than we have lately lost. Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battle field of Yorktown.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

(From the Columbus Sun, May 3.)

We had an interview last evening with Col. A. Starke, of Alabama, who has just returned from Corinth, Mississippi. *He reports that our army has suffered much from sickness, but there are about 75,000 effective fighting men, and reinforcements are constantly coming in.* Generals Price and Van Dorn were there with their veterans of the Missouri campaign, whom he represents to be the finest looking body of men he ever saw. The enemy are supposed to have about 120,000 men, and had advanced three miles on our front from their former position. Our officers and men are confident and sanguine of whipping the enemy in the next fight, particularly if we are first attacked.

(From the Lynchburg Republican, May 6.)

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.—From a gentleman who left Gen. Jackson's head-quarters on yesterday, we have full and accurate particulars of the state of things in the valley, but deem it unwise to make them public. Suffice it to say that important changes have taken place in the last few days in the position of our forces, and that a fight near Staunton is imminent, between the Federal General Milroy, advancing from the direction of Montery, and a portion of our forces. Banks' column is still beyond the Shenandoan. Milroy's forces are said to be 14,000.

(From the Richmond Despatch, May 8.)

Our information from the Valley of Virginia represents the armies of Jackson and Ewell as in fine condition and excellent spirits, and anxious to be led against the invaders. We deem it prudent to withhold such information as we have in reference to the position and strength of these forces, but believe them to be ample for the emergency. An official despatch from Staunton, dated 5th inst., states that the enemy evacuated Harrisonburg on Monday. The town is now in the possession of our cavalry under Captain Winfield. We are rather sorry than otherwise to hear of this retirement of the federal forces. We wanted them to receive a severe thrashing, which we are satisfied would be inflicted upon them if they had remained. We hope yet that General Jackson may overtake them before they leave the valley.

(From the Lynchburg Virginian, May 8.)

Jackson was still at Staunton at last accounts. A report was brought here by an officer of the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, that a detachment constituting the advance corps of Ewell's army at Swift Run Gap, had been driven in by the enemy, and that a battle was impending.

We give the intelligence for what it is worth.

We received intelligence by letter yesterday to the effects that our troops were falling back from Greenbrier to Ronsack's depot in the Roanoke county.

The Richmond papers admit that the safety of that city depended upon the Merrimac and the prospects of obstructing the James River by sinking rafts of trees in the stream. These chances are of course now destroyed. The Richmond Examiner also advocates the plan of concentrating all the manufactured tobacco in the city in certain prescribed warehouses, where it can be destroyed in case of an unlucky visit from the "Yankee vandals."—*Express.*

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

The *Memphis Appeal* says:—The only conditions upon which the South will accept peace is the recognition of the independence not only of the cotton States, but of every border State whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

There are rumors afloat that the *Merrimac* has not been destroyed, and that she has gone up James river to blockade it against the passage of any more vessels of the Federal fleet.

The Federal troops are said to be within three and a half miles of Corinth.

The iron-clad gunboats *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* are within 30 miles of Richmond.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 4th, records an interview between Gen. Butler and the Mayor and Council of the city, and says the latter continue their functions except upon political and military offence. No oath of allegiance was required.

A special despatch to the Boston Journal, dated Washington, May 14th says:

The opinion is gaining ground here that the prominent foreign powers have agreed upon a plan for interference in our domestic affairs, either jointly or by France taking the active part, with the approbation of other governments. This prompts the desire on the part of the Border Statesmen and their friends for a speedy adjournment of Congress.

Military officers here are expecting important news from the West of movements not generally known—perhaps those of General Curtis.

ST. JOHN, May 19.—The New York Herald asserts and Tribune denies that Gen. Hunter will be recalled.

South Carolinians disrelish the conscription act.

Vera Cruz dates of 8th announce French army marching on Mexico, meeting with little opposition.

Confederates proclaimed martial law over Charleston and vicinity.

Beauregard orders Confederate notes to be taken at par on pain of disloyalty.

James' River is obstructed with sunken vessels within short distance of Richmond, among which are reported the Yorktown and Jamestown.

Confederate fleet at Fort Wright reinforced by the Ram *General Price* and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas* from Memphis.

Bragg reported in command at Corinth and Beauregard summoned to Richmond.—*Chron.*

ST. JOHN, May 19.—The combined army and navy expedition with McClellan's army went up Pasninky river on Saturday, causing the Confederates to destroy two steamers and twenty schooners laden with corn. McClellan's advanced guard drove the enemy across Chickahominy River, fifteen miles from Richmond.

The Federal gunboats were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond,—the *Nangatuck* bursting her big gun, and the *Monitor* could not elevate her guns sufficiently.

Great preparations are being made to bombard Savannah. Massive batteries have been erected around it.

Pensacola has been abandoned by the Confederates, and the Navy Yard burned.

A negro insurrection is reported to be imminent at Charleston, South Carolina.

General Halleck's army is advancing upon Beauregard's forces at Corinth. Severe skirmishing had taken place along the whole line.

It is reported that there is a hard feeling existing between the Border States and the Gulf States soldiers.—*Express.*

ST. JOHN, May 20.—The Federal Military Telegraph has an office in Sawmill, 14 miles from Richmond.

Commodore Goldsborough has made an expedition up James' River, sinking several batteries, and securing ordnance of several that had been deserted. It was supposed he would be able to get within range of Fort Darling with effective means.

In the engagement with this Fort, the Galena's armour was pierced by plunging shot many times.

The explosion of the big gun of the Nangatuck killed 17 persons. The Monitor was uninjured.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, annuls General Hunter's emancipation order, and reserves to himself such extraordinary powers.

Suffolk was occupied by Federals on Sunday.

Business is gradually reviving at Norfolk.

Flour declined five cents.

From Mexico.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is to the effect that the Spanish and English were to leave the country at once, having failed to agree with the French, who had determined not to treat with nor recognise the present Government of Mexico.

The Allied Plenipotentiaries had addressed a letter to Senor Doblado, Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, acquainting him that they had failed to agree among themselves. The Minister replied in a most friendly manner to the English and Spanish officials, but protests against "the "unjustifiable conduct" of the French plenipotentiary.

The Mexican army is said to be ill-disciplined, —the men ragged and repulsive to look at. It was thought that the French would easily march on the capital, provided that sickness did not injure their army. When there they intend to establish universal suffrage and erect a monarchy. There is a large party of influential men in Mexico in their favor, who are thoroughly tired of the anarchy and disorder in which the country is at present.

Her Majesty's steam corvette *Plover* had been stranded on the bar of Alvarado—thirty miles south of Vera Cruz. The position was one of great danger, so much so that Commander Corry and crew immediately landed by means of a hawser suspended from the formasthead to the shore, the surf being to great for the boats. With the assistance of men from the *Mersey* and *Barracouta*, the vessel was got off, but at great personal risk and severe labor to those engaged in the undertaking. Of the achievement a Mexican paper says—

"These English, the bravest and most generous of our invaders, have given another proof of their naval genius, by performing a deed which we ourselves would never have attempted, and from which our other invaders would certainly shrink! In defiance of all climate—courting, rather than avoiding the danger of the violent seas which break over our coast—nothing daunted, that their boats should be driven to atoms, or that lives might be lost,—they have, against the predictions of numbers of competent judges, removed from a hopeless position, at Alvarado, a fine vessel of war, and in a short time restored her to her previous condition? But she lost a gun? No, the gun is not lost. A rope was made fast to it, and a mark was carefully set over the spot where it dropped, and *they still watch it*; and when those Englishmen want that gun, whenever it suits their convenience, depend upon it they will go and take it.

"No wonder, then, that England—our former generous friend, and our present reluctant enemy —should boast with pride of her naval superiority, and still remember, in her national chants, the brave deeds accomplished by her immortal navy! While she possesses such energetic men and brave seamen, in all parts of the world, as those which recovered from shipwreck, the *Plover*, she need never be afraid of losing her power, her liberty, or her glory!"

Late from Europe.

PER STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

By the arrival, wednesday afternoon, of the Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, we are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.—The papers are principally occupied with accounts of the opening of the International Exhibition, which appears to have been a great success.

Lord Canning has arrived in England from India.

The Emperor of the French is anxious to reduce his army, which is a good sign, but he is opposed in this respect by the Corps Legislatif, so that the representatives of the people are really less anxious for lessening the pressure of taxation than the monarch himself.

The *Globe* of the 2nd, on the authority of its Paris correspondent, puts forth the following statement:—"It is stated here that Napoleon III. has, through the instrumentality of Senor Mon, convinced the Spanish Government that slavery can no longer be upheld at Cuba, and that the kneel of negro owners has tolled.

FRANCE.—*Paris, May* 2.—The *Journal l' Esprit Public* of to-day says that there is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome with military and diplomatic powers. It is said that he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See, with the rights of the Italian nation.

ITALY.—*Turin, May* 2.—It is asserted that the Italian Government has granted the concession for the construction of railways in the South of Italy to a society of foreign and Italian bankers, represented by Messrs. Rothschild.—The capital of the society is 30,000,000 francs.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.—*Madrid, May* 1.—The statement that the Spanish and French troops were about to march against Mexico has been favorably received here.

Paris, May 2.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting upon the intolerable conduct of the Mexican government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—*Lisbon, May* 1.—The King has officially announced his approaching marriage. The new ministry of Portugal is finally consolidated.

THE INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.—It was reported at Paris yesterday that the French and English Ministers at Washington had received identical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, but no idea of a forcible intervention is entertained.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL GOYON.—*Paris, May* 2.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day's date contains the following:—The return of General Goyon has provoked exaggerated suppositions. We believe that the journals which have looked upon the return of General Goyon as a serious indication of a change in Roman affairs are labouring under a delusion. We are persuaded that nothing has been changed, because nothing can be changed, in the policy of the French Government towards Rome.

RUMORED INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The *Globe* of Friday concludes an article with the following passage, which is the most view of this important question:—"The rumor of an intervention on the part of France may probably be traced to the reported journey of M. Mercier to Richmond. It has long been understood that the French Government, pressed by the sufferings of its subjects, has desired to stop the war, or at least secure the opening of the Southern ports; but it is believed to have contented itself with exertions to obtain the concurrence of England. It may be that M. Mercier has been instructed to take a step which would pave the way for separate action in the premises, and that advice to both sides to come to an amicable settlement has been tendered already. From advice to remonstrance is a long stride, and from remonstrance to an overt act is still further. If there were grounds whereon to build a compromise, it is certain that the season is approaching when efforts to that end might most fitly be made—the hot season; but the hot season will not arrest warfare on the whole of the immense field laid open to it; and now that the Federal Government has got an army, it will be strange if they do not follow the example of other Governments and use it at all times and seasons. French intervention went very far to found the United States; it may exert itself to secure the foundations of the Southern Confederacy; but, if so, who, at this day, can foresee even the immediate, not to speak of the remote, consequences to which such a line of action would lead? The whole problem is one of the greatest intricacy, and no solution can be devised which would not cause almost as much bitterness between Europe and America, as between the two fragments of this once vast Federation."

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Our second Great International Exhibition was opened at South Kensington on the 1st inst, with all befitting ceremony, and with even more than hoped-for success. Every thing happened as it was arranged and expected, with all but the regularity of clock-work. The day, indeed, had one dark shadow. Of the hundreds of thousands who lined the streets and thronged the building, few forgot the Prince by whom the great work of the day was encouraged and helped on—who sowed, but reaped not; and many were the kindly and regretful words spoken of the royal lady who would have been so gladly welcomed, and who was so sorely missed.

The important operation of getting to the building was commenced betimes. Detachments of police began to make their appearance in the streets near the Exhibition about 9 o'clock, but before that hour—in fact, before 8 o'clock—files of carriages lined both sides of the building, and stretched far away to Knightsbridge in one direction, and across the Park in another.

There are two great avenues leading to the building, one from the south and east by Piccadilly and Hyde Park corner, which divides itself into the Knightsbridge and Brompton narrows, and one from the north east crossing Hyde Park, by which carriages from Bayswater and the Marble-arch make their way to South Kensington. Of these the Hyde park route was the most important. The line was kept by patrols furnished chiefly by the Household Cavalry, and consisting of the 2nd Life Guards, with their rights resting on Buckingham Palace; next them the 5th Lancers; and, finally, the Royal Horse Guards, whose left extended to and encircled the building itself. By their exertions and that of the mounted police, a free circulation was kept up along this route during the day.

The ceremonial within the building was emphatically the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pageant which has been seen in this country for years. That the *coup d' œil* along the nave was vastly inferior to that afforded in '51, it would be impossible to deny; but still, barring the miserable overcrowding of the so-called "trophies" in the English nave, the aspect of the whole was at least rich and impressive. One missed the trees, the fountains, the well-arranged centre space which made our first great model of future Exhibitions so beautiful and so great a marvel to all the world. But still, with all those advantageous comparisons, there was much to admire in the building. No other country but this could have built it in the time, and, above all, no other country could pay the enormous cost of its erection, as we feel sure that it will in little more than five months after its remaining open to the public. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the doors were opened, and then, indeed, the building filled with a marvellous rapidity and rush of feet.

The bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards were stationed at the dome, and their music kept the great mass of visitors at that end of the building.

Under the western dome, also, were mayors and corporate dignitaries, refulgent in many colored robes. There were Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Parsees and Persians, all more or less embroidered and enriched, Hungarians Swedes and Orientals—great men of almost every clime and creed and costume. Compared with '51, the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the Exhibition itself is better.

At a quarter past one exactly, a shrill blast from the trumpeters of the Life Guards, which pealed through the whole building, announced that the procession had begun to move.

[Among the names of those in the procession, we notice Nova Scotia was represented by A. M. Uniacke, Esq.]

The wisdom of the decision which made the spacious area under the dome the scene of this portion of the ceremony, instead of the centre of the building, as was originally intended, was fully justified by the magnificent scene which was presented when the procession had grouped round the raised dais on which the Queen's Commissioners were placed. As a spectacle this was the most impressive point in the day's ceremonial. In the glittering crowd beneath were grouped together in a glowing mass every variety of uniform, from the modest blue and gold of the Windsor to the dazzling splendour of the Greek commissioners. Stretching away behind was the rich perspective of the nave, with the vast expanse of the densely-packed ochestra as a background—hidden at points by the obstructive trophies, but still visible and effective as a grand whole. But the brilliancy of the scene was not its chief interest. In that throng was gathered together some of the greatest names in the arts, sciences, and manufactures of the country. The various colonies and independencies which carry England's Empire as a girdle round the earth, were represented; and there, too, were the delegates of all the great nations of the earth.

When H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and the other Commissioners had taken their seats, Earl Granville handed to His Royal Highness an address to Her Majesty, which was replied to by the Duke.

The musical performance were a triumphant success.

The Bishop of London read an impressive prayer, after which the Duke of Cambridge rose, and in a loud voice said, "By command of the Queen, I now declare the Exhibition open."

The trumpets of the Life Guards saluted the announcement with a prolonging *fanfare*, and the crowd echoed it back with a cheer, which was taken up and speedily spread from one end of the building to the other. This ended the official ceremonial. Part of the procession made its way to the picture galleries, and the barriers having been removed which confined them to their appropriate quarters, the visitors rapidly dispersed all over the building. There must have been at this time close upon 25,000 people in the Exhibition; but, except in the passages north and south of the nave, there was little difficulty in moving about. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which the arrangements were observed by all concerned. If the complete success of the opening day be any augury for the future, the International Exhibition of 1862 has before it a career even more glorious and prosperous than that of its great predecessor.

BY THE "GREAT EASTERN."

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Milford Haven 6th inst., has arrived.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond was entirely political, and its purport was known to President Lincoln.

Breadstuffs continued dull.

Flour declined 6d. Provisions heavy.

Consols closed at 93 7-8 and 94.

American securities quiet and steady.

No political news of importance.

Sackville District Meeting

Will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June, at 9 o'clock. The Ministers and Preachers on trial are to take notice the Meeting will be held in Sackville. The Circuit Stewards will oblige by being in attendance on Wednesday morning, when the financial business will be attended to.

JOHN SNOWBALL, Chairman.

Sackville, May 16th.

Liverpool District.

The Annual Meeting of this District will be held, D.V., in the Vestry of the Liverpool Wesleyan Church. The said Meeting to commence June 11th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Financial Affairs to be entered upon, at 10 o'clock, on the second day of the Meeting.

The Accounts to be prepared in dollars and cents.

GEORGE JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

Liverpool, N. S., May 16, 1862.

P. E. Island District.

The Ministers, and Preachers on Trial, and Circuit Stewards of the Prince Edward Island District, will please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the District will be held at Cornwall, to commence on Tuesday, the 11th of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance on Wednesday, the second day of the meeting, when the financial buiness will be taken up.

HENRY DANIEL, Chairman.

May 17th, 1862.

Halifax District Meeting.

The Halifax District meeting, will meet in Windsor, on Wednesday the 11th of June, at 9 A. M.

The members of the meeting, and Brethren on Probation, are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance; and bring with them all documents necessary for our approaching Conference.

The Circuit Stewards from the respective Circuits are requested to be in attendance on Thursday, the second day of the session, at 10 a. m., when the financial business of the District will be taken up.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR,
Chairman of the District.

Newport, May 9, 1862.

Saint John District.

The Ministers, Preachers on trial and the Circuit Stewards in the St. John District, will please take notice that the Annual Meeting for that District will be held in Portland Church, St. John North, commencing on Wednesday, the 11th June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The attendance of the Circuit Stewards is requested on Thursday, the Second day of the Session, when the Financial business of the District will be taken up.

JOHN MCMURRAY, *Chairman.*

St. John, May 12, 1862.

All monies collected during the year, or not before accounted for, due the C. F. Allison Professorship, by the Ministers who do not attend the Conference will be forwarded to the Conference by the Chairman of each District or any of the Ministers attending. And the lists of unpaid Subscriptions are to be left with the Circuit Stewards by those Ministers who are to be removed after Conference—for the Ministers who may succeed them to collect the balance due.

JOHN SNOWBALL, *Treasurer.*

Sackville, May 16, 1862.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious, having them in my practi e.
(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.
"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.
T. B DESBRISAY, M. D."

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.
Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861. G. W. CARTER."

"MR. WOODILL—I can testify to the efficacy of your Worm Lozenges. I have given the box I got from you to my little girl, and found them a great benefit. Have tried other remedies, but found none equal to yours. Would recommend the public to try them. T. R. MCKAY."

Halifax, Nov. 20, 1861

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.
February 28

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thores or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get wel by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Squae Halifax.

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting Ayer's Pills, has now been indicted in Toronto, with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy.—*Gazette, Utica, N. Y.*

A Soothing Syrup for children may be found in Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, and a fair trial for comparison is the only way to do it justice. The great error of mistaking a quiet, or sleep in the child, when produced by preparations of opium, so largely used in such preparations, is not only against all natural laws, but is the first and sure step to a diseased constitution. When an opiate is required for the child, from three to six drops of the *Tolu Anodyne*, given with the *Cough Remedy*, will give all the natural effects and leave no bad ones in injure the system. See advertisement and read pamphlets.
May 14 4w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, May 21.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s *a* 20s
Beef, prime Canada	none
" " American	35s *a* 60s
Butter, Canada	8d *a* 9d
" N. S., per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	1s *a* 1s 1d
" Jamaica, "	1s
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 35s
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	50c.
" Rye, "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	17s 6d
Indian Corn, per bushel	5s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6d
Clayed, "	none
Pork, prime, per barrel	$12
" mess "	$15½
Sugar, bright P. R. p lb.	7½c.
" Cuba	7c.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	13s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d a 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3 1-2d *a* 6d
Leather, sole	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large,	18s 9d
" small,	16s
Salmon, No. 1,	$12 *a* $14
" 2,	$11
" 3,	$9
Mackerel, No. 1,	$14
" 2,	$10
" 3,	$8½
" " med.	$3
Herrings, No. 1,	$3 *a* $4
Alewives,	$3
Haddock,	10s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord,	38

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, May. 21.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	20s *a* 35s
Bacon, per lb.	8d
Cheese, "	5d *a* 6d
Calf-skins, "	5d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	5½d *a* 6d
Veal, "	2½d *a* 3d
Turkey, "	6d
Ducks,	2s 8d
Chickens,	2s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 6d *a* 3s
Eggs, per dozen	9d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£4

WILLIAM COOPER
Clerk of Market.

Holloway's Pills.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent, they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their senative qualities are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box. 174

"Carlton's Condition Powders."

"QUI VIVE."—When the army of General Wolfe were climbing the steep that led to the Plains of Abraham they were met by the quick "Qui Vive" of the French sentinel, but having Frenchmen with them, they replied and thus gained the heights on which the glorious battle which decided the fate of Quebec was fought. As all know "Qui Vive" is the expression used by French Sentinels to challenge an enemy,—Then let all who own Horses be on the alert and challenge the first appearance of disease in their favorite charger, and if they ask

HOW SHALL WE CURE IT?

We say use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you wish your horse to look sleek, thriving and well?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you want a healthy Horse?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you want to save money in fattening all kinds of stock?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Sold by all Dealers,—25 Cents per Package.
May 14 4w.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Portland, N. B., on Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Prince, Mr. John McKnight, to Miss Elizabeth Muir, both of Studholm, King's County.

On the 10th ult., at Little Harbour, by Rev. J. W. Howie, Mr. Edwin Brown, of Milton, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Arnold, and granddaughter of the late Capt. Murdock McDonald, formerly of Halifax.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. James McLean, Mr. James Sutherland, of Windsor, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of the late Samuel Moore, Esq., of Shubenacadie.

Deaths.

At Guysborough, on the 30th ult., in cheerful submission to the divine will, Grace, daughter of Mr. John Dennis, aged 38 years.

Of Typhoid Fever, after a brief illness, at Guysborough, on the 10th inst., in the assured hope of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life, Philo Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. George Scott, in the 46th year of her age, leaving her partner, and a large family to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Guysborough, on the 11th inst., Miss Charlotte Anne Newton, after a painful illness, aged 71 years. Miss N. was a most active, intelligent and devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for 56 years. Her memory will be long and gratefully cherished by the friends of her beloved Methodism in Guysborough; nor will the friends of Christ in any section of his church have much less reason to remember her, as her self-denying and untiring efforts on behalf of the Bible Society, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and indeed of every good work rendered her a burning and a shining light in her day and generation. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, &c."

On the 23rd of February, at Port Mouton, Mr. Sylvanus Pierce, aged 67 years. Mr. Pierce had professed faith in Christ in earlier life, and now at its close, rejoiced and spoke to his family of going to his heavenly home, and so passed away in peace.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Arthur W., son of Gilbert Shaw, aged 4 years.

On the 16th inst., in the 38th year of her age, Anna Maria, beloved wife of Capt. Mansfield A. Frith, and second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Bulger, of this city.

On the 15th inst, Mary R, beloved of James Sutherland, Junr., Esq., General Post Office Department, aged 29 years.

On the 15th inst., in the 67th year of his age, Mr. John Bacon, a native of Leicestershire, England, and one of the Peninsula and Waterloo heroes, having served throughout these old campaigns and stirring times in H. M. 52nd Regt.

At Montreal, on the 7th inst., Mary Anne, wife of Commissary General C. A. Clarke, and sister of J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., of this city.

At Hammond's Plains, on the 14th inst., William, eldest son of Mr. John Thomas, aged 24 years.

At Wolfville, Horton, on the 15th inst., Mrs. M. M Starr, relict of the late Joseph Starr, Esq., of that place, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Steamer Niagara, Stone, Liverpool.
Ships Monapia, Cahill, London.
Thornhill, Russell, Liverpool.
Brig Tirrush, Johnston, Bordeux.
Schrs Alma, Ritcy, Boston
Frances, Bullet, Burgeo, Nfld.

THURSDAY, May 15.

Barque Mersey, Gour, Liverpool.
Schr Emily, Gay, P E Island.

FRIDAY, May 16.

Steamer America, Moodie, Boston.
Ship May Queen, Mundit, Liverpool.
Schr Amazon, Locke, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

May 16—Barques Scotia, Cary, Wallace; Empress of India, Betts, Wallace; brigt Ceylon, King, Lingan; schrs Liberty, Carlin, Sydney; Western Pkt, Pettipas, Antigonish; Mary Jane, Crowe, Maitland; Delta, Thompson, Cornwallis; Sterling, Landry, Arichat.

May 17—Schrs Ann, Marchand, Montreal; Alexander, Strum, B W Indies; Edith, Brown, Boston; Morning Star, Crispo, Charlottetown; Clipper, Forrest, P E Island; Lamartine, Doane, Barrington; Wave, Evans, Glace Bay; Prince of Wales, Lorway, Sydney.

MEMORANDA.

New York, May 8—Arrd brig C C Vanhorn, Merriam, Hull; schr Pleiades, McLellan, Windsor; cld Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Newfld. 11th—Arrd America, Nugent, Cornwallis; Flying Arrow, Tracy, do Londonderry April 23—Sld G Durkee, Anderson, Nova Scotia.

Barbadoes, April 14—Arrd brigt Sophia, Halifax. 15—brigt Gem, do. 17—schr Julia, do.

Liverpool, G B, April 25—Sld Mary Durkee, Quebec. May 2—Ldg Queen of the Isles, Blanche, C A Jones, Lady Milne, and Josephine, Halifax.

London, May 1—Ldg Julia, J Slenkhorn, and Eliza Mary, for Halifax.

Clyde, May 1—Ldg Eagle, Halifax.

Advantage of Assuring before 25th May, 1862

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

TO secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office or with one of the Agents, on or before 25th May next.

Three Years' Bonus will be allocated at the Division of Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before the close of the Books for the present year.

THE COLONIAL.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliment.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Governor—The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor-General of India.

HEAD OFFICE.

5 George Street, Edinburgh.

Board of Directors in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker.
Hon. WILLIAM A. BLACK, Banker.
C. TWINING, Esq., Barrister.
JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, Esq.
Hon. ALEX. KEITH, Merchant
J. J. SAWYER, Esq, High Sheriff of Halifax.

Medicial Advisers—Dr. D. M NEIL PARKER and Dr. L. JOHNSTON.

Agent—MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

Annual Income of the Company, upward of One Hundred & Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

The Company have divided Profits on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

A Policy for £1000 opened in 1847 has been increased to £1235 by the application of the Bonus; other Policies in proportion.

Profits divided every five years; next division 1864.

Premiums received in every part of the world where Agencies have been established.

Claims settled at home or abroad.

Further information will be supplied at the Companies Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Agent and Secretary to the Local Board.
April 9. till 25th May.

Important to Parents.

GIVE TO YOUR SICKLY CHILDREN

WOODILL'S

Improved Worm Lozenge

THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES have been made by them.

Hundreds of the most flattering Testimonials have been received from PHYSICIAN and other.

ONE TRIAL will convince the most sceptical of their superiority over all the Vermifuges now in use.

These Lozenges are pleasant to the taste, and act immediately without physic.

James L. Woodill, Chemist
63 Hollis Street, Halifax.

April 19th, 1862.

2d Edition Improved & Revised.

MACKINLAY'S

NEW MAP OF N