Perfect Love" would, indeed, thorities, have suggested to him a ndard of spiritual life, but there en a specific and even technical words. Their opinions, glow ry sanctity of the Gospel, and st men deemed an altogether true, have been rendered familiar dist itinerants throughout England oughout the world, in the writ tcher, and Wesley. Every case reception into the travelling his belief in the doctrine, and shouting "Non-Recognition Pe Britain Wise as well as that the North has come to struggle between herself and parties in England complain the British government in refrai ing the South during the contest us mistake, since it has let slip of dividing, and consequently which, at no distant day, may collision with Britain, and prove ormidable enemy. This seems but is plausible only because partial view of the attitude of States and Great Britain stand her, and towards themselves in uture. Not only during the war utrality policy of England just igerents, but it was also national The South achieved its inde n be no doubt but that a strong ner-stone of which was bound must in a few years have been ritain on some question relating ade unless the latter country show such a change in her policy would not do without subjecting iation not to be thought of. be become a party to the abominable hood of civilized nations, of a pose cardinal principle was that the people should always be bondmen s to such a numerical proportion me at last. The class of ave diminished in numbers, and lower both in means and in re had remained behind the Master re, the whiteman shouldin perhaps under some form me than slavery, to the same o secure the latter's care and thing can be more clearly proved and slave labor cannot flourish The one must decay the other the intention of the Southern free form of labor should free. then, could Britain, and Europe, overflow with population arger and fairer portion of the of North America to be work e use and occupancy of their ons, who are now swarming. h swarm, like bees from the king new fields for subsistence gather the honeyed abundance ng drawn by intelligence and fields and ample regions Southern Confederacy! strous to be entertained be sought to turn back the rses, as arrest the tide of labor, which is now likely to n without the events of the om the great and gushing in Europe, and also from thern States themselves. the-manger policy can in ed in the civilized world. ousands on this continent s of the earth, come not hither our bondsmen and bondwomen ride of blood may assume ship over other human chattels w disappointed Southern gain and elsewhere cease to ation of the ambition of the rits of the late attempted racy, to found a slave empire of the chosen seat of freedom the decrees of destiny. Providence, irresistible as the the tides, will not, although have to ebb from its proud de e of freedom to be dammed er so many human voices shout ness. "Thus far shalt thou go *Montreal Witness.*

Jefferson Davis.

the following from the lips of the PRIME MINISTER it will not interfere in the United States, no more press employs itself in the extinction of a single President, JEFFERSON prisoner in Fort Monroe wished, for the historic that he had been taken if he had escaped, and become the chief of a new of the South might have the chivalry of Europe honoured by, the Garter. uld think us utterly one consummate sacrifice b of civil war, we hasten r a moment believe that ate the man whom the irginia, the two Carolinas, bama, Tennessee, Missis ssee, and Texas, where on of Mr. DAVIS took place of Mr. LINCOLN, and the date of the latter's

ole and unpardonable assassination. If JEFFERSON DAVIS had a hand, or a word, written spoken, in that foul deed, then no one will me President ANDREW JOHNSON, should he, e was reported, once to have threatened, hang as high as HAMAN. The military court ich tries the assassins and their accomplices longer holds its investigation in secret, but have not yet heard of any probable evidence licating the late President of the Confede States, and if his participation in the crime not been hastily asserted in one of Mr. HNSON'S proclamations, that charge against would probably be dropped. The charge of nson, on the contrary, is one which it may be hly expedient to press forward to its utter st result, except that of a personal vengeance. The American Republic can no longer st unless it is clearly understood that the stituent members of the Federation, whatever rights they as sovereign States may e, do not possess that of secession.— us it seems perfectly fair to bring this question in the first place to the test of law, by putting Mr. Jefferson Davis, as the elected head representative of the Southern Confederacy, on his trial; and we shall be sorry if he disdains to plead and voluntarily to appear before Constitutional Court.

Whether the secession of ten or a dozen sovereign States from the Union was or was not reason, is a question, whatever the preponderance of opinion may be, which has never yet been legally determined. That it was wrong, we have no doubt; that it was no venial error the carnage of the Four Years' War demonstrates; and its punishment has been, is being, and will be, awfully exacted by the Lord of Sabaoth, who will give His recompenses. We regard Mr. Davis as merely the avatar of Secession. It is necessary to deal with him personally, as the head and front of the rebellion; but to execute him would be to declare that all the Sovereign States which elected him deserve the same fate. To hang him as an individual, would be to hang him in effigy. If he has conceived and abetted the crimes for which the accomplices of Booth are now under trial by Court Martial, there is not a word to be said for him. If he has not, to make him a victim would be to elevate him to the rank of a political martyr.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

[FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

The following Despatch, dated the 24th ult., addressed to His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C. B., by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, was this day received by his Excellency, and by his command is published, together with its enclosures, for the information of the inhabitants of the Province.

By command,
J. H. THORNE.
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 4th July 1865.

[COPY.]

NOVA SCOTIA, No. 29,

DOWNING STREET, 24th June, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and myself, on the affairs of British North America, which have lately formed the subject of conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its next meeting.

You will at the same time express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to become for the Province which shall possess them a position among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British institutions, and of love for British Institutions, which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognize the bond which all may be combined under one Government. Such an Union seems to Her Majesty's Government to recommend itself to the Provinces as giving a well founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity. If there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in asking to the determination which this country has exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right and even acknowledge an obligation, incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider to be the most expedient on the part of the Colonies, with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubted that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for national defence which would easily undertaken by a Province uniting in it all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that a project so novel, as well as important, has not been at once accepted in Nova Scotia with that cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada; but Her Majesty's Government trust that after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the maritime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed Union is calculated to confer upon them all.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant Governor
SIR RICHARD GRAVES MCDONNELL, C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Papers Relating to the Conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on Subjects of importance to the Provinces.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 19th June, 1865.

No. 1.

Copy of a despatch from Governor General Viscount Monck to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 83.) Quebec, 24th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing a deputation from their body who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province. The gentlemen named on the deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 4th April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCK.

The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March, 1865.

The Committee respectfully recommend that the members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government.

2. Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the terms whereby it can be most speedily effected:

3. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada:

4. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States:

4th. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the North-west Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims:

5th. And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected:

The Committee further recommend that the following Members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz., Messrs. MacDonald, Cartier, Brown, and Galt.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

No. 2.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor General Viscount Monck.

(No. 95.) Downing Street, 17th June, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 14th, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government, on the part of Canada, and the Duke of Somerset, the Earl De Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and myself, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the first subject referred to in the minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated on the part of the Cabinet the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

On the second point, we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the Empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec.—We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with despatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country; and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said they had increased the expenditure for their Militia from 300,000 to $1,000,000, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last-mentioned sum annually, while the question of Confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the execution of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorizing to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought if the guarantee were not obtained now it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the Government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the Province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieut. Colonel Jervois, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount required; and we said that Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a Naval force for Lake Onterio, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendering it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war, it would, as a matter of course, be the duty of any Government in this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian Ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian Ministers could expect or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the Confederation of the Provinces. To this, we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said, that if, upon future consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the Confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monck upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the North-western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful, we, on the part of the Crown, being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable, and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

On the last point, it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers on the part of Canada, that that Province is ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connexion with the Mother Country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the Empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers, in conclusion, said that they hoped it would be understood that the present communication did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor General Viscount Monck, &c.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.—The Annual Meeting of the associated Alumni of King's College, was held in the College Hall on the 28th ult. Benj. Curren, Esq., D.C.L., was elected President, and the Rev. T. Crisp, Vice-President. On Thursday 29th the Encœnia was celebrated with the accustomed formalities. There was a sermon in the Church by the Rev. Professor Hensley, and an Oration by the President of the College, Rev. Dr. McCawley, when the various degrees were conferred by the President, viz., His Excellency Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, who is a D.C.L. of Trinity College, Dublin, received an *ad eundem* degree. The Rev. Dean Bullock, the degree of D.D., T. B. Aikins, Esq., that of D.C.L., the Rev. T. Crisp and F. Allison, Esq., that of M.A., and B. A. upon several other gentlemen. Dr. Curren announced the successful competitors for Alumni certificates of merit, when the convocation was dissolved.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia was recently held in this city, the Rev. G. Christie, Moderator. One of the most interesting features of the Synod was the presence of the Rev. John Geddie, returned Missionary from the South Seas, and who is shortly to return thither. The Synod welcomed Mr. Geddie with great cordiality, as the following will show:

"That it is with feelings too deep for utterance and too varied for description that the Synod behold among them their beloved and honoured first Foreign Missionary, the Rev. John Geddie, after so long an absence and so many years of onerous labors. The Synod have great pleasure in embracing the opportunity now afforded them of recording on their minutes their sense of the zeal and assiduity, the christian heroism and self-denial, the perseverance and faithfulness, together with that wisdom from above which he and his devoted partner have manifested during so many years of service in the Foreign Mission field. The Synod also agree to express their gratitude to Almighty God for the gifts, natural and spiritual, conferred upon them, by which they have been so abundantly qualified for their work—for their preservation amid unnumbered perils—for the Providence which has led them in all the way in which they have gone—for the goodness and mercy which have constantly followed them—for the abundant grace given them to be faithful throughout, and for the great success which he has vouchsafed to their labors."

"That the Moderator communicate this resolution to Mr. Geddie, and in the name of the Synod welcome him to our midst, and that he be invited to take his seat beside the Moderator during the remaining sessions of this meeting of Synod, and that after hearing such statements as he may be pleased to make, two members of Synod be appointed to lead the devotions of the Synod in expressing our fervent thanksgivings for God's goodness to our missionaries, both personally and in their work, and our earnest prayers for their future welfare, and the success of the cause in which they are engaged, accompanied with the singing of God's praise for the great things which he hath done among the heathen through their instrumentality."

American States.

The New York *Times* says:—"While the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose charging $100 for a message of 20 words, the Russo-American Overland Telegraph Company propose to send messages of twenty-five words between London and New York, via Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c., for $40. We shall need the sound competition of half a dozen lines to bring the prices within the bounds of reason. When a message of twenty or twenty-five words can be sent to Europe for $5, we shall have got to something like a fair basis for honest commerce. With San Francisco—three thousand miles away—we communicate regularly at the rate of 45 cents a word for all words over ten. That is about one-eleventh of the proposed ocean rate."

A terrible tornado has just passed over the village of Veroqua, Union County, Wisconsin, prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons and wounding one hundred.—The suffering caused by the tornado is very great and a call is made for relief.

During a tremendous storm at Philadelphia on Saturday evening the steeple of the German Reformed Church on 16th and Green streets was blown down, crushing in the roofs of two adjoining houses, the occupants of which fortunately escaped uninjured.—Much damage was done in other parts of the city.

The New York *Times* says "it is important the American people should understand that the national honor has been in no sense damaged or imperiled by the establishment of the Mexican Empire, but that the whole aim of the administration toward France and Mexico has been in exact conformity with the law of nations, with abstract justice, and with all the American precedents."

NEW YORK, July 6, p. m.—In accordance with the findings and sentences of the military commission which President Johnson approved yesterday—David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and Geo. A. Atzerott are to be hung to-morrow by the proper military authorities. Dr. Mudd, Sam. Arnold, and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, Spangler is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary at Albany.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondence says that in consequence of rumours in that city on Monday, that the negroes contemplated insurrection, the Guards were doubled, and other precautions taken by the military.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER.—From the Chicago *Tribune* we copy the following particulars: "Accounts by the survivors of the late steamboat disaster on the Red River agree in their reflections on the officers of the lost transport for their criminal indifference. The accounts say that the Kentucky, which appears to have been an old weakly craft, had, shortly after leaving Shreveport, been run into the river bank with great force, but nothing serious had been apprehended from it, and all retired to sleep. The passengers on board, chiefly Confederate soldiers from Missouri, were lying about the boat and in the forward cabin on the floor soundly asleep, when about 9 30 P. M., it was discovered that the boat had two and a half feet of water in her hold. No alarm was sounded at first, and attempts were made to run her ashore, but as the boat proved unmanageable, this failed. A stern line was then got out and fastened to the shore, but not in time to do any good, for she swung out into mid river, where the current was strong and the water deep, and the bow was carried under. The boat careened over on its side, and slowly at first, and then suddenly went down, and only about twenty feet of the ladies' cabin out of water. This, too, standing at an inclination so nearly perpendicular that it was with great difficulty that any one could climb out. It is likely that she broke in the middle, as the Texas and hurricane deck forward remain out of water, as well as the bell, which kept ringing after the vessel sank, until the steamer Chapin came to their rescue. For some reason, yet to be explained, the soldiers were permitted to remain asleep, in fancied security. And thus nearly all of them were carried under. Some clambered up the sides and floor of the boat, and thus escaped. But about two hundred of them were undoubtedly lost. As the boat careened a great rush took place to the hurricane. Many of the passengers were in their berths, and were saved almost destitute of their clothing.

"A large number were caught between decks and drowned. The ladies generally succeeded in gaining the hurricane deck, and were all saved. Some children were lost. Some of the passengers gained the nearest bank, and others reached the opposite side in safety. To render the disaster more appalling, the texas took fire after the steamer had landed. It was supposed that the coal oil lamps were upset by the shock, and that their inflamable contents were spilled upon the beds. The fire was fortunately quenched, otherwise a very large number would have been added to the mournful list of lost."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Major Gen. Hancock repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day, and delivered the death warrants of Pane, Harrold, Mrs. Surratt, and Atzerott, to Major Gen. Hartsuff, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pronounced, and the time fixed for their execution. Payne was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated; it did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence, and nerved himself accordingly. The other prisoners were more or less affected. Mrs. Surratt particularly sank under the dead announcement and pleaded for four days additional time to prepare herself for death. All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own deignation. The scaffold has been erected in the south yard of the old Penitentiary building, which is enclosed by a high brick wall. Coffins and burial cloths have been already prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene. The sentences of the conspirators who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate effect.

NEW YORK, July 7, p. m.—Efforts were made this forenoon to obtain a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but were unsuccessful, and the condemned Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Payne, and Atzerott were brought out to the scaffold about half-past one o'clock, accompanied by an officer and soldiers. Mrs. Surratt was on the scaffold, next to the penitentiary, then came Payne, Harold and Atzerot. A clergyman attended each one on the scaffold. The execution took place at 1 40 p. m. All were hung in manacles save Mrs. Surratt. The bodies hung until two o'clock, when they were cut down. Life was found to be extinct on examination by the army surgeon.

A late telegram says, There is good reason to believe the report that Jeff. Davis will be tried by a Military Commission, on the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Rooms in the old Penitentiary Building are already being enlarged for some purpose.

The Mexican Gen. Cortinas, in an interview with the Federal Gen. Brown, had informed him he intended to give up opposition to the Government of Maximillian.

European.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Belgian*, with British dates to the 30th ult., passed Farther Point on Sunday. Parliament was to be dissolved on the 5th inst. Preparations for the sailing of the *Great Eastern* were progressing briskly.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. Thos. Harris (B. R., $10 49, P. W., Abram Bartlett $2, Caleb Clarke $3 30, James Leamon $2, Miss Munden $2, Francis Skeans $2 32, Wm. Whalen $2—$13 62.) Edw. Lockwood (P.W., $2, John Ayboard $1, Saml. Blois $1.) Rev. J. Pascoe (P.W., J. W. Bartlett $2. Rev. A. Gray, (cheapest edition is $2. shall we send?)

HOURS AT HOME for July. The third number of a religious and literary magazine. LADIES' REPOSITORY, HARPER'S MONTHLY, BLACKWOOD and LONDON QUARTERLY, on our table.

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy

There is probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia,* or *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to reject food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside,* or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

Instruction in Writing.

MR. STAPLES gives instruction in Writing every day and evening at his Rooms, No. 57 Granville street. Gentlemen are taught a bold, rapid hand or business purposes, and the Ladies a fine, rapid and pretty style of writing.

Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards furnished and written to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. B. F. STAPLES,
jan 18 6m Teacher of Writing.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Tarsaphrilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as it has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthoney's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tettor or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, &c.

Syphelis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this in valuable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not When you have used Ayer's—then, and not til then, Will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.

For minute particulars of the diseases it cures we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery Foul, Stomach Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.,

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J C AYER's & Co., Lowell Mass and sold by Druggists.

May 3— 3m

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.

June 28—1m.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are acknowledged by all who use them to be the best preparations for restoring invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair; they arrest the fall and impart a healthfull and natural color to the hair. Every Druggist sells them.

I have been afflicted with a sore leg for three years, and have used different medicines without effect, until I applied J. B. Fitch's Golden Oint, ment; by the use of it my leg is healed.
KENNETH McDONALD.
June 21—1m *River John, Pictou.*

New Music.

A National Anthem—Glory to God! Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.
The Peace Jubilee—National Song, with Chorus.
'Tis the Peace Jubilee, sing Hosannah!
Rejoice, O! ye people, rejoice;
One Country, one People, one Banner;
One National heart, and one voice.
No Slave Beneath Our Starry Flag, with Chorus. Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.
The Boys Are Marching Home, Hunting.
CHORUS—See the banners streaming,
On the victors come;
Swell the shout of victory,
The boys are marching home.
Stand Up for The Flag " S. C. Foster.
We'll All Go Home Again " Whitlock.

All of which are highly recommended. Price 30 cents each, 4 for $1, mailed free.

Horace Waters, publisher, 481 Broadway, N Y

[We have received the first two of the above patriotic pieces. The best American musical compositors; among whom Mrs. Parkhurst may be ranked, have employed their talents to good purpose in celebrating the return of peace, and the advent of freedom, to their country.—Ed. P. W.]

July 12.

Marriages.

At Dartmouth, on the 5th inst., by Rev G. W. Hill, Mr. Thomas Stevens, to Elizabeth Hill, daughter of the late Charles Storey, Esq.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev T. Cummings, assisted by the Rev. W. Frame, the Rev. M. G. Henry, of Clyde and Barrington, to Miss Mary Parker, of Musquodoit.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev Wm. Maxwell, John A. Leslie, Esq., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alex. Dow, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst., Mr. William Graham, in the 38th year of his age, a native of Lane Burbeck, South Hilton, near Sunderland, Durham, England.

At Old Barns, Truro on the 23d ult., Watson A., second son of James and Harriet Crowe.

On the 6th inst., Charles McLean, age d 40 years, a native of Cape Breton.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

TUESDAY, July 4

Steamer China, Hockley, Liverpool; brigts Sophia, Nicholson, Insgua; Advent, Crowe, Baltimore; Ellen, Boudrot, Sydney; schrs Gomet, Churchill, Nassau; Dashaway, Keizer, Cienfuegos; Southern Cross, George, New York; Geo McKean, Hammett, LaHave.

WEDNESDAY, July 5

Brig Chanticleer, Matson, Cienfuegos; steamer Commerce, Snow, Charlottetown; brigt Victory, Fraser, Pictou; schrs Sarah, Paulin, Tracadie; D P King, Woodin, Pictou; J Bell, Bragg, Newfld; Mary Alice, Ritcy, Grace Bay; Gipsey Queen, Brow, P E Island; Susannah, Hays, Sydney; Emma, Muggah, do; Emily, Baker, Liverpool.

THURSDAY, July 6

Steamer Asia, Moodie, Boston; brigt Haidee, Davidson, Barbadoes; schrs Walter Scott, Sypher, St. John, N B: Isabella, Muggah, Sydney.

FRIDAY, July 7.

Steamer Greyhound, Nickerson, Boston; schr Ripple, Roberts, Canso—bound to New York.

SATURDAY, July 8

Brigt Hunter, Falkner, Philadelphia; schr Zenobia, McConnell, Port Medway.

SUNDAY, July 9

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Queen of the West, Jollymour, Barbadoes; Eureka, Cronan, Mayaguez; schrs B A Wilson, Crowell, Barrington; Gazelle, Swain, Boston; Ocean Ranger, Morning Light, and Vesina, Gloucester—bound fishing.

CLEARED.

July 6—Steamers Asia, Moodie, Liverpool; Alpha, Sampson, St. John's, Nfld; brigts Springbok, Porter, New Brunswick; Despatch, Grozier, Grace Bay; schrs Maria, Reed, Newfld; Gipsey Queen, Bird, do; Andrew, Johnston, P E Island; Blue Jacket, Foote, Pictou; Shannon, Young Arichat; Uncle Tom, Duffet, Sydney; Alphonsine, LeBlanc, Sydney.

July 7—Steamer Greyhound, Nickerson, Charlottetown; brigt Annie Collins, Smith, Sydney; schrs J Bell, Bragg, Newfld; Mary, Day, do; Rambler, Hackett, Liverpool.

July 8—Steamer Lark, Shyrock, Liverpool, G B; barque Robert Peel, Norris, Wallace; brigt Sophia, Nickerson, B W Indies; schrs Hawk, Gillis, Newfld; Br Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro'; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier; Kate, McConnell, Yarmouth; Consort, Benson, Arichat; E Ryan, Bagnall, Sydney; Vigilant, Crowell, Barrington; Eagle, Shelnutt, Tangier

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL

WORM LOZENGES!

WE can with pride and confidence point to Fellows' WORM Lozenges as the most elegant and perfect Remedy for those troublesome pests,

INTESTINAL WORMS.

After years of careful study and experiment success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the WORLD a Confection without a single fault, being Safe, Convenient, Effectual and Pleasant.

SAFE, because no injurious result can occur, let them be used whatever quantity. They contain no Mineral Drug of Poisonous ingredient; and bear in mind, not a particle of Calomel enters their composition.

CONVENIENT, because they may be used without further preparation, and at any time.

PLEASANT, because children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more.

EFFECTUAL, because they never fail in expelling Worms from their dwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and emaciated, even when he is not affected with Worms.

With these facts before them, who can fail to acknowledge that

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES

Are all that can be desired by the most fastidious? They are becoming known throughout America, and are prescribed by many unprejudiced Physicians. Do not be persuaded to take any other medicine in their stead, but should your Apothecary not have FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES we will forward a Box to any part of the Province, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in stamps.

Price 25c. per Box; Five for One Dollar. A liberal discount to the Trade.

Caution.—The success attending the introduction of Fellows' Lozenges has given rise to several imitations by unprincipled persons. Those prepared by us with our signature on the wrapper are the only ones combining harmless qualities with pleasant taste, and certain action in expelling Worms. The Genuine Lozenges are White in Color.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp in the Bowels,

Will be found efficacious in Cough, Cold, Cholera Cholic, Dysentery, Burns, Pain in the side and back, Nail wounds, Sore Throat, Toothache, and Headache.

It quiets or eases all Pains, whether from Bruise, Sprain, Acute Rheumatism, Cramp, or Chilblains; it relieves Spasms, whether from Fits, Fever and Ague, or Cramp in the Stomach; it has the power of binding or restraining a too violent discharge from the bowels; it will heal the worst flesh wound in a very short time.

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters

Is Aperient Anti-Bilious, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and Tonic; and may be used with perfect safety at all times, for Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Water Brash, Acid Stomach, Sea Sickness, and the first stages of Diarhœa

These Bitters consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure expressed juice of Bitter Herbs, which from their Tonic effects, will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs.

Fellows' Balsam of Liverwort and Coltsfoot.

For Cough, Cold, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

The above remedies are all prepared faithfully from the original recipes, and are guaranteed of uniform quality by the Proprietors.

FELLOWS' & CO.,
Feb 1 Foster's Corner.

English Pharmacy.

Now opening and on the way, a first class stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

Toilette and other Articles

usually found in a Drug Store.

THE business will receive the strict attention of the Proprietor, and many new English improvements will be introduced.

Woolrich's Sarsaparilla and Potash, } Suitable for
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Woolrich's Glycerine and Lime Juice,
Bunter's Nervine for Toothache,
Dr. Ridge's Food for Infants and Invalids,
ICED SODA WATER, and Woolrich's
PICK-ME-UP BITTERS.
UPPER WATER STREET,
May 31. Halifax, N.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

JUST arrived a large and choice selection of NEW SEASON'S TEA. Those in want of good TEA at reasonable prices will find the following well worth looking after. Our trial is respectfully solicited. Retail prices—

GOOD CONGOU, 1s 9d and 2s per lb.
Superior do 2s 3d per lb.
GOOD COLONG, 2s and 3s per lb.

OUR HALF-DOLLAR TEA

is just the quality to suit all lovers of a cup of good Tea, sold in lots of six pounds, at 2s 6d per pound.

Also—Thirty half chests of the BEST TEA EVER SOLD IN THIS MARKET. Those in want of an extra quality will please call and get samples at

R. WETHERBY & CO'S.
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May 17

LONDON HOUSE,
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WE BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF DRY GOODS.

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Gents Outfits, besides a select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING and CLOTHING made to order—to which we call special attention. COMPARISON WE INVITE.

Superior Tea, Cotton Warp, Floor Oil Cloths, etc.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we are prepared to give purchasers the benefit of the latest reduction in price of Goods, especially C