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laring Burglaries have
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&c.,
J. B. Conrod,
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the Province, and will so remain till the act authorizing it—Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes—is repealed. The Receiver General's advertisement, specifying that till the 1st of May it would be received in sums not less than four dollars, in exchange for cents, has nothing whatever to do with the subject. The quantity of cents on hand is, we understand, nearly exhausted, so that the pence and half-pence must, of necessity, do duty till a new supply ordered arrives.—*Sun.*

Gold has been discovered at the East River about 15 miles above New Glasgow. The appearance of the country and rocks there is very similar to that near Sherbrooke, and it was surmised that gold would eventually be discovered there. Two men who were prospecting last week eventually discovered a quartz reef, and found some gold both in the vein and in the washing over it.—*Colonial Standard.*

The *Chronicle* states that *three thousand five hundred dollars* were paid into the office of the Gold Commissioner last week, as a first quarterly instalment of rent from the gold fields of Sherbrooke.

The Steamship *British Queen*, with a large quantity of freight, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool. After discharging her cargo she will proceed to New York, and probably take the place of the *Karnak*, recently lost, on the Havana line.

H. M. S. *Jason*, 21, Capt. Von Donop, arrived at this port on Wednesday from Vera Cruz, via Bermuda. There have been thirty cases of fever among the crew. Three deaths occurred. The sick are recovering.

Another Good Institution.—It is gratifying to learn that the Right Revd. Dr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, has opened a "House of Mercy," intended as a place of refuge for unfortunate females. It is the intention of Dr. Connolly to throw this Institution open to persons of all denominations, who are to be permitted the utmost freedom of conscience. Inmates of the House of Mercy are to have the liberty of consolation from the clergymen of whatever denomination they may belong, the latter being allowed free access to the Institution. Employment will be provided for the unfortunates who seek an asylum within its portals; and it is understood to be the determination of the Archbishop to make the projected establishment in every respect what may be called a Home—in the true sense of the term—for that most unhappy class of the community, whose temporal and spiritual well being has been but too long neglected in Halifax.—*Express.*

Departure and Arrival of the Trains.—The following will inform our readers of the departure and arrival of the Trains:—

MAIN LINE.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Halifax depart,	6.30.	3.45.	Halifax arr.	9.45	7.30.
Truro "	6.00.	4.00.	Truro "	10.00.	7.20.

WINDSOR BRANCH.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Halifax depart,	7.15.	4.15.	Hlfx arr.	10.25.	7.05.
Windsor "	7.45.	4.30.	Wind. "	10.00.	7.00.

New Brunswick

The hull of the Levanter, wrecked in St. John harbor, sold for £535, to Messrs. Marvin and York. The cargo brought £60.

A fine new Ferry Steam-Boat has been built opposite Fredericton during the past winter. It is intended to run between Fredericton and St. Mary's.

The *Standard* mourns over the fact that the troops in St. Andrews are under "marching orders," and that that interesting locality will soon be without a corporal's guard.

The Miramichi *Gleaner* says, "we are pleased to hear that the report we announced last week that two men were drowned at French Fort Cove, Newcastle, by breaking through the ice was not correct.

The *Philanthropist* says that the Secession General Evans, who drove the Massachuetts Fourth into the Potomac at Ball's Bluff, is Most Worthy Associate of the National Division, Sons of Temperance.

The St. John *Globe* of 28th says "the Fifteenth Regiment is being entertained with a dinner at the Car Shed to-day, by the citizens. The men marched from the barracks, preceded by their splendid band, which played most beautifully, and apparently oblivious of the rain.

The *Freeman* says "Mr. Della Torre has shown us the beautiful and valuable Gold Medal which was recovered some time ago in so remarkable a manner, after having been lost in a schooner wrecked on the voyage from Halifax. It bears the inscription: "Presented to Della Torre by the Government of Victoria, as the best shot in the Geelong Volunteer Rifle Company, at the competition for the Medal, 6th May, 1857."

A correspondent of the *News* writing from Anagance, says that in the vicinity of the Canaan River seventy moose have been killed by one individual within the past two months; and he also cites other instances of great slaughter of these animals. In the County of Victoria, the present season, large numbers of moose have been killed, merely for the sake of their hides, and the meat left to rot in woods. At the late Session of the Legislature, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Costigan—and we believe it passed, making moose hides liable to seizure wherever found, and requiring the party owning them to prove to the satisfaction of a magistrate that he has killed only two moose in the course of the year.—*Morning Journal.*

The Military Concerts at St. John, N. B. were very successful. The proceeds of each Concert were awarded to some charitable institution For "The Home" the first entertainment realized $272.18. The second, for the Ragged School, 254.76. The third for the Orphan Asylum, $259.24. The fourth, for Soldiers' Wives and Children, $208.18.

Canada.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners to Canada.—We learn from the London *Free Press* of Thursday last, that two rebel officers, who were taken prisoners at Island No. 10, made their escape, crossed the river from Detroit on Sunday, and quietly located in Windsor, now twirl their fingers on their noses at Uncle Samuel, and enjoy themselves immensely.—Their names are Medary, a Captain, and Burnett, a Lieutenant in a Kentucky rebel regiment. They were being taken for imprisonment to Sandusky Island. Upon the way they managed to secure each a suit of citizen's clothes, in which they quietly attired themselves at some station upon the road, and passed out of the train unobserved. They succeeded in making good their escape and in arriving at Detroit on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning they crossed the river, and are now safely enjoying themselves under the protection of the Canadian government. It is doubtful whether they will again visit their distracted country very soon.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The Public Accounts of Canada.—The report of Mr. Galt, and the financial statement of the past year, have been brought down to the Canadian Assembly. The Finance Minister says that during the year $2,557,000 of Municipal Loan Fund debentures have been redeemed. He gives the following items as the expenditure of the year:—

Ordinary,	$9,318,180
Seigniorial Indemnity,	224,000
Public Works,	906,000
Advances,	218,000
Repayment sums due on open account,	520,000
Special Funds,	751,000
Redemption of the Public debt,	2,738,000
Redemption Lake St. Peter bonds,	65,000
Total,	$14,740,180

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary, including the Municipal Loan Fund and Railway interest,	$7,814,311
Investment realized and advances repaid,	1,116,000
Special funds,	934,000
Debentures issued,	2,764,000
	$12,655,311

The deficiency or difference between the *ordinary* expenditure and the ordinary revenue, Mr. Galt states at $1,476,899. The deficiency he attributed to the American war, which, it is alleged, caused a falling off in the customs receipts of three quarters of a million during the latter half of the year. The American contention, he says, must affect the future revenue, and necessitate the adoption of other means of supplying the deficiency in the ordinary income. It is fortunate, he adds, that the system of taxation about to be adopted in the United States, will permit Canada to raise all the money required, without intertering with the true principles of political economy, or adopting direct taxation. He concludes by stating that there has been no increase of the funded debt during the year.—*Chron.*

American States.

The Governor of North Carolina is reported to have been arrested and imprisoned at Richmond, for expressing union sentiments.

A serious skirmish has taken place between 5,000 Federal troops, and a large body of the enemy within five miles of Corinth. The former were victorious and took many prisoners.

The Memphis *Avalanche* admits loss of confidence in river defence, and resistance to Federal army. It advises investments in real estate with Confederate money. Conscription is being rapidly enforced at Memphis.

Union men are secreting themselves, and trying to escape.

Confederates in East Tennessee are marauding, plundering, and barbarously persecuting the people.

Federal re-organization of Central Tennessee succeeding beyond most sanguine expectation.

Richmond *Examiner* virtually admits that the destiny of the Confederacy hangs on Yorktown.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, from Boston, on Thursday night, we have files of New York and Boston papers of the 29th and 30th ult.

Beyond the mere fact, that New Orleans was occupied by the Federal forces, the papers contain little. A despatch from Fortress Monroe of the 28th says:

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left, as previously reported, no particulars had been received.

It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the city surrendered without resistance after the fleet made its appearance.

There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a second Merrimac, was, while on its way, destroyed by the U. S. steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide to-day has been very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, but she still delays coming out.

It is reported that some rebel gunboats in James river attempted this forenoon to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick.

Fortress Monroe, 29th April.—The following appears in the Richmond Dispatch of the 28th inst:—

"The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by Gen. Lovell, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore on the Jackson Railroad."

(Signed) John E. Wool, Major Genl.

Chicago, April 20.—A special despatch to the Times from Fort Wright 28th says:—"From deserters I learn that New Orleans is now in Capt. Porter's quiet possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was sixty killed and one hundred and eighty-four wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days. The Federals took possession of the city without a struggle. On Friday the rebel force evacuated the city, after destroying all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant. The rebel strength at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at 8000 men under Gen. Villipique, who has not been suspended as reported. They have seven batteries mounting 26 guns.

In reference to a rumor that the Confederates were about to evacuate Yorktown, the Boston *Courier* remarks:—

"In studying the movements of the armies, our readers must not fail to consider the chance of a new combination on the part of the enemy, which is not only possible, but is contemplated by many military men as the best move left upon the board for the enemy to make. Having abandoned the valley of Virginia, being threatened by a large force at Richmond and elsewhere, and unable to resist the attack for many weeks, it is thought that the best policy of the rebel commanders would be to exchange capitals, and, leaving Richmond to its fate, to push a strong army upon Washington, thus defenging themselves by a counter attack. The movement would be desperate, but the stores accumulated at Washington might in the event of success compensate the rebels for cutting themselves loose from their own base of operations.

"It is of course improper to speak of the preparations made at Washington for meeting any blow; but it is enough to say that it would not come upon the national government as a surprise."

Matters Near Corinth.—*Seven miles from Monterey*, April 28.—Five companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry two miles in advance. The enemy's retreated; five of them were killed, one was a Major; 18 prisoners with horses and arms were captured and are now in camp. One of the prisoners named Vaughan was formerly a foreman in the office of the Louisville Democrat. We had one man killed and one wounded. Our forces are in capital spirits.

The prisoners say the enemy have upward of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight. They are busy intrenching and raising large guns.

A Washington despatch says there is reason to believe the Confederates are in force not more than 12 miles from Fredericksburg, under Gen. Smith. All accounts agree in estimating the number at between 10,000 and 15,000. No young men are to be seen at Fredericksburg, all having gone with the Southern army. Sixteen Confederate soldiers were brought in from Fredericksburg. They are members of different companies of the 9th Virginia cavalry. Five of them were surprised in their beds by a squad of the 1st New Jersey cavalry six miles beyond Fredericksburg.

Late Southern papers, admit that if defeated in the approaching engagements on the Yorktown (Va.) peninsula, and near Corinth Miss., nothing will be left to them but an attempt to resort to guerrilla warfare, which they profess to be ready to prosecute "until the last Southern arm is paralyzed."

It is reported that the Parrott gun has sent newly invented shot completely through a target formed of 12 one inch iron plates and backing of 24 inches thickness of oak, at a distance of 300 yards. At the same distance, another target, sloped to an angle of 25 degrees, representing the side of the Merrimac, backed by 24 inches of oak and covered with six one-inch plates, was completely perforated by every shot.

The government mail service, according to the National Intelligencer, has been thoroughly revised and improved this season by placing new routes in operation, increasing the frequency of trips on the old, and infusing additional vigor into every part of the system.

Minuesota has just sent a new supply of very sharp shooters to Washington. They passed through Chicago last week. All of them are frontiersmen, whose "sight" is sure.

Andrew Johnston has notified the directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who handed over the assets of that institution to the Confederate leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it.

Affairs at Yorktown are practically unchanged. The arrival of the Federal fleet off New Orleans is confirmed by arrival of details. The Federal Commander demanded unconditional surrender, which was refused by General Lovel, who, however, retired with the whole garrison to Camp Moore, 80 miles above New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad, whence it is supposed he will reinforce Beauregard, at Corinth. Previous to retiring, Lovel burned a large quantity of cotton and other stores; also the new iron clad steamer Mississippi. The Federals have complete command of the city, but negotiations still continue between them and the civic authorities. It is said that the English and French commanders protested against a threat of the Federals to shell the city. General Butler's force was approaching by way of the Lakes to land in the rear of the city. It is supposed he has arrived. The Confederates had evacuated and destroyed all the forts on Lake Pontchartrain. A portion of the Confederate fleet from New Orleans had sailed up the Mississippi and attacked some Federal gunboats which were bombarding Fort Wright. No further details. The Southern papers, while indignant at the want of defence, admit the importance of the loss of New Orleans, but think the Northeners will be unable to hold it during the sickly season.

The Capture of New Orleans.—A despatch from Fort Wright on the 28th ult. fully confirms the statement in the Southern papers that New Orleans had fallen:—From deserters I learn that New Orleans is now in Capt. Porter's quiet possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a most desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded."

The engagement lasted part of two days. The Federals took possession of the city without a struggle. On Friday the rebel force evacuated the city, after destroying all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant. The rebel strength at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at 8000 men under Gen. Villipique, who has not been suspended as reported. They have seven batteries mounting 26 guns.

It was not known by the rebels that General Halleck is in command here, but the general impression among them was that Gen. Buell is, and that our army is retreating to Nashville.

St. John, N. B., May 4, 1862.—On Saturday night the Confederate forces evacuated Yorktown, abandoning heavy guns, ammunition, and camp equipage. The Federals held the entire lines, together with Gloucester, and are in pursuit of the enemy.

Confederate deserters say the evacuation was caused by the near approach of the Federal parallels and siege works; and that the enemy's forces are greatly demoralized. It is supposed that the Confederates have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek.

Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee advised the movement of evacuating Yorktown.

The steamer *Bermuda*, heavily loaded with arms and munitions of war, has been captured while attempting to run the blockade; also the *Isabel* (alias) *Ella Warley*.

General Halleck's army is approaching that of Beauregard—the advance being within two miles of the enemy's outer works. Four hundred Germans deserted from the Confederate to the Federal army.

General Pope has assaulted and routed five thousand Confederate troops, and taken many prisoners.—*Express.*

St. John, May 5, P.M.—The Federals in pursuit of Confederate army from Yorktown, overtook rear guard near Williamsburg.

Confederates planted murderous torpedoes about parts of evacuated works.

Over seventy heavy guns captured; rest removed or thrown into river.

Desesters represent condition of Confederate army most squalid. Dense woods enabled them to leave unperceived.

Large part of Magruder's command threatened mutiny.

Richmond people panic-stricken. The wealthy sending off their effects.

Jeff. Davis' coachman came into Federal lines; he overheard remarkable conversation between Davis, Mrs. Davis, and Gen. Johnston. Mrs. Davis considered Virginia lost, and the Southern Confederacy a failure.

Recovered Southern ports soon to be opened to commerce.

St. John, May 6.—General McClellan's advance of cavalry and light artillery overtook rearguard of the Confederates near Williamsburg, and had hand to hand encounter with their artillery, taking 25 prisoners.

Confederates were driven from their position, but the Federals, for want of infantry, did not advance on the enemy's works, which opened fire. The latter were expected to occupy Williamsburg yesterday.

Information has been received that the enemy are still on retreat beyond Williamsburg; their rear-guard is very strong.

Baton Rouge (Louisiana) was occupied by the Federals, the enemy fleeing on approach of the Federal fleet. Gunboats had passed up the river.

General Butler's army had landed at New Orleans, an immense amount of cotton discovered and seized.

Unionists in the city held meeting, and indulged in joyful demonstrations.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. M. S. AMERICA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived at this port on Thursday afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 19th ult.

The Money market has been uninterruptedly easy. There is an abundance of Money, but neither at the Bank nor Lombard Street does it meet with much demand. Good bills are now quoted 2½ per cent.

The weather has continued wet and boisterous with occasional falls of snow and sharp frosts at night.

The Cotton market has presented a somewhat buoyant tone. The improved tone of the Manchester market has caused a more general demand from spinners.

Sugar and Rice rather low. Coffee is at previous high rates sustained. Tea sustains previous valuations.

American agents are making inquiries in England for iron plates for marine battery purposes. About 15,000 volunteers are expected to be on the ground at the Brighton Review.

Sir John West, Admiral of the Fleet, died in London Friday.

"The Eleven of All England had beaten the Twenty-two of New South Wales by 49 runs."

Phillip O'Connel, Esq., has been appointed Sessional Crown Solicitor to the city of Cork.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has just entered his eighty-third year, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The government of Venezuela has fixed the duty on cotton exported from that country at 200 cents per quintal.

A Portuguese decree exempts cotton produced in the Portuguese African possessions from export duty for a period of ten years.

The new cupo la ship to be constructed by Messrs. Samuda is to be 280 feet long, nearly 2600 tons, will draw about 20 feet, and will have engines of 500 horse power. She will have six cupolas each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.

Nassau.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Karnak.—The Cunard Steamship Karnak, Capt. LeMessurier, while entering the harbor of Nassau, on her passage from Havana, grounded at 12 o'clock of the 14th ult., and bilged at 4 P. M.—Part of her cargo of sugar and cotton was saved in a damaged state. The passengers and mails were saved. The accident occurred in consequence of the harbor being so full of vessels, that "it was impossible to head her round." The latest accounts state that but slight hopes were entertained of removing her from her unfortunate position. There were ten feet of water in her amidship, but very little forward. Divers belonging to H. M. S Bulldog, at Nassau, were diving round her bottom, if possible to discover the serious nature of her injuries, and if any probability might be held out of getting her off. The sailors were also busily engaged in stripping her of her canvas and rigging, and removing everything, connected with the ship and cargo which it was possible to save.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 16th of April, speaking of the chances of the Karnak for rescue from danger, says:—Out of five steamers lying in our harbour not one of them was in a condition to render the slightest assistance.—Had her Majesty's steamer Bulldog been in port the casuality would have been averted; but she did not return from Rum Cay till this morning. The steamer Thomas L. Wragg (late the Nashville) was at anchor very near the Karnak, but having no coal on board, she was also powerless. The boiler of the steamer Cecile, being under repair, could not have been got ready for working in less than six hours; but nevertheless Capt. Carlin did all he could to facilitate the work, seeing the helpless condition of the Karnak. The steamer Ella Warley arrived at four o'clock from Havana; but having a valuable cargo on board, and drawing nearly as much water as the Karnak herself, could do no service, more especially as the latter vessel had bilged before that time. The English steamers Gladiator and Southwick were out of coal, and therefore were as useless as the rest.

Among the passengers by the Karnak we notice the name of Charles Adolphus Murray, Earl of Dunmore. His lordship is the great grandson of John, Earl of Dunmore, formerly Governor of the Bahamas, and is on his way to Canada to join the Scots Fusileer Guards, in which regiment he holds a commission as ensign. His lordship, we are informed, behaved very gallantly during the wreck of the Karnack in averting danger from the lady passengers.

It is stated that the *British Queen* is now on her passage from Liverpool, to supply the place of the Karnak, which, if the accident had not occurred, it was intended to have sent to England to be repaired and remoddled.

The Confederate steamer Thomas L. Wragg (formerly the Nashville) had returned to Nassau, N. P., after having made an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. She has one one of her paddle-baxes badly injured, which is supposed to be by a ball from the Gemsbok, while she was running the blockade. She has on board a full cargo of ammunition and guns brought by the Gladiator to Nassau.

The Confederate steamer Ella Warley (formerly the Isabel) had arrived at Nassau from Havana, with a cargo of saltpetre and potash, and would attempt to run the blockade.—*Col.*

Vancouver's Island.

We have received Vancouver's Island papers of the 25th February.

The *Colonist*, published in Victoria, contains an address of condolence to Her Majesty on the death of the Prince Consort. The address was prepared and moved by the Rev. Dr. Evans, a Wesleyan clergyman, well known in this city.

During the month of January nearly 8,000 tons of shipping arrived at Victoria.

The editor of the *Weekly Colonist* draws a very flattering sketch of "the vast territory" of Vancouver's Island and Columbia. On *paper* we view it as one broad expansive Eden; producing everything that is "pleasant to the eye and good for food." Above are ever genial skies; beneath the feet, a soil of exhaustless fertility; and all around hoe nuggets of pure gold. The gentleman is of opinion that if the loyalists who in 83 settled New Brunswick, "and the *filibusters* (very complimentary) who took Nova Scotia from the French, had known there was such a healthy climate, and *such* a country, they would have emigrated thither *en masse*." Perhaps so. But still we have an idea that the New Brunswickers and Bluenoses who are now working their way to this El Dorado will perceive, when they find themselves compelled to pay 70 cents per lb. for flour, and $1.50 per lb. for butter, and for every other necessary of life in proportion, that they are paying too dear for the whistle.—*Sun.*

Halifax—its Sins and Sorrows.

The above is the title of a work which has this week issued anonymously from the press—and which has been forwarded to us for notice. We have read it with much interest—it is a timely publication, and one which ought to be extensively circulated and read.

The author deals with the subject with no gentle hand—there is the sternness of Luther, and the Saxon plainness of Bunyan, in the exposure of the crying "sins" of the day as they exist in our city—while there is the tenderness, at times, of a Melanchton in telling of its "sorrows." It may be its fate, like many others, to be a warning unheeded and neglected; but we truly think that our Young Men's Christian Association would do well to buy up the whole edition, and carefully distribute it where it may be best likely to obtain general notice and perusal.

☞ We have received from the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly the number for the current month. From a cursory glance it seems an excellent number.—Its contents are—Man under sealed orders—My Garden—Lyrics of the street—The South Breaker—Methods of study in Natural History—Spirits—The Titmouse—Saltpetre as a source of power—Weather in War—Statesmanship of Richelieu—Under the Snow—Slavery, &c., &c.

We have received from Mr. E. G. Fuller the April number of Blackwood's Magazine, and Harper's monthly for May—both numbers strike us as fully equal to the average in point of talent and interest—this in itself is no faint praise.

☞ We have heard nothing respecting the President of the Canada Conference since our last issue. We have a promise from a friend that, in the event of any change, a telegram will be sent.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. W. Smithson (C. C. H. owes $4 to June 30), Rev. C. DeWolfe ($8 for P.W., for Alder Trueman $4, John Harris $2, John George $2), Rev. W. Smith ($4 for P.W., for S. Gitchell $2, W. Annett $2), Mr. C. R. Allison ($1 for P.W.)

☞ We should like the ministers in the different Circuits to look at the amount of remittances above noticed. It must be evident that our position is one of serious embarrassment, when so little is received from week to week as has lately been the case.

"Having examined the pre-cription 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 supericrity 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 well by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Sque Halifax.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Fever.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who would have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been resorted to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c, and $1 per box. 172

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, May 7.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s *a* 20s
Beef, prime Canada	none
" " American	35s *a* 60s 5
Butter, Canada	8d *a* 9d
" N. S., per lb.	8d *a* 9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	1s *a* 1s 1d
" Jamaica, "	10d *a* 1s
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 35s
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	32s 6d
" Rye, "	25s
Cornmeal "	17s 6d
Indian Corn, per bushel	5s
Molasses, Nova Scotia per gal.	1s 6d
" Clayed, "	none
Pork, prime, per barrel	$12
" mess "	$18
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.	5 1-2d *a* 6d
Leather, sole	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large.	18s 9d
" small,	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$12 *a* $14
" 2,	$11
" 3,	$9
Mackerel, No. 1,	$14
" 2,	$10
" 3,	$8 ½
" " med.	$6
Herrings, No. 1,	$3 *a* $4
Alewives,	$3
Haddock,	7s 6d
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	32s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	38

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, May. 7

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Ooatmeal, 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.

Medicines that Cure.—One of the special peculiarities of Dr. Ayers's preparations is, that they accomplish what is promised for them. Who, in this community, does not know that of all the cough remedies the Cherry Pectoral is by far the best? Who that ever uses pills but will tell you Ayer's Pills are at once the mildest and most searching, most effectual of all? Did anybody ever hear of his Ague Cure failing in a single case? Not an instance has been found where Fever and Ague has resisted the faithful trial of it. This may seem a bold assertion, but we are assured it is true. And still more important are the effects of his alterative called Extract of Sarsaparilla. One after another, patients came forth from their leprosy, cleaned and purified into health, by this wischery of medico-chemical skill. Saturated with the accumulated rottenness of years and poisoned by the corruption of their own blood, they could only live to suffer. This master combination, pouring out the foul impurities, has instilled the vigor of health, and restored them to the enjoyment of life again. If these are truths, and they are, should not our readers know it? What facts can be publish of more vital importance to them?—*Courier, Princeton, Ky.*
April 9 4w.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills.—How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is, that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
April 9 4w.

Delirium Tremens. For this, the most awful of all complaints by its cause, and by its effect, finds a sure remedy in Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne. So remarked that "it might cause drunkenness, by the ease with which it is cured." The giving of opium actually aggravates the case, reproduces a counter delirium, and it requires no argument to prove that this is a stop to cure. This contrast of the Anodyne with preparations of opium, as ask to be proved by all, and are willing to rest on results alone. Read the pamphlet, and follow directions carefully. See advertisement.

Sharp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds.
Halifax, 18th June, 1862.
Dr. Sharp.—Dear Sir:—Having labored under a severe Cold for some time with a constant tickling in the throat, and a violent Cough which deprived me of rest both night and day. I heard of your Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, I was advised to try a bottle of it, I did so, and I can truly say that I never rested better than I did the next night—my Cough has left me, and the hoarseness is gradually giving way,—although I have not taken more than half of the bottle full. I can with confidence recommend it to the public, and would strongly advise any one troubled with a Cough to get a bottle of your Balsam.
I remain your humble servant,
GEO. W. BAILEY,
Of the Metropolitan Troop.
Cogswell & Forsyth, general agents.
For sale by Avery Brown & Co, Brown, Bro's J. Richardson, jr., J. L. Woodill.
Jan 22 3m

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by renoving the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions not to force them in the true secrt of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disapears. Sold by all Druggists at 25c, 62c, and $1 per box or pot. 171

Marriages.

At Windsor, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. H. Pope, Jr., Mr. John M. Brown, to Harriet Ann, daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of the above mentioned place.

Deaths.

Near Hillsburgh, on the 22nd ult., Mr. George Turnbull, aged 53 years. He was an upright man; was generally esteemed; will be greatly missed.

The sorrow-cloud rests heavily over the home circle—a widow mourns a kind husband—children, an affectionate father. His death was a Christian's rest.—Beyond the cloud is a brightness, faith views him there; and hope moderates the mourners grief.

Yet open, is "the new and living way," by which the smitten one may gain the same abode; and the terminus of this life, issue in the united joy of "The whole family in heaven!"

At Bill Town, Cornwallis, on the 19th ult., John Wesley, aged 16 years, only son of Mr. David Kilcup.

At Kensington Gardens, Bayswater, London, on the 17th ult., in the third year of his age, Wm. Thomas, son of Mr. Wm. Hare, of this city.

Suddenly, at Falmouth, N. S., on the 2nd inst., John Winters, Esq., leaving a wife and family to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

At Law