ever brought men of different sections into more friendly relation. In most parts of the world the great family is substantially a unit. And so may it ever be! A wish has been repeatedly expressed here among the delegates, that the minor branches of American Methodism should be encouraged to meet on more open terms of courtesy. We are sure that a message or a visit from our Protestant Methodist brethren would be gladly received and reciprocated. No little interest is also expressed for the African Methodist Churches, and reciprocal courtesies with them might be mutually desirable. We believe too, that this catholic disposition for more express intercourse between the branches of Methodism would be cordially extended to other evangelical bodies. Might not a real Christian unity be promoted in all Protestant Christendom, by more frequent intercourse, by messages or messengers between their great ecclesiastical assemblies? At least all good Methodists should seek the spiritual and as far as possible, formal fraternization of the various branches of their own great family.—*Danby Christian Advocate.*

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT BUFFALO AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The *Boston Traveller* of June 2, says:—A telegraphic despatch from Buffalo informs us that the Methodist Conference in session at that place, have at last reached a vote on the first resolution in the majority report of the Slavery Committee, which recommends a change of the rule in the discipline on slavery. The vote stood 138 for the resolution, and 74 against it, lacking 10 votes of the required two-thirds to adopt.

By the Constitution of the Conference it takes two-thirds of the Conference to change any rule.

The first resolution of the report was that slaveholders were ineligible to membership in the M. E. Church. This action leaves the Church open to slaveholders but debars preachers from holding slaves. Another despatch says:

"At this moment considerable excitement prevails, and the members of the conference are talking in groups. The feeling will soon subside, however, and regular business be resumed.

My impression is that although the new rule is lost, the new chapter on slavery, declaratory of the sentiments of the convention, will prevail."

CRIME AND ITS CAUSE.—Our city has recently been the scene of five murders, all within the space of a month, and all traced to establishments where liquor is sold by authority of law, and yet our community is not at all excited on the subject. Murder is one of the legitimate fruits of the liquor traffic. To have a man knocked down for ten dollars and his boots, and thrown down the cellar stairs of a hotel in the heart of a city and left to die, as was the case recently in our city, is a little more startling than the ordinary slow process of murdering soul and body with liquid poison. Want of familiarity with the latter constitutes the chief difference, however; and a community that will tolerate drunkard making will not fail to deal gently with men who, when maddened with intoxication or driven to desperation by the loss of money at the gaming table, murder a fellow creature for a few dollars, and steal the boots from his feet before the breath has left him. There is a growing morbid sympathy for criminals. It is seldom a murderer is hanged. I know the Gospel inculcates love to our enemies, but it does not require us to love our enemies better than ourselves.—*Western Advocate.*

Mayor Wood has just succeeded in winning the approbation of the New York press, without distinction or exception of party. While he was absent at the Charleston Convention, a job was put in hand to spend some $30,000 in printing some five thousand copies of the Report of the Special Committee appointed in 1858 to make arrangements for the celebration of the Atlantic Cable. Mr. Wood has exercised his privilege, as mayor, to veto the resolution authorizing this palpable job.—*American Presbyterian*

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Steamship Vanderbilt, Southampton, 23rd, has arrived, bringing London and Liverpool dates of the same day, and upwards of 200 passengers. She reports severe wintry weather throughout the passage, and passed several icebergs.

The Neapolitans had abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Trapani. Great disorder prevailed, and provinces were in full insurrection. Six thousand Sicilians had joined Garibaldi's force.

The Neapolitan army was routed on the 15th by the troops under Garibaldi.

A conflict also took place on the 19th, between the Pontifical gend'armes and a party of Garibaldians, near Montefiascom, in the Norman territory. The latter were driven back to Tuscany, with a loss of 30 killed and wounded.

The departure of a French Naval force to the Adriatic was reported.

It was rumored that England, Austria and Prussia had agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth is denied.

The treaty of Zurich has been approved of by Sardinia.

ROME, May 23.—The customs Guard at Onano have been attacked and overpowered by some fillibusters, who, after plundering the treasury, retreated.

The peasantry of Tuscany are asking for arms. The Papal troops will immediately leave Rome for the frontier. The Journal of Rome says the news from Sicily is favorable to the Neapolitan government. An artillery force left Rome today for the frontiers. The Pontifical chasseurs sent after the fillibusters, owing to the darkness of the night, fired upon each other, killing their captain.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Lord John Russell, in reply to a question stated that there was no intention on the part of the Austrian or Spanish Governments of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* in speaking of the affair of Calata Fimi, says,—The volunteers having been attacked, energetically defended themselves and effected their retreat in good order, leaving behind certain of their number killed. According to last accounts the insurrection was being organized and extended in all directions.

The same journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized shall have joined the volunteers at Marsala, the whole will number 12,000 well armed and provisioned.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is not true that the Prussian Ambassador at Turin had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi. He merely asked explanations from the Sardinian government.

The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by an addition of 100,000 men.

MARSEILLES, May 21.—Advices from Rome state that Gen. Lamoriciere entered that city on the 13th. On the following day he dispatched the 2nd regiment of infantry and detachments of mounted gend'armes from the city. The cause of this movement was the march of the Garibaldians on Orbitella, news of which caused great agitation at Rome. It was said that the march of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it had been postponed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"A perfect panic prevailed last week in the commercial and financial world. The pretence for the panic was founded on reports that the Russian government is about to recommence a Menschikoff mission, and the landing of Garibaldi in Sicily. The fact is that the panic was caused by the obscurity in which all political questions are enveloped.

NAPLES, May 18.—The band of Garibaldi has been attacked at the point of the bayonet, by the royal troops near Calata Fimi, and totally routed, leaving on the battle field their flag and a great number of killed and wounded, among whom is one of their chiefs.

Saturday Evening.—It is asserted here that the fight at Calata Fimi was not decisive, and that the Neapolitan troops have re-entered Palermo. Two columns of 30 men each have been sent in pursuit of the insurgents.

It is estimated that 6000 Sicilians have joined the Garibaldians.

NAPLES, May 15.—M. de Carafa has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic corps, bitterly accusing the Piedmontese government of having, notwithstanding its promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled, armed and dispatched to Sicily. M. de Carafa adds that this violent attack against international law exposes Italy to sanguinary anarchy, and compromises the whole authors and accomplices of such criminal actions.

The Marquis de Villanavina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which he says is false and injurious.

It is believed that Garibaldi will land at Calabria.

PALERMO, 16th.—Garibaldi was at Alcamo on the 15th.

A fight had taken place at Liappo, in which the royal troops were repulsed.

Palermo is again in a state of siege.

The French troops have arrived.

More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

GENOA, 18th.—Marshal Riviera has demanded re-inforcements of Marshal Russo, who, being unable to diminish the garrison at Messina, refused the demand.

TURIN, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the 6th regiment refused to fire on the people on the occasion of the demonstration on the 13th.

The government intends to appoint Count Trani Viceroy of Sicily, and grant a general amnesty, when the insurrection is suppressed.

NAPLES, May 20.—Bands of Insurgents are marching on Palermo.

The proclamation of Gen. Lanzos, concerning an amnesty and the Viceroyalty, has had no effect, and popular manifestations take place repeatedly.

It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

PALERMO, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are intrenched in a semi circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates of March 29 state that Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor of China on the 10th of April.

The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April.

It is rumored that a great number of armed Russian merchantmen are now collected at Nicolaeiff; also that Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

Three Days Later.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 6.—The Galway steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, 26th ult., arrived at this port at 5 a. m. yesterday.

The following is the latest:

The Sicilian news is meagre, and the reports received thus far are of an entirely conflicting nature.

It is reported, and some authorities assert that the report is correct, that Garibaldi had entered the city of Palermo at the head of 9000 infantry and a squadron of cavalry, the Neapolitans surrendering to him and laying down their arms.

It is also reported that Garibaldi had issued a stirring proclamation to the Sicilians, stating that he had assumed the Provisional Dictatorship of the kingdom. The proclamation was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Palermo.

This news lacks relative confirmation, and some journals regard it as premature.

There was a great panic at Messina among the government officials.

Neapolitan dispatches of the 22nd and 23rd assert that the insurgents were beaten twice, driven from their positions and pursued by the royal troops, one of their leaders, Rosellina Puto, being killed in the engagement.

The proceedings in the British House of Commons indicate that the government will be unable to carry the Reform Bill through this season, and it is considered as being virtually abandoned.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia contemplates visiting Paris soon.

It is stated that the Paris Moniteur is about to publish a speech made by the French Ambassador to Turkey, to the Sultan, which is considered of an alarming nature.

The Paris Bourse was animated; rentes quoted at 69f. 5c.

The friends of the Grand Duke of Tuscany continue the agitation for his restoration, at Florence. It is reported that the Government has seized some important documents, containing instructions for the raising of an insurrection in the States of the Church, Calabria, etc.

THE CROWN worn by the Queen of England, at the opening of Parliament, is composed of hoops of silver, which are completely covered and concealed by precious stones, having a Maltese cross of diamonds on the top of it. In the centre of this cross is a magnificent sapphire. In front of the crown, above the rim, is another Maltese cross, in the middle of which is the large unpolished ruby which once graced the coronet of the chivalrous Black Prince, and underneath this, in the circular rim, is another immense sapphire. The arches enclose a cap of deep purple, or rather blue, velvet; and the rim of the crown, at its base, is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, and Maltese crosses, equally rich. There are many other precious gems—emeralds and rubies, sapphires, and small clusters of drop pearls of great price. The crown is altogether valued at over a half-million of dollars. Indeed, were it possible to re-collect and again bring together such precious stones, this estimate would fall much below their intrinsic value. The old crown of England, made for George III, weighed upwards of seven pounds—but, notwithstanding this gorgeous display of jewelry, independent of the gold cap, the present crown only weighs nineteen ounces and ten penny-weights. It measures seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim is five inches.

THE PROSPECTS OF RED RIVER.—"The peace and happiness of the Settlement are at an end!" We hear this from many besides the thoughtless and superficial; and, in a certain sense, the assertion is not without foundation. Hitherto, the manners and customs of the people have been of the most primitive character. Doors were never bolted at night, as everybody trusted everybody else. If a man paid a debt of £20, he never dreamt of asking for a receipt, lest he should insult the recipient by seeming to insinuate distrust; and if another lent his neighbour £10, he did so without witness, note, or any other security whatever for its repayment, except his neighbour's honesty. This has been Red River life, though it is not so now; and hence, forsooth, "the peace and happiness of the Settlement are at an end!" The carpenter joins in the cry, because he fears he will soon have rivals. Here totore, he has been as independent as any millionaire—taking just such jobs as he thought proper, and doing them when, how, and at what price, he pleased—and you had to be duly grateful for his condescension! He sees now that competitors are coming in, and that he must be diligent and courteous or he will get no employment. And the carpenter is only one of many—he is but a type of the whole circle of small monopolist-artisans. The peace and happiness of the Settlement are disturbed to this extent—that people must be more cautious in their dealings, and act more in a business-like manner; that they must be more energetic and industrious, or they will fall behind; and that, generally speaking, they must not be singular or antiquated. Surely, our good Red River folks must see that there is nothing unreasonable in these requirements, and the system must be faulty which sets them down as hardships.

In regard to the prospect which here awaits intending immigrants, we would say, there is any quantity of excellent farming land which may be had at 7s. 6d. the acre. The Hudson's Bay Company, who are our Government *de facto*, if not *de jure*, sell this land; and whatever may be their proprietary rights in the soil, there is no question that all private rights acquired through them will be respected under any subsequent governmental arrangement. The Company have ever been lenient towards land purchasers, requiring only a small proportion to be paid down, leaving the rest to be paid gradually, as the purchaser could afford. Crops can be raised the very first year, as there is no timber to be cleared away. The country is well watered and has magnificent pasture grounds; and although wood is rather scarce, there is enough for present use. The climate is severe, the snow being two or three feet deep for four months in the year; but it is proverbially healthy. There are churches and schools belonging to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies respectively. Prices of provisions and clothing are high, it is true; but with a steamboat now running on the Red River, better facilities are afforded for the importation of dry goods and groceries; and, as we have said, crops of wheat can be raised the first year. Last, but not least, is the assurance we can give to the stranger intending to cast in his lot amongst us, that here he will meet with a quiet, hospitable, and moral people, ready to extend to him the hand of kindness and friendship.—*North Western.*

The greatest remedy of the day is unquestionably Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, for the instant relief of all pains in the stomach and bowels; it is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera morbus. Sold by druggists.

Periodicals Received.

From Mr. E. G FULLER, we have the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May. The Quarterly contains eight articles in all; two of them devoted to subjects in Social Science,—*Labourers Homes* and *Nursing*. A review of "Souvenirs and Correspondence of Madame Recanier," a reigning beauty of Parisian Society, is followed by one on the Vicissitudes of English Families of note. Then we have an interesting view of the Philadelphia Bar in the time immediately succeeding the Revolution, and an account of the preparation of Washington's Farewell Address, showing how much the Father of his country was indebted to the pen of Hamilton; an article on Fox hunting, one founded on the recently published "Recollections of Leslie," and one on The Budget and the Reform Bill, complete the list.

BLACKWOOD opens with an article on War and Progress in China and closes with one on Switzerland and the French Annexation. The intermediate papers are: Munich and its Schools of Christian Art, Captain Speke's Adventures in Sewalland,—Judicial Puzzles,—Elizabeth Canning,—Wellington's career. Part II.—The Mill or the Floss,—Narcissus,—The Snowdrops,—a Feuilleton.

The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May has also been received from Mr Fuller. It has articles on Thomas Campbell, Quakerism, Sir Henry Lawrence, Australian Ethnology, Poems by Henry Heine, Church and State, The origin of Species, British Light Houses, The State of Europe, and notices of Recent Publications.

☞ We have received the First Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Garden and Poultry Shows. The Exhibition held in September last was creditable; and it is hoped increased interest will be manifested this year. The day is not yet named for the approaching exhibition, but it will probably be held in July.

Many of the New Brunswick papers refer to the death of Dr. Knight in terms showing how universal was the estimation in which he was held. The *Colonial Presbyterian* closes a very just and honorable notice of his character with the following sentence:

"His career presents a noble example to his surviving brethren, one which, not only they, but men of years and capacity in other denominations in the lower Provinces might imitate with advantage to themselves, to the community, and to the cause of Christ in the world."

Notice.

The brethren expecting to attend the approaching Conference are hereby informed that arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the Steamboat line between this city and Fredericton for return tickets at one fare. A similar arrangement has been made in regard to the Bay Steamer, the Princess Royal.

JOHN MCMURRAY.

June 4, 1860.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.]

Rev. W. Smithson (60s. for P.W, for E Miner 10s., Jas Loveless 10s., Asa Huntley 10s., Bestus S. North 10s., Jas. Tupper 10s., Robert Ells 10s), Rev. T. Watson Smith (60s. for B.R.—40s. for P.W., for F. Tibbetts 30s., G. Squiers 10s. in adv.), Rev. T. Angwin (60s. for P.W., for Leonard Newcomb 10s., James Neary 10s., Wm Neary 10s., James Woodman 10s, John Rathburn Jos. Armstrong 10s.—Mr. H. did not pay any thing last year to this office for W. N.), Rev. R. Tweedy (20s. for B.R.—20s. for P.W, for John Pierce 10s., Jas. Hogg 10s—Mr. H. did not pay anything in '58, hence the arrears), Ralph Russell, Truro, (10s. for P.W.), Rev. W. Smithson (5s. for B.R.—55s. for P.W., for John Northup 20s., Isaac Blinkhorn, to June 30, '61, 20s., Wm Bennett 10s., Wm. Hamilton 5s—the papers *were* sent correctly, and in time—the fault is not ours now). Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe (1s. 3d. for S. S. Adv—none on hand at present—8s. 9d. for B.R.), J. W. Allison, jr., (20s. for P.W., for Reuben Mosher.

The Great Drawback on Colonial Labor.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.—It would be interesting to know the amount or productive power *annually withdrawn* from the sum total of human labor by sickness, and the amount *annually restored* to that sum total by medical treatment; but the *details* connected with such withdrawal and restoration would be of still greater interest, could they be ascertained. With such information before us we might determine the relative values of the medicines in use, and, rejecting the trash, adopt and administer only the true specifics. In some of the unhealthy districts of Canada, where at certain seasons a large portion of the population is prostrated by intermittent fever and other complaints indigenous to a wet soil and changeable climate, statistical inquiries of the kind suggested have been made, and the results disclose the remarkable fact that Holloway's remedies are decidedly the most reliable medicines in all diseases of this class. It is stated that of the persons using them in the first stages of sickness, that very few have found it necessary to abandon their daily avocations; and that of the sick who resorted to them in the crisis of their disorders, a greater number have been cured than by all other preparations combined. Assuming in the absence of rebutting testimony, that this transatlantic statement is true, the immense popularity which Professor Holloway's Pills and Ointment have acquired in British America is not surprising. The *prestige* of their European reputation may have favorably introduced them there, but we find them at the expiration of a quarter of a century the *leading medicines* of the colonies, the conclusion that their fame has been self-achieved is inevitable.

It may be mentioned as an incident in the history of their colonial success, that the demand from Canada was sufficient three years ago to justify the establishment of a branch depot in New York, without taking into account any profits that might accrue from the sale of the articles to dealers in the United States.

Presuming that our Canadian friends know what is good for them, and can distinguish a *remedy* from a *poison* or a *medicinal negative* which does neither good nor harm, we congratulate them on their sagacity in adopting two advertised curatives in preference to sticking to unadvertised abortions, which have no claims to consideration except those of age and precedent. We have, as becomes a modern, a most devout respect for such monuments of the past as are entitled to it; but not the slightest veneration for the *antiquities of Error*, within which category a multitude of regular prescriptions are included.—*London "Era."*

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid.

Overtops everything as the greatest restorer and best dressing for the hair in the world. Ye who have been deceived by nostrums, try this and be convinced. It never fails! To be had at W. BOGLE'S Hair Work, Perfumery and Toilet Store, 202 Washington St., Boston—and for sale everywhere.

Order of Committees for 1860.

The Committees preparatory to the next Conference are appointed to meet in Fredericton as follows, (subject, however, to any changes of the particular order, days, or hours here specified, which the President, giving due notice to the parties concerned, may make,) viz:

1. *Stationing Committee*,—Friday, June 22nd, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
2. *Book Committee*,—Saturday June 23rd, at 9 A. M.
3. *Theological Institution Committee*,—Monday, June 25th, at 9 A. M.
4. *Auxiliary Missionary Society Committee*,—Monday, June 25th, at 3, P. M.
5. *Contingent Fund*,—Tuesday, June 26th, at 9, A. M.
6. *Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund*,—Tuesday, June 26th, at 3, P.M.

N. B.—1. The Secretaries of the several Funds are directed to meet in Fredericton on Thursday, June 21st, for the purpose of preparing for their several Committees the accounts of their several departments.

2. The Assistant Secretaries are requested to attend at the same time, for the purpose of compiling from the District Minutes various lists, &c, which will facilitate the business of the Committees and of the subsequent Conference.

3. *Special Notice to Chairmen of Districts.*—They are particularly required to bring, in time for the meeting of the Secretaries of the several Funds, on Thursday, June 21st, the necessary copies of the District Minutes, the Circuit accounts of each Circuit in their respective Districts, and the Minntes of the Financial District Meetings.

SARSAPARILLA. This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind! a reputation to which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayers Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers. ORGAN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

May 30 5w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, June 13.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 21s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s *a* 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	40s
" " Am	42s 6d
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 10d
" Jamaica, "	10d *a* 11d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32½ 9d
" Can. sfi. "	33s 9d
" State, "	32s 6d
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	23s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$20½
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s
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.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	17
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	9s *a* 10s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, June 13.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	32s 6d *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	none
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	10d
Ducks,	none
Chickens,	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 3d
Eggs, per dozen	8d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Beautiful OilsColor views with descriptive letter-press suitable for the parlor and drawing rorm—not exceeding 2s sterling per dozen views.

☞ The Land of Scott—Abbotsford and the Tweed.
The English Lakes and Lakes of Killarney.
Views in Jerusalem.
Eastern Manners and Customs
Views from Bible Lands, Lebanon, &c,
Lake George and Lake Champlain
Views on the Hudson River
Summer retreats—the Katskill Mountains, &c.
Views of New York and vicinity
The scenery of Perthshire
Views in the Isle of Wight
The Falls of Niagara and the vicinity
The City of Washington and its neighbourhood.
Views of the Environs of Edinburgh
The Trosachs and Loch Lomond
London and its Sights
Ruined Abbeys and Castles of England
N. B.—Wholesale by G. E. MORTON & Co, Granville-st., Halifax—who are also Agents for the sale in Nova Scotia of Cassell's cheap publications, and will in future be prepared to supply to order the several works at the Publishers' London prices, viz—Cassell's Popular Educator—Biblical Educator—Illustrated Family Bible—Youth's Educator—Elements of Arithmetic—Natural History of Man—Biographical Treasury—Ladies Treasury; Model Copy Book; Photographic News, &c
☞ Address G. E. MORTON & Co., Halifax

Fousel's Pabulum Vitæ.

Below is another testimonial as to its remarkable efficacy, being an extract from a letter received by the agent, from Mr. Charles Bass.

"HAMILTON, Canada West Jan. 26th, 1859.

While laboring under a violent affection of the lungs, with my bronchical organs almost entirely closed, and attended by a most distressing perpetual cough, I derived incalculable benefit from the use of Fousel's Pabulum Vitæ. Thou so severley afflicted, by three days' use of this medicine I was greatly relieved, and less than one bottle effected a perfect cure.

☞ Agents in Halifax G. E. Morton & Co.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the product of the accumulated medical knowledge of the age, or, in other words, are the best that the science of the times can produce. Composed of *purely vegetable substances* (unlike most other pills in the market) they are at all times SAFE—an item of vast importance to those suffering from disease. Their power over the various maladies which they are designed to cure has been exhibited in every section of the known world, and they have gained for themselves a celebrity never before acquired by any proprietary medicine. These pills are sold at 1s. 3d. per box by dealers throughout the Province, and at wholesale and retail by

MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax.

☞ See advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in another column. April 18. 3 mos.

SANDS' SARSAPAILLA.—The aperient antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain Cure in Cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequalled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.—Sold also by Morton & Co, Halifax also by Druggists generally.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on my self and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hobbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be.

Holloway's Pills—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion, are infallible indications of a torpid stomach and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation. But it is not therefore necessary to send for a doctor. A course of Holloway's great cathartic, alterative, and tonic remedy will remove every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements, but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis.

Bogle's Hair Dye and Whigs.

Are unapproached and unapproachable in their superior merits. Both are perfection. Try the one! see the other! and be convinced. Private rooms for dying Hair and fitting Whigs at BOGLE'S Hair work Perfumery and Toilet Bazaar, 202 Washington street Boston.

Marriages.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Jardine, Wm. Henry WISWELL Esq., Cashier and Auditor of the American Telegraph Company, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Charles E. Wiswell, Esq., of this city.

At Cape Tormentine, by the Rev. John Snowball, on Thursday, 31st ult., Mr. Cyrus RAYWORTH, to Miss Susan ALLEN, both of that place.

On the 6th June, at Cornwallis, by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. William HARRIS, to TABITHA, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip WESTON, of Medford.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jos. Hart, Mr. James L. WOODILL, to MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Geo. Blsikiock, Esq., both of this city.

On Monday evening, 11th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Gottingen Street, by Rev. John Brewster, Mr. James WEINTZER, to Mary Ann DEVENEY.

On Wednesday evening, 6th inst., at the residence of the father of the bride, by the same, Joseph KAYE, Esq., Merchant, to CARRIE REYNOLDS, daughter of Jmes Cogswell, Esq.

At All Saints Church, Granville, N. S., on the 5th inst., by Rev. Henry DeBlois, Hard PETERS, Esq., C. E. of St. John, N. B., to EMILY MARY, youngest daughter of the late W. A. Haire, Esq., M. D., of Sydney, C. B.

Deaths.

On the 8th inst., Henry HOWARD, a native of London, in the 48th year of his age.

At Pictou, on the 3rd inst., MARTHA, wife of George Little, in the 33rd year of her age.

At Wallace, on the 1st inst., Mr. David DAVISON, aged 61 years.

At Amherst, on the 26th of April, Captain Thomas CHAPMAN, aged 62 years.

On Sunday, ELEANOR, daughter of Alexander Mc Dougall, aged 4 years and 11 months.

At the Old Barns, Truro, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM, son of Alexander and Isabella Russell, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, June 7.

Brig Arab, Mason, Kingston, Jam.
Brigt Vivid, Affleck, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Highland Maid, Miramichi.
Lark, Frank, Newfld; Appollo, Muggah, Sydney.
J M C M, Kenny, Bay of Islands.

FRIDAY, June 8.

Steam Tug Dot, Dickson, St John, N B.
Ship Humber, Lennerton, Liverpool.
Brig Fawn, Jost, St Johns, P. E.
Schrs Latour, Lassen, Mayaguez.
Lady Sale, Brown, New York.
Leander, Miller, Portland.
Beverly, Blanch, Newfld.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Barque Ottawa, Dickson, Liverpool.
Brigt Sophia, Banks, Sheburne.
Schrs Julia, Simpson, St. John, N B.
Arabella, Smith, Bay Chaleur.
Humming Bird, Shelnut, Boston.
Hermedine, Gerrior, Boston.

SUNDAY, June 10.

Barque British Isles, Whitehead, Cadiz.

MONDAY, June 11.

Schrs Teazer, Sydney.
Greyhound, Gammage, Porto Rico.
Isabella, Muggah, Sydney.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Steamer Osprey, Guillford, St Johns, Nfld.
Brigt Brunette, Cahoon, Turks Island.
Schrs Dart, Conrad, Antigua.
Calfafat, Martell, New York.
Magnet, Pye, New York.
Jessie Brown, Gorman, Newfld.
Earl of Mulgrave, Merritt, Newfld.
Ellen, Curry, Bay Chaleur.
Young Nova Scotian, Rissier LaHave.

CLEARED.

June 7—Ada Ann, Misner, Labrador; Hound, Anderson, Falmouth, Jam; Brisk, Nickerson, B W Indies; Vortex, Allen, Dalhousie; Jas Williams, Wentzell, Labrador; Brilliant Star, Labradar; J D Sperry, Sperry, Labrador; Uncle Tom, Duffat, Richmond; Emma Anderson, Heisler, Labrador; Ariel, Moore, Charlottetown; Pursue, McDonald, Sydney; Gad, Campbell, P E Island, Brador, Nickerson, do; Apt, Lotus, Labrador; Mediator, Parks, Labrador; Arie, McNeil, Labrador; Switcher, Smith, Labrador; Wash, Allen, Labrador.

June 9.—Ship Arabian, Roper, Quebec; Barques Mary Carson, Jones, Quebec; Mary Richards, Treley, Buctouche; brig Rebecca, Hughes, Pictou; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston; schrs Jenny Banld, Bay Chaleur; Napier, Oxner, Labrador; Emittie, Zwicker, Labrador; James, McLeod, do; Alexander, Stoddard, do; Victoria, Burns, do; Vivid, Robinson, do

Don't Neglect.

McEWAN REID & CO.

ARE still prepared to keep the CABINET and UPHOLSTERY trade of the Province up to the times. At present their stock of manufactured Furniture is considerable, and they are prepared to execute any order—large or small—entrusted to them, with satisfaction to their employers.

Best English Floorcloth.

The public may always depend on a good choice of Floorcloths; they have at present—and intend to keep—a large stock, paying strict attention to patterns.

English Manufactured Brass Cornicing.

New supply of Superior Cornicing (as regards design and finish the English manufacture being far superior to German.) Parties furnishing will find it their interest to purchase here. In connection with this branch they would advise those Ladies who have not honored them with their favors, to try their skill in cutting and fitting up curtains.

BEDDING.

Hair, Spring, Grass and Straw Mattresses, Feather and Flock Beds. Without deception and cheap.

JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Designs furnished to suit the varied tastes and objects of parties for which they are intended.

Undertaking Department.

McEWAN, REID & CO. would invite the attention of the bereaved to the Unique manner in which they excuse this department, and which they are happy to say has drawn forth expressions of approval from those who have employed them.

It is not correct that this Establishment charge higher than others, they are determined not to be undersold in any of the above branches

McEWAN, REID & CO.
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
3m may 9 105 Barrington Street.

CARD.

DR. COWIE.

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania—may be consulted at his office corner of Hollis Street, over Mr. Woodill's Drug Store, former residence of Dr. DeWolf.

April 25. 1m

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the latest.*

PROCLAMATION!

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut Governor and Commander-in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

L. S.
MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person hath lately been guilty of placing a broken inverted chair upon one of the rails of the Provincial Railway in the neighbourhood of the Richmond Depot, with intent evidently to obstruct the passing of engines and carriages, contrary to the provisions of Section 78 Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, making such offences Felony, punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

And Whereas a like offence hath been more recently perpetrated by placing stones upon the rails between the Four Mile House and Birch Cove, the timely discovery and removal of which have alone prevented most serious and dangerous results.

And whereas for the discovery of persons so offending, it hath been deemed advisable to offer a suitable reward.

I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby offer the sum of

500 DOLLARS

to any person or persons not implicated in the commission of such crime who will furnish the necessary evidence to convict any party guilty of such an offence.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this ninth day of June, in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1860.

JOSEPH HOWE.

By His Excellency's command.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

June 18 1w.

Railway Office,

Halifax, 11th June.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 19th June, at noon, for Embankment and putting in Siding at Windsor Wharf.

An officer of the department will meet intending contractors on Saturday, 16th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Windsor Wharf, and point out the work to be contracted for.

A plan and specification of the work to be seen at this office. Tenders to state

Lump sum for Embankment,
do do for Siding.

The whole of the work to be completed on or before the 30th November next.

June 13. J. McCULLY.

SPRING 1860 SPRING

Carpetings, Shirtings, Cloths,

Shawls, Silks, Ribbons.

CHIPMAN & CO.'S
CHEAP
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets, Halifax.

Having about completed our importations for the present season, we feel the usual confidence in recommending our well