planted, but this omission has been confined chiefly to the lowest bottoms. On sandy soil and boiling clay lands we think all the ground intended for corn has been planted, and that on the whole a basis has been laid for a fair crop. Its condition, however, is a critical one. A dry summer or early frosts would prove fatal; but with favorable weather nothing is to be feared.

A GRAND ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Archbishop Hughes has issued a circular, for subscriptions, and has commenced clearing and grading the ground for the new and great cathedral of St. Patrick in New York. Its dimensions will present a front of 140 feet and a depth of 325 feet. Its location is on the block between Fifteenth and Forty first streets, fronting on Fifth avenue, and reaching back to where the line of Madison avenue will run when that street is laid out at its upper end. The position is one of the most commanding and admirable on the whole island.

The land on which the cathedral will stand comprises an area of 200 feet front by 400 feet deep. The foundation will rest upon the rock surface.

The building will cost a million of dollars, and will occupy several years in building. The Archbishop wants £100,000 this year and a large part of this was immediately subscribed by some wealthy Catholics in New York.—*Am. Traveller.*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM UTAH.—We have at length official confirmation of the gratifying fact that civil war and bloodshed are to be averted in Utah. The reports on the subject have hitherto been so conflicting, and the despatches said to have been received from Colonel Johnston, with the newspaper correspondence, which has mainly come from the military camp and breathed its spirit, have so generally held that treachery and not peace was contemplated by the Mormons, that it has been difficult to give undoubting credence to the more agreeable representations of those who had confidence in the peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Fortunately, however, all doubt upon the subject is now dissipated by direct official information received at the War-Department.—*New York Spectator.*

[From the European Times.]

News of the Week.

The House of Lords has made short work of the India Bill. It passed the second reading on Thursday, after speeches from the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Ellenborough. Strange to say, the last named nobleman was its chief opponent.—He strongly censured the measure, adhered to his scheme of an Indian Council by popular election, and twitted the Government for its cowardice in assenting to such a scheme at the domination of the other branch of the Legislature. Considering that Lord Ellenborough imperilled the very existence of Lord Derby's Government by this measure, his opposition was hardly calculated on. But whatever may be his Lordship's deficiences, as a lawmaker, he knows a good deal about India, and his opinion of the state of that country at the present moment is far from encouraging. According to this authority, we are only at the commencement of our troubles. We must send more men, expend more money, and greatly ramify our arrangements for the full and entire subjugation of the revolt, if we wish to put it down effectively. Nothing can show more conclusively the low state to which the peers have sunk as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature than the way in which they have disposed of the India Bill. We miss great speeches, large views, and that collision of mental power which makes up what is called public opinion. That there are able men amongst the peers, cannot be doubted, but they leave to the popular branch of the Legislature the work of initiation, and rarely give themselves the trouble of revision. All opinions agree in regarding the New India Bill as a very imperfect measure but it is a fair beginning, and it is quite as good as the state of parties in the House of Commons justifies the country in expecting. In its practical working the ruling spirit will be Lord Stanly, and as long as he remains in his present position, whatever defects the bill may exhibit will be amended, as far as the power of the party extends to which his Lordship is allied.

The new scheme for the purification of the Thames recommended by the Government, seems a fair and reasonable one, Mr. Disraeli's bill does not, as was generally expected, throw the cost on the country, but on the inhabitants of London. They must pay for sweetening their own stream. The sum of three millions is to be advanced for that purpose by the Government which will take security for the repayment from the ratepayers of the metropolis, the repayment to extend over a series of years. Any other mode would have been unjust—a robbery, and would have seriously damaged the ministry, with all the constituences except those of the metropolis. As it is, no feasible objection can be made to the remedy supposed, and it says much for the inherent vigour of the men now in power, that, notwithstanding the lateness of the session, and the general desire felt in all quarters to bring it to a close, a bill will be passed before the prorogation for doing what ought to have been done years back—making the London River fit for those who live on its banks.

The last news from India is not very cheering, neither is it desponding, but it seems to give point to Lord Ellenborough's views on the same subject. The rebels have gained some two or three advantages which will embolden them, more especially the Calpee victory near Gwalior. It was apprehended long ago that what is now taking place would occur,—namely, that whenever we beat the rebels in one district they would speedily turn up in another. The climate is their best friend, and we are greatly fear it will sorely tax the energies of this country before peace and order can be effectually restored. Now that we know the worst, it is useless to disguise the fact that the recent debates in Parliament arising out of the secret despatch have not been without their effect on Lord Canning. His recent policy has been sufficiently conciliatory to satisfy the wishes of those who quarrelled with the terms of his celebrated proclamation, and yet it is firm enough to show all who are engaged in the revolt that the British Government has both the will and the means of achieving peace by the strong arm. We hear nothing of Lord Canning's resignation, which, in the present state of India, would be a dire calamity. His lordship has now an opportunity of making a name as a statesman and a practical administrator, and he is evidently not disposed to forego the chance—the only one, it may be, which his career will offer.

It would really appear as if the Turkish rule, notwithstanding the blood and treasure shed and spent, was crumbling away so fast that the bonds which hold society together can hardly be said to exist. The rising of the Mahomedan inhabitants at Jiddah was bad enough, followed by the murder of men, women, and children—all killed in cold blood,—and people had hardly recovered from the stupor produced by this astounding event when we hear of a similar rising in Candia. A young Greek in self defence slew a Mahomedan, upon which the whole of the Mussulman population flew to arms, attacked their own authorities and the Foreign Consulate, and the Christian inhabitants were leaving the island in terror. Similar intelligence comes from Bagdad, the province of which is greatly excited; but here the disturbance has been caused by recruiting. Omer Pacha has dispatched troops to restore order; but the disease is chronic, and the "sick man's" end is gradually approaching. If the late Czar had not been impetuous, and anticipated events, good and reasonable ground for interference would have presented itself. The views of Mr. Cobden and other members of the Peace party, who foretold that all the propping up of Turkey by the other powers of Europe would not avail, are now being realized.

It seems that the O'Donnell Cabinet in Spain is very angry respecting what fell from Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords recently on the Spanish breach of faith in the slave trade—so angry that it will "demand explanations," and put forth airs of innocence. The literary mouthpiece of the Ministry in Madrid affects to feel sore on the subject, and declares that an extraordinary Cabinet Council had been convened in the presence of the Queen, for taking prompt measures in connection with this subject. This absurdity is amusing. When Spain accepted British gold to aid in abolishing the slave trade, she ought either to have fulfilled the contract or returned the money, but she has done neither; and the protest of Lord Malmesbury, considering the length of time that has elapsed, was really mild and forbearing under the circumstances. We shall now know at least what Spain has to urge in her own defence.

The Spanish race in America seems to be in the same wretched plight as the Turks in Europe—their rule is drawing to a close. The United States' eagle will fasten his talons in Cuba whenever the opportunity occurs, and would have done so long ere this if Great Britain had not protested. The Mexican Republic is fast going to the dogs, and will be speedily absorbed in the monster Republic; for another case of war has arisen which Jonathan will speedily turn to a practical purpose. It will be a real blessing to the cause of humanity and of progress to rescue one of the fairest portions of the globe from such weak and unscrupulous hands. The Mexicans, it is well known, hate the Americans intensely, and the northern provinces of Mexico are entertaining the notion of separating from the parent State and founding a distinct Republic; but they spare themselves the trouble, for it is more than probable that the authorities at Washington will have a voice in the affair.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Times* prints the following despatch from its own reporter, "who has been so unfortunate as to accompany the cable in its cruise on board the *Agamemnon*." It is dated Queenstown, Monday, July 12:—

The *Agamemnon* arived here this morning at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th instant. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous south westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm, was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the *Agamemnon* rolled so heavily and dangerously, as, in her then trim, to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard or that she would capsize completely, and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew. The electrical instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made and the other vessels of the squadron sighted.—The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broke an hour afterwards on board the *Niagara* after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 lb. After this the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the *Niagara* did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost and the *Agamemnon* had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2 500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions, and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

The New Steam Route to America via Galway.

It having been found impossible to complete the new ship, the American Empire, in time to leave Galway, as advertised, on the 27th inst., Mr. Lever has purchased the Prince Albert screw steamer, of 2000 tons, to sail from that port with her Majesty's mails on that day, in the place of the American Empire, which latter vessel will convey the next mail. The Prince Albert was built last year from a design of Mr John Duddgeon, of Rosherville, at a cost of £65,000, for a company called La Societe Cockerhill. She is said to be one of the fastest vessels in the world. Her trial trip, as reported in the *Times* of the 4th of last September, between the Nore and Mouse Light ships, a distance of nearly eight knots, was performed in 31 minutes, giving her a speed of upwards of 15 knots an hour. She has been but once to sea—viz, to India and back, making her voyage out and home in 53 and 54 days respectively, being the quickest passage with troops ever made. The Prince Albert is bark rigged, and her dimensions are—length 296, beam 38 feet, depth 29 feet. She is propelled by two engines of the aggregate 400 horse power. Her cylinders, of 60 inches diameter, are inverted, the length of stroke is four feet, and the screw, worked directly, is driven at 44 revolutions per minute. The screw is one of Beattie's patent, outside the rudder, has three blades, and is 18 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 34 feet. There is little doubt, judging from what she has done, that the Prince Albert is capable of making the fastest trip from port to port that has ever been made.—*Times.*

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

FRANCE.—The *La Presse* has become an organ of those who are averse to the Anglo French alliance; and suspicious of the sincerity of England, it says:—We should like the alliance of England, but we do not reckon on it. It is right that France should be prepared to meet the possible explosion of the storm which overhangs Europe, and should be able to count on her own resources. Perhaps the real solution of the Eastern question will take place at Cherbourg and Brest.

The *Journal des Debats* replies to the observations of the *Times* on the composition of the port of Cherbourg, and denies that it is a menace to England. "England," it says, "could never have supposed the works of Cherbourg would have been allowed to remain unfinished from fear of displeasing her. Good sense and simple precaution dictated the completion of works which had been carried on for half a century." The *Debats* concludes by remarking that the policy of a neighbour must be judged by his general conduct. Moreover it would be impossible for any modern power to prepare really for war without the fact being known from one end of the world to another.

SPAIN.—A despatch from Madrid of the 13th says:—"The Government of Spain has addressed to the English Cabinet an energetic remonstrance on the subject of the insults offered to Spain in the English Parliament."

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, July 14.—*La Nord*, which affirms that the physicians having expressed doubts on the possibility of Princess Frederick William undertaking the journey to Coblentz, says, that Queen Victoria, will visit her daughter at Potsdam.

THE SARDINIAN ELECTIONS.—Seven out of the thirteen colleges, whose elections had been annulled, have returned Government Candidates to the Chamber of Deputies, most of them having, at the previous elections, returned candidates of the clerical party. In the six remaining colleges, the struggle is still undecided, none of them having obtained absolute majorities. At Stambino the contest has been most severe—the opposition or clerical candidates having polled 173 votes, and his adversary 171.

The *Espeno*, of Turin, states, that the Emperor of the French has invited Count Cavour to the Cherbourg fetes.

MONTENEGRO.—The report of renewed attacks by the Turks on Montenegro has excited great interest at Paris, as it is understood that France has promised to protect Montenegro.

POLAND.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the character of the administrative system for Poland is about to be superseded by a new system, in which the civil element will predominate.

SUEZ.—The following despatch has been received from Trieste:—"Accounts from Alexandria of the 6th inst. state that a considerable agitation against Europeans prevailed at Suez, and that it had been found necessary to send troops there, in order to prevent a movement.—1000 English and 900 French troops have recently arrived at Hong Kong."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Globe* says that in all likelihood the cavalry immediately to be sent out are either the 6th Dragoon Guards or the 11th Hussars, and the infantry the 21st, and the 1st battalion of the 22nd.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Notices from the Board of Trade in to-night's *Gazette* state that the importation of certain specified medicinal substances, including Morrison's Pills, are prohibited in Russia, and that the Russian port of St. Nicholas, in the Black Sea, is now open to trade.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The Agamemnon, Captain Preedy, is coaling. The Niagara, Captain Hudson, and Gorgon, Captain Dayman, have coaled, and the Valorous, Captain Aldham, has nearly coaled. The whole expedition will, it is rumoured, start again about Monday, the 19th.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—ROYAL COMMISSION.—War Office, July 16.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Peel, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Tweedale, Viscount Melville, K. C. B., and others to be her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the organisation of the army at present serving in the pay and under the control and management of the Hon. the East India Company.

THE LATE SIR H. LAWRENCE.—A notice in the *Gazette* announces that the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom has been granted to the eldest son of the late Sir H. Lawrence, and in default of heirs to the second son and his heirs.

COLONELCY OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Major General Viscount Melville, K. C. B, the general commanding the troops in Scotland, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, has been appointed Colonel-in Chief of the 100th (or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment, recently added to the regiments of the line. The noble and gallant Viscount entered the army in 1819, and commanded the 83rd during the insurrection in North America in 1837 and 1838; and distinguished himself in repelling the attacks of the American Brigands who landed near Prescott, Upper Canada, in 1838. His lordship also distinguished himself in India, whence he came home to receive his present command. When in India he commanded the Bombay column of the army throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848 '49, including the seige and storm of the town and capture of the city of Moultan, the battle of Goojerat and all the subsequent operations of the campaign. During his command of the brigade he prominently distinguished himself, and was much praised by the commander in chief for his indefatigable zeal and exertions in the campaign, for his services he received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company. His lordship, for a time, during his professional services in India, was in command of the Sirhind division of the Indian army. For his services in India he was made in 1849 a Knight Commander of the Bath, the companion-ship of that order having been conferred upon him previously for military services. For several years he held the honorable distinction of side-de-camp to the Queen.

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND is temperate but variable, owing to the insular position, and to its position Midway between polar and tropical influences, and between a great continent and a great ocean. Ungenial east winds are frequent on the E. coast, and rain on the W coast. The S and S. western enjoys a singularly, mild, temperate and agreeable climate.—The annual fall of rain is from 35 to 50 inches on the W. side—20 to 30 on the E side. The mean temperature increases from E. to W. as well as from N. to S. The mean annual temperature is about 49°; that of winter is 38°, of summer 61°. The moisture of the west side renders it favorable for pasturage, while the greater dryness and the heat of summer in the east adapt it for the growth of grain.

England is inhabited by two distinct families of men—the English proper, belonging to the *Germanic*, and the Welsh to the *Celtic* section of the Caucasian race. The Welsh occupy Wales and are the descendants of the ancient British who were spread over the whole of the country previous to the end of the 5th century, and they speak the language of the ancient British, a Celtic tongue, quite different from the English. The English occupy the rest of England, and are the descendants of a succession of invaders from the N. of Germany, (Saxons, Jutes, Angles) who began to come in 449, A. D; Danes, who came in the 9th and 10th centuries; and Normans who invaded England in 1056.—The German invaders drove the British into Wales, and the country was called England, or *land of the Angels*. They introduced a variety of dialects which formed into the Anglo Saxon tongue. This, in time became the modern English.—*Reid's Geography for British America.*

☞ The Honorary Degree of MASTER OF ARTS, has been conferred by the New York University, on the Rev. James Baird, of the Presbyterian Church, Carleton, N. B.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We would call your attention to the advertisement of Prof. O J. Wood's Hair Restorative, which appears in the columns of our present number.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz, for restoring grey hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring, and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scruff, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often we notice a patent medicine, indeed we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.—*Catholic Vindicator.*

July 18. 2w.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all derangements arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*Mifflintown Register.*

G. E. MORTON & CO, Agents.

July 15. 3w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—No disease which baffles the skill of the regular practitioner than hemorrhoids or piles. The nostrum-mongers are equally at fault with their electuaries and astringent topical applications. Holloway's Ointment alone seems capable of thoroughly obliterating the disorder. It acts as a styptic upon the orifices of the vessels which discharge the sanguineous fluids, subdues the inflammation and invigorates the parts. As the presence of irritating matter in the bowels is often a feature of the complaint, a few doses of the Pills may be given with advantage while the cure is progressing.

Modern skill has culminated in Ayer's Pills.—Invention did its best in this production. A masterly art has combined the subtle essences of remedials into a compound that penetrates to the foundations of disease, and expels the very seeds of disorder from the blood. Such a remedy was needed and since we have it we want our readers to know what it is. July 1, 5w.

Wm. Gush, Esq.

This eminent artist, whose name is familiar in every Wesleyan household where the Magazine is read, as the painter of the portraits of Wesleyan Ministers, from which engravings for that periodical are taken, purposes to visit this Province, and has we understand secured a passage by the Cunard boat which will leave Liverpool on Saturday. Mr. Gush we believe is engaged to pain a portrait of C. P. ALLISON, Esq. as a companion picture of the one of Dr BEECHAM which now adorns the Hall of the Mount Allison Academy. The citizens of Halifax have not before had such an opportunity afforded them of obtaining correct likenesses in oil as Mr. Gush's visit will present, should he be persuaded to tarry awhile among us. We are disposed to think his arrangements contemplate an absence of some time from England, and that he may be induced to remain a few weeks in Halifax.

☞ DR. RICHEY is by this time, we trust, in England. He left Halifax in the steamship "Arabia" a fortnight since. The session of the British Conference opens to-day; and will, we doubt not be one of much interest.

☞ The Rev. Mr. England, who was on this circuit for the last three years, removed this week to Yarmouth. He was well and favorably known to other denominations besides his own, and his removal is much regretted.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 416 to 468.]

Rev. W. McCarty, (new sub.) Rev. J. B. Brownell, (will do our very best to arrange it.) Rev. T. H. Davies; Rev. W. Temple; Rev. A. B. Black; Rev. Dr. Pickard; Rev. G. O. Huestis; Rev. J. A. Duke, (paper sent—all right,—that other matter belongs to the Editor.) Thos. S. Tuzo, Esq. (15s. for P.W.) Rev. H. Daniel; Rev. Thos. Gaetz; Mrs. Mills; Alex. Sim, (papers regularly mailed,) Rev. W. McKinnon (books ordered, the other matter will be decided in Sept.) Rev. J. Lathern, (20s. for P.W. for J. Robinson 10s., S. Sharp 10s.) Rev. W. Temple (33s. 4d. for P.W. for J. Johnson 13s. 4d., J. W. Forbes 10s., remainder disposed of as requested,—the other matters are correct, the money was remitted in February.) Rev. J. V Jost, (the L. R. is ordered, Band of Hope is 7½d. per annum, in numbers. British Workman 1s. 3d., any quantity numbers free from postage, yearly part, subject to it.) Rev. R. Duncan (have written again to Bro. T. will forward as soon as it arrives.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 28.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d a 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d a 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d a 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s a 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	28s 9 a 30s
" State, "	26s 3d a 27s 6d
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 7½d
" Clayed, "	1s 6½d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	46s 3d a 48s 9d
" Cuba	45s a 47s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	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,	18
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, oyoney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 28.

Oats, per bushel	3s a 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	38 a 10
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb,	5d a 6d
Veal, "	3d a 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	5s a 6s
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Thursday, 20th May, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Amherst, by Rev. Wm McCarty, Mr Wm. Cook, of Maccann to Miss Mary Ann DOWRING, of Half Way River, Co Cumberland.

On Tuesday, 6th July, by the same, Mr. Thomas C. RITLEY, of Napoan, to Miss Christiana B. TRUEMAN, of Amherst.

Deaths.

At Point de Bute, Westmoreland, N. B, after a severe illness, on Wednesday, the 14th July, Mrs. Mary TRENHOLM, aged 69 years, wife of Mr. John Trenholm.

On the 22nd inst, at Furguson's Cove, Thomas POWELL, aged 37 years.

On the 15th inst, at Mahons Bay, SIMON, youngest son of the late George Slawenwhite, aged 23 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Schrs Mary, White, Margaree.
Fiora, Potter, Westport.

THURSDAY, July 22.

Brigts Favourite Lass, Brestol, Lisbon.
Mary Ann, Balcam, Sydne..
Schrs Pacifique, Morrison, Montreal.
Adelia, Keil, New York.
Planet, Wilson, New Brunswick.
Elizabeth, Boudrot, Bay Chaleur.
Mountaineer, Hixon, St George's Bay.
Arno, Morrison, do; Julia, Munro, Pubnico.

Barque Louis Gertz, (Prussian) Matz, Liverpool.
Schrs Rosanna, Hooper, Newfld.
James Patrick, Burke, Newfld.
Wm. Henry, Kippen, Newfld.
Kate, Messrvey, Bay St George.
John, Ozong do; Bloomer, Shaw, do.
Spitfire, Crowell, LaPoile
Campaign, Kennedy, Richibucto.
Lalesh, Steele, P E Island; Enterprise, McPhee, do.
J I Marshall, Guysboro; Ida, Lousburg.
Princess, Muggah, Sydney.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Schrs. Ida, Townsend, LaPoile
Speedwell, Bragg, Port aux Basque.
Reindeer, Jeffery, LaPoile.
Eagle, Newfoundland.
Mary Ann, Canso.

SUNDAY, July 25.

Steamer Osprey, Sampson, St Johns, Newfld.
Schr Crimea, Tobin, Oderin.

MONDAY, July 26.

Brig Magnet, Doat, Inagua.
Brigt Charles, Outhouse, London.
Schr Artist, Atwood, Newfld.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Steamer Europa, Leitch, Liverpool.
Brigts Stanley, Davidson, Philadelphia.
Helen Mar, Burgess, New York.
Schrs Beverly, Blanch, Fortune Bay.
Elva, Dunlap, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

July 21—Brigts Dasher, Dowsley, Porto Rico; Rosalie, Holmes, Windsor; Lady Sale, Boudrot, Arichat; schrs Lima, O Bryan, F W Indies; Bright Star, Ritcey, Labrador; Brilliant, Smith, Liverpool, N S; Camilla, Kennedy, Sydney; Sea Flower, Ebert, Canso; Maria Moore, Ryan, Labrador; Nonpareil, Mundy, Sydney; Belle, Gillis, Port Medway.

July 22—Brigts Don, Morgan, B W Indies; General Williams, Doane, F W Indies; Condora, Franklin, Port Medway; schrs Sea Slipper, Acker, B W Indies; Resident, Hart, Newfld; Gide Reynolds, Georgetown; Samuel Jones, McDonald, Margaree; Ariel, Smith, Labrador.

July 23—Brigts Maude, Marshall, Porto Rico; A A. Chapman, Spearwater, Baltimore; schr Alexander, Stewart, Newfld.

July 24—Brigts Nebraska, Card, Sydney; Bellona, Knowlton, Pictou; schrs Oriental, Lawes, P E Island; Mar Balcom, Balcom, Sydney; Ocean Bride, Dollver, Labrador.

July 26—Brigts Mercy, Doane, Porto Rico; Boston, O'Brien, Boston; schrs Louisa, Seaboyer, Nfld; John and Anna, Munro, Labrador.

July 27—Steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston; brig Rover, Lawrence, Jamaica; schrs Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St George; Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro'; James Patrick, Burke, Sydney; Anna Maria, Burke, Sydney; Integrity, McDonald, do; Hector, Fraser, do; Lady Ellen, Labrador.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THE

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

MEMOIRS of Captain Vicars.
Indian Rebellion by Dr. Duff,
Ministering Children,
Memories of Gerhardt,
Shadows on the Hearth,
Passing Clouds,
Dr Livingstone's Travels,—(cheap)
Cruise of the Bevy,
Giant Killer
Life Work, Rambles of a Rat,
Story of a Needle
Family and Pulpit BIBLES,
Wesley's Sermons,
Kirwan's Letters
New Books received by every Steamer.
Books bound to order in superior style.
Pamphlets, Posters, Invoice Heads—printed with neatness and despatch at the Wesleyan Conference Steam Press. July 22.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

E. W SUTCLIFFE & CO., have great pleasure in thanking the public generally for the very liberal patronage they have received for the two years they have been in Business.

☞ E. W. S & Co. begs respectfully to draw attention to the system established at the TEA COFFEE & GROCERY MART. Namely to buy and sell for CASH, therefore avoiding Bad Debts and securing to the public, advantages unsurpassed in the City.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
37, Barrington St.
June 3.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

At the Albion House.

JULY 1st, 1858.

JUST OPENED—Fifty-Four Dozen—all colors and sizes.
A full assortment of our BEST GLOVES, by Alexandre
JOST KNIGHT & CO.
July 8 22 Granville street.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

MR. HENRY JOHN MARSHALL has this day become a partner in my business which will, from and after this date be conducted under the firm of

GEORGE FRASER & CO.
Halifax, 1st July, 1858. GEO FRASER.

CARD.

GEORGE FRASER & CO.
General Commission Merchants, Ship Brokers and Forwarding Agents.
VICTORIA BUILDINGS—HOLLIS ST,
HALIFAX, N. S.
GEORGE FRASER,
HENRY J. MARSHALL.

Notice of Removal.

THE business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber at No. 29 Bedford Row, has been transferred as above to the new premises, Victoria Buildings, Hollis Street.
Halifax 1st July, 1858. GEORGE FRASER.
July 8. 1m

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.

A NARRATIVE of Seven Years explorations and adventures in Siberia—Mongolia—The Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary and part of Central Asia, by Thomas Witlam Atkinson, with a Map and numerous Illustrations

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S

Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa—with Maps and Illustrations. A supply of the above, and other Books of interest received at the LONDON BOOKSTORE
March 18 J ANDREW GRAHAM.

Dates, Prunes, Lemons, FILBERTS, &c.

Landing ex Boston from Boston.

FRAILS DATES boxes Prunes, Lemons Turkey FIGS. Filberts, Pecan Nuts, Lemon squeezers Citron, Yeast Powder, Cream Biscuit, Fresh Buckwheat Meal, Boys Wheelbarrows, Corn Brooms, Whisks, Nests Tubs, &c
For sale by
W M. HARRINGTON & CO
May 27.

THOMAS A. TEMPLE,

(Son of Rev. W. Temple,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
71 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
June 10. 1y.

COFFEES! COFFEES!!

FIFTY bags more of that superior Jamaica and Java COFFEE, just received by
SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
At the Tea and Coffee Mart,
Barrington Street.
April 1.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers are prepared to take orders for "Manley's," "Heath's," and "Ketchums" Mowing and Reaping Machines. Farmers wishing to procure these Valuable Machines this season had better send in their orders immediately, as we are now ordering our Stock.
July 1. GAMMELL & TUPPER.

FOR SALE.

One Steam Engine

NINE HORSE POWER with Boiler, Belting & Shingling Machine all in good working condition
For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Walton, Hants County.
CHRISTOPHER JENNISON,
Walton, July 15th, 1858. 8w.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the latest.*

The Mount Allison

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Sackville, New Brunswick.

THE first Term of the sixteenth Academic year is to begin ON Thursday the 12th August, A D 1858. The Institution possesses unusual facilities for the promotion of the Literary, Scientific, and Moral Training, as well as the domestic comfort of those who need to leave the parental habitation in order to secure desired educational privileges.

Those intending to become Students are requested to be in attendance, if possible on the first day of the Term. Charges for Board, &c., and Tuition, from £27 10s to £32 10s N S Cy.

☞ Preparatory Classes will be formed and instructed for Matriculation next year in the proposed Mount Allison College; and also if required, for admission then to advanced standing in the College.
Sackville, N. B. July 20th 1858.
July 22— 3ins.

Bazaar!

THE LADIES in connection with the Wesleyan Church at Pugwash, will hold a BAZAAR on TUESDAY 10 h day of August next, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate the debt standing against the Chapel.

A GREAT VARIETY of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale.

Refreshment Tables, will also be furnished.

The use of the Provincial Tent has been procured for the purpose

A Lecture will be delivered in the EVENING.

Doors open at 10 A. M. Admittance 7½.

Contributions in Fancy and Useful articles or for the Refreshment Table, will be thankfully received by
MRS. C BENT,
MISS M CRANE.
Pugwash July 23d. 1w

ALBION HOUSE.

New Goods!!

JOST, KNIGHT & CO. have received per Steamer Europa, THREE CASES—new and seasonable Goods, consisting of—Cameliette and small checks for travelling dresses Sateens, buff and white, Fancy Prints, &c. CHAPE TRIMMINGS, Black Ribbon Velvets, (all widths) spaced Dress Fringes Maize do Hood Tassels (all colors.) Fancy Boxes, (Novelties). White Lace Pelts, Real Lace, White Blonds, BRIDES-ILL NETT, black and white Lace Cuffleurs and Lappets, Corded and Marseilles SKIRTS DIMITY TRIMMINGS, &c.
July 15.

NEW POTATOES.

A FEW barrels prime Bermuda Potatoes
Just receive per Steamer Delta.
For sale by
July 29 W. H. HARRINGTON & CO.

FIGS, FIGS,

100 BOXES 5lbs each choice Naples Figs.
Just received, and for sale by
July 29 W. H. HARRINGTON & CO.

St. John, N. B., March, 1856.

Messrs. FELLOWS & CO. This is to certify that my little boy, aged six years, having been much troubled with worms, of late, I administered four of your Worm Lozenges, as per directions, and in nine hours after he passed several large worms. These Lozenges are particularly valuable, as the children are fond of them. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of others.

MATTHEW HARRISON.

St. John, N. B., March 10, 1856.

Messrs. FELLOWS & CO. I divided the box of Worm Lozenges I bought of you amongst four of my children, and from what I can judge, about Two Hundred Worms were passed by them. One child passed nearly HALF that number!

I am, &c.,
JAMES T. DAVIE,
Parish of Springfield.

Certificates from persons of the first respectability in New Brunswick, concerning Fellows' Worm Lozenges.

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES ARE SOLD BY ALL APOTHECARIES.

SECOND EDITION.
PRICE 1s. 10½d.

Reid's School Geography.

FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

This most useful School Book—*Chronicle.*
Meets a far hearty approval.—*Western Times.*
Deserving of the thanks of the community.—*Recorder.*
The School Geography for Nova Scotia.—*The Tribune.*
A book of facts and principles, containing just the things required in a text book for general use.—*Mail.*
The 1st edition was a vast improvement on what we previously had. The present one embraces a larger amount of information, and much new matter not before published in any similar work.—*Sun.*
☞ See also Wesleyan, Casket, Transcript, &c.
July 22. 4w.

JUST LANDING.

EX "BELONCE" FROM NEW YORK.

1696 BBLS Superfine and extra Fine FLOUR,
30 do New York City Mess PORK,
20 do Burning Fluid,
——Also IN STORE——
2 2 do Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
15 do Middling Flour, (Gulego)
60 Boxes TEA, 4 5, 6 8, 10, 14, 18.
30 do Tobacco, 10s
50 bags Jamaica COFFEE.
70 do RICE
SUGAR and MOLASSES in