ative rest. The Revd. n nominated President and the Rev. James ry. Our offices are al- w to the ensuing Con-

rvice, which was fixed in order to secure a n could have been ob- , was a season of great influence from above. her Denominations in e service, as well as in of the Lord's death,

r brethren in France ork of patience More field does Methodism ympathies, the prayers, e older and stronger Wesleyan family.

Intelligence.

nial.

TARY'S OFFICE, HALI- —His Excellency the by the advice of the Ex- een pleased to make the

Court for the Probate of Letters of Administration t Richmond—William R.

of the said County—Wil-

Peace for the District of y of Yarmouth—Thomas ce of L. Willet, resigned; Nathaniel Hogg; John f Leon Porter resig- ce of W. Hatfie Senr.; Samuel Hamilton. Cape Breton—Henry V.

Tabellions Public—Thom: hat; Samuel McDonnell,

he Board of School Com- district of Argyle in the —The Rev. John Joseph Rev. Mr. Roles, removed Rev. Philip Tocque, M. A, and Enos Gardner. ict of the County of Hali-

oroners for the District of tfield. ers for taking Affidavits Bail, and for the relief of the County of Sydney— liam A. Cunningham.

D FATAL ACCIDENT—An in these parts occurred at eek, which was attended lives. The particulars, as ouths of different witnesses conflicting—some describ- being that of a Tornado, it as a water-spout. It hunder storm in the fore- st. Three out of several ng at their kedges fishing truck by the storm, and ater, which is said to have stream, for a short time; s of those in the boats to ailing, they sank, and nine east into the sea—two of hilst the remaining seven and a watery grave. The tly recovered. The names rsons were——Drummond, kers, of Grand Mire, Alex. ke,——McDonald, and D. and J. Campbell. We are in the immediate vicinity f the Tornado; whilst on ne of its route, trees were e removed from their posi- e done.—*C. B. News.*

HE SYDNEY MINES.—His ernor visited Sydney Coal t tour, and addressed the umber. His Excellency s no alarmist, but that the hen British subjects should their country. He showed rming a rifle corps for the s; both for their own sakes, perial point of view, as the Mines would cripple the that he had also visited the he same purpose, and met plained how the volunteer Sydney Mines would not be ther parts of the province; on as the number of volun- ertained he would apply to ent for arms; recommended sive uniform, and expressed should visit the Mines next them in a state of great as immediately opened at eral Mining Association for emselves. Mr. Brown, ch of His Excellency ha ommander of the corps. days, 175 fine athletic men ngements were made for im- was decided that the uniform en tunic, with black facings weed trowsers. A drill ser- he 42nd Highlanders, and e mines, has already com- men. The officers have been seen in another column.—

Court on Saturday last it was of mandamus would not lie General of the Province to Judge Haliburton's pension, ived by his retirement from preme Court; but a majority t as their construction of the he claims that he was enti- pension. A rule was moved General and granted, call- Halifax to show cause why terest on the Railway loan, refused, should not be paid.

Council has declined to retire otification to His Excellency vernor, by a majority of the t does not possess the confi- y.

n Tuesday, 28th June, we dence in the Toronto *Globe*, in swept through the Tow- from the north west, scoping the bush, and carrying barns, way with it like chaff. Its confined to a very narrow arter of a mile in width, with- g was levelled as if a mighty d through it. Some families fully. One poor man has lost rn being levelled to the last cast over the fields; some of being moved more than eight ng in the inside was crushed Yet, wonderful to relate, he d three or four children, all me, escaped with their lives, em are badly hurt. So far had been lost. The storm down.—On Saturday after- e Erie was swept over by a ain, which, though short in while it lasted. The bark tons burden, was caught by n in the middle of the lake elancholy to relate, the cap- hildren, the mate, the cook, were swept overboard and tain's wife, and the rest of , after clinging to the wreck ark "Stavard" was capsiz- nd the first and second mates , in Cleveland and its vicini- with great fury. The upper se in Cleveland was blown h of a boy on whom it fell.

OF KIDNAPPING.—We find *Journal* the particulars of a Kidnapping, which, by the local authorities, was frustrat- n was carried any great dis- boundary line between Cana- States. It appears that Mr. L. A. Stearns, who has for the last year or two been purchasing produce, &c., in the vicinity of Stanstead for the Southern markets, failed a few weeks since, indebted several thousand dollars to creditors in Boston and elsewhere. On Friday evening last, Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, one of Stearns' creditors, accompanied by a Boston constable named Goodwin, came to Stanstead. Stearns' was immediately seized, and upon resistance, handcuffed, bound, and hurried over the Boundary Line on his way to Massachusetts. When passing through Derby Line, Stearns succeeded in making his situation known, and B. H. Steele, Esq., immediately proceeded to Irasburg, where he procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and dispatched officers in pursuit, who succeeded in overhauling the parties. Stearns was released and made his way back to Canada, while Goodwin was arrested, and taken to Irasburg. Several such cases have recently occurred, in which debtors and persons accused of crime, have been seized and hurried across the line, in violation of distinct treaty provisions.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Battle of Solferino.

CASTIGLIONE Friday, June 24.—Francis Joseph has commanded and lost to-day his first battle. His army, concentrated at leisure within the last fortnight, was the most formidable in number of modern times. It was stationed at a point chosen by himself, where he had the advantage of a superior position, and yet he was beaten completely from the field by the French army.

We were fortunate enough to arrive on the ground in the early part of the fight, and during a portion of the time were stationed on a hill, at the very spot occupied by the Emperor Napoleon during the first few hours of the day. From this point we could take in with the eyes the whole field, and notwithstanding the extent of the ground fought over, were able to comprehend the *ensemble* of the battle.

The two armies had been gradually approaching each other for several days, and it was generally understood, as well in the army, as in the country near the scene of the great conflict, that a field battle was imminent. The army of the emperor of Austria, which had gradually retreated from the fatal field of Magenta, halted, demoralized, at the Mincio. The Emperor, who had been collecting reinforcements—one might call it a new army—at Verona, advanced a week ago with this force, and, joined with the army which had fallen back from Magenta moved to the encounter of the French, to seek revenge for the defeat of Gyulai. The French were only too well pleased to met there enemy thus, and the encounter on the plain of Castiglione was as if by mutual agreement.

The Emperor's headquarters on the 23rd were at Montechiaro. A part of the army, however, camped the same night at Castiglione, and on the 23rd the whole army was encamped, a portion at the further border of the town of Castiglione, and the balance along the road to Montechiaro. A body of four hundred and fifty Austrians had been captured on the 22nd on the road to Castiglione, and the advanced posts of each army were constantly in the neighborhood of one another.

Castiglione, a compact town of perhaps two thousand inhabitants, and almost two thousand years old, is built upon a slight elevation which is actually the termination at that place of the Lombardian Alps. To the south and west of the town extends as far as the eye can reach, the level and highly cultivated country for which this part of Italy is so celebrated. To the east of the town there extends a series of hills, three or four hundred feet high, in a circular from, presenting their concavity to the south, and terminating at a distance from the town of perhaps six miles. Around this tongue of hills the plain extends to the north, were it terminates at the strongly fortified town of Peschiera.

On the night of the 23rd the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt however was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrian centre was on and toward the extremity of the long tongue of hills to which I have referred; their right on the same range of hills, close up to the town of Castiglione, and their left extending directly out across the plain to the south of the termination of the tongue of hills. On these hills there were two villages occupied by the Austrians and a high old tower overlooking the plain and the whole country around. The Austrian position was in a crescent (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long; and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the First Regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At 1 o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their regiment was on his feet. Their brave Colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in place of their Colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in effect I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villagers on the line of hills held by the Austrians, offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and retaken three times by Canrobert's division and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal Canrobert's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct. I had this detail from different persons engaged in the battle; but the burning took place on the day before we arrived on the ground, and we did not, therefore, see this incident.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from the strong position of the hill-sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rainstorm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

During this storm, which lasted nearly an hour, we took refuge in one of the division head-quarters of the town, and there assisted in dressing the wounded as they were brought in. The storm, which was but a burst, and which seemed to have been expressly to cool the hot air and to lay the dust, had no sooner ceased than the thunder of the artillery was again heard, but this time around and to the north of the point of hills in the direction of Peschiera. The battle had been renewed, or perhaps to us at the village only drowned by the storm. We hastened to a high hill half a mile east from the town, to a point near where the Austrian right rested at daylight in the morning, and at the very place on which Napoleon had stood during the first hours of the battle, and from this point we could see distinctly what was going on. Away to the northeast, towards Peschiera, which was clearly in view, and apparently near the borders of the lake of Garda, the battle was raging with renewed fury. The Piedmontese, fifty thousand strong, commanded by the King, who had stopped the night of the 23d in advance of Lonato, and who had come to the field of action in the rear of the Austrian morning position had attacked the Austrians in the flank as they retreated. We could see each discharge of the cannon as they vomited forth in rapid succession their death-dealing missiles, and when we shaded our ears behind the crown of the hill on which we stood, could hear distinctly not only the discharges of the cannon, but the sharp, rapid cracking of the rifled muskets of the infantry.

The scene at this moment was one long to be remembered. Ten miles, north of us, and on the eastern and western shores of the lake, the Alps reared their snow-covered tops above the clouds. The storm had cleared away, and the sunset was never more beautiful in this country of lovely skies. Nearer to us, on the south side of the lake, where the shore is nearly level, the battle was raging, and the movements of the batteries from point to point could be perceived. The rays of the setting sun illuminating the snow-clad tops of the mountains, rendered their sides dark and sombre, and threw a shade upon the water beyond the contending armies which brought these into a strong relief. The Austrians could be seen steadily receding; the batteries of artillery on both sides were constantly shifting from one little hillock to another, and as soon as placed in position a regular rolling discharge could be heard, and a line of fire seen like a conflagration. The scene was alike picturesque and terrible.

The Austrians continued to recede towards the Mincio at Peschiera, and it was reported in the French army that the bridge at that place had been cut, some said by Garibaldi, some by the people, and that the Austrian retreat being thus cut off, they would be surrounded. Others pretended that Garibaldi was on the other side of the lake awaiting the Austrians on their retreat, but all these statements may have been mere surmises. At 9 o'clock we left our lookout to hunt up a corner in which to write you these details, and as we descended the ravine on the side of the town, we still heard, although we could no longer see, the discharges of the guns, and knew that the work of death was going on. We are naturally anxious to learn the result of this closing scene in the long and bloody day's work.

At Mantua, which could be seen in the distance to the southeast, there was a great quantity of smoke, which gave rise to the supposition that the Prince Napoleon had arrived from the Duchies on that side, and had commenced the siege of that place. But this is problematical. Other patches of smoke were seen nearer, which induced the belief that the French were pursuing the Austrians in the direction of Mantua. We shall soon know the truth on these points.

This great battle, which will render Solferino and the 24th of June memorable in history, lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening—a total of sixteen hours; and it may be that the pursuit is not yet suspended. It was a battle in which French skill in the art of war once more proved superior to that of Austria, her ancient enemy, and it would seem that she ought now to be willing to make peace.

We were unable to arrive even at an approximation of the casualties of the day. All the officers who might have been able to furnish us correct information continued in the pursuit of the enemy, and we were obliged to rely upon what we saw with our own eyes and could obtain from the wounded themselves. From these data we feel warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men hors de combat. We certainly saw ourselves 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, waggons, mules and litters. The procession of the wounded was continuous during 12 hours that we remained spectators of the scene, and now, in the morning hours, the stream is pouring on, seeking a resting place in the churches of the surrounding villages and hamlets towards Brescia, all of which have been seized by the surgeons for hospital purposes. It is a blessing indeed that on such occasions as this the country should be so well supplied with large and elegant churches, for they form admirable hospitals, and serve as a resting place for wounded men who might otherwise die on their carts on the highway for want of shelter. The hospital and churches of Castiglione are reserved for the wounded officers and the men on whom capital operations are to be performed, especially for the amputated. The medical officers expressed surprise at the disproportion of men who were brought from the field with wounds of the arms and legs, and in effect we observed this singularity among the wounded. But then it must be recollected that it is only wounds of the circumference that are not fatal, and that those of the chest and abdomen generally remain on the field. The most horrible wounds to look at, however, were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the First Regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouth hanging in *lambeaux* from sword-cuts, others the cheeks swollen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their face through and through.

The Cent Gardes had established their *ambulance* in the house at which we had placed our carriage for safety during the battle. Several of these men were wounded near the Emperor, and the surgeon to the corps assured me that the Emperor had a ball on the top of the shoulder, under the epaulette. Several of the officers of His Majesty's *etat major* were also wounded, and from all I can learn the casualties among the officers on the French side were numerous.

If anything were wanting to prove that the French were the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jolting along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, on whom the blood was oozing from ghastly wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along their way, in search of an ambulance and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard-hearted. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains. For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of the ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

The air of resignation, and the quiet, respectful manner of these brave fellows, rendered the scene more touching, more sympathetic. A noisy, bravado air would have seriously detracted from the sympathy and the horror of the scene. But all this as the wounded men said, was nothing to the field of battle, only on the field of battle they thought neither of their own wounds, nor of the mass of their dead comrades over whose bodies they were obliged to march.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French. The largest gang I saw was brought in by the Turcos. They were obliged to stop on account of the crowding at the point where I stood, and I thus had an occasion to take a good look at them. A considerable proportion of these were Lombards, a fact which a large and savage-looking Turco of the escort evidently did not know, for he explained to us in ridiculing them, that they fired but once, and then laid down their guns. Poor fellows, they were no doubt glad to remain on their own soil, even as prisoners, and one only wonders at the blind egotism of the Austrian rulers in placing reliance upon men who have no love for them, and who are compelled to fight against their brethren and their own firesides. The Hungarians also were in considerable numbers, and some of these were large and magnificent physical men. But they were not quick enough nor powerful enough for our Turcos and Zouaves, who, while rendering justice to the good will and obstinacy with which they fought, merely talked of their inferiority as a matter of course and of their own success as equally a sure thing.

The Austrian uniform, while convenient to the wearer, is most ungainly and unsoldierlike in appearance, consisting of a dust colored coat, dirty green pantaloons, and a cap almost invisible from its size and color. The officers we saw were exceedingly handsome, gentlemanly looking men, and were distinguished more particularly from the men by a bright golden star on the front of a dark green cap. The officers walked in the middle of the gangs of prisoners, and although they remained silent, they did not look downcast or humiliated. The men chatted with such of their escort as could talk German or Italian.

In and about Castiglione, there were 20,000 soldiers in charge of the enormous train of the army, while in the rear of the army there remained a reserve of 20,000 men, to support the army in case of disaster. Add to this 10,000 or 15,000 wounded men in Castiglione, and several hundred thousand men, scattered over the plain in conflict, and dead on the ground, and you have a scene encompassed in a space of eight miles diameter, such, perhaps, as this land of great battle scenes, never saw before. From the high peaked bluff from which we watched the last hours of the battle, all this scene could be taken in and comprehended at one glance. It was a great battle, and surely ought to decide, once for all, the vast superiority of French over Austrian arms.

The Emperor's head quarters were moved from the village of Castiglione to Vola, the most distant of the captured villages, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The crossing of the Mincio will no doubt take place to-morrow, for Volta is within a mile or two of this river, and the Emperor will not now be likely to give the enemy any rest.

Collision of R. M. Steamer Canada with an Iceberg.

On Saturday morning, 9th ult., several icebergs were seen from the ship, three on the right and one larger on the left; two smaller pieces of float ice also passed right in the ship's course. Though it was then quite clear, with an occasional gleam of sunshine, yet the sight of these different bergs made many feel apprehensive of the danger that might be incurred were the fog to come on, as there was too much reason to fear would be the case. At 12 the log was hove as usual, and the ship found to be going eleven knots. It was then tolerably clear, but within half an hour a dense fog come on, so dense indeed that at times those who were standing by the wheel-house could not see the bow distinctly. The ship kept on full speed, the Captain probably hoping that the fog might lift sufficiently to obviate the necessity of his slackening, when just 1.45 the look-out on the forecastle called out "Ice ahead." Capt. Lang, who was on the bridge at the time, together with the first officer, immediately sounded the bell to stop and reverse the engines, looking to see if there were any possibility of altering the ship's course so as to avoid a collision. This, however, was impossible, and one and all felt that no human skill could avert the blow—that *One* only had power to save. Indeed it was generally thought at the time that the ship must go down in less than three minutes. But God was very merciful In less than a minute from the time the ice was seen the ship struck stem on, going at the time from ten to ten-and-a-half knots. That the ship was saved from instantaneous destruction seems little short of miraculous. Humanly speaking, the bowsprit, (slight as was the resistance it could offer,) in all probability so far broke the force of the bow as to be the means, under God's Providence, of saving the ship. The jibboom when it touched slid up the ice and then snapped off. The bowsprit itself was crushed to pieces, and the deck torn up as if it had been paper. The whole cutwater down to the keel was torn away, and the bow above water completely battered in. And here too much praise cannot be given to the conduct not only of the officers and ship's company, but also of all the passengers. Tho' at the time, and indeed for some few minutes, after, none could tell what the extent of the damage was, nor how soon the ship might go down, yet all exhibited the greatest calmness. There was not the slightest disturbance or confusion of any kind, but all quietly waited until the Captain sang out there was no immediate danger—a silent but eloquent tribute to him and to his officers, expressing as it did the firm trust all felt that no means which human skill could suggest would be left untried to insure their safety; and indeed the greatest promptitude and exertion was used.

The carpenter, having sounded the hold and found that the ship was not making water, was slung over the bow to see the extent of the damage, and almost immediately after a boat was lowered and the 2nd officer went round the bows—both made a more thorough examination—giving the comforting assurance that all was right below water. To prevent the possibility of her leaking the ship was lightened forward. About 20 tons of goods being at once got on deck and stowed back into the saloon and gentlemen's cabin. The iceberg itself was one of the largest that had ever been seen, and towered far above the topmasts of the ship. The damage was repaired as far as could be done at once—the ship being hove to for about 2 hours. The fog continued very thick all the forenoon and through the night. And the ship was kept going very slowly, occasionally stopping altogether;—the fog-whistle from time to time screaming forth its melancholy notes of warning. Few went to bed that night, and still fewer slept, until day break, when, providentially, the wind shifted, the fog lifted, and at 2.30 a.m. the good steamer Canada was going on again full speed.

It is impossible to express the feeling of thankfulness which pervaded all on board on Sunday morning, at their wonderful preservation. God grant that it may not end in mere feeling.—*Com. to Church Record.*

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe or Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor; Hall,* or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c., &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,

B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you the the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this coadjutor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors o you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

NASH'S SUPERIOR HORSE AND CATTLE LINIMENT.—One of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Ringbones, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for upwards of seven years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The Proprietors cheerfully recommend the above remedy to the public, under the full conviction of its efficacy in the above mentioned diseases, where an external application is required.

It reduces inflammation or swelling, or where the flesh has become callous, it softens and reduces it, and produces a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected.

Numerous certificates from highly respectable individuals might be offered, "testifying to its efficacy" but the proprietors deem it unnecessary. All that is solicited is a fair trial of this Liniment, to convince the public of its value.

Sold in Halifax by appointment of the Proprietors at Morton's Medical Warehouse, north of the Province Building. All orders to be addressed to G. E. Morton & Co., or C. V. Poor & Co., Wholesale Druggists and sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

February 10. 6m.

THE WAR NEWS. The publishers of the Illustrated News of the World have made arrangements for the pictorial illustration of the principal incidents and scenes of the war in Italy by artists on the spot. The engravings will be issued as soon after the events they illustrate as is compatible with correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 6s. per quarter, exclusive of seperate Portraits and Memoirs. A specimen paper with print will be sent free by mail on receipt of four postage stamps, by the Halifax Agents, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Army and Navy Lists received monthly may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

N. B. Books of every kind imported to order.

*** CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER new series, can now be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, 5s stg each, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co, Granville Street, Halifax.

*** THE LEISURE JOURNAL, in volumes, lettered, with index complete, may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co, 5s. stg each—annual subscription for weekly Nos. 6s stg

*** THE WELCOME GUEST, complete from No. 1, can always be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, by G E. Morton & Co, Agents for the publishers. Subscription, 6s stg per annum.

April 2.

Peace between France and Austria.

By the Royal Mail Steamer *Europa* we have the important intelligence that peace had been concluded between France and Austria. It was signed on the 10th inst. The terms are:—An Italian confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria reserves his right to Venice, which will form an integral part of the Italian confederation. A general amnesty is to be proclaimed.

Count Cavour the prime minister of the King of Sardinia has resigned, disgusted with the whole affair, but Victor Emanuel himself appears to be well pleased. Most of Louis Napoleon's supporters in the English press, however, are sorely disappointed at the turn events have taken. They expected the thorough emancipation of Italy.

To Correspondents.

We regret that the pressure upon our columns this week, precludes the insertion of some correspondence received after the greater part of the copy for this issue had been supplied——We are particularly reluctant to postpone the publication of an interesting letter from our Newfoundland correspondent for another week. A complimentary address to the Rev. John McMurray, numerously signed by leading members of the various religious denominations in Truro, has also to be omitted.

The letter of "A Member of the Baptist Church at Newport" is inadmissible.

☞ Judge Marshall has published an "Answer to Part I. of Mr. Edmund Maturin's "Defence of the claims of the Catholic Church," which is now for sale at the Book Stores. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to it more at length.

Halifax District.

The Financial District Committee of the Halifax District will meet in the basement of Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, August 17th, 1859, at 10 A. M. The Superintendents of Circuits, preachers on trial, and Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance.

CHAS. CHURCHILL.
Chairman.

Book Committee.

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Book Committee will take place on Thursday, August 18th, 1859, at the Wesleyan Conference Office, Halifax. CHAS. CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

☞ The preaching plan for the Halifax Circuit, for the next six months, has been printed, and may be had at the Wesleyan Book Room. Price 1½d.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Smith, Rev. T. B. (109s. 3d. for B.R.), Rev. James Taylor (20s. for P.W.—new sub, James Thorp, 5s. in adv., Joseph Steele 10s., Wm. Hamilton—not sent before—5s.), Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe (275s. for P.W., for R. Wright 20s., Thomas Dawson 10s., Wm. Heard 10s., John Holman 20s., Wm. Snelgrove 10s., James Douse 20s., Wm. Crosby 10s., Wm. Weeks 20s., Thomas Dodd 10s., Wm. Dodd 10s., J. N. Harris 10s., W. W. Lord 10s., James Morris 10s., James Moore 20s., H. Johnston 20s., R. Brecken 10s., Geo. Beer 10., R Heartz 10s., H. Smith 10s., Mrs. Davis 10s, Geo. Brace 10s., Jas. Lardner 5s.), Hon. C. Young (shall be retained,) Mrs. Chesley—Rev. Thomas Fox (that paper is regularly mailed—prepaym't optional in your case), Rev. C. Lockhart (two new subs), Rev. James A. Duke—Rev. J. S. Peach—Rev. J. Howie (15s. for Mrs. Rice for P.W.), Rev. R. Knight, D.D. (acknowledged July 7th), T. T. Smith (10s. for P.W.), Rev. T. H. Davies (5s. for B.R.—15s. for P.W., for Thompson Trueman 10s., Ed. Oulton 5s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (15s. for B.R.—25s. for P.W., for Hazen Black 10s., Ezra Black 10s., J. P. Thompson, new sub.—5s in adv.), Rev. R. Duncan (120s. for P.W., for J. B. Swain 10s., Wm. Worthen 5s., B. Doane 10s., Mrs. W. B. Sargent 10s., Mrs. Ann Nickerson 10s., John Reynolds 5s., Jno. Knowles 10s., Jno. Taylor 10s., A. VanNorden 5s., J. B Lawrence 10s., John Nickerson, jr. 10s, Asa. D. Crowell 10s., John Coffin 10s., James Gardner 5s.—those papers were sent by Captain McKay; others shall be sent by mail), Rev. R. Johnson (100s. for B.R (those shall be ord'd), Rev. Dr. Cramp (shall have prompt attention).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 27.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	55s
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfl. per bbl.	37s 6d
" Can. sfl. "	35s
" State, "	33 *a* 35s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	23s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$21
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d
" Cuba	40s
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* 6½
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings' No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 27.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d *a* 1s
Lamb, "	5d *a* 5½d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	none
Chickens, "	2s *a* 2s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	9d *a* 9½d
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

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 12½. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
March 4, 6m.

Marriages.

At Clyde River, on Wednesday, 20th inst., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Captain David SWAINE, to Miss Mary Ann SUTHERLAND, both of the County of Shelburne.

At Point de Bute, New Brunswick, on the 12th of July, by the Bride's father, Mr. James Owen CHAPMAN, of Fort Lawrence, to Miss Mary Elizabeth DAVIES, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. DAVIES, Wesleyan Minister.

By the Rev. R. Knight, D. D., at the Grand Lake, on the 21st inst., Mr. James McDONALD, to Miss Mary Jane BELMAIN, both of the parish of Canning, County of Queen's, N. B.

By the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Samuel HALL, of Crapaud, to Miss Jane WEEKS, daughter of Mr. Joseph Weeks of Charlottetown.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, Capt. Angus N. SMITH, of Barrington, to Mrs. Anne DOANE, of Halifax.

At Cornwallis, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. Hezekiah CROCKER, to Miss Mary Jane M'BRIDE.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. George Boyd, Peter MCFARLANE, Esq., of Wallace, to SUSANNAH R, second daughter of Mr. John Brander.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Jos. CHESHOVTON, Esq., Barrister, to LAVINIA RUEL, twin daughter of the late C. M. Cleary, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 19th inst., CATHERINE, wife of Mr. Alexr. Corbett, and daughter of the late Mr. George Shelnut, Shoal Bay.

At Arichat, on the 18th inst., Capt Solomon HARPWELL, in the 31st year of his age, a native of Halifax.

At Sackville, N. S., on the 20th inst., aged 4 weeks, HARRIET WARD, only child of Wm. C. and Harriet Crandel. Also, at Halifax, on the 25th inst, HANNEY, the beloved wife of Wm C. Crandel, and ninth daughter of James Ward, of Sackville.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Ship Coriolanus, Kinnear, Liverpool.
Brig Fawn, Boyce, Portland.
Schrs Sea Star, Webb, Boston.
J B Hugh, Hugh, Philadelphia.
Margaret Ann, LeBlanc.
Perseverance, Garrett, Bay Chaleur.

THURSDAY, July 21.

Brigt Rover's Bride, Gerrior, Philadelphia.
Schrs Clan, McLean, Shelburne.
Armada, Ritcy, Labrador.
Rambler, Ragged Islands; Defiance, Chester.

FRIDAY, July 22.

Schrs Ciara, Lizzett, Montreal.
Margaret, O'Dell, New York
William, Carter, Newfld; Elizabeth, Ragged Isles.
Unity, Write, Margaree; Lily, Little Harbour.
Lady Caroline, Walker, LaHave.

SATURDAY, July 23.

Brigs Esther, Cadiz.
Beauty, Creighton, Portland.
Schrs Eolus, McKay, Boston.
Palm, Nickerson, Newfld; Hero, Barrington.
Will-o'-the-Wisp, Hunt, Lunenburg.

SUNDAY, July 24.

Steamer Ospray, Guilliford, St Johns, Newfld.
Brigts Jessie, Thomas, Turks Island.
Alpha, Holmes, New York; Brisk, Nickerson, do.
Schrs Uncle Tom, Marmaud, Newfld.
Cygnet, Labrador.

MONDAY, July 25.

Brigts Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad.
Emily Jane, Essex, St John, P. R.
Icene, Joyce, Pictou—bound to Boston.
Schrs Mary Ann, Lang, Norfolk.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, July 26.

Steamer Europa, Leitch, Liverpool.
Brig Express, Frith, Antigua.
Brigt Lucretia, Maxwell, New York.
Schr Dolphin, Tor Bay.

CLEARED.

July 18—Barque Marquis of Bute, Fearley, Miramichi; brig Hound, Anderson, Kingston, Ja; brigts Boston Lady Talbot, Porto Rico; Adah, Montreal; schrs Mary Ann, Grant, Boston; Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.; Brilliant, Baker, Newfld; Brother & Sister, Stiles, do; Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis.

July 19.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston; brigts America, Atwood, B