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—*Toronto Colonist.*

LAKES.—The water
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in another. The St. Catherines *Journal*, however, says that the midge is seen in great quantities hovering over the fields sown with Fall wheat in that section of country and will cause very great destruction. The Toronto *Colonist* says the grass crop will be defective in Upper Canada, and advises the farmers to proceed at once to sow turnips to supply the deficiency of winter food for cattle.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PROSPECT OF GOOD CROPS.—We learn from a gentleman who has been on a tour along the north banks of the St. Lawrence, for over a hundred miles in extent, east and west of Quebec, that the inhabitants are everywhere rejoicing at the signs of more abundant crops than have been known for years past.—*Quebec Mercury.*

DESTITUTION OF THE HURON DISTRICT, CANADA.—TORONTO, C. W., June 20.—Authentic accounts from the Huron District, published this morning, state that great distress exists among the inhabitants of that region for want of food, and that unless immediate relief is obtained, actual starvation will ensue.

United States.

The *Boston Traveller* of June 26th, says:—We have had another week of the queer weather which is the inheritance of the New England world—the passage from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, being made *per saltum*. The only thing to which we can compare it is one of the modes of torture invented by those amiable creatures, the patricians of Venice. They used to place a man, or a woman, for they had little regard for the sex, in a cool room, with a marble floor, and heat it from below until the prisoner was nearly roasted, and could keep from blistering his feet only by skipping about. Then, when he had obtained a lively idea of the condition of the ever lost, a screen was drawn from the roof, and ice-cold water descended in grateful showers upon him, and for a few moments he thought himself in Paradise.—But soon the water was turned off, and the fire turned on again; and this alternation of the two extremes was pursued until the poor wretch died. Such is our climate, and to it are owing many of the peculiarities of our character as a people. But it is as heaven has been pleased to order, it, and when we have so many moral advantages it would be sinful to complain. It was hard on our patriotic population, however, that yesterday should have been a fortieth part of the deluge. They had made up their minds to have a fine celebration of Bunker Hill day, but the skies threw cold water on their good intentions, and cut short their essay towards the revival of the forgotten art of enjoyment.—

A MOUNTAIN TEMPEST IN UTAH.—The Deseret News of May 18th, says:

On last Thursday evening the wind commenced blowing in this city from the east, and continued to increase in velocity till 3 or 4 o'clock on Friday morning, when it reached the height of its fury, and came rushing down from the Wasatch ranges of mountains through the canons opening into Great Salt Lake Valley, sweeping everything before it that was not sufficiently strong, or firmly enough attached to terra firma, to resist its force.

Much damage was done to buildings, fences, and other erections that could be operated upon by the raging storm in Great Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Box Elder counties; but so far as we have heard, no lives were lost and no person materially injured by the blowing down and unroofing of houses in the night-time, when the occupants, were in bed.

The gale seems to have been the strongest at Farmington, Davis county, where the houses of Wells Smith and David Hess were completely demolished, eight more unroofed, and many others materially injured, as reported by H. W. Miller, Esq., a resident of that town, and nearly one half the fences, in that vicinity were prostrated.

REMARKABLE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—*An Elm Tree Painted on a Boy's Shoulder.*—At Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th instant, the Bartlett school house was struck by the lightning, frightening the scholars of the two schools kept in the building. The lightning first struck the chimney, descending to the ridgepole, there dividing, a small portion passing through the roof; descended the chimney through both school rooms, burning the cape of a child's bonnet in the lower school room.

The largest portion of the current ran along the ridgepole, tearing off the slates and throwing them to a great distance. Thence descending to the upper school room, passing to the porch, it entered a closet in which were books and a globe, playing sad pranks with the books, smashing all the world to pieces as exhibited on the globe, and wound up the performance by tearing away the back of the closet, letting daylight into the porch through an opening as large as a common sized window, besides ripping up the walls and ceiling generally. It also passed through both spouts at each end of the building, making several perforations in each. Strange to say no one was killed, although two little girls in the lower school were severely shocked. In the upper (boys) school-room a lad named Merrill was stunned, and a lad about 15 years of age named Frank W. Fernald had a perfect miniature imprint of an elm tree, its branches and leaves, stamped upon his left shoulder, which, however, has disappeared this morning. One-half of his foot was also white as snow for an hour and a half.

BARBARITIES OF THE CHURCH PARTY IN MEXICO.—The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune furnishes the following particulars of the terrible barbarities practised by the church party in that country:—

"I understand that Gen. Marquez who commanded the expedition against Morelia, of which you had word last mail per Tennessee, has been driven back into the city of Mexico; not, however, until he had given license to his soldiers to ravage the town for 24 hours. During that day and night, the horrors perpetrated in the name of religion and patriotism were sufficient, if my information is correct, to sink the whole nation, if God punished men as He used to do when the cities of the plains' fell under His divine castigation. Women were whipped in public, utterly naked, to make them reveal the places where they had hid their treasures, or where their friends were concealed. I am told that several Americans and foreigners suffered in the attack and robbery. After Marquez retreated, he left the record of his march in the ruins of towns and burning farms. He is a fit instrument for the church to use."

VIOLENT TORNADO IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk Herald says: We learn from a gentleman just returned from visit to Gloucester county, that a most awful tornado was experienced in the county on Friday last. It commenced at Gloucester Point on York river, and swept everything in its way—razed houses, tore up trees, fences, &c, and carried them a distance of half a mile shattering them to flinders. There was one gentleman's house (a Mr. Giggs) taken up and blown the distance of three quarters of a mile; and strange to say, not one of his family received the slightest injury, although all their furniture, clothing and money were swept off by the wind and lost. The clothing they had on was torn into rags. Wherever the tornado struck it left a perfect waste, and carried desolation in every direction. There were a great many persons more or less injured—some with broken arms and dislocated limbs; and a boat with a negro man in it in the river, was capsized and the negro drowned.

KOSSUTH'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—A correspondent of the New York Times professes to give an outline of the plan of operations agreed upon between Kossuth and the Allied commanders. He says:

Various are the surmises among English journalists as to the conditions existing between the Allies and the ex-Governor of Hungary. The facts are these: Before the outbreak of the war, Kossuth and Klapka, making up their old differences, agreed to act in concert for the benefit of their common country, and the latter, on his return from Turkey, proceeded to Paris, where he held frequent interviews with Prince Napoleon, and thence to Turin, where he was received with open arms by Count Cavour, and also presented to the King. After sundry propositions and refusals on one side or the other, Kossuth at last offered to proceed to Genoa, and there, issue a proclamation to the Hurgarians calling on them to desert the Austrian army en masse, be to organize the deserters into a corpse and become its military chief When the number should reach 15,000 or 20,000, he demanded that with a small division of French troops, under a French flag, he should be authorized to cross the Adriatic and the Austrian provinces into Hungary, and there promote insurrection.

The War.

THE COMING OPERATIONS.—The *Nord* says: "The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigour. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in the open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay towards the lesser Po to support the movement of the right wing of the French army. Besides the muskets abandoned by the Austrians, the people of Italy received from the French and Sardinian arsenals a great number of arms of precision to enable them to take part in the war of independence, and to defend themselves if again threatened."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S DEPARTURE FROM MILAN.—The following despatches have been received by the French Government:

"Grand Head quarters, Cassano, June 12, six p m.

"Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed his head quarters to Gorgonsola. In the afternoon his Majesty caused a bridge to be thrown over the Adda in his presence at Cassano, and at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by the late storm, had acquired a force and rapidity which rendered the operations more difficult without endangering its success. Here, as on the Sesia and the Ticino, the pontoon men, under the energetic direction of Gen. Lebœuf, acquired new titles to the gratitude of the army. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement, which will be terminated to morrow.

"The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, and which the troops had to endure for some days past, the health of the army is very satisfactory, and the soldier has lost none of his gaity.

"The weather is setting in fine."

THE ITALIANS AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says—"It is pretty certain that *all* Italians are not overjoyed at the off-hand manner in which the King of Sardinia is proceeding on his work of liberation, and accepting gifts of territory from the hands of his Suzerain. There are many patriots who have not co operated in this work of Italian independence merely for the territorial aggrandisement of Victor Emanuel. What they desire is independence not only of the Austrian or the French, but equally so of the Piedmontese. They cry out against the sleight of-hand—the *escamotage*, as they term it—by which Victor Emmanuel is coolly taking possession of Lombardy; and I know of several Italians who leave Paris with the avowed object of resisting this invasion on the part of their Piedmontese liberators. Their motto is *Confederation* and not *Fusion*. The Lombards will not be Piedmontese any more than Tuscans, or Modenese, or Parmesans, or Neapolitans, and it would not be surprising if civil war followed any attempts to force them into submission."

GENERAL GYULAI.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says—"The inhabitants of this city are exceedingly depressed, and just cause have they to be so, for the magnificent Austrian army has suffered a loss which it will be extremely difficult to repair. The flower of the Austrian army was engaged at Montebello, Palestro, und Magenta, and better troops rarely or never trod a battle field. The outcry against Gyulai daily becomes louder, but it is not unlikely that he will be permitted to lead troops to the shambles for some time longer. The pride of the Austrian government is excessive, and, in order to save appearances, it will probably allow Gyulai to remin at his post until the storm has blown over. 'Make him Ban of Croatia, and send him at once to Agram,' says the public, but, unfortunately, little or no attention is paid to public opinion in this part of the world."

PRUSSIA AND THE WAR IN ITALY.—The *Globe* says that the order for the mobilisation of the Prussian army appears to indicate that Prussia is now preparing to make a forward step in a course which seems to be separate from that of the other powers of Europe. The *Globe* also suspects that there are other reasons for the rapid retreat of the Austrians to the quadrangle of fortresses beside the military pressure. It places Austria so close to the Tyrol, which is German land, that it may be difficult to carry out all the requirements of military tactics without infringing on German territory, which would thus afford opportunity, should the German federal powers think fit to seize it, of taking part against the allies on the score of aggression.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN LOMBARDY.

From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

TURIN, June 12.—The march of the French army through the plains of Lombardy must have opened the eyes of the French to the fact that the peasants of Lombardy entertain a most philosophical feeling of indifference for "National independence," and their enthusiam is not likely to be excited by the conduct of their liberators. Accounts received at the War-office depict in the most forcible terms the rapine, the pillage, and the universal ruin that marks the passage of the French columns. A regiment of Zouaves, which forms part of Bazaine's division, which, as you will recollect, was engaged in the affair of Magnano—has acquired a bad pre-eminence by its excesses. They spread themselves by bands in the villages which surround their bivouacs, and plunder as they were engaged in an African razzia. Proclamations have had to be issued by the commanding officers, threatening the most severe punishments, but the discipline, never very strict while on the march, is so lax in these African corps that the officers have little control over their men. Lombardy will have cause to remember the war of independence—unroofed cottages, deserted homesteads, and families dishonored, mark the spot where the French have bivouacked. I should be willing to hope that there is as much exaggeration in these accounts as in those of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Austrians in Piedmont, but the source from whence my information is derived unfortunately precludes the belief that they are wholly without foundation.

A good deal of jealousy is springing up between the French and the Piedmontese. The former taunt the latter with not having come up in time at Magenta, while the Piedmontese accuse the French of magnifying their successes, and of taking more credit than is due to them for the successes at Palestro and Montebello.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ROME.—The kindness, good taste, excellent feeling, and perfect manners of the Prince of Wales have left a lasting impression upon all those who were brought into contact with him. He was particularly courteous to the artists whose studios he visited, invariably shaking hands with them at entering and leaving. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Wolf, and I believe others, dined with him,—some frequently. Gibson offered his services to the Prince immediately on his arrival, and accompanied him to forty studios, the Vatican, the Capitol, and the Villa Albani and the Royal student made good use of these excellent opportunities of studying art under learned auspices, becoming critical before his departure, and delighting and surprising the artists by the maturity and intelligence of his remarks. Mr. Morgien, an American sculptor, was gratified at finding him perfectly familiar with the story of Pocahontas, the first Indian convert, while all the other English, gentle and simple who had visited his studio, knew nothing at all about her. The Prince did not forget to acknowledge the valuable services of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Pentland, who acted as cicerone to the antiquities of Rome, few, perhaps, better fitted for such a task. He presented to both at parting a valuable diamond ring. On the occasion of his visit to the Vatican by torchlight, Cardinal Antonelli accompanied him, and invited the large party who attended the Prince to take coffee and *confetti*.—*Athenæum's Correspondent.*

Literature.

Our space this week is so fully occupied with matter of denominational interest, that we cannot find room for an appreciation of some books which have been received for notice.

From Mr. E. G. Fuller we have received the *North British Review*, the *London Quarterly* for April, *Harper's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly* for July. Mr. Fuller is now chiefly engaged in the business of importing books and periodicals to order. His place of business is 34, Hollis street, and those of our readers desiring the periodicals above mentioned will be satisfactorily supplied by him.

We find also on our table the July number of that ever welcome visitant, the *Ladies' Repository*—for which orders may be addressed to the Wesleyan Book Room—and of a magazine for youth which we have not before made acquaintance with,—"*Mery's Museum.*" It seems well adapted for the family.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev Thos Angwin, (20s for P W, for G Johnson 5s, A Bent 5s, W H Bent 10s.) Rev Wm McCarty, (20s for P W, for J Phalen 10s, Thos Embree 10s.) John Smith, Yarmouth, (20s for P W.) Rev H Daniel, (10s for P W, for Ed. Genge 5s, A Forsey 5s.) Rev J G Hennigar, (190s for P W, for Ed Bishop 10s, J N Crane 10s, W Denison 10s, L Davison 10s, E Elderkin 10s, J Elderkin 10s, E Fuller 10s, L Harris 10s, Thos Lydiard 10s, H Neary 10s, E Neary 10s, J Rounsefell 10s, J Simpson 10s, W Taylor 20s, W Woodman 20s, James Woodworth 20s.) Rev. C Stewart (15s for P W, for Wm Smith 10s, B Brown 5s.) Thos Pickard (10s for P W, pays to June 30, 1860,) Rev. J Brewster, (20s for P W, for W. Kelburn—the 20s previously sent, credited to Mr. Wellner, Rev. W C Brown—we suppose, no name to the letter—60s for B R, 25s for P W, for Major M'Lean 10s, Mrs. Sterling 10s, Mrs. L Clayton, new sub, 5s in adv,) Rev Jas Taylor (200s for B R.) Rev Thos Angwin (86s 6d for B R,) Rev. F Smallwood (138s for B R,) Rev. J G Hennigar (60s for S S, 98s 8d for B R.) Mrs. R M Higgs (15 sovs for Rev. R D.) Rev R Weddall (80s for P W, for Jas Havret 5s, Hy Smith 10s, David Lawrence 10s, H C Mills 5s, H Harrison 10s, Jos Elderkin 10s, Wm Milberry 5s, John Boss 10s, Erastus Morris 10s, Capt Morwick 5s—owes 6s more) Rev Jas A Duke, (137s 6d for B R,) Rev J Snowball, (130s for P W, for D Austen 10s, W Coleman 10s, C Eagles 10s, J Harris 10s, Joseph Lingley 10s, will recollect, was engaged in the affair of Magnano—has acquired a bad pre-eminence by its excesses. They spread themselves by bands in the villages which surround their bivouacs, and plunder as they were engaged in an African razzia. Proclamations have had to be issued by the commanding officers, threatening the most severe punishments, but the discipline, never very strict while on the march, is so lax in these African corps that the officers have little control over their men. Lombardy will have cause to remember the war of independence—unroofed cottages, deserted homesteads, and families dishonored, mark the spot where the French have bivouacked. I should be willing to hope that there is as much exaggeration in these accounts as in those of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Austrians in Piedmont, but the source from whence my information is derived unfortunately precludes the belief that they are wholly without foundation.

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tenhouse 5s, E Dixon 10s, Wm Wry 20s, Joseph Allison 10s), Rev G O Huestis (20s for P W for Jno Digden), Rev T M Albrighton (7s 6d for B R), Rev S Humphrey (35s for P W, for Jno Chapman 10s, Wm Turner 5s, J W Dixon 20s), Rev I Sutcliffe (457 6s for B R, 45s for P W, for W E Dawson 10s, Thos Scotgrove, 10s, W. Bryanson 5s, Thos Alley 20s). Rev H Pope (20s for P W for Thomas Vesey) Rev J Buckley (40s for P W, for Gideon Pearson 10s, George Boomer 10s, A Alcorn 10s, John Barber 10s.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 6.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	60s
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	40s
" Can. sfi. "	37s 6d
" State, "	35s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	25s
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s *a* 42s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	22s
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,	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 6.

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 "	1s 1d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 5½d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Turkey, "	9d *a* 10d
Chickens, "	2s *a* 3s
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
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

☞ We call the attention of our readers to an 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 conductor to and 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

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 10. *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.

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 wi h correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 5s. 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 LONDON 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 No 6s stg.

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

April 2, 1y.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage on the 14th inst, by Rev. R. Weddall, John HATTERFIELD, of Hatchford River, to Miss Asenath BOOMER, of Advocate.

On the 10th inst. by Rev. Fred Smallwood, Mr. Allen Murray MILLNER, to SARAH E., daughter of Mr Geo. Jefferson, of the Hessian Line, County of Annapolis.

On the 30th ult., by Rev Mr Uniacke, Mr. Thos. STAGG, to Miss Sophia MARSHALL.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth, 5th inst., ALICE, youngest daughter of Richard McLearn, Esq., aged 12 years.

Suddenly, on the 28th ult., John Henry McNAB, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. James McNab, in the 41st year of his age.

At McNab's Island, on the 27th ult., after a short and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, MARY ANN, wife of William Gibb, in the 50th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Her end was peace

In great peace, on the 28th May, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Society at Maccan Mountain, Joseph Lodge, aged 75 years.

Drowned, at LaHave, on the 22nd ult., by falling from his wharf into the river, Mr. Jacob PENTZ, in the 68th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

Steamer Merlin, Sampson, St Johns, Nwfld.
Brigts Brunette, Foster, Barbadoes.
Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs Allandale, Doane, Miramichi.
Æolus, McKay, Canso.
Binenose, Martin, Magdalen Isles.
James and Eleanor, do.
Lady Seymour, Vincent, do.

THURSDAY, June 30.

H M S Devastation, Com Wake, St Johns, Nwfld.
Steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston.

FRIDAY, July 1.

Brigts Maude, Marshall, Porto Rico.
De vonshire, Masters, Demerara.
Charles, Sydney; Jerome, do.
Schrs James McNab, Atwood, Cienfuegos.
Villager, Watt, Miramichi.
Three Brothers, Fenton, Newfld.

SATURDAY, July 2.

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Barque Walton, Jones, Liverpool.
Brigts Planet, Parney, Sagua.
Linnet, Sheet Harbour.
Schrs Magnet, Pye, Baltimore.
Achiever, Newell, New York.
Merlin, Fougere, Boston.
Clan, McClean, Sheiburne.

SUNDAY, July 3.

Brig Rover, Morrison, Cienfuegos.
Schr Clyde, Boston.

TUESDAY, July 5.

Ship Nietaux, Liverpool.
Barque Omar Pacha, Doody, Cadiz.
Schr Rover, Kelly, New York.

CLEARED.

July 29.—Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston; brigt Onward, Lassen, B W Indies; schrs Agility, Romkey, do; Uncle Tom, Harpell, Fortune Bay.

June 30—Steamers Europa, Leitch, Liverpool; Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas Osprey Gulliford, Sydney and St. Johns, Newfld; barques Alma, Sharp, London; Ellen Lewis, Fraser, Sydney; brigt Brunette, Foster, Port Medway; schrs Zealous, Welch, Boston; Æolus, McCoy, Boston; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Greenwood, McLean, Bay Chaleur.

MEMORANDA

Boston, June 26—Arrd barque White Star, Jamieson, London; schrs Barbara, LeBlanc, Picton; P Blake, Crane, Windsor. 28th—barque Rechabite, Forbes, Pictou; brigts Irene, Joyce, do; Blink Bonnie, Forbes, do; Martha, Gannon, do; Abcona, Forrest, do; schrs Tradesman, Melanson, St Martin's; Sea Bird, Slattery, Lingan.

New York, June 24—Arrd schrs Ocean Wave, Windsor; Advance, Corruvia.

New Haven, June 25—Arrd brigt Billow, Windsor.

Remedios, Cuba, June 7—Arrd barque Jos Dexter, Shaw, Halifax.

Steamer Argo, from New York for Galway with 253 passengers, wrecked at Trepassie, Newfld. Crew and passengers saved.

Liverpool, G B, June 17—Sld Corionlanus, Halifax; Lig Fahrenheit, do.

Schr Mountaineer, Sterling, of and for Halifax from Harbour Grace, Newfld, was lost on the 16th ult., at 3 p m, about 3 miles off Pouch Cove.

1859. Great Central 1859.
DRY GOODS STATION.

CHIPMAN & CO'S.
CHEAP DRY GOODS
Warehouse.
144 Granville Street, Halifax.

HAVING now about fully completed our Spring Importations, we have great pleasure in giving notice of the same to our numerous Country and City Patrons, and beg to assure them that our efforts are still not devoted to our interests only; but we make it a point at all times, to endeavour to serve theirs. We are in receipt this season of

An Unusually Large, Extensive, Rich and Choice Collection of all Fabrics,

Embracing many of the chief latest London and Paris styles of Ladies Dress Goods. They consist of Prussian Checks, Florentine Challies, Hopsack Barages, Clan Lustres, Zembia cross overs, Palermo Checks, Silk Warp Brilliants Rich Flounces, &c, &c. In heavy Goods we have an excellent assortment, commencing with about

**1500 Pieces of 9-8 wide Fancy Printed