General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 113TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF HALIFAX.

Saturday last, the 21st inst., was the 113th anniversary of the day

"when the Britons came over
And planted their standard with sea-foam still wet,"

on the shores of Old Chebucto. Many years ago the 8th of June was selected by the Committee of the Nova Scotia Society in consequence of the discovery of a memorandum written upon the back of the Mess Book of the settlers, found in the Office of the Admiralty, as follows:

"Sphinx sloop-of-war arrived 8th June, 1749, with General Cornwallis and his suite. They landed on George's Island soon after."

T. B. Aikens, Esq., Commissioner of Records, has, however, lately discovered a letter from Gen. Cornwallis, which is quite conclusive as to the date. It begins as follows:

Chebucto, 22nd June 1749.

MY LORDS,—

"I arrived here yesterday."

Lord Cornwallis then proceeds to describe his voyage. Four weeks after sailing, during which—with the exception of the first eight days—they experienced contrary winds; the *Sphinx* was off the Island of Sable, having been blown off from her course for Cape Race by a gale of wind from the North West. No one on board knew any thing of the coast, and they did not dare to venture it without a pilot.—On the 14th of June the land of Acadia was in sight, and on the 20th a pilot was obtained from one of Louisburg sloops from Boston. The *Sphinx* was destined for Annapolis, but the wind being then contrary, and the prospect of experiencing the fogs of the Bay of Fundy not being at all pleasant; and, moreover, the wind being fair for Chebucto, it was deemed advisable to make for that port. So that Halifax is indebted to the terrors of the Bay of Fundy, if not for its existence, at least for its early settlement by the Britons. Lord Cornwallis thus describes the harbour and surrounding scenery:—"The harbour itself is full of fish of all sorts.—*All the officers say this harbour is the best they have seen.* The country is one continued wood—no clear spot to be seen or heard of. I have been ashore in several places. The under wood is young trees, so that with some difficulty one may make his way any where. The D'Anville's fleet has only cut wood for present use, but cleared no ground; they encamped their men upon the beach, but have not found the navigable river that has been talked of. There are a few French families on each side of the bay, about ten leagues off."—Such was Halifax more than a century ago. With some little aid from the imagination, this description gives a very vivid picture of the scenes at the time of its settlement.

In the City all the places of business were closed, as a matter of course. From hundreds of staffs gay flags waved over the roof-tops. There were British ensigns of Red White, and Blue; Union Jacks; our own white flag, with its blue cross, and lion rampant on a yellow ground; the Stars and Stripes; and some one had even hung out a handsome flag of the Southern Confederacy. In many places ropes were suspended over the streets and hung with flags; while others flapped defiantly over the heads of passers by, from staffs projected from the windows. But in the way of flag decoration the Fire Department eclipsed everything. From the hall stall near the Engine house on the Parade, from the tower of the building itself, and from ropes suspended over Argyle street, hung some dozens of flags of every imaginable shape and color. Our navy—the Revenue schooner *Dorcas*—was dressed with colors, and there was quite a display of bunting for the shipping generally. At times during the day many of the streets were so crowded as to be almost impassable; but for the most part they appeared rather deserted in the absence of the pleasure-seekers. Of those who had forgotten themselves in the extent of their potations we saw but few, and we rejoice that such was the case.

The day was ushered in by a salute of 100 guns at 6 o'clock A.M. from the Volunteer Artillery; followed by a joyous peal from the Church and Fire bells of the City.

Shortly after nine o'clock, people began to wend their way to Temperance Hall, where R. G. Haliburton, Esq., was to deliver an Oration.

The pupils of three of the City Schools—"National," "Acadian" and "St. Mary's"—marched together in procession, with their respective teachers.

The pupils of the three schools were placed together in the centre of the Hall, next the platform. On the platform we noticed several of the City Clergy, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexr. Milne, Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Legislature and of the City Council; and other citizens. His Worship the Mayor presided.

In presenting to the audience the Orator of the day, His Worship made a few very appropriate and highly patriotic remarks, which appeared to accord most harmoneously with the sentiments of the assembly.

The Oration gave great satisfaction to all who heard it; and as the Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity—a large number being unable to gain an entrance at all—the audience could not complain of its quality; nor its author of a lack of appreciation. Mr. Haliburton referred to Orations, past and present. He spoke of those delivered by Roman Orators a thousand years ago, contrasting them with the spread-eagleism of American Fourth of July Orators. He spoke of the Orations delivered by ancient generals to their armies. That custom had long since become extinct. The nearest approximation to it in modern days are—"Up Guards and at them;" or "England expects every man to do his duty." He was not exactly pleased with the title given to his address—that of Oration. Oration had now become an American phrase, by adoption, and signifies something very extravagant in style and delivery. He had aimed to produce a practical address, suggestive of topics, Nova Scotians could think on, and conveyed in a plain familiar style. Some persons had ridiculed this attempt to excite a national feeling; and had said: "We can boast of no achievements, nor even of our progress. Americans have some cause for exploding powder, &c.; but we have not." Such persons mistake the purport of the Oration. Most Nova Scotia wait till she arrives at maturity before anything of the kind can be attempted. The writer also referred, in happy terms, to the young scions of Nova Scotia before him, and the necessity for impressing them with a love of country. Mr. Haliburton then referred to the history of Colonial progress of the soil—showing how it was filled with some interesting historical facts, and so leaving the field opened to the antiquarian for research in this direction. He spoke also of the early history of the Province, going at some length into the question of the expulsion of the Acadians, and showing how necessary—how imperative, it was. For this act we have long been unjustly accused of wanton cruelty; and it is time a correct version of it was disseminated abroad.

Mr. Haliburton then referred to the early history of Halifax, as a sufficient reason for observing its anniversary, said, that but for its being settled at the time it was, Nova Scotia would certainly not now be in the possession of Great Britain. In conclusion, Mr. Haliburton referred to the natural resources of the country, and to the great liberty then in all parts of the Province, and to the Nova Scotian Department of the Great Exhibition. He spoke also of the resources of the country and depicted its future growing riches. Our space will not permit us to do an outline of the concluding portion of the oration—we could wish.

The Acadian parade members were sung by the school children. We believe that to Mr. J. L. Weeks, of the National School, is due much credit for providing this portion of the day's entertainment.

At the close of the Oration a vote of thanks to Mr. Haliburton, was passed by His Worship, the Mayor, was carried by acclamation.

After the Oration was over people went in crowds towards the Common. There a busy scene presented itself to the spectator. The Circle of the Common were thronged with men, women and children. Along the edge of the Common booths were erected where ginger beer, and other luxuries known to juveniles, attracted a crowd of purchasers. A large square in the centre of the Common was kept open by a detachment of the Royal Artillery; while their beautiful band was also on the ground and took part in the review. On the Western side of the square a number of carriages, containing the beauty and elite of the city, were drawn up, and on all sides were some two or three thousand people pressing eagerly forward to get a view of our citizen soldiers, who were drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of His Excellency. Shortly after twelve o'clock His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, attended by his Staff, arrived on the ground. The City Companies, 1st Company Volunteer Artillery, and the two Dartmouth Companies, were then put through various evolutions, which were executed with a degree of spirit and precision which somewhat astonished lookers on. The Volunteer Battalion Band also accompanied the Battalion in its movements, and performed with unwonted excellence. Thus, despite the absence of the Regulars and of the Naval Brigade, we had a very creditable and enjoyable review.

The Caledonia Club formed on the Parade between two and three o'clock, and proceeded from thence to the Horticultural Society's Gardens, headed by their Chief—Hon. Alex. Keith—and by the Pipers. Most of the members wore the uniform of the Scotch Volunteers. There were few Highland dresses in the procession, but what there were, were very handsome. In the afternoon the Club went heartily into the National games—such as throwing the hammer, &c.—and the dancing of Scotch reels to the music of the Pipers.

The Firemen's turn-out was the great event of the day. It was generally admitted that a finer procession of the kind had never appeared before in the streets of Halifax, albeit the old fire department was hard to excel in that particular.

The Horticultural Society's Gardens were a famous place of resort during the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the games attracted attention; and the fine band of the 17th Regt. performed an attractive programme.

In the evening the gardens were splendidly illuminated. Frank Rivers Melodeon Minstrels gave an entertainment; and fireworks furnished a grand finale to the days entertainment.

The dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation at the "Halifax Hotel" came off with great eclat, in the evening, a hundred persons being present.

It is said the firemen expended nearly £500 in preparing for the turn-out on Saturday.

Mr. Haliburton stated at the close of his Oration that on the day previous (Friday) a mass of gold and quartz valued at £1000 had been taken from the Chebucto Mining Company's claims at Laidlaw's.—*Journal.*

Two houses near Islesville, North End, were destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning. The fire originated in an unoccupied house owned by Mr. Jeffrey Gilbert, which, together with a tenanted house adjoining, owned by Mrs. Kenny, was entirely destroyed.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. *Desperate*, 7, Commander Ross, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening, from New York.—H. M. Ships *Shannon*, *Agamemnon*, *Hero*, *Mersey*, and *Melpomene*, left this harbor yesterday morning, for Ship Harbor and other outports, for the purpose of target exercise. The flag ship *Nile* goes up to Bedford Basin for the same purpose.

CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the City Council, on Tuesday, a grant of $300 was passed to defray certain incidental expenses connected with the celebration of the 21st. The report of the Committee on Tenders was read, relating to City Loan of $80,000, advertised for. Proposals to the amount of $185,000 were made, by thirty persons. Mr. John Cahill was appointed a Coal Measurer; and Mr. Wm. Bilby Supervisor of Coal Measuring.

A very rich auriferous vein called the "Blue Lead," has been discovered in *Goldenville*, which throws former discoveries in the shade.—*Sun.*

We are pleased to learn that on Thursday last, Chebucto Company took out of their claim at Laidlaw's, gold to the value of between one and two thousand dollars.—*Ib.*

Letters from Country Harbour give the most encouraging accounts of the yield of gold there. —*Ib.*

Accounts were received here yesterday by the *P. M. S. Delta*, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, of the safe arrival hence of the brigt. *Standard* at a port in Florida, having succeeded in safely running the blockade of the Southern ports. The "Standard" was forty-eight days out before she succeeded in getting into port. The captain sold his cargo and after discharging it burned the vessel, by requisition of the Confederates, in order that she should not fall into the hands of the Federals. The Confederate authorities gave the Captain of the Standard a certificate to that effect, and also that when the existing difficulties are settled, between the North and the South the latter will pay for the vessel.—*Express.*

American States.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Richmond papers received here contain extracts from the Vicksburg Papers, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in that vicinity.

News from Vicksburg to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst., says:—Two of the enemy's gunboats ventured themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburg.

About one hundred and twenty-five missiles were thrown during one hour, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties beyond considerable damage to some private residences and one or two churches.

The reports of Vicksburg papers state that Desoto, Miss., has been destroyed by the Federal fleet, and adds that but three little buildings mark the spot which once gloried in the title of a city.

The same report adds that the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf on Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops who pillaged and sacked the town of everything that they could lay their hands on.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th devotes its editorial columns to deploring such a fact that there is found no individual so desperate and weary of living by the wretchedness this invasion has brought on him as to substitute what may be an ignominious suicide for a glorious martyrdom; intimed as an incentive for procuring the assassination of the United States officers, who have taken possession of the rebel territory.

The paper is printed on a half sheet and is a striking evidence of the impoverished condition of affairs in Richmond.

A letter from Staunton, Va., dated June 6th, published in the same paper, states that on Sunday Jackson met and engaged Gen. Shields, after the reorganization by the Federals of Frent Royal, taking with it 180 of the 12th Ga. regiment. The rebels claim to have repulsed our troops, and took 600 prisoners. Their own loss they give as being small.

Telegraph news from Augusta, Ga., dated June 7th reports Governor Andrew Jackson, of Tenn., killed in Nashville, by a man named Gov. Brown, who in turn had been killed.

The same despatch says that Gen. Butler has been killed in New Orleans, but adds that the report lacks confirmation.

ST. JOHN, June 17th.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from the steamer Brooklyn off Baton Rouge, says that Fort Morgan surrendered leaving Mobile unprotected; also that General Williams had encountered a large force of the Confederates outside of the city, but the result was unknown.

The enemy made a dash near White House, front of Richmond, on Friday, destroying some stores, and creating a panic among the settlers. The Monitors covered.

It is reported that the Confederates have concentrated 60,000 strong at Grenada, Mississippi. The Memphis *Appeal* is published in that place.

Gen. Jackson is reported to have reinforced Gen. Lee at Richmond.

The secessionists boldly predict another raid in the valley of the Shenandoah.

A Federal force of 5000 surprised Coffer's command in Arkansas, capturing all the camp equipage, munitions, 1500 head of cattle, 500 mules, &c.

The whole of the Upper Canadian portion of the Ministry has been returned.

ST. JOHN, June 18th.—No special movement of troops has taken place before the city of Richmond, up to four o'clock, p.m., yesterday.

Several prominent citizens of Virginia, residing near Cuickahominy, have been arrested on a charge of giving information when caused the rorays of the Confederate forces in the rear of the Federal army.

Gen. Hunter's colored regiment at Port Royal, South Carolina, has not yet been disbanded. The Federal Government did not authorise Gen. Hunter to raise this corps of contrabands.

The defeat of the French force by the Mexicans at Puebla is fully confirmed. The Mexicans did not outnumber the French as has been asserted, but the contrary was the case. The Mexicans repulsed the French in three determined charges; driving them to Orizaba, and closely hemming them in.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19.—Nearly all Shields' force arrived at Front Royal on Sunday, excepting a few who reached Fremont and Mount Jackson. It is believed that Jackson's reconnoissance has overtaken Shields' rear guard.

No danger apprehended from attack on Fremont in force.

Reported that Jackson, being reinforced, is again advancing down Surrey Valley, leaving a small force in Shenandoan Valley to amuse Fremont. Heavy firing heard in former locality on Saturday night.

Pierre Soule has arrived at New York from New Orleans, a prisoner for Fort Lafayette.

A large number of officers are absent from the Federal army without sufficient cause.

Lightning struck a liquor factory at Cincinnatti exploding a still and burning building, destroying 2000 bbls. whiskey, &c.

Flour without material change.

ST. JOHN, June 20.—An Indian mail states that the Confederate army, concentrated near Richmond City, is not less than 150,000 in number.

The Conscription act is rigidly enforced. Both President Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard have lost popularity in the Confederate army. The Confederate troops have confidence in General Jackson, whose policy is delay, hoping thus to wear out the patience of England and France.

It is said that three thousand seamen are required for the Federal Naval service to operate against the South.

General Morgan has reached Cumberland Gap. The Confederates had evacuated the place a few hours previously. On his march, Gen. Morgan's men dragged their cannon up the mountain side by tackle.

McClellan, it is reported, has been reinforced by Pennsylvania reserve of 10,000; ten regiments, formerly at Newport News, and McDowell's corps of 30,000. Several New York regiments also joined him.

Collisions between Unionists and secessionists at Norfolk of frequent occurrence. Gen. Velle is accused of inadequately protecting former.

Skirmishing has been going on in front of army of Potomac.

Confederates assuming more menacing attitude to draw Federals within range of their batteries.

Confederates forbid civilians from visiting the front, under any circumstances.

Norfolk officials have not taken allegiance oath. Time for doing so under Governor Pierpont's proclamation has expired.

The Nashville *Union* says, 15,000 troops will be raised in Tennessee. Several leading Unionists in the state are engaged in the work.

The Missouri Emancipationists Convention has adopted the recommendation of President Lincoln, and proposed action toward its accomplishment. It is recommended that the fall elections should be based on this issue.

Late from Europe.

STEAMER "BAVARIA" OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, June 14.

"Bavaria" from Southampton 4th inst., arrived off Cape Race 11 a. m., Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen has returned to Windsor.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in London. The next American advices are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of important battle at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places. The Times city article says the belief in an early settlement has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence, but the seizure of the Labuan having been declared illegal by the American Prize Court gave satisfaction.

The Commons on the 3rd divided on a motion against Government of reduction of expenditure. The motion was negatived by 300 to 65.

FRANCE.—Moniteur publishes an Imperial decree reducing the French army at Rome to a single Division, consisting of three Divisional Brigades under General Montibello.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. Crops most satisfactory.

Rents firm at 70.55.

SPAIN.—Documents relative to Mexico would be laid on the table of Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd.

HESSE CASSEL.—The Elector accepted the resignation of his ministry and principal ministerial functionaries.

ITALY.—Garibaldi had an explanation at Turin with the King's Aid-de-Camp. It is asserted that all differences between the Government and Garibaldi are arranged. Garibaldi proceeded to Belgrade; he will not be present at the Parliamentary sitting.

Prince Napoleon is at Naples; the populace cheered him.

MEXICO.—The French entered Puebla on May 2nd, and were well received by the inhabitants, who sent a deputation to the French Admiral. The city was illuminated.

MONTENEGRO.—The Turks beat the Monenegrins over the frontier and burned four villages. 700 Montenegrins were killed. The Montenegrins have been repulsed several times and are flying to the mountains. The Turks marched on the 29th against Schernitz, a large village occupied by 2000 Montenegrins. The latter being beaten fired their houses and fled.

CHINA.—The rebels have been twice defeated with great loss. The tae-pings were receiving large reinforcements from Nankin. Foreigners at Ning-poo remain unmolested. Col. Ward, the American, is created a mandarin.

AUSTRALIA.—The total export of gold since last mail was 133,540 ounces.

Consols 92¼ money. 92¼ a 92⅜ on account. Cotton firm; advanced ⅛ to ¼. Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Provisions very dull.

STEAMSHIP "CHINA" OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, June 14, 1862.

The Cunard steamship "China" from Liverpool 7th, Queenstown 8th, arrived off Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Political news is unimportant.

PARIS, 8th.—The Constitutionnel publishes an article on America, signed Limayrac, showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, maintaining that meditation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and Europe.

At the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company the Admiralty ordered the steamer Porcupine to prepare to take soundings, to be ready in about ten days.

Mr. Scully had given notice of a motion in the House of Commons in favor of establishing communication between Europe and America by the steamers calling every alternate day at Cork, with telegraphic communication off Crook Haven or Cape Clear, but it was postponed in the hope of laying additional facts before the House, and that members in the meantime would give the matter attention.

Both Houses adjourned for a week, over the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. Pearson, owner of the steamer Circassian, publishes a letter that the vessel had nothing rerily contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for a voyage from Bordeaux to Havana; was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the Federal cruisers. He says her draft of water precluded her entrance into any Confederate port; hence it was impossible she could run the blockade.

The rate at Lloyd's for steamers running the blockade is as low as 30 to 40 guineas; some policies recognise six month's detention from seizure as equivalent to total loss.

A general agitation has been commenced in East Lancashire to induce the Government to remove all duties on cotton goods imported into India, to thereby relieve the distress in the manufacturing districts. A large district out-door meeting is called to discuss the question.

The ship Antonelli left Liverpool with salt for New Orleans; others will soon follow.

Lord Brougham's inaugural address before the Social Science Association expatiated on the American question, pointing out proneness of democracy to war. He warmly complimented the Federal Government for the new slave treaty, which he regards as the last blow to the traffic.

The Times editorially reproaches the Canadian Parliament for neglecting to provide for the defence of the country in defeating the Militia bill; it points out the question as a vital one for the independence of Canadians, but quite secondary for England. The Daily News contradicts the attack of the Times as unjustifiable; it says that no one has a right to charge the Canadians with neglecting the duty of providing for the defence of the country, simply because they had differed upon and rejected the Militia Bill.

The Freedom of the City of London was voted to Lord Canning for his services rendered in India.

Rumored that Napoleon contemplates the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico by means of a Protectorate.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperor's stay at Vichy.

France and Russia both reject the proposition of the Porte relative to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The Italian Government has resolved to form 6 new Brigades of Infantry.

Austria continues to concentrate troops in Venetia.

The Italian Chamber was debating the question of confidence in the Ministry on an address to the King and on a paragraph which takes strong exception to the action of Ministers.

There is a Ministerial crisis in Greece.

A new Ministry has also been formed in Hesse Cassel.

Advices from the East to the 12th were received via the China.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamer *Arabia* arrived at this port yesterday after a quick passage across the Atlantic. She was detained by the fog and ice or she would have reached here on Monday.

We refer to our own correspondent's letter for the fullest and best summary of news.

☞ We have received a copy of Mr. T. F. Knight's excellent Prize essay—but have no room to notice it—the same will apply to the racy letters of Mephibosheth Stepsure—and the Atlantic Monthly for July just received.

☞ Professor Ambuhl, one of the Faculty of the Mount Allison Ladies' Academy, has been passing a few days a guest in the family of one of our friends. Mr. Ambuhl's attainments secure to him an honorable position in the musical profession. He possesses all the passion and enthusiasm of musical genius. We have been delighted with his facility of execution and exquisite classical taste.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. H. Daniel ($89.42 for P.W., for Thos. Alley $2, M. Butcher $2, Rev. J. Butcher $2, George Brace $2, J. Cairns $2, W. E. Clarke $3.62, Thos. Dawson $2, Mrs. Davies $2, Mr. Dodd $2, James Douse $2, Thomas Davey $2, R. Heartz $2, Wm. Heard $2, Jas. Hudson $2, John Holman $2, Elias Hutchinson $2, John Higgins $2, Dr. Johnson $2, Mrs. W. Jarvis $2, W. W. Lord $2, James Ladner $2, E. Mills $2.80, George Moore $2, James Moore $2, B. Moore $4, James Morris $2, W. McKay $2, Miss McGowan $1, W. Passmore $2, B. Pentz $3, H. Smith $2, G. Snelgrove $2, Jas. Stanley $2, W. C. Trowan $4, C. Welch $2, R. Wright $6, Wm. Wright $2, William Weeks $2, John Yeo $2, Hy. Smith $1), Rev. C. Stewart ($22 for P.W., for I. Muder $2, P. Ritcey $2, J. Risser $2, Bates & Waterman $8, J. Delong $2, H. Milbury $2, George Young $2, Wm. Stewart $2, —$3 for W.O.), Rev. J. B. Brownell ($2 for P. W., for A. W. McCallum—Capt. Maloney has paid up), J. Sutherareen ($2 for P.W.), J. W. Barnham ($2 for I.W.), Rev. W. McCarty ($17 for P.W., for J. Thomas $2, W. Moorehouse $4, Wm. Bent $2, D. Cornwall $4, G. Henderson $2, J. Littany $1, J. McNeil $2), Rev. G. O. Huestis ($46.75 for P.W., for G. Burchill $2, A. Howie $2, Wm. Cann $3, S. Armstrang $1, S. Jackson $4, E. Dagnall $2.75, John Muggah $2), Rev. J. Sutcliffe ($21 for P.W., for D. Gardner $4, Thomas Allen $2, George Cook $2, J. Goldfinch $2, J. Hutchinson $2, Wm. Rogers $2, E. Rodan $1, J. Stoneman $2, J. C. Moulton $2, W. K. Dunman $2), Rev. T. Harris ($6.20 for P.W., for A. Bartlett $2, W. Green $1, N. Munden 37c., Miss Roberts 33c., T. Shenstone 50c., W. Whalen $2—$54.73 for B.R.), Rev. G. Butcher ($12.62 for B.R., $18 for P.W., for A. Brydon $2, Jos. Ward $1, J. Woodworth $2, E. Thompson $2, J. J. Silver $2, E. C. Foster $2, W. Boles $2, S. Woodworth $2, Mrs. N. Tupper $1, O. Woodworth $2.) Rev. Thos. Smith ($26.50 for P. W., for J. Dodson $2, D. Hoare $4, W. Jonnson $1, Thos Johnson $2, J. W. Kohler $2, R. Muir $4, S. Nelson $2, C. Patriquen $2, S. Rettie $2, R. Whidden $2, T. Watson, $3.50.) Rev. W. Smithson ($15 for P. W., for Thos. Harris $2, C. Northup $2, C. Eaton $2, R. Rutledge $4, S. Patterson $2, T. B. Coffin $8.) Rev. G. S. Milligan (balance to date for B. R. 95c., $6 for P. W., for Mrs. Magain $2, C. Bruce $1.) Rev. J. L. Spongle $7.50 for P. W., for N. Boss $4, A. Spicer $2.50, Mrs. Morton $1), Rev. F. W. Moore (59c. for B. R., $18.55 for P. W., for Mr. Black $2.87, Mr. Hallett $2.87, Mr. Harness $2.87, Mr. Kelly $2.87, Mr. Simmons $2.87, Mr. Vesey $2.87, R. T. White $2.87, Mr. Steed $2.87, Mr. Canton $2.87, Mr. Horne $2.87, F. W. Moore 87c., W. Ryan $1.74, Miss Seon $2.87, J. J. Outerbridge $2.87, R. M. Higgs $2.87, W. A. Outerbridge $2.87, S. R. Higgs $2.87, S. Holt $2.87). Rev. F. S. Huestis ($8 for B. R.), Rev. W. Allison ($9.80 for B. R.)

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious, having them in my practice.

(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9 1860. Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.

"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.

T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill as to show the ordinary symptoms of worms, that we thought she could not live. One dose of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them to my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861.

G. W. CARTER."

"MR. WOODILL—I can testify to the efficacy of your Worm Lozenges. I have given the box I got from you to one little girl, and found them a great benefit. Have tried other remedies, but found none equal to yours. Would recommend the public to try them.

T. R. MCKAY."

Halifax, Nov. 20, 1861

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in all cases to eminence.

February 28

In Honduras, invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the mountains that have drained from the wilds where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtue of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and even it for weeks. Whatever its effects these "*watering-places*" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers annually obtain relief at them from the eruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so afflicting always to half civilized people. Yet I find, as classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them surer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Not a few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands are then manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use.—*Correspondent of the Herald, from Truxillo.*

June 18 1m.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.

It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thorea or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny crying, fretting, children get well by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Sqnae Halifax.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, June 25.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d a 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	18s a 20s
Beef, prime Canada	none
" " American	35s a 60s
Butter, Canada	8½ a 9d
" N. S., per lb.	8½ a 9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	1s a 1s 1d
" Jamaica, "	1s
Flour, Am. sh. per bbl.	27s 6d
" Can. sh. "	27s 6d
" State, "	27s 6d
" Rye, "	20s
Cornmeal "	17s 6d
Indian Corn, per bushel	5s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6d
Cuba	
Pork, prime, per barrel	$10
" mess "	$14
Sugar, bright P. R. p lb.	7½c.
" Cuba	7c.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	13s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d a 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3 1-2d a 6d
Leather, sole	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Codfish, large,	18s 9d
" small,	16s
Salmon, No. 1,	$12 a $14
" 2,	$11
" 3,	$9
Mackerel, No. 1,	none
" 2,	none
" 3,	$4
" " med.	$3
Herrings, No. 1,	$3 a $4
Alewives,	$3
Haddock,	10s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	25s
Firewood, per cord.	28

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, June 25.

Oats, per bushel	28 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	20s a 35s
Bacon, per lb.	8d
Cheese, "	5½ a 6d
Calf-skins, "	3d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	10d
Lamb, "	5½d a 6d
Veal, "	2½d a 3d
Turkey, "	8d
Ducks,	2s 8d
Chickens,	2s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 6d a 3s
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£4

WILLIAM COOPER
Clerk of Market.

"MOTHERS TAKE HEED."—Thousands of Children perish annually from one cause, and that is the neglect of Worms. Why will you neglect the first symptoms of these pests of humanity and wait until it is too late before you administer the remedy. Judson's Worm Tea is the only purely vegetable remedy in existence. If there are no worms it only acts as a gentle purgative and cannot harm an infant. If worms exist it kills them. Every family should have a package of Judson's Mountain Herb Worm Tea in the house.

Price 25 Cents per Package.—Sold by all Dealers.

June 18 1m.

Hunnewell's Cough Remedy excels in one of the most important characteristics, namely, that of containing no materials of opium or antimony, which are so debilitating to weak constitutions. When by its perfect simplicity it is done with the Cough or Lung Complaint its splendid Tonic qualities exhibit themselves in giving strength to weak systems, weak nerves, by disease, a peculiarity very important, but often lost sight of. In a preparation like the Universal Cough Remedy may be found a great necessity for every nursery, every medicine chest, or counting room, and from infancy to age it may be used with perfect impunity. See advertisement and read pamphlet.

June 18 1m

Marriages.

At Wolfville, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. DeWolf, A. M., Mr. Nicholas Beckman, to Miss Annie Brown.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. William Dickson of New Germany, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Michael Bishop, of the same place.

At Dartmouth, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Stewart, Capt. W. E. Smith, of Carrington, to Jane, youngest daughter of Robert and Ann Innis, of Dartmouth.

Deaths.

At Government House, on the 18 inst., Frederick Mansfield, aged 56 years, late of Whitby, Yorkshire, Steward to his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Archibald Gay, aged 75 years.

On the 18th inst., Jane, daughter of Joseph and Mary Crane, aged 15 years.

At St. John's, Newfld., on the 17th inst., in the 37th year of her age, Helen, wife of Assistant Commissary General Bangle, Royal Artillery, daughter of James C. Creighton, Esq., of this city.

At Truro, on the 27th ult., aged 26 years, John, second son of Mr. Elias Sutherland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

H M S Desperate, Com Ross, New York.
Tug steamer A S Page, Minson, Oswego—bound to New Yorkt.
Brig Pearl, McDonald, Philadelphia.
Schrs Oswego, Card, New York.
Lizzie, Cummings, Newfld.
Inate, Mossmen, St Georges Bay.
Arcadia, Long, Dalhousie.
Uncle Tom, Dudet, Chezzetcook.
Rising Sun, Landry, Bathurst.
Sea Flower, Tandin, Port Hood.
Union, LeVardet, P I Tracadie.
Ann McAlpine, LaRoche.
Neptune, Parsons, Lunenburg.
Sarah Elizabeth, Boudrot, Arichat.

THURSDAY, June 19.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas.
Gem schr Wellington, Marion, Gaysboro.
Schr Prince of Wales, Chisholm, New York.

SUNDAY, May 22.

Steamer Merlin, St John's, Nfld.
Barque Lady Milne, Cosens, Liverpool.
Brigs Mary Ann, Lordan, Georgetown.
J. Compton, Fisher, New York.
Schrs Tartar, Boyle, Charlottetown.
Star Sea View, Mosher, Boston.
J. Elder, Condon, New York.

MONDAY, June 23.

Barque Isis, Melville, Mexico—bound to London.
Mary Scotian, Hamilton.
Brigt Rosa, Clifford, Boston.
Schrs Hero, Cornish, P.E. Island.
Rover, Dunlap, Liverpool.

TUESDAY, June 24.

H M S Gladiator, Capt Kennedy, St John, N. B.
Steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool.
Neptune, and Relief, Shortbooke via Tangier.

CLEARED.

June 19—Schrs Lucy, Bruce, F W Indies; Sea Bird, Dugan, Quebec.

June 20—Barque Morning Star, McKenzie, Shediac; barque Albatross, Lawson, Lunenburg; Schrs Mary Stanley, Porter, Boston; Janet, Simpson, St John, N B; Sapphire, Smith, Boston; Avon Rowly, Boston; Fairies, McKee, Dover; Queen Pierce, Mahone Bay; Water, Dubee, Yarmouth; Prince Consort, Spurr, Charlottetown.

June 21—Barque Mystic, Grant, Miramichi; brig Rover, Ryan, Kingston; Schrs Maggie, Nelson, P E Island; Westbrook, McCuish, Newfld; Triumph, Brown, North Bay.

MEMORANDA.

New York, June 5—Ard brig Annie, Geldert, Sydney. 6—Schr Tigress, Shaw, Bermuda. 10th—Brigs S C Snow, Shaw, Antigua; Commonwealth, Chaulton, Savannah; Schr Cyclon, King, Lingan; schrs Quickstep, Johnson, Horton; Emily, LeBlanc, Chatham; Harvest Queen, Grimes, Cornwallis.

Nantucket, May 8—Schr Will o' the Wisp, from Halifax, discharging.

Portland, June 1—Ard schr Albion, McFadden, Halifax; Noel, Masters, Windsor. 11—brigt Agile, Nelson, Matanzas.

FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received at the Italian Warehouse,

60 bbls Choice Family Flour.

W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.

March 12. 6 Hollis St., and 18 Water St.

New Advertisements.

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

Reduction, Reduction

ON SUGARS!

H. WETHERBY & CO.

HAVING on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, will commence this day to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

Good Brown Sugar 4d and 4½d.
Very best only 5d.
London Crushed, only 7½d.
Superior Sugar-cured HAMS from the Island, only 7 1-2d per lb.

BEST 2s 6d TEA, best 1s 3d COFFEE in the city. Try them.

Fresh Eggs and Butter received weekly at