purchaser, but he employs no volubility of speech —no shop eloquence to induce a sale. He simply states the facts—and they are facts gathered with no ordinary care. The freestone, the marble, the coal, the gypsum, and the granite pass—almost flit---before us in simplest attire. No finely woven sentences to tell us that our interest urges to invest capital in these. No pages of specious eloquence to make us believe that the capital invested one day will be returned the next increased a hundred fold. The English farmer, laborer or capitalist who peruses the treatise, may be sure that all assertions made are of par value. He will not need to make any deduction of twenty-five or fifty per cent. to arrive at the truth, as too often we fear has been the case. We have read the essay carefully with this question as a test to its value—Will an intending emigrant be grossly deceived by any of the statements contained in the pamphlet? Are there any resources which dwellers in the land know ought to be considered as "doubtful" but which are enumerated under the heading "sure and certain?" We confess we can find none of importance. The author has evidently prefered to dip his pencil but rarely in those colors that glow with grandeur, and to omit those beautiful touches which might have rendered the picture of our land a more pleasing and attractive one to the stranger's eye. He has chosen this course rather than to present a painting so gorgeous and complete as to persuade sanguine and non-sanguine that the Eldorado of their wishes lies not merely in their dreams but in Nova Scotia.

Not only does the account possess the rare quality of truthfulness, it also possesses the equally rare qualification of condensation. The pages teem with facts of greatest importance and greatest suitability, as the waters of our coast teem with fish. *Multum in parvo*, though hackneyed as a phrase, might, without affectation, have been the motto appended to the title page. The skill of the chemist exhibits itself in his power to concentrate into an ounce of quinine the strength of a ton of bark; and the author's skill may be perceived by the manner in which he has reduced the mass of material connected with the subject into the compass of a moderately-sized pamphlet, without depriving it of those good qualities which will commend it to the intelligent stranger desiring to increase his knowledge of the country. On every page there is evidence of this feature. Indeed we are not sure that, in his endeavours to compress, he has not injured his performance as the ladies are said to do their forms by the same means; facts, in general, need not only to be stated, but to be dwelt upon, to produce the designed effect.—However, of *this we are sure:* that no man of sound sense can read this essay and not rise a wiser man in consequence. Throughout it contains information of a most suggestive character. The table of contents shows a judicious grouping, and the filling up is as comprehensive and judicious as the plan. There are other topics to which we would like to revert, but the space allotted us warns us to be brief. We hasten on to the chapter on gold, as one presenting greater attractions to most men than even the chapter on agriculture, on the fisheries, or that on commerce. New Brunswick has employed emigrant officers of great ability and experience; but, while awarding to them their just meed of praise, we think that gold is likely to become an emigrant officer for Nova Scotia to greater purpose than any of those employed by the sister Province. Gold—hunted like a terrible thief, and prized like a dear friend—has been of late added to the industrial resources of the Province. Much cannot yet be said respecting the yield of gold; but, without gainsaying, Nova Scotia must now be permitted to take her position among the gold-producing colonies of Great Britain. The conclusion to which those have come whose opportunities for observing have been greatest, is that gold-mining will pay as a business when scientific skill and capital bring their resources to bear upon the enveloping quartz. The elements of success in the ordinary branches of business are just the elements more likely to tend to success in this particular branch. Let no one be deceived and lured to our shores under the mistaken idea that the greatest labour he will have to perform will be to bend his back to take the precious metal.—We advise, therefore, the cautious manner in which this most captivating subject is handled in the essay.

The last chapter—that on immigration—seems to find our author in his happiest mood. The assertion that "Nova Scotia needs immigration," requires scarcely any proof. It is stamped on her every county, and glares upon us from her undrained marshes, her uncut timber lands, her uncultivated mountain slopes. That her resources are such as to constitute her a most formidable rival to the other Colonies now bidding against each other for the possession of emigrants from Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, every reflecting Nova Scotian thoroughly believes. To aid the essay in making this fact apparent to others, let us compare the country with other gold-producing colonies. New Zealand has of late years risen above the horizon, and now glitters in the eyes of emigrants like a star of first magnitude. Great inducements it has to offer. A country well watered, rich in minerals, including gold. The grassy plains and natural pastures of the middle Island seem to point to the breeding of sheep and cattle, and the production of wool; while tillage and a thriving coast trade are indicated by the alluvial soil, indented coasts, and varied productions of the Northern Provinces. The fruits of Europe may mature side by side with the Indian corn of this continent; the bleatings of thousands of sheep may resound along her mountain slopes; oxen, by huge droves, may send up responsive lows from her broad vallies; the cereals may grow with most prolific growth; her mines and minerals may be the envy of other countries: but one thing she lacks, and without that she is, like the ship deprived of her compass, of lessened value—*she has no market.* Her isolated position deprives her of that value she would undoubtedly otherwise possess. In this respect she cannot compete with Nova Scotia. From our propinquity to the United States and neighbouring Colonies, and the readiness of access to all by water, we can always command a ready market for our most perishable products. As the author states, "the geographical position of Nova Scotia is eminently favourable to commercial pursuits; and as the resources of the Province become developed, the general commerce must increase to an almost illimitable extent." The day is not far distant when the Canadas will be opened up as a back country; nor the time far off when the Bedford Basin will be encircled by a belt of manufacturing depots, whence cottons, woollens, chemicals, and, in fact, nearly all those products of industry for which England herself is now the great depot, will be distributed over a tract of country as large as the United States. We hesitate not to say that Nova Scotia—possessing, as the writer just observes, "the healthiest climate under the sun; the largest liberty which is consistent with the reserved power and authority of a well-organized state, and a dependency of a great Empire; admirable facilities for education; enjoying the purifying and elevating influences of Christian institutions; with the fullest toleration of religious opinion; with a generous soil, and a surface diversified with the most varying forms of beauty;" provisions in plenty, and capability to raise them from the soil or from the sea in greater abundance, if needed—is far before any gold-producing Province in the wide embrace of the Empire.

British Columbia is another of those colonies attracting notice as a favourable field for immigration. However favourable the accounts may have been at first, they are gradually becoming gloomy in the extreme. The song of hope has given place to the wail of want. Scarcity of provisions, consequent upon the difficulty of cultivating the soil, will ever be a greatly-felt drawback. Agriculture, thoroughly pursued, lies at the foundation of all success, so far as a country or province is concerned. When *that* is imperfectly pursued, money may flow in in an abundant stream, but the receding current will be of corresponding volume.

We might show that the older colonies are superior in no degree to Nova Scotia; and that the "States," vigorous and spreading on every side, resemble many an oak in England's woodlands—the outside show is grand, but within is rottenness—but we have gone to the extent of our limits. We cannot close, however, without calling attention to the letter-press of the pamphlet, which is decidedly of a superior character. The science of punctuation also seems to have been well studied and applied; and, altogether, "Our Essay." will be a credit to Nova Scotia.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

TEMPERANCE.—A very spirited temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Temperance Aid Association, was held at Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening last. J. S. Thompson, Esq., presided. This meeting was called, we believe, for the purpose of giving the Wesleyan clergymen, (about *eighty* of whom are now in this city,) an opportunity of being present, and throwing the whole weight of their influence into the advocacy of the cause. On the platform about forty of these gentlemen took their seats, and the remainder were among the audience. Mr. Manly, of the 17th regiment, kindly volunteered his services for the occasion, and performed several pieces on the piano.

The meeting was opened by the singing of a Temperance Ode. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stinson. After some brief remarks by the Chairman, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Curry, Gorham, McKeown, Brewster and Narraway. Each of these gentlemen spoke eloquently in favor of Temperance, and, after pointing out the evils of intemperance, strongly counselled all against the debasing vice.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the meeting was dismissed with the Benediction by Rev. Mr. Addy.

We trust this meeting will be productive of good results.—*Sun.*

SYDNEY, June 28.—*The French Ships of War.*—The steamship *Gassendi*, Captain Gautier, returned on Monday last from a cruise to the Westward of Newfoundland, and proceeded on Thursday to New York.

The *Milan*, Captain Cloue, from St. Pierre, arrived here on Monday, and will proceed to the Newfoundland shore.

A ship, of the same class as the "Gassendi," the *Lavoisier*, Captain Ribourt, is daily expected here.

A transport ship, the *Orione*, will arrive shortly at this port, and is, we learn, to take a cargo of coal for the use of the steamers stationed on the Newfoundland coast.—*News.*

The Pictou *Chronicle* says that vicinity was visited with a slight frost on last Sunday night. But little damage was done to the growing crops. The same paper says that the fruit trees about Pictou have been attacked by a species of caterpillar, which swarms in myriads, and threaten great destruction as the season advances.

The property known as Virginia Wharf, on Upper Water street, was sold at auction yesterday by Mr. Edward Lawson, Auctioneer, and realized $10,840. George H. Starr, Esq., was the purchaser.—*Chron.*

The city banks are closed every Saturday afternoon.

The Honorable J. W. Johnston has returned home from a tour in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A meeting of friends of Temperance took place at the Hall, in this city, on the evening of 23rd ult., for the purpose of considering the desirableness of having Nova Scotia represented at the "International Temperance and Prohibition Convention," to be held in London, G. B., in September next. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: —Joseph Bell, Esq., President; Mr. P. Monaghan, Secretary; Mr J. Farquhar, Corr. Sec'ry; and R. Noble, Esq., Treasurer. It was resolved to select one or more delegates to attend the London Convention, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect the necessary funds, and carry out the resolution:—Geo. Mathison, G. G. Gray, Edward Jost, John Lanigan, Alex. James, W. C. Silver, James Thompson, Joseph Bell, R. Noble, J. P. Muir, R. Boak, and John Longard, Jr. It was recommended that clergymen and other friends of the order should furnish short essays, to be forwarded to the committee in London, for the purpose of having the same read before the International Convention, or published in its report.

The committee appointed under the above named resolution met last week, when a draft of a circular, to be addressed to the various temperance organizations in the Province, was adopted. This circular, will be forwarded by mail to divisions, societies, leagues, &c., from which bodies the committee solicit replies.—*Chronicle.*

DEATH OF R. NUGENT.—Among the names of the killed at the late fight near Mechanicsville, we find the name of Lieut. R. Nugent, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts Regt. This, no doubt, is Mr. Richard Nugent, of Halifax, who was a Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment. He was son of the late Richard Nugent, Esq., editor of the Halifax Daily Sun. Lieut. Nugent was about twenty-five years of age, and was married.—*St. John Globe.*

On dit.—That their Excellencies the Lieutenant Governor (Earl Mulgrave) and the Admiral (Sir Alexander Milne), were expected at Margaree Thursday last. The admirable Fishing at those famed waters, at this season, will afford the distinguished visitors ample enjoyment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dodd, and Colonel Biscoe, left Town on Monday last for the same locality, fully equipped for the sport. They will be followed by T. Butler and C. Crewe Read, Esqrs., who leave here on Monday next.—*News.*

A SAILOR'S HOME.—According to previous announcement a meeting was held at Temperance Hall last evening, to take the initiative in making arrangements for establishing a Sailor's Home in this city.

The attendance was very small. His Worship the Mayor presided, and in opening the business of the meeting, stated that W. Cunard, Esq., had intimated that he would place a building in Brunswick street at the disposal of the movers in the matter for the purposes required. The Mayor also stated that Vice Admiral Sir Alex. Milne had expressed his willingness to give a handsome donation provided the institution could be permanently established.

Owing to the small attendance, his Worship had some doubts as to the propriety of continuing the business, but after consulting some of the movers in the matter, it was decided to proceed, when it was—

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, seconded by S. L. Shannon, Esq:

Resolved, That the want of a Sailor's Home in the City of Halifax has long been felt, but recently has been more painfully evident; therefore, it is with much pleasure that this meeting recommends the acceptance of the generous offer of W. Cunard, Esq., to provide, free of cost, a Building in Brunswick street, to be used temporarily as a Sailor's Home.

This passed unanimously; when the Rev. Mr. Munroe moved, and the Rev. Mr. Crisp seconded a resolution requesting the following gentlemen (with power to add to their numbers) to form a Board of Directors for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying out the object of the meeting:

W. Cunard, Esq., *President. Board of Managers*—John Esson, Esq., M. P. P; John Tobin, Esq., M. P. P.; Hon. E. Kenny, J. G. A. Creighton, Geo. H. Starr. A. G. Jones, J. W. Young, Chas. Robson, W. J. Stairs, B. W. Salter, N. L. West, Dr. Parker, J. W. Ritchie, W. Hare, D. Cronan, W. Pryor, W. B. Fairbanks, Esqrs.

At the suggestion of Alderman Nash, a subscription list was opened and $300 subscribed.

The meeting then adjourned.

We were shown last week by Jairus Hart, Esq., a bottle of *gold nuggets*, one of which was nearly three inches in length. They were obtained from the mines of the Chebucto Mining Company. The contents of the tin box including a variety of specimens together with a quantity of gold dust, was supposed to be worth $1600.

PICTOU.—The frequent heavy showers of the past week have revived the crops wonderfully, and lightened the farmer's heart. It is now thought that the hay will produce at least an average yield. Such a shower as that of Sabbath afternoon, we think was seldom seen before.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

New potatoes, from the grounds of Mr. Wm. Thompson, Wolfville, were exhibited in this city on Tuesday.—*Col.*

Professor Hagerty, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen, gave a musical entertainment to the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Monday evening last.

POSTPONED.—The fancy Bazaar in aid of the funds for the erection of the school-house in the Parish of St. Luke's has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY.—*Col.*

The *Express* says that "the Halifax public owe the *Chronicle*, *Reporter* and *Express* something for their endeavors to keep them posted by telegraph, relative to the important events now taking place on this continent.

The barque *Alma*, of Newcastle, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, in making the harbor at three o'clock on Saturday morning, struck on the Sisters, went over, and run on Ketch Harbor Bar, where she now lies full of water. She had a pilot on board at the time.—*Sun.*

Among the many handsome buildings erected, or in course of erection, in this city, is the one on the corner of Hollis and Prince streets, intended for the Union Bank. The material is light free stone, (which, we are happy to say abounds in Nova Scotia). Mr. H. Peters is the builder. The handsomely carved scrolls, heads, fruit, &c., are the handiwork of Mr. Johnston. This building will be a great ornament to that portion of the city.—*Ib.*

A Remarkable Passage.—the clipper schooner *Eclipse* Capt. Smith, owned by J. G. A. Creighton & Co., arrived at this port last week from Demerara, the run from which was accomplished in the space of thirteen days. This is altogether an extraordinary passage. *Eclipse* was built by the Messrs. Mosely at LaHave, and was originally a full rigged brig, but some time since altered into a fore and aft schooner, which appears to have improved her sailing qualities considerably.—*Express.*

H. M. S. *Medea*, Commander Preston, came in this morning from a short cruise on the Eastern Coast, and having on board their Excellencies the Lieut. Governor and Vice Admiral.—*Ib.*

New Brunswick

Mr. Frederick Welling, an old resident of Shediac, being suspicious that Mr. Bruin was prowling about his premises, set three guns some time previous, and on Sunday, the 8th, about 2 o'clock p. m., he heard the report of one gun; he hastened to the spot and there lay a large bear. He set the gun and returned home, and about 5 o'clock heard the report of a second one, he returned and there lay another. He set the gun again, and about dark off went the third; he could not find the bear, but found a trail of blood for some distance into the woods. —*Sackville Borderer.*

Mrs. Allison, of the Ladies Academy, who returned from Canada this week, we are glad to learn has completely recovered her health.—*Sackville Borderer.*

GOLD, LEAD AND COPPER.—A specimen of quartz from Tabusintac, Miramichi has been received in the City, in which small quantities of gold can be plainly seen. It is said that lead has been found in the same locality. Mr. Hutchinson, recently tested some copper ore which he received from Bathurst, and obtained from it quite twenty-five per cent of pure copper.—*News.*

GOLD QUARTZ.—We have seen several specimens of quartz with the gold as large as peas sticking in the sides, which have been taken out of a locality near Smith's Creek, King's County; and the indications are that gold in any quantity may be had there. Persons are hard to work taking out the quartz. Steps are about being taken by certain enterprising persons residing in King's to get up a company, to go to work in earnest.—*Ib.*

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Terminal Examination of the University of New Brunswick was commenced on Thursday of last week, and continued up to Tuesday last. Tuesday was devoted to the public oral examination of the different classes, and it is said the students acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. On Wednesday, says the Fredericton *Reporter*, the Examiners for degrees proceeded to test the Scholarship and qualifications of candidates for the Degree of B. A., at which examination the following students appeared and were examined:—

W. A. Smith, J. P. Sheraton, Robert Matthew, Alfred B. Atherton, and C. A. O'Conner.

At noon on Thursday, the Encœnia, or public festival was held, when Professor D'Avray delivered the Oration, and Mr. Sheraton read his Essay, which has gained the Douglas Gold Medal. Degrees were conferred, and honorary certificates of merit presented.

The Degree of A. B. was conferred upon Edward S. Medley, Robert Matthew, A. Smith, J. P. Sheraton, Alfred B. Atherton, and C. A. O'Connor.

Honorary certificates were presented to 20 students who had read the books prescribed for the purpose to one or more departments and passed satisfactory examinations thereon.

The Hanovarian barque Olympia arrived yesterday from Glasgow with 248 passengers. Of this number, 138 are from Fair Isle, under the leadership of Mr. Irvine, as shrewd a specimen of a Scotchman as we everfell in with. The balance of the passengers are from other parts of Scotland,—The Fair Isle passengers include 39 male adults, 31 female do; 41 male children, between the ages of one and fourteen years; 22 female do., and five infants. The men are of all trades, printers, masons, miners, &c. We looked in vain for any of that primitive simplicity of which we heard so much. The women in most cases, wear hoops as extended as those of any belle who walks Prince William St.; the little shavers were as cute looking as any of the boys who sells newspapers, and conversing with the men we found them all to be shrewd and intelligent, able to speak good English, with an eye to windward, and a strong desire to know what "wages" they could get here. Some of them look poor, but altogether they would compare favorably as far as appearances go, with any lot of passengers we have seen for a long time. The Captain, who has been in the passenger-carrying trade for some years, speaks of them as sober, quiet, orderly people. The Olympia was only 29 days on the voyage.—*St. John Globe, 23rd.*

P. E. Island.

A meeting of certain of the friends of the resident native Micmac Indians was held at the City Hall, on Saturday last, the 21st inst., in order to the formation of a society having for its object the elevation of this portion of our population from their depressed and suffering condition. Colonel P. D. Stewart, on being called to the chair, prefaced the proceedings with some appropriate observations. Theophilus Stewart, Esq., Indian Commissioner, then briefly reviewed the circumstances under which the meeting had been convened, and the condition of the Indians of this Island. The most satisfactory evidence was adduced, derived from his personal experience and intercourse with them, that the time had certainly arrived for the most vigorous efforts for the amelioration of their condition.

The Hon. Dr. Young, on moving the following Resolution, alluded, in terms of well-merited eulogy, to Mr. Stewart's unremitting exertion on behalf of this people, many of whom, he had no doubt, would ultimately be found as "stars in his crown of rejoicing!" The motion was seconded by Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., put to the meeting, and agreed to unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That in view of the necessitous state and condition of the great body of the resident native Indians of this Island, a Society be forthwith formed, to be called *The Micmac Society of the Prince Edward Island*,—the same to consist of a President, Vice Presidents, and a Committee of not less than five members, with the usual office-bearers, with power to form Branch Associations, whose duty it shall be to collect subscriptions in order to the formation of a fund to be appropriated to the civilization and relief of the Indians of this Island, and to invite and stimulate each family to draw its maintenance from the soil, and thereby facilitate the education of the rising generation; and that a subscription of five shillings per annum do constitute an ordinary member, and a donation of five pounds a life member of the said Society.

The following office-bearers were then appointed:—

President: Capt. Orlebar, R. N.

Vice Presidents: Rev. D. FitzGerald and Colonel Stewart.

Secretary and Treasurer: Theophilus Stewart, Esquire.

Committee: Rev. D. B. Parnther, Hon. Dr. Young, His Worship the Mayor, Capt. Hancock, R. N. J. B. Cooper, Esq.,—any three of whom shall form a quorum.—*P. E. I. Protestant.*

THE ACADIANS.—We learn that the Emperor Napoleon has, at the solicitation of Mr. Rameau, presented 2,000 francs, to the Acadians of Rusticco, Prince Ed. Island, towards supplying books and maps to a literary institute lately founded at Rustico.—*Col.*

Canada

A Montreal paper says: "The scarcity of moisture is causing daily irreparable injury to our farming community. We fear there is no chance of a fair hay crop now. The effect already is to reduce the price of cattle, which are selling at from four to five dollars a head lower than a week ago, the owners selling them to avoid the cost of keeping them." Since then heavy rains have fallen.

The latest accounts from various parts of the country advise us of fires devastating the land in all directions. Down at the Saguenay, much injury is reported in one place from the same cause. Along the line of the Grand Trunk the cars have been detained. A farmer from St. Sylvester, states that the smoke from the burning bush, in the vicinity of the road on Sunday was so dense that it was scarcely possible to breathe. Near lake St. Charles the fire has committed the most extensive destruction, and along Beauport Beach the fires were spreading so as to cause apprehensions lest the Mills might be endangered. The best precautions against fire are almost abortive in such places owing to the dryness of every wooden structure.

The destruction of the paper mills at Lorette was, on Tuesday night, followed by the unaccountable burning of the Portneuf Mills, owned by Mr. Logan. These latter were, we learn, insured for $40,000.

Armed Patrols scour every street and lane throughout the city and suburbs nightly, there being grounds of suspicion that incendiaries have been at work in various parts of late.

The country is suffering very severly from the want of rain, a remarkable circumstance at this season of the year. From all parts East and West, we have a similar cry. In the district of Montreal (says the Transcript) the grass presents a shrivelled and stunted appearance; it is but little more than an inch as yet above the ground, and the process of vegetation seems to be stopped.—*Quebec Mercury.*

American States.

(By Telegraph to "Express" and Reading Room.)

ST. JOHN, July 2.—President Lincoln has, on the recommendation of the several Governors of the Loyal States, decided to call into the Federal service an additional military force of three hundred thousand men.

Secretary Seward has stated that there is no truth in the current report to the effect that two European Governments had given notice that the civil war in America should cease.

York river is being completely cleared of everything moveable. One hundred and fifty barges, schooners and tow boats were at Yorktown on Sunday last.

The falling back of the right wing of Gen. McClellan's army was effected in perfect order, and is not on a disastrous movement, but one well planned, after the union of Stonewall Jackson and Johnston's forces (Confederates.)

There is a report current that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond—but there is no good authority for the rumor. The telegraph is not in working order.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that the Confederate leaders have solemnly determined in their last emergency, to appeal to England and France to be received as colonies.

The Federal General, Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for supplies; his situation is critical; he being unable to bring up supplies; and his army has been on half rations for a week.

Refugees report the Confederate General, Pike, with six thousand men moving forward to attack Gen. Curtis; while Gen. Hindman is gathering forces to attack his front.

ST. JOHN, July 3.—Col. Ellet went up Yazoo river with two rams to capture gunboats "Vandorn" "Polk" and "Livingston" which the enemy fired and set adrift. Farragut, with nine vessels, run past Vicksburg under the severe fire of the Confederate batteries. Vandorn is in command at Vicksburg with 12,000 men. There is nothing new from General McClellan. In the evacuation of the White House, all the forage trains, baggage waggons, with the buildings in that locality were destroyed. Mr. White, an Englishman, who has escaped from Richmond, represents the city to be intolerable to all persons except the most bitter secessionists. A number of English ladies who were desirous of going North had been refused passes. Governor Morgan has issued a proclamation calling upon New York State to furnish its quota of the troops demanded by President Lincoln.

ST. JOHN, July 3.—The New York Times has detailed reports of the battles on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The right wing of the Federal army before Richmond, consisting of twenty thousand men, was attacked by not less than fifty thousand Confederates. The former retreated across the Chickahominy River in good order. On Saturday night and Sunday morning, the left wing of the Federal army also fell back along the line of railroad to James' River. There was heavy fighting and severe loss during these movements. The Confederates crossed the Chickahominy River in very considerable force on Sunday, 29th ult. One division of General McClellan's army fought four days, retreating 17 miles. On Monday, the 30th ult., the fight, ten miles above City Point, was terrific—the Confederates outnumbering the Federals three to one. The Federals got under cover of their gunboats, which repulsed the Confederates. Despite the overwhelming odds in favour of the latter, the Federals captured two thousand prisoners, among them General Magruder, and a number of the Confederate artillery. General McClellan has telegraphed that he succeeded yesterday in getting his army to James' River, and had another severe battle on Tuesday, 1st inst., when the Confederates were badly beaten.) Reinforcements from Washington had arrived in sufficient numbers to make good the Federal losses in the recent battles.

JULY 4.—Gen. Shields' army had arrived at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, 1st inst., via Annapolis, and proceeded up James River. The New York Post says, on good authority, that Gen. Pope's army of Virginia was about making forced marches toward Richmond. Additional troops have been ordered from the West; some are already on the way thither. Gen. Mitchel arrived at Louisville, 3rd inst., en route to Washington. The Confederates lost, in Monday's battle alone, about 4000 in killed and wounded. Several regiments of Confederate cavalry attacked Col. Sheridan's command near Boonesville, Mississippi, but the former were forced to retreat.

WASHINGTON, 4th.—Richmond Examiner of 2nd inst., gives following relating to Monday's battle:

On Sunday morning Genls. Hill and Longstreet crossed Chickahominy, and late on Monday, p. m., attacked enemy about 5 miles northeast of Darleytown. The conflict was terrible, and at 8 30 p. m., the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half.

At half-past 9, Federals were heavily reinforced, and enemy made another stand. Loss here on our (Confederate) side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Genl. Hill slowly retreated. Fight ended then for the night.

Examiner says it thinks divisions which went into fight on Friday, fourteen thousand strong could only number six thousand men on Tuesday, and that loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

Tuesday morning's Examiner says, Jackson's and Huger's divisions attacked McClellan's left flank on west side of Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Late in day Magruder fell upon right flank. Fighting was going on up to 9 on Tuesday night.

Above extract relates to Tuesday's battle, in which McClellan's despatch of yesterday said "enemy were badly beaten." Advices received at War Department shew there was no fighting on Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday last up to 5 p. m.

ST. JOHN, July 7.—McClellan has advanced five miles towards Richmond, driving enemy. Gunboats precede, shelling woods in all directions.

Richmond papers claim victory in recent conflicts, inflicting thirty thousand loss.

On Thursday Confederates appeared near McClellan's front and were repulsed, losing six guns and many prisoners.

It is reported that Commander Wilkes will command James' River flotilla.

General Wallace earnestly desires joining McClellan with Indiana and Ohio regiments.

Encouraging accounts received as to condition of McClellan's army.

Several Senators have gone home to raise regiments.

Capture of Vicksburg premature. Bombardment progressing vigorously, and surrender momentarily expected. Canal being dug to make it inland city.

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine, $4.50 and 70; Extra, $4.95 and $5.00.

Late from Europe.

(By Telegraph to Merchant's Exchange.)

The Steamship *Scotia* arrived at New York, on the 1st inst.

Very little political news.

Great activity displayed in France in sending reinforcements to Mexico. Numbers stated at 18,000.

Cotton very active at ⅛ and ¼ advance.—Breadstuffs generally firmer; 6d. advance on Flour; 2d. and 3d. on Wheat, and 6 l. on Corn. Provisions very dull.

Consols closed Saturday at 91¼ a 92; money steady. American securities unchanged.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—*Details of news to the 22nd ult.*—The *Times* publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, in which he says if England and France intend stepping in at the last moment now is the time to urge submission on the South, and magnanimity on both, for unless Beauregard and the other leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slighest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished, and they can do nothing further to realize it except by a hopeless guerilla warfare.

The *Morning Herald* gives a different view. It represents the Confederates as very strong, but it is doubtful if they risk another engagemet at Richmond. It is assumed that the Federal loss at Fair Oaks was 13,000. The Army and Navy *Gazette* argues that the Confederates are rapidly giving way before the strategy and scientifically applied superior resources of the North. It thinks, however, that the Federal military successes is no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The Paris *Constitutional* regards meditation as a mere question of time. Public opinion is in favor of it, and it gains ground in France and England. it is for the Government to seize an opportunity.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay in postponing till July 11th this motion relative to British relations with America, expressed hopes that the Government would in the meantime see the necessity for recognizing the South, and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear the Confederates were now able to assert their independence.

Earl Russel defended the course of England in the Mexican expedition. She did all she undertook, and the French government was not sending reinforcements in consequence of the action of England. Earl Russell in response to Lord Brougham promised to produce the correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre. The subject being now closed, the opinion of the law officers was supposed that there was no precedent, but one had been found in which, under similar circumstances, England failed to obtain redress from America during Mr. Adams' presidency. A debate took place on the development of cotton culture in India.—The government reiterated its desire to do all that was possible in the matter. Rev. Dr. Fayette Jewett, American missionary to Constantinople, died suddenly at the hotel where he was stopping, in Liverpool. There is great acuvity in France for sending reinforcements to Mexico; the number now stated to be sent is 12,000. One report says Gen. Forey is Commander-in-Chief. Another says Gen. Forchus or Mantaboun.

The dissolution of the corps legislatif has been again postponed. The Weather is unfavorable both in France and England for crops. The Paris Bourse closed flat at 68f 30c. Garibaldi was again at Turin. Disturbances are reported taking place. The party of action called upon him to declare that he was with them or the Government. In consequence he resigned his presidency of their society.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Thos Smith—Souris ($2 for P. W.,) S. Blois, ($1 for P. W.,) Jos. Ogilvie ($3 for P. W.,) Rev. A. S. Tuttle ($3 for P. W.,) for W. Watson $2 G. Ingraham $1.) Rev. C. Lockhart ($4 for P. W., for J. D. Withycomb $2, J. F. Burrows $2,) Rev. D. B. Scott ($2 for P. W., for E. Hutchinson,) Mr. J. Schureman ($2 for P. W.,) Mr. R. Dawson—New Bandon ($2 for P. W.,) Rev. G. S. Milligan ($4 for P. W., for J. C. Sutherland,) Rev. H. McKeown ($14 for P. W., for T. Crocker $2, Thos Fraser $2, A. Murchie $2, J. McGibbon $2, T. Harrison, $2, W. Thompson $2, J. Veasy $2,) Rev. W. Wilson ($6 for P. W., for R. Young $2, M. Young $2, J. Young $2,) Rev. H. Pope ($2 for P. W., for Mr. J. Scott,) Rev. R. A. Temple ($49.50 for P. W., for R. Hemphill $4, W. T. Baird $4, W. Alderton $6, R. Bowser $2, H. Cowperthwaite $4, R. Carvil 28, J. Green $2, J. Graham $1.50, R. A. Hay $4, Robt. Hay $4, S. Hall $2, Jacob Jewett $2, S. Kerr $4, W. McCully $4, John Plummer $2) Rev. J. Hart ($6 for P. W., for G. Heckman $2, J. Smith $2, John Rieser $2.) Rev. J. Taylor $12 for P. W., for C. Harris $2, H. Copeland $2, A. Hardwick $4, Mrs. Hudson $2, G. Hardwicke $2,) Rev. R. Pratt ($4.26 for B. R.,) Rev. L. Gaetz ($2.75 for B. R.) Rev. J. Prince ($5.60 for B. R.,) Rev. J. Cassidy ($24.17 for B. R.) Rev. H. Daniel ($4.62 for B. R.,) Rev. Jos. Sutcliffe ($5.25 for B. R.) Rev. W Wilson ($12.83 for B. R.,) Rev. W. C. Brown ($12 for B. R.,) Rev. W. Perceival $8 for B. R.,) Rev. W. Ryan ($28.91 for B. R.,) Rev. J. Taylor ($8.71 for B. R.,) Rev. J. A. Duke $41.71 for B. R.,) J. J. Rogerson, Esq., ($6.25 for B. R. C. C.

Rev. S. Teed $8 for P. W., Jas. Kirkpatrick $1, Jas. Kerr $2, Saml. Corbett $2, Jas. Smith $1, E. P. Fullerton $2)—per J. M. M. ($57.95 —R. Robertson $3.50, C. Robinson $3, Mrs. Frost $2, E. Fisher $4, H. Graham $2. G. Stymest $2, J. Fraser $2, J. Albin $2. G. Wasson $2, H. Horton $4.45, J. B. Gaynor $2, J. Jenkinson $1, Mrs. McLean $2, Mrs. Clearihue $4, W. H. Harrison $4, G. King $4, E. Lloyd $2 H. Renwick $2, Mrs. Cleary $2.50, Mrs. James $4, Capt. Prichard $2, E. H. Botterell $1.50.

In Honduras, invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the streams that have drained from the wild lands where sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects these "*watering-places*" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from the eruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so afflicting always to a half civilized people. Yet I find all 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 there manipulated by scientific or astisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use.—*Correspondent of the Herald, from Truxilla.*

June 18 1m.

Arrival of R. M. S. Europa.

The *Europa* arrived a little before six o'clock last evening. We have space only for the more important items of intelligence. The latest dates are to the 28th ult.

There is little change in the general business of the country, but the prospects are more encouraging. Money market easy. Influx of gold large. Discount 2 3-4 to 2 1-8 per cent.

The remains of Lord Canning were deposited in the grave of his father in Westminster Abbey, on the 21st ult. The marriage of the Princess Alice was to have taken place on the 1st inst. Lord Lyndhurst is seriously ill. Major Genl. Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales, is dead. The Handal Festival opened at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd.

INDIA.---Sir C. Wood anticipates a state of financial prosperity beyond the example of any former years.

FRANCE.---Legislative Session closed.

TURIN,---Russia has officially recognised the Kingdom of Italy.

☞ The Book Steward and Editor will be found at his post at an early day. In the meantime all orders for books, or for the *Provincial Wesleyan* will receive prompt attention. Answers to correspondents, and acknowledgment of monies received, will be deferred until his arrival.

July 9, 1862. JOHN MCMURRAY.

Editor's Table.

The English Steamer, to-morrow evening, bears from our shores to their native land, our brother and late Editor, Rev. CHARLES CHURCHILL, A.M., with his family. Heartily wishing our respected brother a pleasant and safe voyage—we pray for his continued usefulness to the Church; and that his talents may find a congenial sphere in connection with the Parent Conference.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement in our columns, announcing the commencement of the Summer Term of the Mount Allison Ladies Academy.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Spring Garden Road, by Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. John Chittick, of Dartmouth, to Miss Jane Landan, of St. John, N. B.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, Truro, on the 7th inst, by Rev. Thomas Smith, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Perkins, the Rev. S. F. Huestis, of Jacksonville, N. B., to Louisa Forman, daughter of Mr. Alexander Archibald, of Truro, N. S.

By the Rev. John Brewster, on Monday, 7th inst., James Henry Ball, to Rosetta Johnson, of Halifax.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on the 4th inst. Mr. Patrick Drummond, merchant, of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 5th inst., Louisa Mary Henley, wife of Mr. John Hughes, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 2nd inst., at Cornwallis, of Diptheria, Mary E., wife of Ingram B. Freeman, M. D., in the 25th year of her age.

In Hants, County, June 13th, Joseph Rines, aged 101 years and 20 days.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

FRIDAY, July 5.

Brigt Thomas, (Portuguese,) St Ubes.
Schr Flying Arrow, Bragg, Newfd.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Govt schr Daring, Daly, from a cruise.
Schrs Spey, McPherson, St Domingo.
Tradesman, O'Donnell, Boston.

SUNDAY, July 6.

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston.

MONDAY, July 7.

H M S Medea, Com Preston, from the Eastward.
Steamer Ospray, Guillifoid, St John's, Nwfld.
Schrs Ocean Bride, Swain, Pembroke, U. S.
Hariet, Terry, St John, N. B.

WEDNESD