General Intelligence.

India and China.

Despatches and papers had been received by the Overland Mail, from Calcutta to the 18th May, and from Hong Kong to the 5th May. The following paragraphs are from the Calcutta Correspondence of the *Times* :—

The insurrection has assumed a new phase, which, if less dangerous to the empire, is most embarrassing to newspaper correspondents. There is no longer a war in the European sense of the word, no central point on which the mind can rest as the one from which results, and consequently intelligence, are to be expected. Instead of one great campaign there are six little campaigns all going on at once, each attended with small successes and petty reverses, and each tending in some infinitesimal degree to the main object, the pacification of the enemy.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 5000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir Hugh Grant, has proceeded to relieve Col. Rowcroft, who with a very insufficient force is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr Montgomery's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir. The city itself is being improved, and the inhabitants warned that, after a fixed date, their houses, unless they reoccupy them, will become the property of the State. I need scarcely say the stories of the intended destruction of Lucknow are all ridiculous. Nobody ever desired to throw away property worth some millions sterling, and which we can never replace. Even the dismantling of Delhi, though Mr. Moravia has been appointed to execute it, meets with strong opposition; Sir John Lawrence, backed by a strong section of the press, remonstrating against such waste of power.

The sixth column, commanded by Sir E. Lugard, has practically settled the difficulty in Behar.

In Bareitch, Fyzabad, and Calpee there are still armies in the field. In fourteen districts our authority is bounded by the range of our cannon, and the districts are harassed and the stations threatened by great bodies of Pindarees, varying in strength from 3,000 to 8,000. They must all be put down, and the work, harassing at all times, is in this weather almost impossible. There are not a few in India who consider it impossible at any time, who see no end to the insurrection, and look upon anarchy as an established institution for the next ten years to come. They argue that these Pindarees can be crushed only by a combined movement, for which, over a vast territory, we can never have the means. There must always be a hole to step out of it. These opinions are the natural effect of the extreme excitement of the year, an excitement quite as great as that of the Reign of Terror, but they are hardly sustained by facts. The first moment of breathing time will enable us to organise an armed police, and it is hard if we cannot put down dacoity, on however vast a scale. The only real dangers are of such a decline in the number of Europeans as would expose us to a succession of defeats, or of a new rising of the soldiery.

The Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub reports the discovery of a conspiracy among the wing of the 4th Native Infantry at Hooseypore. It was discovered, six of the conspirators were hanged, four transported, and the remainder ordered to Jullunder pending further inquiry.

The following extract from Sir Hugh Rose's despatch on taking of Garacota, bears on the question of the mutilations:—

"A young lady has arrived at Calcutta who survived the massacre at Cawnpore. She was carried over the country by a trooper, and seems to have been cruelly used. I send you the name and my authorities, as, should she proceed to England she may bear valuable evidence. She tells readily all that occurred up to the commencement of the massacre, but the recollection of that scene always produces convulsions, and it is interdicted by her friends."

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul General in Egypt.

"ALEXANDRIA, June 21, 1858.

"The steamer Alma, from Calcutta arrived at Suez yesterday, with Calcutta dates to the 18th of May, and Madras dates to the 2nd of May.

"Brigadier General Jones relieved our troops besieged in the gaol of Shahjehanpore on the 11th. The Moulvie defeated, and the cavalry in pursuit. Sir E Lugard entered Jugdespore on the 9th, killing great numbers of the rebels, who were flying south. On the 13th Sir E. Lugard effected a junction with Colonel Corfield. Both forces had a good deal of fighting, and drove the rebels into the jungles, from which, however, it would be difficult to dislodge them. Sir H Rose halted on the 12th at Amaker, near Cuttack, and on the 13th marched on Etyaht three coss from Calpee, near which the enemy were in position. The attack was reported to have been made on the 14th. The Nawab of Banda, with his troops joined the rebels at Calpee, taking with him the Ranee of Jhansi. They destroyed the road, to prevent the passage of artillery."

The following additional intelligence is taken from the despatch of the *Times* :

"Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtyghur, where he was on the 18th. A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie. 8,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry lay between the Commander-in Chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was driven from Mohundy. Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry. Khan Bahadoor and Nana Sahib had attacked General Jones's position at Shajehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster aide de camp. Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced by the Bombay route from Allyghur. Jugdespore had been occupied by General Lugard on the 9th; the rebels fled to the jungle, and General Lugard joined Colonel Colfield's force. On the 13th Colonel Lightfoot who had been left at Jugdespore, was attacked, and firing could be heard. The General intended moving back to Jugdespore. On the 14th Sir Hugh Rose was at Etwah, three coss from Calpee. The enemy was in position in his front, and had been joined by the Nabob of Benda. The attack was expected to take place on the following day. The rebels had made a bridge for escape across the Jumna. A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the 4th Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullunder. The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion."

The following Telegram from the British Acting Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, was received at the Foreign Office, June 28, at 8.30 a m., dated Alexandria, June 23.

Sir H Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west Bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants and ammunition. Chandaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's brigade sent from Goona. Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents. After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15 h of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18 h. The 23rd he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee (Moulvie) On the 26 h Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtehgur road. Mr. C R. Manson, Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, has been murdered. Much difficulty has been experienced in disarming that district. Oude is still disturbed. The rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong.

The East India House Telegram received June 28 says:—

Serious disturbances have occurred at Guddeck, in the Dhawar Collectorate; the outbreak was headed by Beem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Dsayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?) by treachery; the chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr C. T. Manson attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapore; in the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bheem Rao and the Dessaye; on the same day Colonel Malcom, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the [fort ?], which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has just been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Southern the superintendent of police, on June 3rd.

The Arungabad districts are much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns; the resident strongly urged that a European reinforcement be sent immediately by the Government of Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment, about 450 men of all arms, has been despatched.

CHINA.—A Letter from Hong-Kong, of May 5th says:—We have advices from Shanghai to the 27th ultimo. Nothing has been heard of the Plenipotentiaries since their departure thence for the North. The Chinese steamer *Contucius* had just arrived from the Gulf of Pecheli, and reports having seen some foreign ships of war there.

The state of matters at Canton does not appear to have improved. Much distrust prevails on the part of the inhabitants, who have been leaving the city. Peh-kwei, it is said, wishes to be relieved from the duties of the office he holds, and to retire into the country. His resignation, however, has not been accepted. The Hoppo, with some other officials, are in custody for some political matter. The seizure of the Hoppo temporarily checked the trade in exports, but business has again been resumed.

It is generally believed that the new Commissioner Hwang is in the vicinity of Canton. If such is the case, his influence does not appear to have any beneficial effect in restoring confidence.

From the North we have received no confirmation of the report of the taking of Nankin by the Imperialists. The rebels, it would appear, are again causing disturbances in the North, and several towns are reported to have been taken by them. At Ningpo some excitement existed, as it was said the rebels were marching on Hangchow, in that neighbourhood. The state of the country stopped communication with the tea districts, and prevented the usual arrangements for sending funds into the interior for the purchase of teas being carried out. In the tea districts which supply the Foochow Market it is said the rebels or marauders have also appeared in great force.

FRANCE.—The appointment of Prince Napoleon to the post of Minister of Algeria and the Colonies seems to be generally approved by the press. This creation of a Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies is, it appears, the accomplishment, under another form, of the original project of sending the Prince to Algeria as Lieutenant of the Emperor. It may perhaps be thought a poor conclusion after the magnificent expectations raised by the original plan, but it is one that will probably give the least cause for disquietude at home or abroad. The Prince will, of course visit Algeria from time to time, and these visits, which result from his position, will make him acquainted with the requirements of the colony, and consequently enable him to judge of the elements of its prosperity. It is also expected that one so near the Throne will have more influence than any other in carrying his plans into execution.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Sunday evening, says:—"A Council was held on Friday last, at the residence of Prince Napoleon, at which his highness presided. The whole of the questions relative to the organisation of the new Ministerial Department were examined. Prince Napoleon has proposed to Marshal Randon to remain as Governor of Algeria; if he refuses, the appointment will probably be offered to General de Salles, who commanded a division of the army in the Crimea M Pointel, who was concerned in the affair of the *Regina Cœli*, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor."

It is understood that the Emperor of the French is about to despatch General Espinasse to Bosnia and Montenegro, as events in those provinces begin to menace the integrity of Turkey—an object for which so many of our gallant countrymen's bones are now bleaching on the banks of the Tchernaya. Just before the commencement of the Crimean war, General Letang was despatched on a mission to Germany, to ascertain the feelings and wishes of the provinces, which were dependent upon Austria; and the mission of Gen. Espinasse, it is said will have the same object with respect to the Turkish provinces.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor is gathering in men belonging to the progressive party. The Cabinet is impressed with the necessity of approaching Western civilisation, and the next generation will not find any trace of slavery in Russia. This policy is opposed by the old Russian party, headed by Prince Menschikoff; the old German party, headed by Prince Nesselrode, has not much influence. Russia is on the very worst terms with Austria, and on the very best with France. England is by no means popular, and Russia threatens to make any alliance hostile to Great Britain. Russia is very active in Turkey, not to create any revolt, but to gain the sympathy of the Christians.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, commanded by General Philipson, along the banks of the river Adagoum, to a point called by the natives the tomb of Kalalat. On the 15th of May the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundation of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior of the country.

TURKEY.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 16th. A body of 3,000 men was sent to Montenegro, and three generals ordered to proceed to Bosnia. On the 15 h the Austrian Ambassador had had an interview of three hours with the Grand Vizier, after receiving a despatch relative to Montenegro.—The *Journal de Constantinople* publishes a declaration from the Turkish Commissioners at Candia, agreeing to all the demands of the insurgents, promising that the offending functionaries should be punished, and declaring that no new taxes should be imposed. Permission was also accorded to the Christians to possess arms, as being equal to the Mussulmans. The Mussulman population of the island was in great agitation in consequence of these concessions.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, official organ of the Porte, publishes an account of the combats between the Turks and the Montenegrins on the 11 h 12th, and 13 h May, which differs greatly from that published by Prince Danilo. It says that the Prince solicited an armistice from Hussein Pacha, and entered into a formal engagement in writing not to renew the attack of the previous evening; but that no sooner had the Ottoman troops quitted the high ground of Grahovo than the Montenegrins, in violation of the laws of war and of honor, attacked them; also, that they pitilessly massacred the vanquished, and cut off the ears, noses, and lips of many of their prisoners.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"The Montenegro question is not, as it was supposed, to be settled forthwith at Constantinople. It is now generally understood that, previous to the question of delimitation being brought before the Conference of Ambassadors at the Turkish capital, it will be taken in hand by a Commission formed of two Ottoman delegates, the Consuls of European powers interested, and one or two European engineers. This Commission will on the spot define the Turkish and Montenegro boundaries according to the basis of the *statu quo* of 1856. It is supposed that this preliminary Commission is necessary from the fact of there being no authentic map of these countries. The labours of this Commission will afterward be examined and decided upon by the European Ambassadors and Turkish Ministers at Constantinople"

United States.

The latest advices inform us that the steamship *Niagara* and *Gorgon* of the Telegraph Fleet had been spoken at sea on Sunday the 27 h ult, Lat. 52 05, N. Long 33 15 W.

The squadron had experienced very bad weather since leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination—had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable, on the 26th. When they made the second attempt they succeeded in laying forty miles and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased at 12 55 Sunday morning June 27. The ships then returned to the starting point (according to agreement) and were waiting for the *Agamemnon* and *Valourous* to return. As soon as they should do so a new splice would be made and another attempt made to lay the cable. Mr. Field seemed in good spirits, and thought they should yet lay the cable.

A serious accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on the 16th inst. The two rear cars were thrown down an embankment of 30 feet, and 9 persons were killed and 47 badly injured.

A very disastrous earthquake occurred in the valley of Mexico on the 8th ult. The loss is estimated at $5,000 000. Churches, theatres, aqueducts, convents and railroads were seriously damaged or entirely demolished. The Villages along the valley were all more or less injured.—The country seat of Gen. Gadden, late American Minister, was almost entirely demolished.—Fifty lives were lost as far as known.

Gen Osollos of the government forces died at San Luis on the 18 h.

Guanajato had been captured and sacked by the Constitutional troops.

The vomito was making fearful ravages among the troops at Vera Cruz.

"The dastardly attempt to inflame the Wesleyan body against the Lieutenant Governor has been treated by the intelligent members of that influential denomination with the contempt it deserved. When they found that the *Chronicle* making the charge dare not publish Earl Mulgrave's answer, (for it was entirely his own,) because it was so unexceptionable, it was at once seen that it was but an electioneering trick to mislead persons who had no opportunity of informing themselves."—*Colonist of Tuesday.*

We should have been better pleased, had our contemporary refrained from urging this subject so continually upon the attention of his readers. Our desire was, and is, out of consideration for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as the lawful representative of a beloved sovereign, to keep silence upon the manner of his reception of an "influential denomination," lest by possibility we might misconstrue the motives, although we could not be mistaken in the matter, of his Excellency's Reply. Simple justice to the *Morning Chronicle*, so persistently charged with falsehood in saying that the Reply of the Lieutenant Governor was not what from past experience in waiting upon the Representatives of Royalty, the ministers who approached Lord Mulgrave on behalf of the Wesleyan body were justified in expecting, seems to demand from us the explicit avowal that the feeling with which the deputation from the Wesleyan Conference left His Excellency's presence, was one, to speak moderately, of disappointment. We regret to find that our contemporary, as the organ of the administration, should, after several weeks consideration of the Reply, pronounce it "*so unexceptionable*" as addressed to an "influential denomination;" and our regret is enhanced by the persuasion that, after so unreserved an announcement, no alternative is left us but to plainly declare that we do not coincide in that judgment.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.—Our thanks are due to Mr E G FULLER, of the American Book Store, for the latest numbers of Blackwood's Magazine and the four British Reviews, reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. Blackwood's Magazine contains eight articles—one of them a very injudicious and unfounded attack upon recent religious biographies, especially those of Vicars and Havelock. The Reviews are rich in elaborate and entertaining articles. The *Westminster* of course, we cannot recommend, and we think it would be well were the Messrs Scott to supplant it by the admirable London Review, which now has but a limited circulation on this continent. We may add that the present is a very good season to commence subscribing for the Quarterlies. In one of our exchanges we find the following notice of the enterprising publishers who furnish us with these reprints:

"L. Scott & Co. have entered into a contract with the English publishers for the purpose of securing the early and correct publication of these standard periodicals on this continent; and they have, for a long time paid, on this account, upwards of $3 000 a year out of their profits.—This is a sufficient reason to entitle them to liberal support in Canada. In choosing between these works, and Selective and Eclectic publications of a similar nature, it may be a question with readers, whether they will have other persons to decide for them what they should read and what they should reject, or whether they will make the selection for themselves, and so subscribe for the reprints. No body, with ordinary means, can hesitate for a moment when he considers that the five leading English periodicals can be had for $10 a-year, or a certain number of them at proportionate rate. The American publishers assuredly deserve encouragement to persevere in their meritorious undertaking; if the general depression in business has affected their subscription list, they ought certainly to use all exertions in their power to replenish it.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.—We have received from Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay the first number of a journal bearing the above name. It will be published monthly, edited by the REV. DR. FORRESTER, Superintendent of Education.—Terms, one dollar per annum. The present number is filled with original matter. It consists of two departments, EDUCATIONAL and AGRICULTURAL. The subdivisions of the Educational department are 1. Theory of Education, 2. Practice of Education, 3. General Notices, 4 Educational Intelligence. The Agricultural Department consists of papers on the Theory and on the Practice of Agriculture. In the conduct of this Journal, we see, it is intended to pursue the same course adopted in other British Colonies and in Great Britain and Ireland. We trust it may prove a valuable Auxiliary to the cause of Education in our province.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev. Jno. Luthern, (30s. for P.W., for Mr Randall 10, Jno. George 20.) (Rev. W Smith; J P paid 75s. for P W.) Rev. J. Prince; Rev W. C. Beals (60s. 7d. for B.R., 75s. for P W. for Wm. Boultenhouse 20s., John S Dawson 15s., Wm. Payne 10s., Richard Dawson 10s., Jas. McNutt 10s., John C Bent 10s., nothing for last year from the last two has reached this office) Rev. Jas. Buckley (20s. for P.W. from Geo. Beatty.), Rev. R. Knight, D.D.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 21.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d a 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d a 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	70s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d a 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s a 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	28s 9 a 30s
" State, "	26s 3d a 27s 6d
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 7½d
" Clayed, "	1s 6½d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	40s a 48s 9d
" Cuba	42s 6d a 48s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 a 20½
" 2,	19 a 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6½
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings, No 1,	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 21.

Oats, per bushel	3s a 3s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$8 a 10
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Veal, "	3d a 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	4s a 4s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	9d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard, 2s 6d	
Do. (cotton and wool) " 1s 9d	

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

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

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

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

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

It is not often we notice a patent medicine, indeed we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.—*Catholic Vindicator.*
July 15. 2w.

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

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

G E MORTON & CO, Agents.
July 15. 3w.

Holloway's Pills.—Among the many obstinate diseases for which the Pills are an assured and and permanent remedy, may be reckoned *habitual costiveness*. This distressing and painful complaint affects the intellect as well as the physical system, occasioning stupor, loss of memory and confirmed melancholy. The worst cases—which by the way, are only aggravated by ordinary cathartics—yield invariably to a course of this mild and yet active remedy; and the bowels, once regulated by its use, seldom require a repetition of the medicine.

Marriages.

At Spring Grove, Dartmouth, on the 13th inst, by Rev. W. McKnight, Mr John KANDICK, of this city, to ISABELLA JANET, eldest daughter of Alexander Farquharson Esq.

On the 18th inst, by Rev. R. D. Porter, Mr. John W. PAYNE, Chief Engineer of the steamer Eastern S., to MARY J., second daughter of Mr. Wm Brown, of H. M. Naval Yard.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth, on the 13th inst, CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. Patrick Donohoe, aged 14 years.

On Monday, the 19th inst, Mr. Charles GRIFFIN, aged 46 years.

At Digby, on the 9th inst., Benjamin SMITH, Esq., of St John, N. B, aged 50 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Brig Gipsy, Griffin, Salt Island.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Brigt Rosalie, Matanzas, 20 days.
Schr Virgin, Martell, Magdalen Isles.

FRIDAY, July 16.

Steamships Canada, Lang, Liverpool.
Arabia, Stone, Boston.
Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Victoria, Shayter, Newfld—bound to New York.
Brigts Don, Morgan, Kingston, Jam.,
Condora, Franklin, Matanzas.
Belgrade, LeBlanc, Miramichi; Lady Sale, Sydney.
Schrs Saranac, Hutcheson, Cienfuegos.
Likerman, Alkems, Jamaica.
Beaudoet, Day, Newfd; Melville, Shelburne.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Brigts Young Dorchester, Steele, Glasgow.
Belona, Knowlton, New York.

SUNDAY, July 18.

Brigt Sarah, Crowell, Turks Island.
Schr Ranger, Doane, Cienfuegos.

MONDAY, July 19.

Schrs Nonpareil, Mundy, New York.
Aurora, Hopkins, Boston.
Magnet, Reid, Fortune Bay.
Sarah, and Union, Cape Negro.

TUESDAY, July 20.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas & Bermuda.
Brig Humming Bird, Furzman, Mayaguez.
Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schr Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

July 14—Brigts Lucretia, Maxwell, Richmond Va.; Boomer, Boston, schrs Mary, Restigouche; John Gilpin, Hill, Sheet Harbour; John Henry, McDaniel, St Mary's; Mary Ann, LeBlanc, Arichat.

July 15—Steamships Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Osprey, Sampson St Johns, Nfld; brigt Speed, Dix, Sydney; schrs Dart, Conrad, Spain, Fanny, Bagnell, Sydney; Laurel, O Hara, Cape Canso; Hero, Ryan, Gulf of St Lawrence.

July 16—Steamers Canada, Lang, Boston; Victoria, Shayter, New York; barqu Joseph Dexter, Sutton, New York; schrs Mary Ann, Harvey, Newfd; Patience, Strachan, Georgetown; Picton Pride, Pictou.

MEMORANDA.

London, June 20—Ldg Columbus, Half x.
Bristol, June 26—Sld G & Philips, Graythorn, Halifax

Kingstown, June 20—Arrd Wm F Dunham, Weymouth.
Richmond, July 6—Arrd N C Harris, Sawyer, Windsor.
Clyde, June 22—Sld Florence, Toye, Halifax.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, the 12th instant,

The Trains to Run as follows:

WINDSOR BRANCH.

UP TRAINS—HALIFAX TO WINDSOR.

MILES.	STATIONS	1st train A M	2d train P M.
	Halifax, depart.	7 00	4 10
3¼	Four Mile House,	7 15	4 20
8	Bedford.	7 30	4 30
13¼	Windsor Junction,	7 50	4 50
16	Beaver Bank,	8 00	5 00
24¼	Mount Uniacke,	8 45	5 45
29½	Newport Station,	9 30	6 30
40	Windsor, arrive	10.10	7 00

DOWN TRAINS.—WINDSOR TO HLFX

MILES	STATIONS	1st train A M.	2d train P M.
	Windsor, depart	7 15	4 15
5½	Newport Station,	7 40	4 40
18½	Mount Uniacke, do arrive,	8 35	5 35
	do depart,	8 45	5 45
28 3-4	Beaver Bank,	9 25	6 25
31 3-4	Windsor Junction,	9 35	6 35
37	Bedford,	9 50	6 50
41 3-4	Four Mile House,	10 10	7 10
45	Halifax, arrive.	10 20	7 20

These trains pass at Mount Uniacke.

MAIN LINE.

UP TRAINS.—Halifax to Truro Road.

MILES	STATIONS	1st train A M	2d train P M.
	Halifax, depart	7 30	1 15
3 1-4	Four Mile House,	7 40	1 25
8	Bedford,	7 45	1 40
13 1-4	Windsor Junction,	8 10	1 55
20	Fletcher's,	8 40	2 25
22½	Grand Lake,	8 50	2 35
29¾	Elmsdale,	9 25	3 10
31½	Truro Road, arrive	9 40	3 25

DOWN TRAINS—Truro Road to Halifax

MILES	STATIONS.	1st train A. M	2d train P M.
	Truro Road, depart	7 15	4 15
2	Elmsdale,	10 50	4 30
9	Grand Lake,	11 00	5 00
11½	Fletcher's,	11 05	5 05
18 1-4	Windsor Junction,	11 30	5 30
23½	Bedford,	11 45	5 45
28 1-4	Four Mile House,	12 00	6 00
31½	Halifax, arrive.	12 15	6 15

Return Tickets, 1st Class, available for the same day only, up and down, at a rate and a half.

Tickets for Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Passengers not providing themselves with Tickets before entering the carriages, will be required to pay 1s. 3d extra.

JAMES McNAB,
Railway Office, 8th July, 1858. Chairman.
July 15.

BRITISH
Woollen Hall,
142 and 148
GRANVILLE STREET.

WE have now completed by the several ships from Great Britain, our usual varied Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, comprising—

Manchester Goods, Bradford Stuffs, &c.,
Coventry RIBBONS,
Glasgow and Paisley SHAWLS,
Leeds Woollens, Norwich Goods,
Luton and Dunstable Hats and Bonnets,
Irish Linens and Table Cloths, &c.
Also—a large variety of

London Fancy Goods,
Silk Capes, &c.

Printed MUSLIN DRESSES, the largest and best variety ever imported by us, direct from the Printers and Manufacturers.

LONDON MADE CLOTHING,
In Mens', Youths', & Boys',

Every garment of selected material; and made to order in a superior manner.

Carpets, Druggets, Stair Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpeting Cotton Warp, a superior article we believe to anything imported.

In offering our Stock of the Season to our friends and customers, and soliciting new friends, we do so with confidently feeling assured that from the reduction of our present Stock and from the *peculiarly favourable circumstances* of buying our Goods for Cash, and also from the fact of our buyer having been very early in the Markets, when Goods were at the lowest, we are now from these *advantageous circumstances* enabled to sell Goods second to none. One price.

JORDAN & THOMSON.

Observe the Nos 142 & 143 (Stone Building)
Halifax, May 29, 1858. 2m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to leave Shelburne, offers for sale the following PROPERTY, namely:

A very superior and desirable Dwelling HOUSE, with a frost proof Cellar convenient Garden and an excellent well of water.

Also—A large Retail STORE with an entrance from the dwelling House.

Another STORE for Flour, West India goods &c

An excellent WHARF, one hundred and fifty feet in length it can be approached by a vessel of seven or eight hundred tons burthen and is perfectly safe in any gale of wind.

Attached to the Wharf is a STORE measuring 70 x 30 feet, containing a good screw and other requisites for packing fish.

Also—Five Building LOTS in a central part of the town facing two Streets with several others near the superbs.

The above being unincumbered a good title can be given.

For further information apply to JAMES L WOODILL, Druggist, Halifax, or to the Subscriber

ROBERT P WOODILL

Shelburne, N S, July 10, 1858.

P. S.—Shelburne from the facilities it affords for prosecuting the Fisheries, Fur Business and the West India Trade, (the above Property being in excellent repair) a rare chance is offered to any person desirous of entering into such a business as is rapidly established. The Subscriber having been for the past eighteen years in the West India and general trade

RPW.
July 13. 1m

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
SHOE STORE.

GOREHAM & RICKARDS'
New Stock for the Season!
Is now replete with
EVERY NOVELTY!
Produced by the most Eminent Manufacturers o
London and Paris.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
No. 15 Duke Street,
July 8. One door below Dechaseau & Crew's.

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY
At wolfville.

The Subscriber offers for sale the PROPERTY situated at Wolfville, recently in the occupation of the late Joseph Starr Esq., containing about thirteen acres of Upland and five acres Dyke Marsh.

The above Property is very pleasantly situated on the Main Post Road, Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and Out-houses, has all been erected during the last few years, and are in a good state of repair.

Farther particulars may be obtained upon application to GEORGE H STARR, EXECUTOR.

Halifax, June 26, 1858. 1m.

N. S. Railway Office,
Halifax, 9th July, 1858.

THE Board of Commissioners are prepared to take in Tenders for the erection of a TURN TABLE SHED, at the Windsor Junction and at Windsor.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office.

The Tenders must be handed in on or before MONDAY the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon.

July 15 JAMES McNAB, Chairman.

Blank Books

EVERY description—made of superior paper, strong Bindings For sale at low prices at the
LONDON BOOK STORE.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM

New Advertisements.

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

COMMISSARIAT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders in duplicate, at this office, until noon on SATURDAY, the 24 h instant, from all persons desirous of furnishing the Military Store department at this station with

100 SNOW SHOVELS.

The Shovels must be delivered all in October, and must be approved by the Deputy Military Storekeeper previously to being paid for.

A pattern Shovel may be seen at the Military Store Office, where all further information may be obtained

Commissariat, Nova Scotia,
Halifax, 14th July, 1858. July 22.

Just Received
AND FOR SALE AT THE
WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

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

SECOND EDITION.
PRICE 1s. 10½d.
Reid's School Geography.
FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

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

ONE DOLLAR.
One Dollar.
One Dollar.

THE LEADER.
The Leader.
The Leader.

The Largest
The Largest
The Largest.
The Cheapest—The Cheapest,
The Cheapest,
The Best.
The Best.
The Best.

Weekly Newspaper.
Weekly Newsp