credit of the most important and extensive operations of this nature. Our engineers have in their possession plans of both the French and Russian mines and galleries, and the tracing resembles a section of a honeycomb. The enemy's lines consisted of two series of shafts or galleries and magazines, the first being twenty-seven feet below the surface, the second being no less than forty feet below the first. The workman were supplied with air by means of forced pumps, and in one magazine at the end of one of these galleries there were found no less than 8 500 lbs of powder, all tamped in and ready for firing by electric wires. This magazine would have formed an *etonnoir* far in the rear of the French advance, and its probable effects may be estimated when it is considered that the destruction of the docks was effected by a smaller quantity of gunpowder than was contained in this one mine. Many of the shafts sprang out of the counter-warp, and there are numerous chambers cut into the same portion of the ditch of the bastion which were used as bombproofs by a portion of the garrison. It has also been discovered that the Russians had cut a subterranean gallery from inside the parapet, under the ditch to an advanced work which they used as a *place d'armes* in making a sortie, and hitherto it had puzzled the French to understand how the men used to collect in this work without being seen. The effect produced by the French mines in their saps can only be conceived by those who have looked down into the yawning craters of the *etonnoirs*, after stumbling over the wild chaos of rocks cast up all round by the explosion, just as though the Titans and the gods had met there in deadly combat. Some of these gulfs resemble the pits of volcanoes. The Russians only intended to fire some of these mines in case of an assault on the Bastion being repulsed under circumstances which gave them a chance of occupying the enemy's advanced saps; others would have been fired in case of a retreat from the city, in order to destroy as many of the enemy as possible, and to check pursuit; and the explosion was intended to destroy not only the French parallels, but the works of the bastion itself, so as to prevent the French turning the guns. There were two or three mines inside the Redan, and where some extensive galleries and mines in front of the Malakoff, but it was at the Bastion de Mat, or Flagstaff Battery, that the French and Russians put forth their strength in mine and counter-mine. The galleries are pushed fifty yards through the solid rock in several instances.—These labours are of the most stupendous character, and must have proved very exhausting to the garrison.

The 30th Regiment and 55th Regiment embarked on Wednesday in the *Great Britain*.—As they marched past Mrs. Seacole's, the men gave the old woman a round of hearty cheers.—These two gallant regiments have shared together the dangers and glories of the Alma, of Inkerman and of the trenches. All the arrangements at Balaklava for shipping men and horses are excellent, and if transports sufficient were in harbour the authorities could embark 15,000 men per diem. The 30 Regiment embarked in less than half an hour on board the *Smoom*.—The 9th Regiment and eighty-six of the 17th Regiment were embarked in the *Resolute* in forty minutes, and every time the process of shipping regiments has been repeated since then it has occupied less time than before. Our siege trains and stores, however, could not be got away in less than seven weeks. There is yet a considerable quantity of Russian shot lying at Balaklava, but the piles are diminishing every day. Every one of them has been fired.

France.

The baptism of the Imperial Prince took place on Saturday, in Paris, at five o'clock. The doors of Notre Dame were opened to the persons provided with tickets, at half-past two, and closed at half-past four, and were not again opened until after the arrival of the *cortege*. The Cardinal-Legate left the Tuileries at half-past four, and proceeded to Notre Dame, with a *cortege* composed of three court carriages, the first two with six horses, and the third bearing his Eminence, with eight. They followed the same line of march as the Imperial *cortege*. At five the Emperor and Empress left the Tuileries by the garden, proceeded by the Place de la Concorde, the Rue de Rivoli, the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, the Pont and Rue d'Arcole, and the Place du Parvis Notre Dame. The National Guard kept the road on the right, and the troops of the line on the left.

Before five o'clock the various ecclesiastical dignitaries of France, including the Bishops summoned by the Emperor from the provinces, made their appearance round the grand altar in full cannonicals. At six o'clock the Cardinal Legate was received. Shortly after his arrival, the boom of cannon announced the approach of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial infant. The officiating priests, then chanted a preliminary service, and the tones of sacred music sounded through the building and heightened the effect. Ere long ladies appeared dressed in blue, veiled in white transparent drapery. They were the ladies of the Imperial Court in attendance on the Prince and her Majesty. Shortly afterwards the Emperor approached the platform in the front of the altar, dressed in the uniform of a General of Division, and wearing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Empress was robed in blue, veiled with white lace; her brow was ornamented with a superb ornament of diamonds and pearls, the hair being drawn back *a la Imperatrice*. Their Majesties took their seat before the altar as the guardian of the imperial child advanced. At this moment the voice of the infant was distinctly heard, as if he sought to announce his presence—an event which caused some merriment among the circling crowd. . . . . The baptismal service then commenced at the high altar, and the heir to the throne was sprinkled with holy water. The Emperor and Empress afterwards signed the baptismal register, first witnessed by the envoy of the Pope. Prince Oscar of Sweden then attached his signature, followed by Prince Napoleon, the Duchess of Hamilton, the officers of state, and other persons whose attestations court etequette demands on such occasions. The Emperor then took the infant and held it up to the multitude amid the *vivas* of all present.—This feature of the ceremony was in imitation of Napoleon I. on a similar occasion. The Empress appeared to be deeply affected, hung down her head and wept. The ceremony had now closed, the infant left the glittering scene, and the Emperor and Empress rose to depart. The shouts of the multitude outside the building proclaimed the close of an event which has baptised the heir of Napoleon III. to the hereditary rights of Emperor of the French.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the most recent intelligence concerning the great inundation: Villages have disappeared before the waters sweeping along in restless fury; the houses can hardly be said to have fallen down, they rather melted away. Along the low delta formed by the Rhone the houses are built of earth raised on above two feet of stone, and they actually dissolved amid the waters. The first care is for the victims of this terrible visitation, which surpasses that of 1840, the next must be to provide against its recurrence hereafter, for, whatever be the real cause of overflowing of those great rivers, it is hardly to be supposed that science is powerless to check, if not entirely to prevent, their consequences. The Emperor is not the man to leave untried the resources of human ingenuity, which has done greater wonders than that of putting a limit to such evils.

GIVING LIKE AN EMPEROR.—Galignani, describing a passage in the Emperor's tour, says: "On his return from the Charpennes, where nearly three-fourths of the district had been nearly destroyed by the floods, the Emperor, pale with emotion, and with tears in his eyes, approached the group of victims, and calling to him more particularly the poor women surrounded by their weeping children, distributed to each of them, from a bag which hung at the saddle-bow, money to provide for their first and more urgent wants, and accompanied with a promise of further means of alleviation. The sentiments excited in the breasts of these poor people, receiving so unexpectedly such liberal assistance, dealt out to them in sums of 50f., 100f, from the hand of their sovereign, cannot be described.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A deputation, consisting of a prominent member of the Evangelical Alliance in England and another from that in France, waited on the King of Prussia at Sans Souci. The King received them most kindly and cordially, spoke with them alternately in English and French, and showed that he was fully acquainted with the nature and objects of the Evangelical Alliance, as already existing in England, France, and Prussia. He assured the members of the deputation of the warm interest which he took in the projected meeting of Christians from all parts of the world to be held next year in Berlin, expressed his deep regret at the divisions that existed in the Church, and recognised that its future weal was involved in the principles upheld by the Evangelical Alliance. He hoped and trusted that all Evangelical Christians in Germany who should take part in the approaching *reunion* would hereafter enter upon the possession of a greater degree of religious liberty than they have hitherto enjoyed. The King's manner is described as having been most gracious and kind; he remained standing the whole duration of the interview, and, from the sincere and cordial interest he exhibited in the objects the deputation has at heart, its members left Potsdam with the conviction that if the great cause of Christian union and Christian liberty be not materially advanced by the contemplated meeting it will not be from any want of earnest and generous sympathy for it on the part of the King of Prussia.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, June 27th, 1856.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Peter Bonnett, Esq, to be the High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, for the remainder of the current year of office for which the late Sheriff was appointed.

To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Victoria:—

Alexander McKay, Big Baddeck; Donald McLean, Baddeck; Alex. Cameron, Baddeck; Angus McLeod, S. Gut, St. Ann's; John McDonald, N. River, St. Ann's; Murdoch McKenzie, Boularderie; John S. McNeil, N. side Grand Narrows; John G. McKinnon, Big Intervale do.; Angus McDonald, S. side St. Patrick's Channel; Donald McLean, Washabuck; John McLennan, Middle River.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton—William Murray, Jr., Esq.

To one of the Commissioners for taking Affidavits to hold to Bail, &c., in Queen's County—John Edgar, Esq.

A MUTINOUS AFFRAY took place in Pictou Harbor, 1st inst, on board the brig *Oregon*, Green, master, lying in the stream ready for sea. The mate and crew, who were all in liquor, quarrelled with the master, when he retired to his cabin for shelter, and the men following and smashing in the cabin door, he seized a pistol and discharged its contents into the stomach of one of the foremastmen. An investigation was subsequently instituted by the magistrates. It is stated that the wound is not likely to prove mortal.—*Chr.*

New Brunswick.

THE WEATHER IN ST. JOHN.—The Temperance Telegraph of the 3rd inst., has the following items:—

About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last we were visited with the first heavy thunder storm which has occurred this season. There was not much wind at the time, but the rain fell in torrents and continued so long without abatement that large numbers of persons leaving their respective churches after evening service, must have been thorroughly drenched. The effect on the streets was very apparent the following morning.

It is long since we were visited with such a gale of wind as that which blew over this city region on Tuesday. Trees stripped of leaves, with branches broken or torn up by the roots, and damaged roofs of buildings denoted its unusual force and fury. The scaffolding round the new spire of Trinity Church in this City, was shifted from its position, and the spire itself seems somewhat moved from the perpedicular.

Several vessels dragged their anchors—and no little alarm was felt on account of the fishermen outside of the harbour. Some made for a brig which was anchored about three miles beyond Patridge Island—and others for a ship lying yet further out; but it is feared that one or two at least made no place of refuge, and obtained no human succor in their hour of peril.

It is said that some two thousand joints, chiefly of logs, have been broken up on the St. John River, principally at South Bay—and at the Fredericton Boom and elsewhere.

Prince Edward Island.

FIRE AT CHARLOTTETOWN.—A fire broke out on the morning of Saturday the 28th June at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and consumed a sawing mill, blacksmith's forge, wheelright's shop, and dwelling house owned by Mr. James Scantlebury. A dwelling house and blacksmith's shop occupied by Mr. James Scott were also injured.

Canada.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The public business has been actively pushed forward by the Provincial Parliament during the week, and a great number of measures have been advanced a stage. The Grand Trunk aid resolutions were passed in committee, but by a small majority. Resolutions for granting 4,000,000 acres of land for building a railway to connect Quebec and Lake Huron, have been passed by the House. These lands, which are unmarketable now, will become valuable when the part of the country in which they are situated are opened up. In addition to this, it may be stated that an important measure has been thrown out by Upper House, namely, the General Corporations bill. This step is to be regretted, for it will lead to agitation.

On Saturday, a public meeting was held on the Champ de Mars in the city to consider the best means to give public welcome to the gallant 39th regt., which is expected shortly to arrive from the Crimea. Much feeling was manifested, and the City Council was sharply condemned for not having voted a large sum of money for this purpose. It may be added that the feeling in this city is very strong, as is also that of the country generally, for the braves who shed their blood in the Crimea.

The weather has grown warm, and the crops are everywhere looking excellently well.

The Grand Trunk Railway was opened as far westward as Guelph, on Monday last, a distance of 87 miles from Toronto, and extending toward Port Sarnia, the terminus of the road. A day or two since, a party of gentlemen went over the same railway as far as Berlin, to which point the road will be completed probably in less than a month. From Berlin to Stratford the works are also progressing rapidly.—*Portland State of Maine.*

United States.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The candidates before the people of the United States for the office of Chief Magistrate are, first in the order of nomination, Millard Fillmore, put forward by the Know Nothing party; second, James Buchanan, by the Democratic party; and third, J. C. Fremont, by the Republican party. The platform of the first party is, first, to ignore slavery questions, or in other words, to oppose no hindrance as a party to the aggressions of slavery. Second, to make a residence of twenty-one years necessary to citizenship, in order to exclude the masses of ignorant and easily led immigrants, mostly Roman Catholics, from the management of public affairs; and third, to elect nobody but native Americans to office. This party has not, we think, a shadow of a chance of success, and it would not surprise us to see Mr. Fillmore withdraw. The platform of the Democratic party consists of four main points, viz,—first, to nationalize slavery under the Federal Government, giving no power to exclude it from territories, either to Congress, or even to the inhabitants of those territories, until they shall be regularly organised under State Governments, when, after thousands of slaves may be already in a new State, the inhabitants may exclude slavery if they can. Second, to bring in Kansas as a slave State by fair or foul means. Third, to pursue a fillibustering or "manifest destiny" policy with respect to Central America, Cuba, &c., in order to add new slave States. Fourth, to bully foreign nations, and rather seek foreign war than shun it, in order to gain popularity at home, and distract attention from the aggressions of the slave power. The policy of this party, it will be seen, is truly diabolical, and if it obtain a majority of the United States, our hopes for the continuance and prosperity of the American Republic will be feeble.

The platform of the Republican party is nearly the opposite of the foregoing. It would sternly and rigidly confine slavery to the States in which it exists at present—there of necessity to die out at no very distant day. This was the policy of Washington, Jefferson, and the founders of the Republic. 1. It would admit Kansas at once as a free state, under the Topeka constitution. 2. It would respect the rights of its weaker neighbors, and repudiate the doctrine of "manifest destiny," or, in other words, that "might makes right," and, as a consequence, its policy would be pacific. 3. It would promote the improvement of Harbours on the Seas, Rivers and Lakes, and construct a Railroad to the Pacific.—*Montreal Witness.*

MR. BUCHANAN.—In a letter to the Committee of the Democratic National Convention, dated June 16th, accepting the nomination for the Presidential chair, Mr. Buchanan says:

In regard to your foreign policy, * * I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interest and honour of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart. Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations under such a Constitution and such a Union as as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

A COUNTERFEITER AND A COUNTER FEAT.—A fellow the other day passed upon Mr. Frisbee, the ticket agent of the Great Western Railway Company, on the Canada side of Suspension Bridge, a counterfeit note, the character of which was discovered too late to arrest the gentleman, who had strolled over the bridge. But Mr. Frisbee was not to be done in this way, and started in pursuit of his man, whom he eventually found, enjoying a nap in a car on this side. Of course he could not be arrested there so, retiring on tip-toe not to disturb his nap, Mr. Frisbee found two or three track men to whom he tipped the wink to shove the car across the bridge. It is said that the surprise of that dishonest youth, on coming to himself a British prisoner, was something to witness. When he had sufficiently gathered his scattered wits, he attempted to drop a roll of spurious notes, but was detected at this too, and finally went to jail miserably. Ten years is the least he can expect in Canada.—*Buffalo Express.*

RED FLY IN THE WHEAT.—We saw at the Corn and Flour Exchange this morning a bunch of wheat, taken promiscuously from a field near Deer Creek, Harford county, Md., each head, and nearly every grain of which were filled with what is termed the "Red Weevil," completely destroying it. The straw and heads present, at first sight, a healthful appearance, but upon closer examination it is discovered that there can be no yield. How far the ravages of this insect extend in that region, or in Maryland, is not known, but if very general, the crop must suffer seriously. It was first discovered in our state last year. We had heard of its destructiveness, some years ago, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other states.—*Balt. Patriot.*

American Methodism will rejoice to learn that the increase of members in connection with the British Wesleyan Conference is larger than was anticipated. The returns from our various district meetings give an increase of 3,100 on the year, and 16,000 on trial. In other respects, too, the Connexion is recovering its vitality and strength. Our institutions are receiving more ample support, and difficulties and embarrassments are on every hand disappearing.

BETTER REPORTS FROM KANSAS.—Later advices by the way of St. Louis, report that affairs were assuming a milder aspect. But a letter from Lawrence, published in the St. Louis Democrat, states that 6,000 Missourians are preparing to invade Kansas.

MISSIONARY BISHOP.—We learn through a secular paper that the General Conferenee has resolved to elect a Missionary Bishop for Africa, and that the Rev. John Seys will probably receive the appointment.

Bishop Simpson and Dr. M'Clintock were elected Delegates to the British Conference; and Dr. Raymond, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and Dr. Berry to the Canada Conference.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We learn from the *Missionary Herald* of this Society, that its mission at Smyrna was more successful last year than in any preceding one. The Turks, as a body, are inaccessible, the fear of forfeiting their lives prevents much serious inquiry. The success of the mission is therefore, chiefly among the Greeks and Armenians. There is a loud call from Asia Minor for more missionaries. There are cities with thousands of souls open to the Gospel. The mission in West Africa is very flourishing. In one district day schools have been sustained by the natives, at a cost of £115, and there is a balance in hand of over £80. The missionaries are endeavoring to lead the people to sustain the cause of voluntary efforts. The Yoruba mission to the west of the Niger, is attended with good success.—The Rev. S. Crowther, a colored minister, is stationed at Lagos, and gives very favorable accounts of the work among the natives.—Lagos was, till lately the seat of the slave trade, and from whence many cargoes of slaves were shipped for Spanish America. It is now becoming the centre of commerce and civilization. A number of Yorubans have lately arrived there from slavery in Cuba. At Abbeokuta the communicants number 244, and the candidates for baptism 79. A priestess of great reputation has been converted. Portions of the Yoruba country are constantly being overrun by the warlike Dahomians. Many of the converts are sorely persecuted for abandoning the idolatries of their country. In Yoruba more missionaries are needed. One town, Ibadan, with 70,000 inhabitants, has only one missionary. At this place a meeting of natives from other towns was lately held, and it was agreed that Yorubas should no longer assault each others' towns, nor kidnap people in the roads. The whole of Western Africa and the Yoruba country is rapidly opening before the Heralds of the Cross. More men and more prayer is the cry of every missionary.—*Journal of Missions.*

A NEW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A new Association has lately been formed in Philadelphia under the name of the American Systematic Benevolent Society, whose object is to promote through the press and otherwise, the adoption of the Scriptural principle of the systematic contribution to religious and benevolent purposes.—The movement has been received with great favor, their being an almost universal conviction that it is the duty of the church to put forth some energetic efforts for the conversion of the world, and that now is the time to do it. A careful examination of the subject shows that less than sixty cents a piece per annum is contributed by the members of the evangelical churches of the United States. It is believed by many that the Bible standard of giving is at least tenth of one's entire income. Making allowance for a third who are supposed to earn nothing beyond their necessary expenses, and estimating that the remaining two thirds earn only fifty dollars a year more than they spend, and by adopting the rule of a tenth we should have the sum of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or six times as much as is now given. The plan is to endeavor to have a more systematic and liberal contribution from the churches. The movement has been tried in England and Ireland and found highly beneficial.—*Am. paper.*

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—It is not astonishing that the hostile attitude which the Spanish Government has assumed towards Mexico, and the presence of a Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz, should have taken the world by surprise, and should, if persisted in, be regarded generally as an act of insensate folly, fraught with positive danger to the Spanish Crown.

The idea of Spain going to war, even with the feeble and poverty stricken Republic of Mexico, appears so preposterous that it is sought to be accounted for in various ways. By some it is said that the Spanish Expedition against Vera Cruz, to enforce payment of the indemnity due to Spanish citizens, was privately instigated and supported by France and England, who have similar claims against the Mexican government. By othere it is said to be the action of the Roman Catholic party to compel Comonfort to repeal his recent acts of confiscation of the Church property. Yet another story is, that O'Donnell is anxious to restore Mexico to Spain, and that the squadron in the waters of Vera Cruz is the first step toward the realization of this scheme. Whichever of these suppositions is the true one, or whether they are all equally destitute of foundation, it is certain, as the London Times observes, that a Spanish invasion of Mexico would seem "rather a dream to amuse the imagination, than a serious incident in the domain of reality," and destitute "of the remotest elements of success."—*N. Y. Jour of Com.*

EDUCATION IN BRAZIL.—For three hundred years Romanism has had supreme dominion in the vast empire of Brazil. Time enough this is to give the world a fair exhibition of the power it exerts in regard to the diffusion of knowledge. The influence has been the reverse of that which prevails under the Protestant faith. An ignorant, and often an immoral priesthood has bade the people do anything rather than "stand at wisdom's gate and knock at the posts of her doors."

But entirely independent of the priesthood, and owing to an outside pressure, such as the presence of a foreign population, a more extended commercial intercourse, and the more enlightened policy of the present Emperor, Don Pedro II, there has been an advance in regard to educational matters.

Most of the native Brazilians, at least in the towns and villages, can read. But there is a sad deficiency in regard to the means of knowledge. They have little or no reading matter in their own language save what they obtain from newspapers; but these are very expensive and confessedlo uninteresting. Then there are no books for the young especially; no works of morality; no helps for studying or illustrating the Bible; in fact, the Bible itself, in most cases is an unknown volume. A President of one of the Brazilian colleges recently expressed great anxiety to obtain elementary works, biblical history, moral philosophy, and suitable books for the young, remarking, "On all these points the minds of Brazilian children are almost a blank."

But the Brazilian mind is beginning to awake. Over many intelligent men is coming the consciousness of the ignoranec, and consequent degradation of the people. And they are inquiring for the best means of diffusing education through the country. An intelligent writer on the ground says, "I am well satisfied that a person speaking the language, of suitable address and proper caution and prudence, might not only scatter among these people a vast amount of printed and oral truth, and meet a sensible need, but support himself well."

If a foreigner can speak their language, the Brazilians are very sociable, and abundant opportunities are found for distributing reading matter and for conversation.

TURKEY, THE CRIMEA, &c.—CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2nd 1856.—Reports were circulated that the Russians had destroyed the fortress of Ismail and the defences of the town of Kars. Some French functionaries will be charged with the organization of the Customs in the Turkish Empire. Great projected speculations are spoken of, particularly of new constructions which will be made in the beautiful quarter of Buyukdere upon the Bosphorus. The Europeans await the return of Aali Pasha, in order to claim a regulation of the rights of property. The crops throughout the whole empire have favourable appearances. The Sultan has made a rich present to Miss Nightingale.

According to the private correspondence of the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the Russians had already removed a portion of the artillery and war material from the fortress of Ismail on the Danube. That important point is to be delivered to the Moldavian Government in its present condition, but without its armament. The flotilla of gunboats, which had taken refuge in the port of Ismail, is to be conveyed to the Don, where, after being disarmed, they are to serve as transports for the wants of the local navigation. Ismail will be totally evacuated towards the 15th June, and the Russians will afterwards disarm the fortress of Reni, which, in virtue of the treaty, is also to be given up to Moldavia.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 4th report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by the Diario:

"A man named Rendondo Marquez organized a secret society three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been resolved to kill the Queen, this young man was designated by lot to do the deed, and he was told that if he fired on her Majesty a sum of 2,000 piasters should be given to him, and that if he failed to do so he should be certainly put to death by his fellow conspirators. On the 25th ult, at the moment at which the marriage of the Princess of the Asturious approached the Calli del Arenal, a young man named Fuentes drew a pistol from his pocket, but a police agent seized his arm and prevented him from discharging the weapon. On being interrogated he made known the facts above related. Just after his arrest Rendondo Marquez went to the palace, on pretext of making revelations respecting the conspiracy. No arms have been found in any house of the Calli del Arenal. Marquez is a native of Almadenejos, in the province of Ciudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carlist. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been imprisoned for forgery.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE ELECTRIC CABLE.—The screw steamer Protontis, Capt. Goodwin, is now at Queenstown, where she is calling, having on board the submarine electric cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 85 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formentino, New Brunswick, length 13 miles, and weight 30 tons. The cables are manufactured, and are to be laid down by W. Kuper & Co., of London, under the direction of Mr. Canning, who, with his assistants are on board. The former failure in laying down the cable arose from the fact that it was on board a vessel towed by a steamer. Now it is on board the steamship itself, and there is no doubt it will be effectively laid down.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—We are yet much in the dark, as to the chances of Walkers government being sustained in Nicaragua.—The advices are contradictory, and there seems to be but little communication now between that country and the United States, and that is by long and indirect routes. We feel some interest in watching for all late and authentic accounts from there, because not only our foreign relations, but our national politics and domestic trade, are liable to be materially effected by the issue of the movements taking place in that region. It looks, now, notwithstanding the conflicting accounts, probable that the American adventurers will maintain their looting and revolutionize all the five states of Central America, in a few years, if the climate does not break them down, or foreign interventions prevent.

It was a bad move for Walker to drive away the Vanderbilt line of steam packets, for he would no doubt have received by that line, if he had not warred against it, large reinforcements and supplies, before this time. One writer in the country, said before Walker arrived there, that if he came and established himself, they were willing to give him a trial. They had for so long a period been suffering from weak and changing governments, that any government having the element of stability, provided the property of the inhabitants were respected would be welcome.

The last accounts state that the three states of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, were marching an overpowering force to join the Costa Ricans against Walker, whose men were suffering from cholera, yellow fever and dysentery.—*Traveller.*

WHAT IT MEANS!—We doubt whether the English public has considered the real meaning of a war with the United States. It means the cessation of British trade to the amount of nearly £30,000,000, it means a third of our factories stopped;—what else it means we need not say; we all know what is the condition of England when trade ceases, when the working classes are unemployed, and when the ministers are incorrigible, as well as incapable.—*Leader.*

A Little Truth.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Among the many prejudices of the day, one is fast disappearing. We mean that against Proprietary, or Patent Medicines. Doubtless in many instances this one was right, especially as opposed to those miserable nostrums called by their makers "cure-alls," but we wish, through this source, to call attention to an assortment of Family Medicines, that have the common sense principle of a different remedy for different diseases, on their side. They are put up by Comstock & Brother of New York. Their Cherry and Lungwort, Hair Gloss, Pile Liniment, Pain Killer, &c., are really scientific and useful medicines. Also Youatt & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines, Gargling Oil, &c. These medicines do not claim to be absolutely infallible, but only wish them to be tried once, and they are sure to satisfy each and all.

☞ For Sale in Halifax, *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

ADVETISMENT—*Holloways Ointment and Pills* have cured Ulcers of thirty years standing.—Mr. Wm Hargrave, Woodstock, N. B, suffered from a bad leg, with an ulcer which defied every kind of treatment; he had tried every available remedy to cure it for thirty years, and it only became worse, rendering him a complete object of misery to himself and all around him. He was recommended by a friend to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills; at first he was reluctant to do so, but by persuasion he at last consented to give them a trial, and fortunate for him he did, for by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, although he had suffered almost a martydom for upwards of thirty years.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A Western Agent* writes us as follows, A lady presented herself to me with the right cheek swolen, much pain in the region, with nervous tremor.

She was directed to apply your Healing Embrocation every two hours, rubbing it gently in with a piece of cloth; on the first application she exclaimed, "how it smarts," but by perservering she was totally cured on the following morning.

Such are the the effects of that wonderful medicine, Dyer's Healing Embrocation affording the most cheerful evidence of its disease-conquering power.

Conference Sunday in St. John.

A correspondent informs us that on Sunday the 22d ult., the preaching appointments were as follows:—

Centenary Church, 11 a. m. Rev. C. Churchill; 6 p. m. Rev. W. Ryerson.

Germain St. 6 a. m. Rev. R. Weddall; 11 a. m Rev. G. R. Sanderson; 6 p. m. Rev. J. R. Narraway.

Waterloo St. 11 a. m. Rev. G S. Milligan, A. M.; 6 p. m. Rev. W. Shenstone.

Portland, 11 a. m. Rev. T. Anguin; 6 p. m. Rev W. Wilson.

Carleton, 11 a. m. Rev. R. Smith; 6 p. m. Rev. S. D. Rice.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following record:—

Rev. Edward R. Reynolds, a native of Ireland, and Elder of the Freewill Baptish Church, died suddenly on the 8th April, 1856, aged 72 years.

Edward H. S. Reynolds, son of the foregoing, died March 2nd, 1852, aged 28 years.

Sarah Crowell, daughter of the same, and wife of Mr. David Crowell, junr., died Dec. 30th, 1851, aged 30 years.

Sarah, widow of the aforesaid Edward H. Reynolds, died at Boston, 20th April, 1855, aged 83 years.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Wesleyan Church at Sandy Cove, on Digby Circuit, will be opened God willing, on Sunday the 20th inst., several ministers will assist, services to commence at half-past 10 a. m, and at 3 p. m. A collection will be taken after each service.

R. A. CHESLEY.

☞ The Bazaar held at ST. JOHN N. B. the week before last in aid of the new Chapel, realized we are glad to learn nearly £300 for that object.

☞ Letters and Monies will be acknowleged next week.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 9th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s 1½d *a* 1s 3d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 9½
" Jamaica, "	9½
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	38s 9d *a* 40s
" Can. sfi. "	37s 6d *a* 40s
" State, "	35s *a* 37s 6d
" Rye "	22s 6d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	17s *a* 17s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 3s 9d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 2d *a* 2s 3d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	23
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
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
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6¼ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4¾ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1	none
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 9th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Veal, per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 6½d
Mutton, "	5d *a* 6d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., by the Rev. Roland Morton, the Rev. Charles STEWART, Wesleyan Minister, St John, N. B., to HARRIET AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of David Starr, Esq., of this city.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, Richibucto, N. B., on the 3rd inst, by the Rev. James Law, the Rev. George B. PAYSON, Wesleyan Minister, of St. Margaret's Bay, to Miss Sarah A. FALL, of Richibucto.

On the 6th June, by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Edward WOOD, Esq., of Baie de Verte Road, to Mrs. Martha OULTON, of the same place.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hannan, P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., M. D., to JANE, daughter of the late P. Patterson, Esq., M. D., of London, England.

On Sunday evening, 29th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Uncke, Mr. Lewis Sylvester SIMMERS, to ANNE ORAM, youngest daughter of Mr Wm Grimb, both of this city.

At New Glasgow, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. David Roy, Mr. Thomas FRASER, to Miss Elizabeth GRAHAM, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Graham, all of that place.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. England, Mr. George KIDDY, to SARAH, third daughter of John John Kiddy, Esq., of Mahone Bay.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 2nd inst., Mr. Samuel MARSHALL, in the 50th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, Wm. MURPHY, aged 17 years.

On Tuesday evening, 1st inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Caroline B. PHILIPS, consort of the late Joseph Philips, and the beloved daughter of James and Jane Witteridge, aged 28 years, much and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., ELIZA P., wife of Stewart Fremsin, Esq.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA, wife of John K. Matthews, and daughter of John W. Lovers, of Upper Rawdon, aged 36 years, much and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On Saturday, after a short but severe illness, Robert E. TAYLOR, in the 19th year of his age.

On Thursday, after a lingering illness, RICHARD, son of Wm. and Anne Coleman, aged 21 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

R M steamer Canada, Lang, Liverpool.
Brigts Susan, Nickerson, Porto Rico.
Standard, Allen, New York.
Schrs Beverly, Maxwell, Richmond, Va.
Planet, Kenny, New York.
Inkermann, King, New York.
British Queen, Pye, Fortune Bay.
W Henry, LaPoile.
New Messenger, Siteman, Bathurst.
Maranda, Gallant, P E Island.
Shannon, Sydney.

THURSDAY, July 3.

H M steamship Vulcan, with 17 h Regt., for Quebec.
Brigt Union, Smith, Sydney.
Schrs Adah, Sydney.
Hero of Kars, Sheet Harbour.

FRIDAY, July 4.

R M steamship America, Wickman, Boston.
Brigts Pitho, Marshall, Boston,
Electric, Newell, Quebec.
Schrs Windsor, Cuba.
Venus, P E Island; Packet, do.

SATURDAY, July 5.

H M steamship Malacca, Capt Lang, [illegible]
Schr Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough.

MONDAY, July 7.

H M steamer Basilisk, England and Portland.
Brigts Orion, Cromie, London.
Africa, Meagher, Boston; Nora, Sydney.
Schrs Morning Star, Boston.
Georgia, Bain, Baltimore.
Saranac, Hutchins, Montreal.
Crimea, Hall, Bay Chaleur.
Mary, Gawson, Montreal.
Volliger, Watt, Miramichi.
Ensign, McGregor, P E Island.

TUESDAY, July 8.

H M steam frigate Pylades, (20) Captain D Lyons, Portsmouth.
Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Barque Fortunatus, Prussian, Granton, Liverpool.

CLEARED

July 2.—Steamships Canada, Lang, Boston; schrs Dart, Sterling, Fortune Bay; Goodwin, Allen, Miramichi.

July 3.—Barque Indian Queen, Cossar, R W Jones; schrs Labrador,