

The Peace.

REMARKABLE INTERVIEW BETWEEN COUNT ORLOFF AND THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

From the London News May 12

Count Orloff recently had an audience of the Emperor, to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty of April 15, between England, France, and Austria. The Russian plenipotentiary represented by His Majesty this treaty, unexplained, was construed by the Emperor as a symptom of want of confidence in the good faith of Russia. The Emperor Napoleon professed himself to be very much surprised, and asked Count Orloff that he had only signed the treaty in compliance with the wishes of England and Austria, who desired to have a pledge of his good faith to be exhibited in presence of a reigning monarch, that the treaty of peace of March 30, effectively secured the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that the Emperor Napoleon had, before the signing of the treaty, given strong assurances of his desire to cultivate intimate relations with Russia, and that the unexpected step which had been taken was calculated to sow doubt and distrust in the mind of the Emperor.

During this remarkable interview, the Emperor Napoleon III. preserved that calm and impetuous demeanor for which he is remarkable, while Count Orloff scarcely concealed the excitement and surprise which the new situation had produced in his mind. "Our Paris correspondent observes:—Although the above narration comes to me from a source in which I have great confidence, I cannot but feel the great difficulty of reconciling it with all that is known of the present policy of the French Government, which, according to outward signs, is favourable to Russia. I am, however, struck with an observation which has been made to me in answer to my objections, that the public has more often than not been deceived, when it has ventured to infer from premises, however apparently plain, what might be the next step that Louis Napoleon would take."

THE FIRST SARDINIAN MEMORANDUM. The following is an abstract of the "verbal note" on Italian affairs presented by Count Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina to the Ministers of France and England, on the 27th of March last, before the discussion of the subject in the Conference, and given to the Chambers of Turin on the 7th of May. It points out that since 1845 the Legations have been in a state of siege under Austrian occupation. The Pontifical Government exists only in name. The civil as well as military government is entirely in the hands of the Austrian army. Austria desires to render her occupation permanent. The memorandum then takes a historical view of the events connected with the Legations. Three times Austria has intervened, and always against the wish of the people. France on the occasion of the second occupation, balanced the intervention by sending troops to Ancona.

The memorandum of 1851 showed the deplorable state of the Pontifical dominions, and the same evils were brought forward in the Geneva correspondence during the fall of Pius IX. But these representations entirely failed; the Vatican would not accept any reforms. The Emperor Napoleon, with that perception which is his characteristic, perfectly understood and clearly indicated the position of affairs in his letter to Count Nesselrode, by proposing "secularization and the application of the Code Napoleon." But Rome will evidently to the last oppose these suggestions. The memorandum then points out distinctly the views of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary in the following articles, and finally argues that unless such reforms are applied the foreign occupation of the Legations can never cease.

The propositions are as follows:—1. The provinces of the Roman States situated between the Po, the Adriatic, and the Apennines, and the province of Cremona, as far as Ferrara, being left under the domination of the Pope, should be completely secularized and organized as regards the judicial, administrative, military and financial matters, in a manner entirely separate and independent from the rest of the state. Still, all diplomatic and religious relations should be exclusively left under the jurisdiction of Rome.

2. The territorial organization and administration of this apostolic principality should be established in conformity to the one existing under the reign of Napoleon I up to the year 1814. The Code Napoleon should be established and promulgated, with the necessary modifications concerning the relations between the Church and State.

3. A lay representative of the Pope should govern these provinces, aided by ministers and a council of state. The lay representative of the Pope should be established for not less than ten years. The ministers, councillors of state, and all subordinate, are to be appointed by the lay representative of the Pope. Their legislative power is not to be extended over religious matters or mixed legislation; and finally to nothing which has reference to international politics.

4. These provinces shall contribute in a just proportion to the maintenance of the Court of Rome, and to the national debt.

5. A native army should be formed immediately by means of recruiting. Beyond the communal and provincial councils, a general council of state should be formed, to examine and control the finances.

This is the memorandum which Austria refused to entertain at the Congress of Paris, and the existence of which has been denied by some journals. Subsequently the French and English Governments received from the Sardinian plenipotentiaries another and still more impressive note, which we give entire, as follows:—

the limits of questions which had been traced before meeting, is the cause that this assembly, to ward which the eyes of all Europe are turned, is about to dissolve, not only without having brought the least alleviation to the sufferings of Italy, but without one gleam of hope for the future to shine beyond the Alps of a nature to calm the spirits of men, and enable them to endure the present with resignation.

Perhaps the peculiar position occupied by Austria in the Congress rendered this deplorable result inevitable. The undersigned are compelled to acknowledge this. They at the same time believe that it is their duty, without addressing any reproach to their allies, to call their special attention to the disastrous consequences which this result may have for Europe, for Italy, and more particularly for Sardinia.

It would be superfluous to trace here an exact picture of Italy.

What is occurring in that country is too notorious. The system of compression and violent reaction inaugurated in 1848 and 1849, which the revolutionary disturbances had just begun to repress, perhaps justified, endures without the slightest alleviation. It may even be said that, with some exceptions, it is enforced with redoubled rigor. The prisons and the bag-nas have never been more full of persons sentenced for political causes; the police has never been more meddlesome (trascarsiere), nor the state of siege more harshly applied.

Such means of government must of necessity keep the populations in a state of constant irritation and of revolutionary fermentation.

Such has been the state of Italy for the last seven years.

Nevertheless, the popular agitation has appeared to subside. The Italians, seeing that their national Principles allied with the Great Western Powers with a view to ensure the triumph of the principles of equity and justice, and to ameliorate the condition of their co-religionaries in the East, conceived a hope that peace would not be made before some solace had been applied to their own woes.

This hope rendered them calm and resigned. But when they shall learn the negative results of the Congress of Paris—when they shall know that Austria, notwithstanding the good offices and benevolent intervention of France and England, has opposed even discussion—then Austria would not so much as consent to inquire after the means calculated to remedy such a deplorable state of affairs—then there can be no doubt that the irritation which has been lulled for the moment will re-awaken more fiercely than ever. The Italians, convinced that they have nothing more to hope from diplomacy or the efforts of the Powers who take an interest in their fate, will throw themselves back with Southern vehemence into the ranks of the subversive and revolutionary party, and Italy will become a burning crater of conspiracies and disorders, which may indeed be suppressed by redoubled severity, but which the most trifling European commotion will cause to break out again with the utmost violence.

A state of things so disastrous, if it deserves to fix the attention of the governments of France and England, equally interested in the maintenance of order and the regulated development of civilization, must naturally in a still higher degree preoccupy the Government of the King of Sardinia.

The awakening of revolutionary passions in all the countries which surround Piedmont, by causes of a nature to excite popular sympathy, exposes the Sardinian government to dangers of excessive gravity, which may compromise that firm and moderate policy which has succeeded so happily in the internal affairs of the kingdom, and has gained for it the sympathy and esteem of civilized Europe.

But this is not the only danger that threatens Sardinia.

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General Intelligence.

Domestic.

ADDRESS TO MR. CRAMPTON. A meeting of our citizens, was convened for the purpose of adopting an address to His Excellency, late Minister at Washington, at Temperance Hall on Thursday at 2 o'clock. His worship the Mayor in the Chair, and Mr. R. Moton Secretary. Henry Pryor, Esq., rose and moved the following resolution which was seconded by P. Lynch, Esq., and after a spirited debate, in which the movers and seconders of the resolution, Hon. Joseph Howe, and other gentlemen took part, passed unanimously with the exception of a single dissenting voice.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that an address should be presented to His Excellency J. F. Crampton, who is expected here to-night in the Royal Mail Steamer on his way to England, expressive of the loyalty of the people of this Province to their Queen, and of the high sense entertained by this meeting, of the courteous and willing manner in which His Excellency performed his diplomatic duties at Washington, distinguished in the opinion of this assembly, by a sincere desire, on his part, as well to respect the municipal ordinances of the United States, and the Laws of Nations, as to sustain the Sovereign Power and the Imperial interests that are represented."

On motion of J. J. Sawyer, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft the address, namely:—Hon. Joseph Howe, L. M. Wilkins, H. Pryor, W. Murdoch, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

We, the Mayor and aldermen of the City of Halifax, and others, inhabitants of Nova Scotia, having learned that your Excellency's diplomatic relations with the United States of America have been suddenly terminated, by the act of that Government, most gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of your first touching British soil, on your way to England, to assure your Excellency that the inhabitants of that soil are devotedly attached to their Sovereign; and that they rejoice with pride in that British connexion, in which they have hitherto enjoyed a great degree of happiness and prosperity.

We cannot permit your Excellency to depart from this province without conveying to you an expression of the deep sense entertained by us of the able and courteous manner in which you discharged the functions of that office which you so ably filled at Washington, the duties of which your Excellency, in your appointment, performed with a sincere desire, as well to respect the municipal laws of the United States, and international obligations, as to sustain the Majesty of the Queen, and the interests of the British Empire.

While begging your Excellency to accept our warm wishes for your future happiness, we indulge a confident hope that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased, in some new and important sphere, to command the renewed exertions of those talents and acquisitions which your Excellency has manifested in the late scene of your public duty.

On motion it was Resolved, that His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, the Members for the Town and County, and Members of the Convention be a Committee to wait upon Mr. Crampton on his arrival with the foregoing Address.

On the arrival of the British Mail Steamer from Boston (about 7 o'clock Friday morning) His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, the President of the Legislative Council, the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Joseph Howe and a number of other gentlemen waited on Mr. Crampton with the foregoing Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following REPLY:

It is with feelings of more than ordinary satisfaction that I have listened to the expression on your part as worthy representatives of the City of Halifax of those sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign, in which I so cordially sympathize.

The existence of such sentiments in the Province of Nova Scotia, is certainly no matter of surprise to one who, during a long residence on this continent, has had so many opportunities of becoming convinced that the well known intelligence and energy of character of its inhabitants is only equalled by the ardor of their devotion to the interests and the glory of the great Empire, of which they form no unimportant part; but there may be occasions, and the present is one of them, under which these manifestations become more peculiarly gratifying.

At the hour of three o'clock on the morning the Fire Bell struck up—and such a ringing we have not heard for many a day. Almost every body was aroused from their peaceful slumbers excepting those who had been out on some part of the City. They were soon agreeably disappointed in discovering that it originated with these mischievous Firemen who were determined to remind the drowsy portion of our community that they must on this occasion get up a little earlier than usual. At sunrise the Volunteer Artillery Company under the command of Col. Cogswell fired a salute of 107 guns. At six o'clock all the Church and other Bells of the City joined in ringing a merry peal. Public buildings, houses and private residences were decorated with flags, garlands, &c.; and the ships in port displayed their bunting, which together produced a very pleasing effect.

At 10 o'clock, all the troops in garrison, comprising the Royal Artillery, and Royal Sappers and Miners, together with Her Majesty's 62nd and 63rd and 76th Regiments of Foot marched to the exercising ground on the Common, where they joined in line. An unusual number of people of the 76th Regt. were present in procession from the Queen's Wharf, the temporary estimate that there were over two thousand citizens present. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by a brilliant staff, was received on the ground with the customary honours. His Excellency then reviewed the troops. The general appearance of our brave soldiers was the admiration of every body.

A loyal address, from the citizens of Halifax, to Her most gracious Majesty, was read on the ground, and handed to His Excellency for transmission. Addresses of welcome to the gallant regiments recently arrived from the Crimea were also presented.

The Hon. Alex. Keith, Grand Master, and the Hon. Alex. Keith, Grand Master, assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, laid the Corner Stone of the Asylum doubly to their entire satisfaction. A salute of twenty-one guns from the Volunteer Artillery told the crowd in tones of thunder that the work was finished.—Journal.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.—It is gratifying to learn that the finances of this hopeful undertaking are in a most flourishing condition, and it bids fair to go into successful operation forthwith. All the Stock has been taken up; Blast furnaces will be erected at both Nictaux and Londonderry, and operatives are to be sent out from England without any further delay. The monster gun, manufactured at the Mersey Foundry from Nova Scotia Iron furnished by the Acadian Company, an account of the testing of which will be found under the head of "Arms and Navy Intelligence," appears to have fully established the character of the material and is therefore highly probable that the Home Government will use the Iron extracted from the bowels of this Province extensively, for Ordnance purposes. We congratulate the Country on the prospect of the good time coming, and which is apparently on our very threshold.

The necessary influx of capital and skilled labour into Nova Scotia, together with increased employment which must be the nature of the result therefrom cannot fail to prove of immense service in developing the hidden treasures with which Plutus has so lavishly favored our beloved Acadia.—Chronicle.

CANADA. THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—There has been a Ministerial crisis, and a new Government is formed, consisting chiefly of the old members, with the following changes of cast:—Col. Taché, the out and out priest party man, the denouncer of all who seek to curb the dangerous power of the Church of Rome as "Pharisaical brawlers," takes the place of Sir Allan McNab as Prime Minister. The latter was not liberal enough in the People and Parliament of Canada, and a man much more highly liberal is put in his place. This is one way of consulting public opinion. Then again, Mr. Drummond, who had committed the unpardonable sin of applying a remedy in his new corporation bill to Carleton, has been kicked out, and Mr. Cartier, from whom the priests, doubtless, fear nothing of the kind, is put in his place. And Mr. John A. McDonald, who will, doubtless, harmonize happily with these two, is to lead Upper Canada at the building of the Archdiocese of Quebec.—Truly, the late state of things here appears to us worse than the first. It is said there will be a dissolution and an appeal to the country. If there is, and if the people give ecclesiasticalism and mortmain a majority, they will deserve to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for lay and luxurious monks, as their fathers were before the Reformation, and as the peones of Mexico are now.—Montreal Witness.

The farmers of Lower Canada have been injured for several years, not only by their crops, but by selling in the fall too large a proportion of their crops, and having to buy food and seed at enormous prices in Spring. This last season they have we understand, gone into the opposite extreme, and having had good crops have retained too large a proportion, until prices have materially fallen. The consequence however is, that Lower Canada is full of food and seed, for the first time in several years, and we may hope that this will prove a starting point for a new prosperity. Lower Canada used in the three years of scarcity to consume an enormous quantity of Indian Corn, and the usual supplies have been brought from the Western States this Spring, but not being wanted for the country consumption, cargoes have been sold as low as 2s 6d, and that rate shipments to Britain are being made.—Montreal Witness.

THE CROPS.—We are glad to learn that during the memory of that well known proverb, the oldest inhabitant, the growing crops in Lower Canada have not looked better. The spring has been unusually favorable for work, and a much larger amount of land than ordinary has been sown. The stock of old grain in growers' hands is large, and should the season continue as favorable as it now is, there will be abundance of food in this section, at a more moderate price than the consumer has known for years past.

A WARNING.—On Sabbath evening, at the arm of Mr. D. L. Marquette (the Editor of the Kingston Herald) were about to take tea, the youngest child, an interesting little girl, two years old, inhaled the steam from the teapot, and scalded herself internally. Dr. Dickson and John Stewart were promtly in attendance, and

did everything which skill and science could accomplish for the little innocents relief, but in vain. She lingered in great agony until next evening, when she expired.—Kingston paper.

MATCHES.—A satisfactory letter well established at the Chaudiere, in the village of Hull, and where Matches of a superior quality are made, has turned out the enormous quantity of 220,281,500 during the past year. There have been 1,700 S. W. Loges used for outside boxes in the same period. The business amounts to about \$30,000 per ann.—Ottawa Citizen.

UNITED STATES. By the arrival of the R. M. S. Canada, at this port, Boston dates of the 4th instant are at hand. Mr. Marcy's letter to Lord Clarendon, has been published. The points of this document are difference of opinion between the two governments regarding the effect and construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the proposition to submit to arbitration for settlement the questions in dispute. Mr. Dallas is instructed to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by negotiation; and, if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration.

The U. S. Senate have disposed of the Summer case, so far as the action of that body is concerned. The report of the committee, presented on Wednesday, states that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Precedents are cited, and the conclusion is, that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction. It is recommended that complaint be made to the House which alone can punish the offender. The report and recommendations were agreed to, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, alone dissenting. The House has passed a bill granting one million acres of land to Louisiana for railway purposes.

The President has informed Congress that he had caused to hold intercourse with the British Minister; also Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Dallas in reply to Lord Clarendon's despatch of April 30, on the enlistment difficulty. The President professes to be pleased with the conciliatory spirit of Lord Clarendon's letter; and by the desire to adjust existing differences, and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and the expression of regret, that contrary to the intention and direction of the British Government, there has been such infringement, are satisfactory, and the main complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's Government, is thus removed; but the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur with Lord Clarendon in the opinion that Mr. Crampton and the Consul at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati are not implicated in these proceedings. Regarding those who have no connection with the U. S. government, he has nothing to say of H. M. government; but in the cases of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with the United States should cease. He says that in taking this step he does not intend to cause any interruption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries; but on the contrary, is desirous of keeping them on a friendly footing. The withdrawal of Mr. Crampton and the Consul at Philadelphia, are not unacceptable. He believes these officers are implicated in the affair at issue, contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own governments. The proof of this, he says, did not rest solely on the testimony of Sobel and Heriz, but on original letters from Mr. Crampton and others. The President recapitulates the evidence against the dismissed Minister and Consul.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMMER.—The N. Y. Tribune gives the particulars as follows:—Messrs. Brooks and Keitt approached Mr. Summer, each with a cane. Several persons had been about Mr. S.'s desk, at the adjournment, but at the time chosen for the attack, he was alone. Mr. Wilson had just left him, on his way out, passing Brooks, who was sitting in a back seat. Brooks walked up in front of Mr. Summer, and told him that he had read his speech twice, and that it was a libel on South Carolina and a relative of his, Judge Butler.—Without waiting, or asking for any explanation, he immediately struck Mr. Summer a violent blow over the head with his cane, while Mr. Summer sat in his seat, unable to extricate himself, cutting by the blow a gash four inches in length on his head. Mr. Sumner had no distinct consciousness after the first blow. He involuntarily strove to rise from his seat, but fastened by his position, tore up his desk from its fastenings in the attempt to extricate himself. He staggered under the blows, and fell senseless to the floor, being held by his stunned and blind from the first. It is stated by a reporter who was present, that Keitt stood by and brandished his cane to keep off others. Messrs. Morgan and Murray, of the New York delegation, were in the front ante-room, and hearing the noise, came in. Mr. Murray seized hold of Brooks, who had now broken his cane into several pieces, and Mr. Morgan went to the relief of Mr. Summer, whom he found prostrate and nearly unconscious. The persons present in the Senate were Mr. Sutton, one of the reporters, the assistant Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Stanton, Senators Crittenden, Iverson, Bright, Toombs, Douglas, Pearce, and others. No one of the Senators seemed to offer to interfere, but Mr. Crittenden, who pronounced it an execrable outrage. Mr. Wilson rushed into the Senate Chamber when he heard of the attack, but found Mr. Summer had been removed to the Vice President's rooms, and a surgeon was in attendance. He went help to put his colleague into a carriage, and then went with him to his lodgings. Mr. Summer is badly injured, having two very severe cuts on the head. His condition is considered to be very critical, and his physician allows no one to see him.—His clothes were literally covered with blood when he was removed. Considerable blood was also spattered on the adjoining desks. The event has created profound feeling everywhere. An effort is being made to have Brooks expelled from the House, and a Committee of Investigation has been ordered by the Senate.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—If telegraphic reports were entitled to any degree of credit, we should be disposed to think that civil war had violently broken out in the territory of Kansas, and that horrible scenes of devastation and bloodshed are to be enacted upon our own soil by our own citizens. On Saturday, the Commercial published a telegraph despatch of an exciting tenor, and to-day, from the same source, we publish a report that the town of Lawrence has been destroyed, and that a hotel and printing office have been demolished in Kansas city. There are no particulars or details of these reported events, and we are not willing to dismiss the hope, which experience of telegraphic reports from Kansas justifies, that the stories are either untrue or greatly exaggerated. There can be no doubt, however, that events are rapidly reaching their culmination in that territory, and we feel that the reports are calculated to excite much uselessness and alarm.—Com. Adv.

Special Notice.

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE CHARLOTTE TOWN DISTRICT.

We are requested by the Rev. G. O. Heaist to state for the information of the Ministers of the Charlotte Town District, that the Ministers Jesse WINDSON and DOUGHERTY, on Wednesday and Saturday. There is at present no Minister from SACKVILLE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this noble institution was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, of course, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The income of the society from all sources for the past year has been £130,000. Eleven thousand pounds beyond the Wesleyan Missionary Society, your readers will perhaps say. Not so, however, when rightly considered, £63,000, or nearly double that, having been derived from the sale of Bibles and Testaments published by the society; leaving only a balance of about £67,000 of actual donations and subscriptions, to be set against our Bible Society. The issue of Bibles and Testaments by the society during the past year, gratuitously and by sale, at home and abroad, was 1,474,394, and the total number, from the origin of the society, 30,863,901. His last year's income was £4,000 more than that of any former year; and its issue of Bibles and Testaments as above, 23,518 more than the year immediately preceding.—Advocate's Jour.

DR. BEECHAN entered the ministry in 1815; sixteen years he spent in circuit work, and the last twenty-five years he has been one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In 1828, he published a small volume in defence of Methodism, at the time that the Leeds Organ case led to an assault upon our purity; and in the agitation which followed, the exploits of Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffiths, a new edition of the book was demanded, in which Dr. Beechan defended, with great firmness and meekness, our existing purity. Dr. Beechan was elevated to the Presidency of the Wesleyan Conference in 1850.

A private letter from Sackville informs us that the concluding exercises of the present term at Mount Allison were of exceeding interest. The address delivered on the occasion are spoken of in the highest terms.

Letters & Monies Received.

Mr. Geo. H. Brown, (40s.); Rev. W. Temple, (12s.—and 20s. for L. Quarterly Review); Rev. R. Morton, (20s.); Rev. R. A. Temple, (18s.).—Thank you for the returns which will be examined and reported on in due course.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Halifax's Ointment and Pills a-ura remedy for Erysipelas.—Finnas (Hull, of Toronto, was a most severe and hopeless sufferer from this pestiferous and irritable disease, but after upwards of four years, which rendered him absolutely unable to move, and which rendered him almost entirely blind, large purple blotches came all over his body, and made him a couch for several months. He was at length cured by Halifax's Ointment and Pills, these two remedies, used conjointly for a short space of time, effected a perfect cure, and he now enjoys the most robust health, after years of intense suffering.

Commercial.

Table with columns for various commodities and prices, including Butter, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, carried up to A o'clock, Wednesday, June 11th.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the place of the Rev. Charles Ellett, Mr. JAMES CORNELIUS, to HELEN K. Ellett, daughter of the late Henry Blacklock, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Deaths.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. Mary SPIDAN, widow of the late Lawrence Spidan, in the 70th year of her age, died at her residence, 50 St. John's Street, New Brunswick, N.S. She was a native of the County of Down, Ireland, and was married to her husband in the year 1818. She was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and was a most exemplary Christian.

On the 26th ult. Mr. W. W. WILKINSON, in the 78th year of his age, died at his residence, 10 St. John's Street, New Brunswick, N.S. He was a native of the County of Down, Ireland, and was married to his wife in the year 1818. He was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and was a most exemplary Christian.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. WEDNESDAY, June 4. R. M. Steamer Niagara, Litch, Liverpool. Thursday, June 5. Steamship Temperance, New Brunswick. Friday, June 6. R. M. Steamer Canada, Long, Liverpool. Saturday, June 7. Steamer Eastern State, Corning, Boston via York.

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