it not been for timely assistance which reached the other two, they also in all probability would have shared the same fate. The body was recovered the same evening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC.—On Thursday the 26th ult., a very destructive fire occurred in Quebec, Canada. Over one hundred and fifty buildings were burned, rendering five or six hundred families homeless. The fire ravaged both sides of Champlain street, in which it took, running from east to west, nearly its whole extreme, including the adjacent wharves, on which were wooden tenements. Champlain street is the only thoroughfare between the overhanging cliff of Cape Diamond and the river St. Lawrence. The buildings were very dry, the wind blowing, and the flames spread very rapidly. They were stopped at Diamond Harbor, a portion of which was burned and the shipping greatly endangered. The loss of property was very large. Those thrown out of their homes were for the most part poor people—the tenements on the wharves being occupied by stevedores, laborers and others. The houses were literally crammed with people, and the wonder is that no lives were lost.

Further Particulars.—At half-past seven o'clock the fire was still raging, and half a mile of houses on both sides of Champlain street were destroyed. It is estimated that a thousand families are homeless.

Fully one hundred and fifty houses were utterly destroyed, Champlain street on both sides being burned for a distance of three quarters of a mile. Fortunately the flames could spread but only in two directions, or the loss would have been infinitely greater. As it is, everything has been swept away from the edge of the river to the rock behind, a space varying in width from two to four hundred feet. This area was closely packed with houses, containing several families.

The artillery and royal engineers were prepared to blow up houses to stop the progress of the flames, but on the representation of the civic authorities that an explosion would endanger the rock above, portions of which have already this and previous years spontaneously fallen with great loss of life and property, the project was suspended unless it should become imperatively necessary. The gale from the west abating, the necessity did not arise, although at one time the whole of the lower town was in imminent danger. One shipyard at least is said to have been destroyed.

CONFEDERATION OF THIEVES, INCENDIARIES, &c.—The Toronto *Leader* supplies the following respecting the investigation into the conduct of the police department of Hamilton, C. W., now in progress in that city:—

"There is reason to believe that the confederacy of burglars and thieves is much more extensive than the evidence given before the Hamilton Recorder indicates; that it not only embraces most of the principal towns of Canada, but extends also to the United States.—It is difficult to educe the evidence; but it is to be hoped that this difficulty will be overcome. This confederacy recalls to recollection the once celebrated "Markham gang," but that combination of thieves, extensive as it was, is believed to have been much less formidable than the one whose deeds are now being dragged to light.

"One of the peculiarities of the investigation now going on is that among the accused are persons whose duty it was to bring thieves and burglers to punishment; members connected with the police of more that one city, and a person occupying what ought to be the honourable position of an alderman.—If the police become the allies of the worst of the dangerous class who prey upon society there, would be no safety for the public; for while we are all on our guard against the ordinary class of robbers, it is much more difficult for society to defend itself against those who are paid to protect it.

"It is a singular fact that, at this moment, members of the police force of three of our principal cities—Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton—are under charges of the gravest official misconduct, the establishing of which would certainly lead to their being sent to the penitentiary. That a confederation of burglars, robbers, pickpockets, and incendiaries exists, and has a widely extended organization, there is no room to doubt. If a dozen of them can be convicted and safely lodged in the penitentiary, the gang may be broken up; and there are good grounds to hope that such a result may come out of this investigation. It is evident, however, that to obtain the evidence necessary to a conviction will not be an easy matter. There may be, and in some of the cases there is, not a shadow of more doubt as to the guilt of parties connected with this gang; and it is also perfectly well known who are the witnesses that can give evidence to convict a dozen of them; but whether that evidence can be got in such a shape as to leave no doubt whatever on the matter, is the question. But the probability is that where there are so many implicated, some of them will tell,—because there are always some to weigh the advantages of that immunity that usually secures to those who turn Queen's evidence.

"We cannot for a moment suppose that, with the evidence before him, the Recorder of Hamilton will shrink from the performance of an obvious duty in sending the Chief of Police and the accused Aldermen to trial.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—From the Ledger we learn that "The schr. 'Dart,' Verge, master arrived here on Sunday, 25th June, at noon, from Barbadoes, where she loaded a cargo of Molasses. Between 8 and 10 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday 22nd, about 160 miles of Cape Race, in a dense fog, was run into by a large steamer, name unknown, carrying away all head gear, and cut the vessel's bow to water's edge. Capt Verge and crew launched their boat, but finding the steamer had proceeded on her course, returned to the 'Dart' and succeeded, by throwing overboard and staving some puncheons, in lightening the vessel forward; since which, meeting with favourable weather, they were enabled to get to St. John's in safety."

The Labrador Fishery this year gives promise of a very good catch.

American States.

BITTER SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of a New York daily writes as follows:

On my journey down the Alabama, I met and conversed with the celebrated Captain Semmes, of the "Alabama." He looked mad and ragged. The captain of the steamboat, finding that the pirate had no means with which to purchase meal-tickets, made him a present of some.

Semmes said, "The country is ruined—Southern gentlemen are utterely reduced to poverty by these cruel invaders—there is no hope left—such as can get away will have to seek some corner of the earth where they can live as gentlemen—he had no doubt that the negro was happy in a state of slavery—freedom as understood by the negro, is worse than slavery in any form, and the Yankees will find it so—the Yankees meant that Southern slavery should perish, and they have succeeded—they are the smartest and worst people on the top of the earth—history furnishes no record of a people so industrious and so persevering in what they undertake—the defeat of the south, with a cause so just, is a deep mystery, that weaken the appearance of God being against the South; but that could not be a fact, for the reason that the sacrifices and devotion of the Southern people were so sincere and so religious."

On nearing Mobile, we were a little more free, and conversed with rebel officers considerably. Speaking of "our government," one of these stepping up very firmly said, "No sir; not *our* Government it is *yours*. We have no government. We are aliens and foreigners, and will never have our souls so degraded as to have anything to do with such a government. Release us from the obligations of this parole, and we will leave the people who have overpowered us." Yes, sir, that's *our* view," said a dozen others of the same stripe.

STARVATION AT THE SOUTH—SHOCKING SCENES.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Transcript* thus describes a scene which recently took place at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina:—

We recently mentioned the sad condition of the people of Camden, whose houses were subjected to visitation by an armed mob, and who were allowed to have nothing save by the sufferance of abandoned and lawless men. Now we learn that the people of Columbia have been subjected to the like terrible visitation. It appears that the mob begun with attacks upon the public stores; then private stables were sacked; then the supplies gathered at the depots for the suffering and starving poor of the city were carried off; then the waggons which conveyed there the charities of other cities, were emptied. Even the mules attached to those waggons, and the cows upon which poor widows and orphans depended for their support were not spared. The *Phœnix* declares that there is no other prospect before the people but absolute famine and starvation. It says: There are no less than 10,000 people here daily receiving rations, who have no other means of getting bread for themselves and children. See these unhappy destitutes at the ration-house, daily clinging to its porches, eagerly waiting for the doors to open and give them that daily bread for which they are authorized and required to pray. The Executive Committee of Relief has given notice that their resources are nearly at an end; that they will in a short time be compelled to close their doors—all supplies exhausted, and no means left them any longer to supply the citizens with food. What remains? The prospect before us is too terrible for contemplation. We shall need to make away from a community, which, thus plundered by man may be fairly assumed to be unfit for us to live in.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday last publishes a proclamation of President Johnson, announcing the termination of the blockade of Galveston, Texas, and other ports west of the Mississippi river, and that they will be open to foreign commerce after the 1st July.

The despatches of Secretary Stanton and Admiral Thatcher, contain the official notification of the occupation of Galveston, Brownsville, and other towns in Texas by the national military and naval forces. Brownsville was occupied on the 1st and Galveston on the 5th inst.

A meeting of John Mitchell's sympathisers was held in New York on Friday evening. Opinions were expressed freely respecting his arrest, which was condemned, and a committee was appointed to arrange a delegation to demand his release by the President of the United States.

The work of stringing the wires of the telegraph which is to connect America with Russia via Behring Straits, has been commenced on the section of three hundred miles, running northward from New Westminister, the capital of British Columbia.

A furious tornado, moving from nothwest towards the southwest, swept over portions of Minnesota and Iowa on the 16th inst., covering in some parts of its route a breadth of fifty miles. Houses were blown down, trees wrenched off and uprooted, a number of persons killed, carriages and horses passing along the road seized and whisked off like bundles of straw, and havoc played in a multiplicity of forms.

A collision occurred on Thursday on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Loogootee, Indiana, between a passenger train filled with homeward bound Illinois and Missouri soldiers, and a freight train bound east, by which the engineers on board of board of both trains were killed. While the conductors of the two trains were engaged in dispute as to which was to blame, another frieght train from the east ran into the passenger train, killing fifteen men and wounding one hundred and fifty.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—General Sherman, in a speech delivered a few days ago to the Chicago Board of Trade, said, referring to the commerce and relations of that great city: Rome once governed the world by commerce, and England does to-day—a little island where they make watches—yet England altogether controls the world by her ships and money. abroad, go into any part of the earth, and you will not have reason to be ashamed of English ships and English mariners. They are a bold, stalwart race. We are Americans; we have a country of our own, yet from every land and from every people we may learn lessons of industry and wisdom. England has much to be proud of, and she has some sins to answer for, too. Can we say that we have no sins to answer for? Gentlemen, we are all mortal; let us emulate the good of England, and France, and Austria, or any other country; let us strive to excel them in the manly arts, let us strive to excel them as sailors, and by being better merchants and better bankers than they are, and then we shall have reason to boast of ourselves. England is a small little island, smaller than the State of Illinois, yet see what she has done; and there is no reason why Chicago should not exercise an influences as great and widespread as England now does— that is what I am aiming at.

GENERAL GRANT'S RIGHT HAND.—"We see it stated in the papers that Gen. Grant's right hand was so badly swollen by the time he reached Buffalo that he had to do his shaking with the left. If this report is true, we know how his right hand became disabled and an explanation of the cause will not fail to greatly impress the public.—During the General's overwhelming impromptu reception at the Astor House, in this city, a tall, athletic man, who came in turn, after gripping has hand firmly, commeneed wrenching it till the elbow turned painfully in the socket. Perceiving the fellow's object, the General, who had himself a powerful gripe, suddenly twisted the ruffianly hand back, and looking for an instant steadily into its owner's eye, contented himself with throwing it off, and with merely saying, in an undertone, which was not heard even by a member of his staff, 'You infernal rascal, I ought to knock you down!' He then released him, and the villian, glad to be let off in this way, hurriedly slid through the crowd. The forbearance of Gen. Grant in enduring the outrage, his bare mention of which would have subjected the aggressor to have been torn to pieces, is indicative of great magnanimity and force of character."—*Am. Paper.*

NEW YORK, July 1, p. m.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Generals Sheridan and Canby's departments says that up to the 31st of June, 10,000 of Kirby Smith's forces were paroled, and 90 pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of arms surrendered. Among the officers paroled were Buckner and Sterling Price. Shelby and Magruder have taken refuge in Mexico with Kirby Smith.

The captured correspondence between the rebel General Slaughter and the Imperialist Gen. Majia, shows that the trade in cotton by the rebel Government was recognized by Maximilian, and about 2,000,000 dollars' worth was carried into Mexico through the connivance of his authorities after the surrender of Kirby Smith. If official enquiry proves this, our Government will, no doubt, demand its restoration.

Gold 140.

NEW YORK, July 3, p. m.—The village of Virequa, Vernon County, Wisconsin, has been visited by a tornado, which destroyed many dwellings, killed 17 persons, injured 100, and caused terrible havoc and distress.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says the President's health is such that no danger is apprehended. Still much anxiety is felt.

The *Times'* despatch says we now hold no Confederate prisoners below the rank of Colonel.

The steamer "Liberty" brings Havana dates of the 28th ult.

Troops are constantly arriving from St. Domingo, and by this time the Island is completely evacuated by Spanish troops. The Spaniards blew up all the fortifications they had constructed before leaving.

European.

Lord Brougham was among the guests at the banquet given to the Prince of Wales at Fishmongers' Hall, and in responding to a toast to the House of Lords, he spoke as follows in regard to American affairs:—"If my voice could reach across the Atlantic it would tell our kinsmen that their best friends, those who have been their advocates through good report and through bad report, now pray and beseech them to use the victory which, by great courage, great perseverance, and no little military skill, they have gained, in mercy as well as in justice (cheers); that they should not stain the scaffold with the blood of their prisoners (cheers); that they should remember that those prisoners whom they call rebels were treated by them as warriors—(cheers)—that truces were made with them, agreements made with them, submission received from them, and that they ought not to think of rendering their cause, which is now triumphant, hateful as well as triumphant by spilling the blood of those captives they have now in their power. (Loud cheers.) Their government consists of men of great ability. Mr. Johnson, the President, has the merit of having raised himself from the humblest position in the world, having educated himself, teaching himself to read and afterwards teaching himself to write, making himself, not, indeed, a scholar, like my right honorable friend (Mr. Gladstone), yet a well informed man on all ordinary questions; and has raised himself step by step to the highest position in the country. He is a man personally fitted to succeed in office that admirable person whose murder all Europe so sincerely lamented (cheers); let it be seen that he has also succeeded to his merciful and just disposition. (Cheers.) I say merciful and just; merciful as well as just, and just because merciful; aye, and useful to themselves as well as merciful and just; for it is only by pursuing such a course that they will prove themselves equal to the crisis of their country's fate, and perform that work which now remains for them to do in restoring harmony and union in that great continent. (Cheers.) I hope these words will reach the other side of the Atlantic, which, they may rely on it, speak the sense of all England and of all Europe on this great and important question.—(Loud cheers.)

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, arrived here at six o'clock this evening.

The frigate *Niagara* arrived at Southampton on the 12th, exchanging salutes with a British frigate. She would probably dock and refit. The *Sacramento* arrived on the following day.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby called attention to Earl Russell's letter withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates before the Federal Government ceased to exercise those rights, and to President Johnson's proclamation denouncing the penalties of piracy against vessels visiting interdicted ports. He protested against such a procedure and asserted that the vessels could only be treated as smugglers. He hoped the prisoners in the Federal hands would be treated as vanquished and not disgraced enemies.

Earl Russell explained his withdrawal of belligerent rights, and said Sir. F. Bruce had sought an explanation of President Johnson's extraordinary threat of treating vessels as pirates, but could get none. His opinion was that the threat was merely one of *in terorem*.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said several representations had been made to the Federal Government to obtain compensation for the shooting of Mr. Grey by Lieut. Donovan, U. S. Navy, off Cape of Good Hope, but they positively declined to make any compensation whatever.

Parliament will be dissolved about the 10th of July.

The *Moniteur* of the 13th publishes a circular of the Minister of Marine, dated June 5, closing French ports to Confederate vessels.

Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the Empress Eugenie's letter of condolence.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has agreed to reinstate Maximillian in all his rights in Austria in the event of his returning from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates by a decree dated June 4.

A conspiracy against the government was discovered at Valencia and thwarted.

An agent of Juarez had arrived at Turin to attempt to procure Garibaldian officers and men for Juarez.

PORT AU BASQUE, June 25.—The steamship *Damascus* from Liverpool, evening 15th, Londonderry 16 h, arrived off this place to-day.

The London "Times" publishes a letter from its well known correspondent, "Historicus," the burden of which is that the North has no right to treat the vanquished Confederates as anything but men whom they have fairly beaten in battle. He writes strongly and urges the policy of mercy.

FRANCE.—The military budget was under discussion in the Corps legislatif. Gen. Allard announced that the *Senatus Consultum* would shortly be presented to the Chamber to regulate naturalization in Algeria. Preparations were made at Toulon for the trial of a new eletrical machine, by which, it is stated, iron-clad vessels can be instantaneously destroyed. The Bourse was firmer. Rents 67f, 37c.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have decided upon recognizing the Mexican Empire.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *America*, from Southampton, has arrived.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell placed on the table the papers relative to Canada, giving the result of the negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government.

The Home Government approves of the Confederation scheme, and will give every assistance. Will recommend the guarantee of a loan for the carrying out by Canada of the fortifications recommended, and will provide the necessary armaments.

The Government will try to procure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and recommend the guarantee of a loan to pay the Hudson Bay Company an indemnity for the North Western territory, which is to be made over to the Canadian Government. It desires to assist Canada as far as possible.

NEW YORK, July, 3, p.m.—Steamship *China* off Cape Race Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

Whole of Atlantic cable was on board the Great Eastern, and she would sail for Valentia as soon as the paying out machinery was put up. The Great Eastern would probably leave Valentia on the 10th July, and arrive at Trinity Bay about the 24th July.

The Directors of the Company decided on a uniform tariff from all parts. United States and British North America to Great Britain £20 stg. for twenty words or less, and £1 for each added word; to the continent of Europe £20 and 21s.; Asia and Africa, £25 and 25s; cipher messages charged double tolls; address, date and signature counted and charged for. The Directors think that unless they charge a high price at first, business will accumulate and great delay arise, but they intend to put down new cables and then reduce the rates.

New Stock of Company sells at premium, and old thousand pound shares at five hundred and sixty pounds.

Present condition of cable is all that can be desired.

Parliament is engaged in closing up the business of the session, which will probably end in a fortnight. No important business.

Prince Napoleon would leave shortly for Switzerland. It is reported that his interview with the Emperor had widened the breach.

Reported that negotiations had been broken off between the Pope and the Mexican Embassy.

U. S. five-twenties advanced to 74 on 22nd ult., but declined to 71 on receipt of *Persia's* news.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Tarsaphrilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthonee's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, &c.

Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the sytem by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not til then, Will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.

For minute particulars of the diseases it cures we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery Foul, Stomach Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J C AYER'S & Co., Lowell Mass and sold by Druggists.

May 3— 3m

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.

June 28—1m.

LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S. World's Hair Restorer and Zylosbalsamum, or Hair Dressing, act upon the hair as does the dew upon the flowers. They are easily applied; they dispose the hair to remain in any desired position by their use the hair becomes soft and silky. Persons using these preparations will preserve their hair through life. Every Druggist sells them.

ap 26

COUNTRY MARKET—RETAIL.

Beef, fresh, per lb	10 *a* 12½c.
Bacon, per lb	12½ *a* 15c.
Butter, per lb., (Tub)	18 *a* 20c.
Butter, (box and rolles,) per lb	18 *a* 20c.
Cheese, per lb	15 *a* 20c.
Ducks, per pair	120c.
Eggs, per dozen	15 *a* 18c.
Fowls, per pair	73 *a* 75c.
Geese, (each)	75c.
Hams, smoked, per lb	12 *a* 15c.
Lard, per lb	12 *a* 15c.
Mutton, per lb	10 *a* 12½c.
Pork, fresh, per lb	7 *a* 8c.
Turkeys,	20c. lb.
Veal	4½ *a* 6c.

☞ We are indebted to Horace Waters, New York, for two National Songs, "The Peace Jubilee" and "Glory to God for Freedom,"—composed by Mrs. Parkhurst and specially adapted to Fourth of July Celebration. Also before us a copy of Tennyson's poems published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and got up in a style to suit the times.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. Shenton (P.W., R. Safford $1,) Rev. G. O. Huestis (P.W., Jas. Payne $2, L. Kilburn $1.67, W. A. Clark $2, J. Edgecombe 68cts., W. McGibbon $2, Judge Wilmot $2, J. Johnson $2, G. Coulthard $2, Mrs. Sphan $1—$15.35) Rev. J. Todhunter B.R., $9.75. Rev. J. S. Allen B.R., $32. Rev. H. L. Crawford (B.R., $13.25, P.W., H. Hissock $2, Mrs. Seawood $2) Rev. S. T. Teed (B.R., $118, P.W., John Bryden $2, E. Collins $2, W. Collins $1, Miss Darby $2, T. Foot $2, G. Goddard $2, H. Hallet $2, R. Hadder $2, G. Inkpen $2, J. Kirby $2, T. Morton $2, J. Mitchell $2, Mrs. Pine $2, Wm. Payne $2, J. Parsons $1, R. Witley $2, John Inkpen $2—$32) Rev. J. M. Pike (B.R., $32.65, P.W., Jno. Young $2, P. Sorselell $2 68.) Rev. J. Waterhouse (B.R., $27, P.W., R. Pitman $2, Jos Boyd $1, J. Tilley $2, Jno. Benson Senr. $2. L. Strong $1, M. Button $2—$37) Rev. A. W. Turner $40. Rev. P. Prestwood (B.R., $90 91, for C. Downs $35 P.W., W. Campbell $2, James Moyse $2, Mrs. Williams $4, R Atwell $2. R. Clayton $1, G. Mews $4. F. Scott $1, A. Parsons $4. W. Pogey $3, J. Ripley $2, A. B Blackwood $2, N. Thomas $2, Jno. Hudson $4, C. B. Ayre $2, E. Smith $2, A. Whitford $2, P. McPherson $2, G. Babcock $1.40, J. Woods $2, G. Carter $2, H. Dudor $2, E. White $2, A. S. Reid $2, Jos. Baggs $2, J. E. Peters $2, J. J. Rogerson $2, W. Bully $4. Jas. Pitts $2, Jno. English $2, S. March $2, Chas. Fox $2 25—$70.65) Rev. J. S. Phinney (B.R., $1.75, P.W., Chas. Bennett $2, R. Courtney $2, E. Bennett $2, G. A. Forsey $2, J. B. Forsey $2, M. Foot $2, R. Forsey Senr. $2, Jonathan Hickman $2, Mrs. Hickman $2, H. J. Hadden $2, Dr. Haddock $2, J. Lake $2, Jas. Lake $2, W. Lovell $4, E. Mager $2, H. Nicoll $2, C. Patten $2, J. Spenser $2, Jno. Scott $2, J. Snook $2, G. Symes $2, G. Tobbo $2, G. Tuck $1, C. Wood $2, T. McKay, new sub, $1—$50.) Rev. C. Comben (B.R., $60, P.W., James Saint $2, C. Saint $2, S. Abbott $2, H. Dunn $2, R. Straithie $2, R. Crew, $2, W. Minty $2, W. Norman $2 35, J. Edgecombe $2—$18.35.) Rev. J. Rogers $42.50. Rev. J. A. Duke (B.R., $88.25, P.W., A. Roberts $4, James Traverse $2, E. Roberts $2. Thomas R. Shenstone $4—$12.) Rev. H. Pope (P.W. A. Gill, $1, G. Deason $2 G. Olow $2, G Godfrey $1, W. Nevin $2, E. Crosby $2, W. Crosby $2, Jas. Howard $2 Z. Mayhew $2, W. Seller $2—$18.) Rev. W. E. Shenstone (B.R. $3 95, P.W. J. Lewis $2,) Rev. T. Fox. B.R. $22, (P.W. J. G. Lucas $2, S. Penny $2.) Rev. C. Stewart (P.W., H. Trueman $2, Jos. Tingley $1, S. Oulton $1, L. Bent new sub. $1—$5.) Rev. E. Brettle P.W. (J. Pinkham $2, J. B. Lawrence $2, R. Gammon $2, J. Crowell $2, J. Ells $2, J. Sargent $2, J. Taylor $2, R. S Nickersen $2, Ann Swain $2—$18.) Rev. A. W. Nicholson (P.W. R. Bowser $2, Jos. Bowser $2, R. Fawcett $2, A. Fawcett $4, Jno. Harris $2, J. R. Inch $2, J. Murray $2, D. Allison $2. J. George $2, M. Wood $2, R. A. Trueman $2, J. Dixon $2 W. Humphrey $2—$28. For Coverdale, M. Jones $2, B. Weldon $2, J. N. Chapman $2) Rev. T. W. Smith (P. W. W. F. Bonnell $1, Joshua Calkins $2, Jno. Palmer $1.34, Jas. Reid $4 58—$8 92.) Rev. G. S. Milligan (P.W., J. Hemphill $2, W. Lindsay $4, W. F. Smith $4, H. Stump $1—$11.) Rev. J. Burns (P.W. I Crowell $1, W. Crews $2, G. H. Deinstadt $2, J. Dexter $2, J. Dolman $4, J. Demings $3, J. Fraser $3 50, R. G. Irwin $2, J. Muir $2, T. Muir $2. J. E. Mullins $4, T. McGill $2, G. Swineburg $2, R. P. Woodill $2—$36.50.) Rev. Thos. Smith (B.R., $8, P.W., E. Davidson $2, John D. Mack $2, Benj. Mack $2, Stephen Mack $2, Andrew Mack $2, James Mack $4, Joshua Mack $2, I. N. Mack $2, Stephen Smith $2—$28.) Rev. W. W. Percykins $79.19. Rev. G. B. Payson (B.R., $14 65, P.W., Jacob Young $2.) Rev. Jas. Dove (B.R., $45, P.W., I. Bradbury $2 J. F. Burrows $2, S. Elliot $2, N. Goss $4 37, G. Howell $2, Thos. Jenkins $2, J. Munn $2, A. Munn $1.50, J. Parsons $2, C. Parsons $2, Geo. Pike $2.40, J. Powers $2 40, D. Rogers $4, G. W. Taylor $5, Wm. Warren $2, E. Webber $5, Charles Pike $2—$42.67.)

Instruction in Writing.

MR. STAPLES gives instruction in Writing every day and evening at his Rooms, No. 57 Granville street. Gentlemen are taught a bold, rapid hand or business purposes, and the Ladies a fine, rapid and pretty style of writing.

Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards furnished and written to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. B. F. STAPLES,

jan 18 6m Teacher of Writing.

HUNNEWELL'S Universal Cough Remedy

There is probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia*, or *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside*, or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, *Halifax.*

I have been afflicted with a sore leg for three years, and have used different medicines without effect, until I applied J. B. Fitch's Golden Oint, ment; by the use of it my leg is healed.

KENNETH McDONALD.
June 21—1m *River John, Pictou.*

CARPETINGS,
Hearth Rugs,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
&c. &c. &c.

Just received per Steamship "Thames," at
150 Granville Street,
A superior Assortment of
CARPETINGS
—Consisting of—
All Wool 2 and 3 Ply, Tapestry Carpetings, (very neat patterns,) Stair Carpetings, Hearth Rugs.
ALSO—FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in all width
SAML. STRONG & CO.

Marriages.

On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. G. W. Hill, Mr. John Davis of Shelburne, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Benjamin Nader, of Mahone Bay

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. G. M. Grant, A. M., William Dickson, Esq., of Onslow, to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, late of San Francisco, California.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Kent, Mr. Samuel C. N. Clarke, to Jane, second daughter, of Mr Thomas Snow, of this city

At Maple Forest, Sussex, N. B., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. C. F Bliss, Charles J Wyide, Esq., of this city, to Mary, daughter of Capt Beer, of the former place.

Deaths.

Yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with unfaltering resignation to the Divine will, Harriet Amelia, beloved wife of Geo. R. Anderson, of this city, and daughter of the late Jeremiah M. Connell, of Woodstock, N. B. Funeral on Friday next, at 4 o'clock

At Smith's Creek, Studholm, N. B., on the 20th of May, Mrs. Alice Stockton, aged 72 years, wife of Charles Stockton, Esq., for many years a member of the Wesleyan Church.

On board ship Travencore, at Bombay, Capt Pearl Durkee, of Yarmouth, N. S., aged 44 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

TUESDAY, June 27.

Barquentine Indian Queen, Lister, Liverpool; brigts Cassie Gray, Cunningham, Boston; Abilene White, Glace Bay; J B King, Coffil, New York; schrs Despatch, Grozier, Boston; Blue Jacket, Foote, Pictou; Laura, LeBlanc, Sydney; Sisters, McRae, do; Shannon, Boudrot, Sydney; Mary, Day, Newfd; Augusta Parker, Arenburg, Lunenburg; S Saunders, Young, Picton; Harkaway, Nickerson, Mayaguez.

WEDNESDAY, June 28

Steamer Greyhound, Nickerson, P E Island; barks M B Almon, Brown, New York; Cephas Starritt, (Am) Gregory, Liverpool; brig Mary Hounsell, Corder, Cardiff; brigts Rainbow, Cassidy, Philadelphia; Ocean belle, Bell, New York; schrs Graham, Hopewell, Boston; Comet, Lang, do; Susan, Lang, do; Rifle, Balcam, Sheet Harbour; John Andrew, Thompson, P E Island; Bravo, O'Brien, Bay Chaleur; Adeline, Curry, do; Traveller, Thomas, New York.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; brigts America, McGregor, Boston; Petrel, Irvine, New York; Adelaide, Douglas, St John, N B; schrs Anna, Wall, Aux Cayes; Eliza, McDonald, New York; Petite Riviere, Crowell, Newfd; Vigilant, Crowell, do; Flying Cloud, Petipas, P E Island; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool; Resident, Gore, Boston; Mayflower, Gerrior, P E Island.

FRIDAY, June 30.

Schrs Gladiator, Westhaver, Cienfuegos; Village, Watt, Miramichi.

SATURDAY, July 1

Steamer Lark, Shytock, Havana.

SUNDAY, July 2

Steamer Merlin, Guilliford, St Johns, Nfld; brigt Gem, Smith, Boston; Govt schr Cambridge, Gallagher, Sherbrooke; yacht White Wing, Hare, Nfld—bound to Labrador; schrs Foaming Billow, Glazier, Newfd; Fanny, McKenzie, Boston; Br Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro'; Hawk, Gillis, Newfd; Hannah, McKenzie, P E Island; Express, Leary, Guysboro'; Lone Star, Farrell, Miramichi—bound to Boston.

MONDAY, July 3.

Steamer Queen Victoria, Pouliot, Montreal; brigt Lady Maxwell, Boudrot Gaspe; schrs Florida, Souchong, Quebec; Lady Sale, Richards, Boston—bound to Newfd.

CLEARED.

June 27—Steamers Whisper, Usina, London; Greyhound, Nickerson, Boston; schrs Sea Bird, Kehoe, LaHave; Harold, Kelly, United States; A R McDonald, McDonald, North Bay; Lucinda, Fraser, Sydney; Welcome Return, Dunphy, Aspy Bay; Eliza, Joyce, Discouse; Enterprise, Dunphy, North Bay; Defiance, Burke, Shelburne; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier; May Queen, McDonald, Sydney.

June 29—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Charlotte town; brigts Falcon, Cunningham, Trinidad; Reaper, Babin, Arichat; schrs Havelock, Dickson, Sydney; Fanny, Bagnall, Cape Breton; Abeona, Forrest, Arichat; Mary E Banks, Ellis, Yarmouth; Regulator, Sabean, Port Medway; Wild Wave, Kenney Barrington.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.

OFFICE OF A. G. M.,

Halifax, N. S., 1st July, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has received, through his Worship the Mayor of Halifax, a copy of a Resolution passed by the City Council, representing that several rifle ranges within the limits of the City are attended with danger to the lives and property of the Citizens. His Excellency therefore commands all Officers and men of the Local Forces to discontinue Ball Practice within the limits of the City, till inquiry can be made into the alleged dangers attending the use of those ranges. The result of that inquiry will be made known hereafter in the Royal Gazette. By Command.

R. B. FINCLAIR,
Adjt Gen. Militia.

Dr. L. Berry's Liniment

WILL, besides Curing Burns, instantly relieve and cure Rheumatic Pains; also Neuralgia and Agrue in the face, if used according to the directions; and is an effectual remedy for Chilblains and Cuts, and will take down Swellings on Man or Beast that may be caused by bruises or otherwise, and will cure the Headache quicker than any other article in the market.

COGSWELL & FORSYTH,
Wholesale Agents,
jny 15—1y 193 Hollis street, Halifax, N. S.

1865 JULY 1865

INLAND ROUTE.

St. John, Portland, Boston, &c

THE Steamer EMPEROR will leave Windsor for St. John, during the Month of JULY, as follows.

Wednesday July 5, at	8 A. M.
Saturday 8, at	10 A M
Wednesday 12, at	1 P M.
Saturday 15, at	5 P. M
Wednesday 19, at	8 A M
Saturday, 22, at	10 A M.
Wednesday 26, at	1 P. M
Saturday, 29, at	5 1. M.

Connecting with the Steamer "New Brunswick," and "Montreal," which leave St John every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

—FARES—

Halifax to St. John	$4 00
" Eastport	$5.50
" Portland	$7.50
" Boston	$8.50

Connecting also with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland for all parts of Canada and the West

—FARES—

Halifax to Quebec	$16 00
" Montreal	16.00
" Toronto	19.00
" London	20.00
" Chicago	29.50

Through tickets and any further information can be had on application to

A. & H. CREIGHTON, Agents,
may29 Ordnance Square

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!!

THE WESLEYAN SOCIETY at WOLFVILLE intend holding a Bazaar in September next, to liquidate the debt remaining on their Chapel.—They hope that friends in other parts of the Provinces will assist them in their laudable undertaking Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Committee.

Mrs Sprague, Lower Horton
Mrs A McN Patterson "
Mrs John Hea