General Intelligence.

Colonial.

THE CELEBRATION.—Monday being declared a holiday, in celebration of the 114th anniversary of the landing of Governor Cornwallis on the shores of Halifax, it was observed by our citizens with every manifestation of good cheer and satisfaction. The day broke very unfavorable; there were frequent showers of rain during the forenoon, and a dense fog hung over the city and vicinity. The day for the most part continued as it opened. From an early hour the city presented a lively appearance notwithstanding that nearly all the places of business were closed. In many of the streets there was a very liberal display of bunting, and gay promenaders bent on pleasure filled the sidewalks. The strains of various bands of music from different quarters added to the general animation. The proceedings of the day were ushered in with a salute of 100 guns, fired at 6 o'clock, a. m. by Captain Tremain's Halifax Volunteer Artillery Company on the Parade. Soon after a merry peal was rung by the various church and fire bells in the city.

The review of the regular troops, volunteers, and naval brigade, on the Common, was the chief feature of the occasion. Among the volunteers, were companies from Windsor and Truro, which arrived by the cars on Saturday night.

Shortly before 12 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Doyle and staff arrived upon the ground, and were received with the usual salute. They immediately proceeded to inspect the line, the various bands playing as they rode past. The troops then broke into open column of companies, and marched past in quick time, the slow time being dispensed with owing to the unpropitious state of the weather.

There was a sham fight, too, but the state of the weather detracted very much from the effect of it.

Admiral Milne was on the ground, and there were about fifteen hundred marines and sailors, armed and equipped in "battle array" who took part in the proceedings. The Naval brigade took up their position on the heights beyond the Common, and defended that portion of the field against assaults from the regulars and volunteers, who, with both infantry and artillery, assailed it most vigorously. The charges were made in good style, accompanied with vociferous cheers. The review occupied nearly two hours, and gave apparently much gratification to the vast crowd assembled.

Mr. Willis of the National School, had a number of his boys on the ground, clothed in neat uniform. They marched round after the military, and won the admiration of the spectators.

Mr. Thos. Brown, carpenter, was seriously injured, by being knocked down by a horse, driven by a man named McCarthy, on the Common, during the review. The man on the horse was intoxicated, we learn, and was taken into custody by a policeman.—*Chronicle.*

MEETING OF FRUIT GROWERS AT KENTVILLE.—A meeting of the Council of the Horticultural Association and International Show Society, was held at Kentville on Wednesday, the 10th inst., that place being the most convenient for the attendance of the chairmen of committees for Annapolis, Kings and Hants Counties.

The subject of the Association appointing an inspector of fruit in each county, and adopting a distinctive brand for the use of its members, and also a check on improper shipments of fruit was then discussed. It appeared that the Sessions in Annapolis County named an inspector, though of course, in the absence of any law on the subject, he had no authority to act, except at the wish of exporters.

The appointment of an Inspector being a subject involved with a good many difficulties, it was considered that before the General meeting of the Association, to be held on the 3rd July next, preliminary meetings of fruit growers shall be held in each County, on the 26th inst., at which the subject may be discussed, together with the question as to the most desirable mode of packing fruit for exportation.

It was decided to hold a Show at Halifax early in October, at which the medals of the Royal Horticultural Society will be competed for.

A good deal of dissatisfaction was felt and expressed, that the grant of $400, which the Legislature had made for the purpose of an Exhibition was likely to go to a private company in Halifax, and not to be under the control of the country fruit growers. The members of the Legislature imagined that the society applying for the grant was the Horticultural Association, otherwise the grant would not have passed. It was considered advisable for the chairmen of committees to bring the matter to the notice of the members of their respective counties, and to draw the attention of the Government to the subject.

The meeting was informed that there was reason to infer that the Royal Horticultural Society would not carry out the suggestion that came from it some months ago, of allowing Nova Scotian fruit growers to be connected with it through a corresponding society.—It had transpired that the proposal had been opposed secretly by one or two persons in Halifax who were not fruit growers. A difficulty thus occurring before even the connection was established would, in all probability, induce the Royal Horticultural Society to abandon its kind intentions respecting this Province.

D. HENRY STARR,
Sect. Horticultural Association.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax June 12, 1863.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

In the County of Shelburne: To be the Judge of the Court of Probate—Alexander McNaughton.

In the County of Cape Breton: To be the Judge of the Court of Probate—James McKeagney.

His Excellency, by the advice of his Counsel, has also been pleased to appoint—

In the County of Antigonishe: To be Commissioners for deepening and improving the harbor of Antigonishe, and the entrance thereto—The Hon. William A. Henry, the Hon. John McKinnon, Daniel McDonald, William J. Beck, and Donald McKenzie, Esquires.

There was a violent thunder storm in St. John on the 14th. The *Freeman* says the thunder peals crashed loudly as if immediately over the city, and some of the lightning struck the gable of Lawrence's building, King street, loosening a number of the bricks and expelling the mortar from between them. The fluid passed through the building, doing some damage, but fortunately no person on the premises was hurt. The *Globe* reports that a man was knocked down by lightning as he was walking along the street, but he was not much injured. In the neighbouring Province, as in this, during the past few days, the weather has been exceedingly cold for the season, and high, chilly winds have prevailed.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP "NORWEGIAN."—The steamship Norwegian, of the Canadian Line, with three hundred and twenty-nine passengers, and a crew of ninety-four men, were wrecked on St. Paul's Island on Sunday morning last, 14th inst., during a thick fog. All the passengers and crew, together with the mails and baggage, were saved. The passengers and crew have been landed on the island are all well.

H. M. S. *Jason* was despatched at an early hour on Friday morning by Admiral Milne, to St. Paul's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, to render assistance to the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer *Norwegian.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TANGIER.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Tangier, 17th June:—

"Yesterday John Fulton was working on the roads, of which he it overseer, and in shovelling some earth into the cart from the side of the road, he picked up a nugget weighing eight ounces, and nearly all pure gold. It is worth at least $150. A short time after Geo. Fulton got another piece, for which he was offered £50, and refused. The excitement yesterday was great, and a good many claims in the neighbourhood have been taken up, John Fulton securing the one from which the pieces were taken."

The *Colonist* states that valuable hydraulic limestone has recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of Truro. Its properties were detected by W. T. Rickard, Esq., F.C.S., in a specimen brought to town, and submitted to him by our enterprising citizen, J. D. Nash, Esq.

The weather has been quite stormy for a few days past. On Monday morning last thunder was heard in the distance, and throughout the day its rumblings were continued. Toward the afternoon the clouds came nearer and a heavy storm broke over the town and passed away to the eastward. On Tuesday the wind blew cold from the north-east and during the day heavy showers of rain fell which towards evening turned to hail; the latter fell in such quantities, as in some places to whiten the ground. Yesterday the wind blew strong and cold, from the Northwest—and great coats and furs were again brought into use.—*Pictou Chronicle of Thursday.*

Whilst Deputy Sheriff Hanson, in St. Stephen, was locking up a prisoner, the latter fell upon the Deputy, seized him by the hair, and, with his teeth, bit off the end of the unfortunate official's nose, and part of one nostril.

The Montreal *Transcript* says that the Hon. Mr. Dessaulles, M.L.C., was a few days ago attacked by a gang of ruffians in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in that city. Two men approached him from behind and struck him at the same time with skull-crackers, prostrating him on the pavement. Mr. Dessaulles fell is a state of insensibility, and while thus helpless before them, the cowardly ruffians deliberately kicked him on the forehead. The would be assassins then fled to a carriage apparently in waiting for them and containing others, evidently accomplices in the treacherous act, and drove rapidly off.

The Toronto Globe states, the Imperial Government have agreed to grant a subsidy of £12,500 per annum, together with a very large tract of land, for the purpose of constructing a road across the continent to British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The British Colonist thus describes the increase of Victoria, V. I., and the neighbouring gold country within three years:

"Our country of three years ago is far different from our country of to-day. The Pactolean stream from the Sierras of British Columbia had not commenced to flow. Our auriferous wealth was confined to the Frazer. There was no Cariboo—no Peace Piver—no Stekin—no Coast routes—no settlements on our northern coast—no settlers in this colony beyond few miles of Victoria, with the exception of Nonaimo. We had but few missionaries of the gospel. But two schools here—none in British Columbia.

"What a change indeed! from then to now. Our town from a few miserable shanties has become a rich, populous, and well-built city. Our harbor is thronged with ships and steamers. Roads radiate into our Island. Thriving settlements dot our colony here and there, whilst the fragile canoe of the Indian has given place to a fleet of coasters whose white sails make cheerful the solitary part of our coasts. Great roads traverse British Columbia. Hamlets have become towns. On the tops of our sierras, where the white man's foot three years ago never trod, there are now flourishing towns, inhabited by a population unsurpassed for dauntless energy, enterprise, and thrift. Our thin and poor goldfields have been deserted for the Bald Mountains, where the earth as though struck with the Midas wand of the magician has been changed into fabulous heaps of gold, making the poor suddenly rich, attracting thousands on thousands from the uttermost parts of the earth."

American States.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER BY CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—*Baltimore, June 12.*—On Wednesday the steamer Maple Leaf left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware with rebel officers on board, and when near Cape Henry light, the rebels took possession of the boat and sent her captain and crew below. She then steamed forty five miles below the lighthouse and sixty-five miles from Fortress Monro, and landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer.—Twenty six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others. The captain of the Maple Leaf then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. Dix. Among the rebel officers was Captain Semmes, a son of the captain of the Alabama.

One of the victims of the late desperate fight between the Union forces under the command of Colonel Wm. D. Mann, of the 7th Michigan cavalry, and the rebel guerilla Moseby, near Catlett's Station, Fanquier county, Virginia, was Captain Bradford Smith Hoskins, a British officer in the Confederate service, who was mortally wounded in the back by a pistol ball, and was made a prisoner by our troops. He lingered in great agony for two days and died on Monday, June 1, at a farm-house near the battle-field.

THE BLACK TROOPS AT PORT HUDSON.—While an occasional shot was being fired, before the battle commenced in its more deadly fury, speculations were rife as to the manner in which the second Louisiana black troops would act during the conflict. They had been placed in the rear, with white troops leading them. Gen. Banks, however, in order to test their military capacity, ordered them to the front. The negroes at once rushed to the assigned point, and in the midst of the battle they proceeded to storm the rebel position opposite to them. They rushed in a body over the parapets and seized guns, and reached the interior of the fort, in despite of the opposition of a large number of rebels. The passence of the black soldiers inside, not less than the probability that the pass they had made into the stronghold, would open up the way for the main body, seemed to create a spirit of fury in the enemy. They left their guns at all points and rushed to the quarter where the negroes had prepared to make a vigorous struggle. The whites and blacks in a moment had a hand to hand fight unprecedented for its ferocity.

The negroes in the conflict were soon disarmed, and in defending themselves they rapidly used the weapons of savage humanity. In every position in which the struggle placed them they fought with their teeth, biting their assailants in every available part of the body, kicking and scratching them. Soon, however, they had to succumb: the bayonet, the trigger, the revolver, and merciless hands on their throats doing the work for them with fearful fatality.

It may here be noted, as a key perhaps to other battles, that the presence of the black troops make the rebels in the fort almost as ferocious as the blacks. In the attack the enemy did not content himself in wounding the Africans; of eight hundred six hundred were at once killed; when one was wounded the assault was repeated till he died. Finding themselves thus overpowered, about two hundred of the negro troops rushed to the siege guns, jumped headlong over the walls, and were saved.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

St. John, June 18.—The latest from Harrisburg reports that the Confederates under Jenkins evacuated Chambersburg yesterday afternoon. Ewell's division is reported at Hagarstown, and General Imboden at Cumberland, Maryland, with two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Troops for the defence of the State are raridly arriving and the panic has considerably subsided.

The Post's despatch says that there are no signs of the enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Lee is believed to be in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap in Shenandoah Valley. Vicksburg advices to the 12th report Loring at Jackson with 5000, Walker at Yazoo City with 5000, all to be massed against Grant's rear. Montgomery's colored troops made a raid into Georgia, destroying Darien and Bridge on the Savannah and Brunswick R. R. The Federal gunboats have destroyed Simm's Port on the Atchafalaya River. Flour—superfine $4.70 a 5.10. Extra $5.55 a 5.80. Gold 147¼.

ST. JOHN, June 18 (Evening).—The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday evening learns that the Confederate forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst., attempting to surprise General Tyler's forces. Tyler resisted them, and retired to Maryland Heights, and shelled the enemy from the Ferry, when the latter retreated to Williamsport, Tyler resuming his former position. Travel between Baltimore and the Ferry has been resumed. The Philadelphia Enquirer says that a letter from one of Gen. Wells' (Confederate) aids, found in the captured mails, states that the Confederate cavalry were en route to Pittsburg, from Suffolk. A despatch from Harrisburg states that it is believed there are no Confederate troops now in Pennsylvania. Gen. Hooker's headquarters are now near Fairfax.—At the Democratic mass meeting held in Springfield, Illinois, resolutions were passed against the further prosecution of the war. The Confederate steamer Florida burned the Federal ship Crown Point, from New York for San Francisco, on the 12th May last. Flour declined 5 cents. Gold declined to 143 and 144.

ST. JOHN, June 19, A. M.—Nothing important from Pennsylvania, except a report that the Confederates were returning to Chambersburg, which is probably unfounded. Volunteers are fast arriving at Harrisburg. Seventeen hundred of Milroy's (Federal) men arrived at Bedford, Pa., having worked their way through. These reduce Milroy's loss to 300 men. A skirmish took place at Aldie on Wednesday last, 10 miles south-west of Leesburg, when some 70 Confederates were taken prisoners. Gen. Keyes is reported preparing for aggressive movements in the Peninsula. Gen. Bragg's army is reported as having been reinforced, and numbering 40,000 men. It is supposed that he is about to assume the offensive. The bombardment of Vicksburg continues and vigoriously. It is believed that the besieged are erecting an interior line of works. A reconnoissance discovered no enemy within thirty miles of Gen. Grant's rear.

ST. JOHN, June 19.—The excitement throughout Pennsylvania has materially abated. Invasion was exaggerated; the only Confederate force in Pennsylvania being 3500 men under Jenkins and Rhodes, at Hagerstown and Green Castle; and they retired on Wednesday, P. M.; it is supposed to Hagerstown. They respected private property and paid for all goods in Confederate scrip.

Harrisburg and Pittsburg are being strongly fortified, as it is still believed it may enter Lee's plans to attack those places, although the belief is now general that capture of Washington is the object of Lee's campaign.

Hooker's army is supposed to be in neighborhood of Bull Run, with headquarters at Fairfax but Hooker's movements being dependent upon developement of Lee's plans, it is impossible to tell Hooker's exact position.

Baltimore correspondent of Herald asserts that Lee's object is capture of Washington.

Confederates who attacked Martinsburg and Winchester, and invested Harper's Ferry and invaded Pennsylvania, numbered 12,000, and consisted of three squadrons of Ashby's cavalry, and the rest mounted guerillas, under Jenkins, Jones and Imboden, with two regts. of infantry. Ewell did not command them, and they were not drawn from his corps.

Lee's plan is to move his whole army towards Centreville, and move thence either directly on the works at Arlington Heights, by way of Fairfax, or else move to Matildaville, by way of Vienna, and cross the Potomac at Coon's Ford, 12 miles above Washington; then move directly east the Bladensburg, tear up railroad there, so as to cut off communication with north and east, and then attack Washington from that direction.

Lee's main army was at Thoroughfare Gap, 40 miles from Washington, on Wednesday.

Engagement occurred at Aldie, in Bull Run mountains, between detachment of Federal cavalry and Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, in which Federals drove Confederates from several positions for five miles, and captured seventy Confederate prisoners.

Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are very active in raising and forwarding militia to points threatened.

Numerous regiments left New York and Philadelphia, and others are organizing. New York 7th regt. is stationed at Baltimore.

Popular clamor for re-appointment of McClellan continues. Philadelphia and New York municipalities proposed resolutions, urging President to reinstate McLellan.

New York German Committee requested Lincoln to permit Freemont and Sigel to issue call for Volunteers for Pennsylvania. Lincoln replied that the Governor of New York was sending troops, and it would cause confusion for Administration to set to work independent of him.

Gold to-day, 143 1-2

NEW YORK, June 20, 1863.—It is considered certain that General Lee is advancing upon Hooker's army in three columns; his right under Hill by way of Occoquan and Wolf Run Shoals, his centre under Ewell, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left under Longstreet, by the way of Leesburg. This information was obtained through a reconnoissance made by Colonel Duffie who after an engagement at Aldie on Wednesday, proceeded to Middleburg, but was driven out by the Confederates and consequently retreated across the mountains to Hope Gap, reaching the Federal outposts finally by tortuous routes. Several of his officers are missing. Hooker's forced march from Falmouth to Fairfax was attended with great hardship, all the stums being dried up. The woods were full of stragglers who could not be kept in the ranks. Numbers fell on the road through exhaustion. An attack was apprehended in Baltimore on Wednesday, and the north and north-western roads leading to the city were barricaded with tobacco hogsheads. On Wednesday night the Confederates crossed the Potomac at two points and drove the Federals from Point of Rocks and Catoctin Station; afterwards capturing a military train running between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. The Confederates still occupy Green Castle and troops have been sent from Harrisburg to Chambersburg by rail, and will march thence against the Confederates at the former place. Yesterday twelve Confederate regiments were encamped about Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland, and more were crossing at the same place. They visited Hancock Md., but were driven off.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Corsica, from Havana 6th, via Nassau 8th, has arrived.

Reliable news of the occupation of Puebla had reached Havana per British mail steamer Trent. The furious attack on Fontimehuacan, and the consequent capture of the city, are untrue. The city was given up by the Mexicans, its defenders being without food or ammunition, having eaten even all the artillery mules and cavalry horses.

Ortega on the 16th offered to surrender, on condition that the soldiers be allowed to carry their banners, the officers their side arms, and all to march to the city of Mexico and report to the Supreme Government. These were all granted except the latter, Gen. Forey ordering them to march to Orizaba and there await in inactivity the close of the war.

On the 18th Gen. Forey presented to the officers a document to sign, declaring that they will not mix in the politics of the nation and will become neutral during the present war; that they will not leave the limits assigned by the French General-in-chief; that they will not communicate with any one without his consent.

The officers received this with cries of "Long live Mexico." "Death to Napoleon 3rd." "Death to the traitors" and then signed a protest that they were not allowed to sign the above by the laws of the country, nor by military honor.

Gen. Ortega previous to the surrender, ordered all the artillery to be broken up.

President Juares has issued a proclamation announcing a great disaster in the surrender of Puebla, and stating that the capital will not only be defended to the last extremity, but all the places be defended with vigor; that the nation will wage war without ceasing and under sacrifices against the odious army which is profaning its soil.

Vera Cruz advices report the escape of Gen. Ortega, La Lave, Ladoza and 8 more of the principal chiefs, over 300 minor officers and 2000 prisoners from the French convoy en route to Orizaba.

GEN. SANTA ANNA, ex-President of Mexico, still resides on the Island of Cuba, a few miles from Havana. He denies in one of the papers of that city that he is about to take the field on the side of the French, and against his native country.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 3d inst., contains the following statement:

"We have to record this evening another unjustifiable outrage committed by a federal gunboat within the prescribed limits of our shores.

On Saturday last the steamer Margaret and Jessie, Captain Wilson, from Charleston for this port, was fallen in with by the federal steamer Rhode Island, off Abaco, and chased until she arrived close to the shore of James Point, Eleuthera.

There would have been no legal cause for complaint had the pursuit and firing ceased as soon as the Margaret and Jessie approached within the distance of three miles from the land; but as she neared the coast, which was only two hundred and fifty yards off, that is, between the reef and the land, the gunboat which was not more than from a quarter to half a mile distant, commenced pouring in broadside after broadside, varying the performance with shot, grape and shell, not only to the imminent danger of all on board, (and there were ladies among the passengers) but to the serious alarm of the inhabitants of the island, who suddenly found themselves subjected to a sharp and decisive bombardment. The missiles fired from the Rhode Island plowed up the earth in various directions, and came in close proximity to, if not actually passing through dwellings, and driving people to seek refuge behind rocks and other projections. This was kept up for miles, and at length the Margaret and Jessie received a shot through her boiler and another through her bows, which forced her to take the beach, then only fifty yards distant. We understand that one of the firemen was injured, and if a fatal result should ensue, it will assuredly be a case of aggravated murder."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The markets generally are quiet.—Money easy; $2,200,000 in treasure have been received here since the 1st inst. Atlantic currency exchange is at the rate of 30 a 35 per cent. premium for gold in New York. Legal tender notes sell at from 66 to 67c. The rates for sterling exchange are unchanged.

The bark Eldridge has arrived, bringing dates to the 11th of May. At Kanagawa there were 13 British ships of war, two Dutch war vessels, the flag ship of the French Admiral, and the American steamer Wyoming.

The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government large indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, failing which, France and England would declare war against Japan.

The Japanese had all left Kanagawa.

All the merchant vessels had been detained there to take on board foreign residents, in case war ensued, which was considered quite probable.

European.

By the *Mersey* which arrived at this port on Saturday night, we have late news from Europe.

The *Times*, in an editorial reviewing the latest incidents of the war, says that the end of the struggle no one now attempts to predict, nor does it seem that any of the incidents which in other countries conduce to peace, have any effect in America, except that of adding to the fierceness and fury of the war.

The U. S. Consul at Shanghae was a passenger on board the ship *Dorcas Prince*, captured by the *Alabama.*

The following are further particulars as to the proceedings of the *Alabama*, received per steamer *Oneida* at Boliva on the 12th May.—Some of the *Oneida's* passengers visited her, and were politely received. She was well coaled. Her object was to land prisoners, of whom she had 84 on board. Since first out she had destroyed 74 vessels. Captain Semmes was expecting the *Florida* to join him. On the *Oneida's* arriving at Pernambuco on 14th May, the *Florida* had just left, having landed prisoners and destroyed several ships.

The U. S. steamer *Michigan* left St. Vincent on the 21st May for the Brazils, in search of the *Alabama* and *Florida.*

In the House of Commons on the 1st June, Sir R. Peel said Government was aware that Federal agents were in Ireland, but they did not recruit openly. A number of young men had left Ireland for America, and had been induced to enlist. The Government took the matter up, but it was difficult to arrive at the facts.

Subscriptions exceeding £300,000 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company having been received, letters of allotment had been issued.

At the opening of the Brazilian Chambers on the 3d May, the Emperor in his speech said that the solution of the difficulty with England depended upon the King of the Belgians. The Chamber, in the address, which they unanimously adopted in reply to the Emperor's speech, said "all the Brazilians are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain the honor of Brazil."

FRANCE.—Special despatches from Mexico represent the progress of the French at Puebla as vigorous and satisfactory. The total loss of the French from 23rd of March to 18th April, was 70 killed, and 578 wounded—the greater part slightly—and 43 missing. The election of Deputies took place throughout France on the 31st ult., and 1st inst. In Paris the opposition by large majorities of the electors to some Government candidates, was talked of. The Opposition, however, had not the requisite two-thirds vote, and another trial was necessary. The Bourse was heavy at 62.25.

PORTUGAL.—The corvette *Goa* had been sent to cruise in the waters at the Azores, to look after the American vessels of war.

TURKEY.—Faud Pasha has been nominated Grand Vizier. The death of Sultan Achmet Khan, at Herat, is announced.

POLISH QUESTION.—Telegram from Vienna says Austria had not concurred in propositions by France and England to Russia. Another despatch asserts that Austria had approved proposition of the Powers. There had been stolen from Bank of Warsaw three millions of roubles, chiefly obligations of Polish land owners association.

London Money Market heavey. Consols declined on 8th and 10th, but rather firm on 11th. Money market firm. Nothing done below 4 per cent. for best bills.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions unchanged.

American ship *Kate Dyer*, from Callao, at Antwerp, was overhauled by Confederate privateer and compelled to give bonds for $50,000. Supposed privateer was *Lapwing*, which was originally captured by *Florida.*

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'BOHEMIA' OFF CAPE RACE.—ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., June 19th.—"Bohemian," Liverpool 11th, Londonderry 12th, off Cape Race noon Friday 19th.

In House of Commons Cunningham suggested negociations with Washington for suppression of Slave trade in the Southern States.

Steamer "Southerner" recently launched at Stockton-on-Tees had been making trial trip. Among the company on board was a person who represented himself as a newspaper reporter; he turned out to be a spy and made affidavit tending to show that the Steamer was a Confederate cruiser. Affidavit was forwarded to Adams and by him submited to Earl Russel, who ordered the steamer to be searched. This search resulted in nothing to justify suspicion and steamer remained unseized. The alleged spy, however, continued to hover about West Hartlepool where Steamer was lying. Stated vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston.

Times editorial on American affairs says that for the first time in the war a long narrative of Federal victories has been substantially confirmed; the game, it is true, is by no means played out, but so far expedition has been remarkably successful, and reflects unwonted lustre on Federal arms. With comparatively small army Grant has advanced onwards, and by succession of Victories captured one point after another. This much is now conceded by Confederates themselves. If Grant cannot carry the long beleaguered city and appropriate defences, he may pay for opening successes by a disastrous though not ingicrious close.

FRANCE.—Reported that the Emperor seriously contemplates introducing before long certain reforms, particularly with respect to liberty of the Press, liberty of speech and ministerial responsibilities.

Bourse heavy, 69.20.

Swarming of the Medical Hives.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.

Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far a sto say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point.—*N. Y. "Advocate."*

'The World's Remedies,'
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
For sale wholesale and retail by
AVERY, BROWN & CO.,
Halifax, N. S.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

J. T. Newcomb (P. W. $4.) Rev. Jos. Hart (P. W., Jas. N. Freeman $4, N. D. West $4.) Rev. I. Thurlow (P. W., Jas. Griffin $4. H. Houston, Esq., $2, Jas. Harlow $2, Jas. E. Lesley $2, Ed. McQuinn $2.—$12.) Rev. James Burns (B. R. $39.41, P. W., E. Davidson $2, J. F. More, Esq., $4, Jas. Mack $2, Stephen Smith $4.) P. W., J. Higgins $1, Mrs. H. G. Bennett, (P. W. $4.) Thos. C. Cole (P. W. $2.)

PORT WILLIAM, Horton, Feb. 25 1863

Having got my wrist sprained about five years ago, which since remained weak and for some years has been so afflicted with Rheumatism as to render it almost powerless, and was often so painful that I could scarce endure it, and could only sleep with my arm hanging out of the bed, until I used Graham's Pain Eradicator, by six application has complete restored my hand and arm that it is only after some unusual exertions that I feel any pain in it, and is near as strong as ever. Although I had previously used some of the most popular Liniments and Painkillers, as well as being under medical treatment with hardly any benefit.

We have found it excellent in burns, sore throat, &c. MRS. JAMES HATCHARD.

THE "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE *With all the New Improvements, is the Best and Cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the World.*

Singer & Co.'s "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements, is the *best* and *cheapest*, and *most beautiful* of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarlatan, to the making of an Overcoat. It can FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK, QUILT, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work.

The "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine may be adjusted for sewing heavy or light textures, anything from pilot or beaver cloth, down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, with ease and rapidity.

The "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine is so simple in structure, that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is *ever ready to do its work.*—H. A. Taylor, Sackville St., Agent for this city.

Marriages.

In the Wesleyan Church at Barrington, on the 17th of Dec. last, by the Rev. James Buckley, Mr. Benj. Crowell, Port la Tour, to Miss Esther Powell, of Barrington Head.

By the same, at the house of the bride's father, on the 1st of April, Mr. Joseph Atwood Smith, to Miss Mercy Smith Reynolds, both of Baccaro.

By the same, on the 27th of April, at Clyde, Mr. Emery Deane, to Miss Phebe Ann Parey, both of Cape Negro Island.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, River Philip, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. John L. Sponagle, Mr. Henry Colbourne, to Miss Susan Weatherbie.

By the Rev. R. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th inst., Mr. Benjamin Curry Wilson, of Waverly, to Miss Mary P., youngest daughter Peter Shey, of Mount Denson.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M., John Edward Albro, Esqr., to Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of the late Maunsell A. Newton, Esq.

Deaths.

At Wallace, on the 15th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Catherine, wife of Benjamin Stevens, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Huestis, of Wallace.

Drowned, on the 26th of May, at St. John's, N. F., from on board the schr Eliza Catherine, Geo. James, in the 23rd year of his age, a native of Pembrokshire, South Wales.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Steamer J. C. Harrison, Dagger, Boston—bound to Cape Breton; ship Montezuma, Topsmith, Liverpool; bark Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigt Gem Sherring, Montego Bay; schrs Deux Auguste, Tobin, Newfld; Flora, Potter, Westport.

THURSDAY, June 18.

Barque Abbey Craig, Shanks, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Steamer Merlin, Guilliford, Bermuda and St Thomas; schr Achiever, Banks, Boston.

SATURDAY, June 20.

Brig Rangef, Patterson, London; schrs Weathergage, McCuisin, Boston; sea Slipper, Acker, Labrador; British Pearl, Guysborough; Lady Mulgrave, Hartigan, Glasgow.

CLEARED.

June 15—Barque Ada, Raymond, Shediac; schrs Lima, O'Bryan, B W Indies; Susan Ann, Young, Newfld; Flowerdew, Robertson, P E Island; Emma, Muggah, Sydney; Charles Albert, Sydney; Margaret Ann, Lee, Linnan; Medway Belle, Dolliver, Labrador; James, Fraser, Cow Bay; Lucinda, Fraser, Sydney.

June 16—Barque Pleaides, Knowlton, Shediac; brig Quango, Brown, Sydney; brigt Eureka, O'Brien, Porto Rico; schrs Reindeer, Rood, Porto Rico; Mary Alice, Wood, Boston; Observoncilla, Sulis, Digby; Mary and Charles, Babin, Port Hood.

June 17—Brig Thrush, Johnson, St John, N B; brigts Esquimax, Chisholm, B W Indies; Mic Mac, Weddleton, LaHave; Alma, Reeves, Strait of Canso; schrs Royal Albert, King, Newfld; Pet, Campbell, Bay St Lawrence; Oriental, Lockhart, Hantsport; Elvienta, Martell, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE
GLOBE HOUSE,
85 Granville Street.

THE Subscribers contemplating new arrangement in regard to the management of their business will offer, during the ensuing three months, commencing with WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., the whole of the Stock of

Fancy and Staple Goods
At Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.

The Goods reduced will include the SPRING SUPPLY RECENTLY RECEIVED —EMBRACING—

Dress Materials, Mantles and Millinery, of the newest styles and patterns,
Dress Materials in Cheeks, Challies, Circassians, Grenadines, De Baize, Mohairs and Cambric, Cashmere, Laina, Barage, and Grenadine
Embroidered Shawls, a large assortment, silk Mohair and Cloth Mantles, white Marseilles and Muslin Jackets—new styles, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Veils, Hair Nets, and Muslin and Lace Sets Collars and Sleeves, Tables Linens, Towellings, Tickings, Factorys, Denims, Shirtings, and Ginghams, Stamped DeOvlees, Toilet Covers, Mats, Collars and Strips. Ladies' and Misses white and colored Straw Hats, new shapes.

Ladies' straw and trimmed Bonnets, Head Dresses, Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, in all the new colors. A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts—very low.

Also, Ladies Made Clothing of every description.
June 3. I. McMURRAY & CO.

INLAND ROUTE.
St. John, Portland, Boston, &c.

THE steamer EMPEROR, will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of June, as follows:—

Wednesday, 10th, at	6 A M
Saturday, 13th, at	8 A M
Wednesday, 17th, at	2 P M
Saturday, 20th, at	noon
Wednesday, 24th, at	6 A M
Saturday, 27th, at	7 A M

FARES

Halifax to St. John,	$4 00
" Eastport,	5 25
" Portland,	8 00
" Boston,	9 00
" New York,	12 00
" Quebec,	16 50
" Montreal,	14 50

Through tickets and any further information can be had on application to
A. & H. CREIGHTON,
April 6. Agents, Ordnance Square.

Sabbath School Depository.
The largest and best selected stock of Books for Sabbath School Libraries, in New England, may be found at
NO. 61 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
New books are received every week from the various Sunday School Societies and Private Publishing Houses in the country, comprising those adapted to be capacity of children, as well as adult classes.—If a catalogue be forwarded of the books already in the library, the sending of duplicates will be avoided. Orders solicited.
H. PACKARD.
N. B.—Orders for books may be sent to me through N. Hardenbrook, Esq., Wolfville, who acts as my agent for Nova Scotia.
May 20 3m.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers (both late of Wollen Hall,) have entered into Partnership, and intend conducting a GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS in that concern known as London House, under the style and firm of Thomson & Co

JOHN THOMPSON,
WM. M'ALLISTER.

LONDON HOUSE.

In connection with the above announcement, we beg to apprize our friends and customers—to be—that we have opened the above well known House under new auspices. As a commencement we would intimate the arrival of our stock, consisting of all kinds of

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS,
COTTON GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
UNION GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SMALL WARE GOODS,
RIBBONS, Flowers &c.
FEATHERS &c. &c.

Trimmings, etc., Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, etc. All fabrics of the above materials worn and in use. Also—English and French FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, besides a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, and Clothing made to order.

In soliciting a share of patronage we care not to make professions, which are in themselves valueless—give us a trial for proof; we have the experience, and we hope to make it useful. The stock is bought for cash—all new and fresh, and all comes in under the reduced tariff, of which we intend giving purchasers the benefit.
THOMSON & CO.
One Price. 2m. June 3.

New Advertisements.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
—AND—
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Li