Halifax, in particular, implanted in our breasts, and we have always looked back upon the three years spent amongst you as one of the happiest portions of our existence.

The feelings with which we revisit Halifax must, as you will readily believe, be much saddened by the absence of so many of the cherished friends we parted from, and who have since then passed away, but I trust that the present generation will allow us to endeavour to deserve some portion of that esteem and attachment with which their fathers honored us.

It is my bounden duty and it will also be my pride and pleasure, to promote, by every means in my power, the continuance of that harmony and good will which have always so hospitably prevailed between yourselves and the officers and men of Her Majesty's Fleet,—and I honestly assure you that it will at all times afford me heartfelt satisfaction, if I can in any manner, forward the interests of this community, for whom I entertain the sincerest respect.

HOUSTON STEWART.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Halifax, June 18, 1857.—His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned:—

To be Justices of the Peace in King's County, John Givan, Charles Eaton, Winckworth Chipman, Abraham Newcomb, Samuel Dennison, Zebulon Neily, Sydney Welton, Wm. A. Allison, Daniel Heartly, Elisha D. Harris, John W. Russo, John Wells Borden, Benjamin H. Calkin, John N. Boles, John Kirkpatrick, Charles P. Bisley, Wm. W. Patterson, Wm. H. Lyons, Wm. Rhodes, Charles J. Tobin, and Edward J. Ross, Esquires. In St. Mary's District, Guysborough, Dr. Henry Elliott. To be a Coroner in St. Mary's District, Guysborough, Dr. Henry Elliott. To be Notaries and Tabellions Public, Wm. Myers Gray, Esq, Attorney at Law, Halifax; George Campbell, Esq., Barrister, Truro.

To be Surrogate Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Colchester, in the absence of Adams G. Archibald, Ebenezer F. Munro, of Onslow, Esq.

To be Commissioners for the further Revising and Indexing of the Statutes of this Province, in conformity with a Resolution of both branches of the Legislature in the last Session: Hon. M. I. Wilkins, William A. Henry, and James R. Smith, Esquires.

To be one of the Commissioners for the management of the Cornwallis Bridge, Mr. John Lingley, in place of Thos. B. Campbell, Esq. resigned.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for King's County, James E. Rand, Esq.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS will the present summer be more than usually attractive. On Monday last the Band commenced to play on the grounds, and we understand that by the kindness of the commanding officers, there will still be music of the same excellent description every Monday and Friday afternoons during the season. Fountains have been set up in each of the ponds, accommodation made for the musicians &c., while the general arrangement of the able and attentive superintendant, Mr. Hutton, we need scarcely remark are in every respect perfect. Nothing has been left undone in order to entice the community from the dust and smoke of the city to this delightful retreat.—*Colonist.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—FOUR MEN DROWNED.—*River John, June 24th, 1857.*—Yesterday evening a gloom was cast over this community by the receipt of the distressing intelligence that four men, residents of this neighborhood had lost their lives from the upsetting of a boat. The names of the deceased are Isaac Rogers, Edward Burke, David Hayden, and John Hynds. They had been codfishing in the Bay, off Amet Island, and early in the afternoon the wind commenced to blow hard and being very squally, they ran in for the land, having both sails close reefed. On nearing the land, however, they found they could not make the point they wished, and the wind being somewhat abated they shook out their reefs, and stood off again to endeavour to made a better landing. On nearing the land the second time, and when about half a mile from the shore, a squall struck the boat which upset her and she sunk almost immediately. Several other boats had been out in company with them; but some of had taken shelter from the squall under the Island, and those who were in sight were to lee-ward and incapable of rendering any assistance. Those who were eye witnesses of this sad occurrence used every exertion to get to the scene of disaster, but on reaching the spot a few pieces of drift wreck from the boat was all that could be found, and no traces of the bodies of the unfortunate men have yet been discovered. Burke, one of the deceased, was the father of the lad that perished on the ice last winter. All four were married men and in the prime of life; Hayden leaves a wife and one child, the other three have left large and helpless families.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

INQUEST AT KEMPT.—An Inquest was held by Dr. Wm. Dennison, Coroner at Kempt in the county of Hants, on the bodies of Edward and Henry Lake, sons of Isaac Lake, Esq., who were drowned on the 13th inst. The unfortunate persons were rafting logs in a mill pond, a few yards from their dwelling, when the younger brother went down; the other in attempting to save him also sank; he has left a wife, who witnessed the melancholy scene, and two children. Verdict returned—Accidental Drowning.—*Chronicle.*

New Brunswick.

DEATH OF MR. SMILER, PUBLISHER OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The *British Constitution* of the 23rd inst., says:—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our respected fellow-citizen and brother of the press, Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMILER, late Editor and Publisher of the *Temperance Telegraph.* He died at his residence in this City, on Sunday morning last, and is deeply lamented by a large circle of relations and friends. The malady under which he suffered was disease of the heart. He will be greatly missed from amongst those with whom he was intimately acquainted. The Temperance Reform, to which he has for many years been a warm and attached friend, will materially feel the weight of this dispensation of Divine Providence. Mr. Smiler commenced the publication of the "Telegraph" when the Temperance reform first started in this city, and has always been at his post till the time of his summons to the land of the eternal. He was 35 years of age, and unmarried. Many have lost in him a warm-hearted friend; and even those who might be called his enemies, we think will be willing to say, now that he is gone, that as far as benefiting his race is concerned, "he did what he could." We deeply sympathise with the bereaved, and hope that what has been their loss has been his gain, as we have been informed that he died in the peaceful hope of a blissful immortality.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a boat containing six men, working, we understand, at Lingley's Mills, near Indian Town, was upset while coming through the Falls, and melancholy to relate, five of them were lost.—Their names were—Robert Collins, Michael Carlin and John Kelly, of Portland; Henry McCue of Indian Town, and Alfred Belyea, of Musquito Cove.

Archibald Brown, the man who was saved, succeeded in holding on to a pair of sculls which were in the boat, and was picked up almost exhausted in the eddy at Blind Island.

We learn they were industrious men, and some of them have left families to deplore their loss.

It is said that the boat started before the proper time for passing through, and approaching too near the Falls, she was drawn into the vortex, and upset in the whirlpools.—*Newbrunswicker.*

The frame of the new Episcopal Church was erected on Friday on a lot of land presented by Joseph F. Allison, Esq., for that purpose. The Church is to be built after a model furnished by his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese. It stands on a dry knoll, near the residence of the former gentleman. The spire will be 108 feet from the ground; the style is Gothic; and the building promises to be a chaste and elegant structure, and an ornament to that already handsome part of this thriving village.—*Borderer, June 12th.*

P. E. Island.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—In some localities, considerable failure has been already noticed both in Wheat and Oats. Some attribute it to grubs, some to threshing machines, and others to malted or heated grain. But whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain.

The month of May was unusually dry, but the weather has been chilly, and notwithstanding the earliness of the Spring, we do not consider the grain crops further advanced than in average years. Present appearances may indicate faintly the Autumnal result; but as we have yet to encounter the ravages of the wheat midge, our importers will act prudently not to calculate on a heavy crop.—*Colonist.*

Canada.

FEARFUL DISASTER.—MONTREAL June 27.—The *Montreal* which left Quebec last night at 5 o'clock, when opposite Cape Rouge, took fire. She had 500 passengers on board, and 200 are supposed to be lost. The steamer *Napoleon* being near by rendered every assistance in her power, and succeeded in saving from 175 to 200 of the passengers. The principal portion of the passengers were Scotch emigrants just landed at Quebec, on their way to the West.

STILL LATER—*Montreal, 10.35, a. m.*—The *Napoleon* with the saved passengers has arrived. We conversed with several of the passengers who assure us that the number of lost will reach from 300 to 350. Out of 40 cabin passengers only some 8 or 10 were saved. Col. Irvin, A. D. C. Governor General, who came up from Sorrel, has given us the following particulars which he got from the passengers on board the unfortunate Steamer: The *Montreal* left Quebec at 5 o'clock yesterday p. m., and when opposite Cape Rouge smoke was perceived coming through one of the state rooms of the saloon, and almost instantly fire was observed. The number of cabin passengers was about 40, and only 3 were saved.—The scene when the fire was discovered is described as awful.

The cabin passengers rushed to the Jolly Boat, which, from its crowded state, was upset and most of them in it was drowned. Many also, when the fire was discovered, jmped overboard and were drowned. The most of the passengers were respectable Scotch emigrants of the Highlands.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The season has on the whole been a backward one. Nevertheless there is every prospect so far of good crops. We read of encouraging indications throughout both the Western States and Western Canada, and if prices of provisions keep up to the present mark, it will seem to be due more to the great demand for food than to its scarcity. In Lower Canada, where there is no Fall Wheat, of course little can yet be said of the appearance of the grain crops. The seed was got in, however, under favorable circumstances, from which we augur well. With us a late season is often a good one, as the young herbs and trees are not subjected to the untimely frost. As to the apple and other fruit crops, which form a considerable item on the island of Montreal and in adjoining Districts, the promise of blossom has been generally as abundant as could be wished, which is saying a great deal. The caterpillars, however, the great scourge of this kind of cultivation, though perhaps not in such countless armies as last year, nevertheless are in considerable force, and require constant and vigilant resistance.—*Montreal Herald.*

United States.

DANGER OF PLACING A BAD MAN IN OFFICE.—New York city, with its immense population, is in a fearful state. Possessing largely all the elements of discord and danger, thieves, gamblers, rowdies, bullies and drunkards, it has no authorities or government—or rather, to speak more accurately, it has conflicting governments, which in their struggles for power give occasion and license to the lawless past of the community. All this grows out of electing or allowing to be elected a bad man for Mayor, who resists the laws enacted by the State to limit his shamefully abused power. The difficulties which have for weeks been gathering, burst on Wednesday last, when the Mayor, surrounded by the very offscourings of society, illegally appointed as a watch, resisted process of arrest duly issued, and was supported by an immense mob of rowdies. So imminent was the danger that the military had to be called out, who did their duty firmly; so that the threatened riot was quelled, and the Mayor left in custody. Several of the officers who endeavored to arrest the Mayor having been injured by his myrmidons, have commenced civil and criminal actions against him, as have, also, the functionaries whose appointment he has resisted. The following account of this dangerous crisis, is from the New York *Tribune*:

"Yesterday, a regularly authorised officer presented himself at the Mayor's office with the warrant of the Superior Court for the arrest of the Mayor. By the order of that individual he was forcibly expelled, without being allowed to serve his process. Supported by a small body of the Metropolitan Police, he returned to the City Hall. He and the force with him were then assailed by a throng of ruffians without the Hall, and by a body of Mr. Wood's police from within, and driven back, several Metropolitan policemen being injured by the assailants—one or two of them so severely that their recovery is doubtful. Mr. Wood having thus produced a riot, and caused bloodshed in the attempt to prevent the service upon himself of civil process from the Superior Court, the intervention of the military became necessary, and the Seventh Regiment soon made their appearance in front of the City Hall. The presence of this formidable body put an end to Mr. Wood's disposition to resist the process of the Courts; and Coroner Perry now served upon him Judge Hoffman's warrant, with which he had before been extruded from the City Hall, at the cost of a riot, and, we fear, of the loss of life, and with the danger of wide-spread disturbance and destruction. On this warrant Mr. Wood gave bail in the sum of £5,000. A criminal process issued by the Recorder on the charge of inciting a riot was also next served upon him by the Sheriff, followed by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Russell, which removed him from the tribunal of the Recorder until the writ of habeas corpus shall be decided. A second warrant issued by the Recorder for Wood's arrest on the charge of resisting civil process was not served, but is to be served this morning at 10 o'clock. Meanwhile nine regiments are under arms to preserve tranquility, and sustain the Courts in the enforcement of the laws. The force is ample for the purpose. We presume Mr. Wood, who is now quietly in the custody of the Sheriff, will not again set on foot a riot to resist any civil or criminal process which may be issued."—*Mont. Wit*

TERRIFIC TORNADO IN THE WEST.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Accounts from Illinois and Kentucky state that a tornado had swept over portions of these States, causing great destruction of property. In Christian County, Central Illinois, the village of Pena suffered fearfully. The Chicago Journal says:—

Buildings were swept from their foundations, and some of them carried into the air, others unroofed, and others torn into atoms.

A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments; the Presbyterian Church, a large frame building, was moved six feet from its foundation; the Illinois Central freight depot was unrooted; a train of cars was blown from the track; and worse than all, five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck with falling timbers, or carried into the air and thrown upon the ground. Several other persons were more or less injured, some of whom may die from the effects of their injuries.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM AT WASHINGTON—EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.—WASHINGTON, June 21.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this afternoon. Hail fell from ten to fifteen minutes, some of the stones weighing five or six ounces, causing immense destruction of sky-lights and windows of churches, public and private buildings. The Government conservatories, and several private galleries of art were seriously damaged. The trees were half stripped of their foliage, and the green vegetables and shrubbery beat to the earth; and in some cases horses and cows were severely cut. The storm extended for twelve miles in breadth, in a course from southwest to northeast.

There are no reports as yet from the plantations in the vicinity, but the crops are undoubtedly greatly injured, if not entirely ruined.

Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

The *Niagara* arrived on Monday evening.—The latest dates are to the 20th ult. No news from India or China. A large number of troops have embarked for the latter country.

England.

There seems every prospect of Ministers being able to carry the Bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament. Sir John Pakington has relinquished his opposition to the measure.—The discussion of this Bill (the *Christian Times* remarks) has brought out in a more conspicuous manner than before the designs of the Roman Catholics of the country, to disturb the settlement which was arranged by the Emancipation Act. The Bill proposes one oath to be taken by members of Parliament of all denominations, except Roman Catholics. To this they plausibly object that it is hard they should be thus singled from all other members by a separate oath, and they propose so to modify it that one oath may be taken by members of all denominations. A few words will suffice to bring out the insidious nature of this proposition. The only obstacle that exists to all classes taking the same oath, is the protest embodied in the general oath on behalf of the supremacy of the Crown of England, and her independence, temporal and spiritual, of all foreign powers. That is a protest which no Protestant—we had almost said no Englishman—will be willing to forego. We say this in spite of the construction put upon the words of the Oath of Supremacy by Mr. Roebuck, as if the denial of Papal power in England were the declaration of a fact instead of the assertion of a right; because, viewed in that light, Mr. Roebuck assented to its propriety. The Roman Catholics insist upon the right, as well as the fact, and to accommodate their scruples, which so far are un-English as well as un-Protestant, a modified oath omitting the assertion, has been framed expressly for them. What was intended as a favour is now complained of as a grievance; and nothing will content them but an abandonment, not by themselves only, but by all Englishmen of the national protest against dependence in any shape upon foreign powers While England remains England, we think they are not likely to succeed.

The Government had a narrow escape from defeat last night in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Bill for Abolishing Ministers' Money in Ireland. Indeed they were beaten; for there was a majority of six against the measure of those who were present, and the Bill was saved only by a majority of proxies—not a very satisfactory way of carrying any measure. At the same time, it must be remembered that as the Bill affects Church property it was the most dangerous ground on which a Government could venture in the Upper House.—*Christian Times.—June 19.*

France.

Never was a country in so singular a position. The Government, with the Emperor at its head, not only recommends candidates to the country, but throws its whole weight of influence, its mass of cringing officials, its whole power of intimidation, into its side of the balance; it heaps up every imaginable obstacle, tightens the cords, shortens the beam, and then cries, "Never was universal suffrage more free, nor its exercise more equitable. You are at perfect liberty to make use of the opposite scale."

In Paris there are in reality but two parties arming for the contest—the partisans of liberty, and the friends of the present *regime.* The Legitimists are silent; the ultra Republicans also abstain: they declare that the four *scrutateurs* whose business it is to draw the tickets from the urn after the ballot, and to read the names aloud, are government officials, and no trust is to be placed in their correct reading. The Liberal party in the capital have two lists, one of pure republican names, and the other a conciliation list, as it is called, rallying liberal men of several shades, from Gen. Cavaignac to M. de Laboulaye, the Orleanist editor of the *Debats.* These me style themselves friends and supporters of the ideas of 1789, the date upon which Louis Napoleon fell back in 1851, and which the Emperor dares not disavow. The Liberal electors feel that as to a majority, the Government has plenty of ways to secure it to its candidates, but that it is impossible to place too high an estimate on the influence a large minority, and an active use of every means of publicity still left, will have upon the country at large, and upon the future conduct of the government. The extreme violence of the Imperialist papers, and the stir they are making against the Liberals, show the importance they also attach to the event. No; the democratic party in Paris is no shadow, many Liberal candidates have risen in the departments, and stand firm, notwithstanding threats and muzzles!—*Corr. Chn. Times.*

Spain.

The difference between Spain and Mexico is now said to be farther than ever from a settlement. The official envoy from Mexico, M. Lafragua, has not been received by the Spanish Government. They decline to negotiate before punishment has been inflicted on those who robbed and assassinated the Spanish subjects at Vera Cruz. The French and English Ministers are said to be intent upon smoothing away asperities. The Spanish Government is described as pacifically inclined; but there is a violent and uncompromising feeling of hostility against Mexico among the public, in the press, and in the Congress.

A letter from Madrid states that the Governor-General of the Philippines has been directed to place stores of all kinds at the disposal of the British and French ships of war. The measures adopted by the Spanish Government on this occasion are the more useful as Manilla affords many resources, and is at a reasonable distance from the coast of China, which is to be the theatre of the approaching operations.

Italy.

The journey of the Pope continues to receive attention. At Macerata as well as at Ancona, at Loretto as at Pesaro, his Holiness met with a respectful, but by no means enthusiastic reception. Even at Sinigaglia, his native place, the case was much the same. The Gonfaloniere (Mayor) of Ancona took occasion of his Holiness's presence to call to his attention the evils under which the country suffers, and more particularly that foreign military occupation continues to exercise the most depressing influence on the general prosperity of the country. It is ascertained that those representations produced a deep effect on the mind of Pius IX. His Holiness has entered the territory of the Romagna, and has reached Bologna. The "Romagnoli" are known to be a courageous and intelligent people, and therefore it was expected that the Pope would there hear the truth more frankly spoken than in any other part of his dominions

At Loretto, the population flocked to meet the Holy Father, and a grand religious ceremony proved most successful. After the ceremony pieces of paper were thrown amongst the crowd and increased the delight of the latter. The good people were under the impression that the papers thrown about with so open a hand were orders for bread or for small sums of money; they consequently struggled and fought for the same with the enthusiasm of crusaders. But to the horror of the successful individuals, the papers turned out to be nothing but indulgences, and the enthusiasm transformed itself into disrespect.

Pio Nono's entry into Bologna took place on the evening of Thursday, the 9th amidst grand demonstrations of rejoicing. He was received by the local authorities, and deputations from the various communes of the province, at the distance of half-a-mile from the city gates, in an amphitheatre constructed for the purpose, with a triumphal arch. Cardinal Viale-Prela received the Pope at the cathedral, and Cardinal Vannicelli, with 13 bishops, was likewise in attendance. The city is described as overflowing. Next morning he was occupied, after celebrating mass in the cathedral, with crowring the miraculous image of St. Luke, which enjoys the peculiar veneration of the Bolognese. After this idolatrous ceremony, and placing the crown, a costly ornament executed at the Pope's own expense, on the head of the image, "his Holiness" addressed the assembled multitude in terms which, it is said, drew tears from the eyes of all

Belgium.

The accounts from Belgium speak of tranquility being generally restored, although some slight agitation still subsists. The objection to the late bill on charitable institutions appear to gain ground. The Commercial Council of Ghent, in its sittings of the 2nd, voted, by a majority of 18 to 5, an address to the King similar to that of the Commune of Brussels. The Communal Council of Namur was to assemble on the same day to draw up a similar address.

The royal intentions in regard to the chambers, the obnoxious convent law, and the position of the ministry have received some elucidation. It is understood that his majesty has made up his mind to cut short all possibility of renewing discussions on the irritating question, by proroguing the session without further convocation, which right he possessed in virtue of the 10th article of the constitution, after they have been assembled for business forty days. He is the more entitled so to do at present, as the session has extended over more than six months, and the budgets have been voted. The *Moniteur* will therefore, probably publish a royal ordinance to this effect in a day or two. Consequently the bill will merge for the present. The ministers, by this evasive means, will retain their places; a dissolution will be avoided; the aristoclericals will retain their majority; and the king will be relieved from the necessity of appointing, or submitting to the nomination of, a Cabinet formed from either extreme. This is not what the country most desired, but the generality will console themselves with the bitter check administered to the aristo-clericals.

The *Moniteur Belge* of Sunday, as is anticipated above, contains a report to the King, intimating that it is prudent to yield to public opinion, even when that opinion is unjust. The report is followed up by a decree in which the closing of the session is announced, as well as the adjournment of the *Projet de Loi* upon charitable establishments.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, is worthy the attention of all who suffer from this distressing complaint. The success which has attended its use has induced the proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those afflicted with Asthma.

The late JONAS WHITCOMB, of Boston, so well known and so universally esteemed for his sterling integrity and generous disposition, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired by frequent attacks of Spasmodic Asthma.

While in Germany, an eminent physician who became interested in his case, promised him relief. He followed the treatment ordered, and to his surprise and joy his asthma, almost instantly disappeared. He procured the recipe which had accomplished so much for him, brought it with him to this country, and it became the property of the present proprietors. Within the past two years this remedy has used in upwards of one thousand of the worst cases in Boston and its immediate vicinity, with astonishing and uniform success, and it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, Prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.—From the unsolicited testimony continually offered from all quarters of the country, it is impheisible to resist a conviction of the great excellence of these Pills in all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The following letter from Toronto, Canada, is one of the many the proprietors have received:

TORONTO, April 27th, 1854.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS., *Sirs*:—I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from Dr. M'Lane's valuable Pills. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as far as I myself could judge, by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the deep-rooted disease still stuck fast. At last I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a Druggist here, and feel, after taking a portion of them, that the disease and painful sensation over the eyes has almost entirely left me. I will close by advising all those afflicted as I have been, to procure the valuable medicine at once, and save much time and pain, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. RUSSEL, Toronto.

☞ The REV. DR. TWINING and the Hon. A. STEWART, C. B., have been elected Governors of King's College, Windsor.

☞ The Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on the 24th inst. Mr. Harding was elected Speaker.

☞ Letters and Monies received the past and current week will be acknowledged on the return of the Book Steward.

NEVER TOO LATE.—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.—*Comm.*

A GOOD SIGN.—In these days of quack medicines and humbugs, it is refreshing to find a modest advertisement, like that of *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.* One of the most severe cases on record, was cured by it, and the sufferer was induced to try it because he says, it didn't pretend to cure everybody and everything."—*Comm.*

R. R. R.—HOT WEATHER—DIARRHŒAS, DYSENTERIES.—Painful discharges from the bowels are more frequent in hot weather than in cold; this is caused by the heat determining an undue quauntity of blood to the surface of the body, thereby leaving the bowels an easy prey to irritating causes. Indulgence in green vegetables, unripe fruits, shell fish, and fresh meats, will frequently cause Diarrhœa and Dysentery. RADWAY'S RELIEF, taken when these pains are present, will, in a few minutes check all dysentric symptoms, stop the pains, and withdraw the blood from the surface to its proper channel. To prevent Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, one of RADWAY'S REGULATORS, taken twice per week, will keep the system in a healthy and regular condition.

Ship masters should always keep a supply of the Ready Relief on board their vessels, as it will protect all on board against Ship Fevers Yellow Fevers, Cholera, and all other infectious diseases. In the most sickly ports of the Tropics, where Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, and Cholera was killing off the people by scores, not a single life was lost, on these vessels, they used the READY RELIEF.

For Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most distressing pains in a few minutes.

Bilious attacks are prevented by taking a dose of Regulators on the first symptoms of an attack of Biliousness, Fever and Ague, and all other diseases.

GRAVEL AND STONE.—By this we understand a collection of sand like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in a healthy state, this substance is carried off by the natural passage of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions, and consequently they are lodged in the kidneys, urethra, or the bladder, causing great inflammation to those organs, and great pains and swelling, and great difficulty in voiding urine. It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills are made out of some particular plants which have a wonderful charming influence in dissolving the substance which has clogged the passage, and their cooling properties, they expel all inflammation, and leave the water passage in an active and healthy state. From three to four of these Pills night and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, and leave the parts in a healthy and lively condition. July 2. 1m.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*From Ex Alderman Perkins.*

BOSTON, Feb 3, 1851

Dr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir:—For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me for business. I had taken but a small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful. I attribute thus entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, as I took no other medicine whatever. I cordially recommend it to all my friends

Respectfully yours,

SAM'L S. PERKINS.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ Agents for Halifax, MORTON & COGSWELL.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The virtue of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilised world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canad being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with liver and bowel complaints; indigestion, sick headache, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as Holloway's Pills, for determining the blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for asthma, if used in conjunction with Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning

CHOLERA.—A certain cure for this disease may be found in the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 5, 1855.—Gentlemen:—I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. A few days since I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the Cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth. My wife's family who had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849, advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes, a fine prespiration ensued, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice 2w.

W. M. CROZIER Att'y at Law

HAVE YOU REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE?—If not you do not know the powers and charms of one of the most wonderful and charming productions of the day. The manner in which it disposes of cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, sores, aches, and hosts of the other pains of humanity is almost incredible. July 2. 4w.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Mr. Bryan a thorough Operative Chemist, has succeeded in procuring from the Camomile Flower that remedial agent, which neither Infusion, Tincture, nor Decoction has hitherto succeeded in extracting. Combining this with other Vegetable Extracts he has compounded a Pill unique of its kind. It is the best Tonic, Purgative, and Restorative known for Family use. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, bad state of the blood, and similar diseases, it is without a rival.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

☞ The hands rendered soft and white by the use of Davidson's Floating Soap, 6d. sterling per square, which protects the skin from the bad effects of the sun or the weather.

For sale by G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax.

☞ For sick-headache, jaundice, liver complaint, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all complaints of the Stomach and bowels, the California Herb Pills are an efficient and safe remedy.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

UP TO SNUFF.—Durno has ordered 500 thousand snuff boxes for his Catarrh Snuff, from the manufactory in Germany. Such an order is not to be sneezed at

Marriages.

At St. Johns, Nfld, on the 3rd June, by Rev. Elias Brettle, Rev. Thomas HARRIS, Wesleyan Minister, to Mrs. S. WOOLSTON, late of Northampton, Eng.

At Dorchester, N. B., on the 22nd ult., by Rev. Wm. Temple, Thomas D. HENDERSON, Esq., Postmaster, Annapolis, to Miss FANNY LOUISA, third daughter of A. Weldon, Esq.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. David Freeman, Edmund C. TWINING, Esq., to ELIZABETH S., only daughter of John Whitman, Esq.

On the 11th ult., by Rev. Mr. Albrighton, Mr. Arthur QUINN, to MARY, only daughter of the late John Dougherty of Gagetown.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult., by Rev. S. N. Bentley, Mr. John POWER, to Miss Adarella WORRELL, both of Hammonds Plains.

Deaths.

On the 23rd ult., Mr. James BEEEN, son of the late Daniel Breen, Esq., of St. Johns, Nfld.

At the Rectory, Newburg, Berks, Eng., on the 6th ult., aged 64 years, the Rev. Hibbert BINNEY, D. C. L., Rector of that Parish. Dr. B. was the eldest son of the late Hon. H. N. Binney, and father of the Bishop of this diocese.

At St. John, N. B. June 21, Mr Joseph CORMICK, a native of Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, June 24

Brigts Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Palermo, Tedson, Matanzas.
Steamer Oswego, Philadelphia—bound to Lake Ontario.
Schrs Lucy, Newald; Olive, Hillsborough
Shelburne, Parker, Shelburne

THURSDAY, June 25

Brig Nancy, Grant, Mayaguez.
Schr W A Haury, Martell, Trinidad

SATURDAY, June 27

R M steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas.
Brigt Roseway Belle, Crowell, Montreal.
Schr Julia, Simpson, St John, NB.

SUNDAY, June 28.

R M steamer Merlin, Corbin, St Johns, Nfld.
Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool—bound to N. York
Barques Palmatta, Grey, Liverpool.
Hamilton Gray, McKenzie, Liverpool
Brigt Falcon, Wilson, Boston.
Schrs James, Walsh, Newfld.
Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque
Inkerman, King, Fortune Bay.
Kate, Messervey, Bay St George.
James Parker, Miramichi; Dit on, Gaspe.
Mary Balcom, Integrity, and Susan, Sydney.

MONDAY, June 29.

Steamship Khersonese, Thompson, Portland
R M steamer Niagara, Liverpool.
Brig America, Meagher, Boston.
Brigt Jean Baptiste, Quebec.
Schrs Lone Star, and Eliza Peach, fishing.

CLEARED.

June 24—Lizzie Spalding, Bathurst; Frank, Jones, B W Indies; Independence, Montreal.
June 23—Aurora, Gallant, P E Island; Spry, Fraser, New York; Martha Sophia, Montreal.

MEMORANDA.

New York, June 12—Arrd Louisa, Saugua; Obi, Aspinwall; Forrest, Porto Rico; Gen Williams, Port au Platt: 16th—Charles, Cornwallis.
Baltimore, June 14—Sld Bellona, Kingston, Jam 15th—Syph, W Indies.
Ship Humber, hence at Quebec, June 12.

New Advertisements.

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

Commissariat.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 2nd of July, for the undermentioned Supply of

25 Barrels Prime Mess Pork,

Cured in Nova Scotia, and each Barrel to weigh not less than 200 lbs., *without Hocks or Heads*, to be packed in Hardwood barrels, to be warranted to keep sweet and good for nine months after delivery, to be subject to approval by survey, according to the Commissariat Regulations, and to be delivered as follows:—

10 Barrels on the 13th of July,
15 do on the 27th of July.

Form of Tender can be had at the Commissariat. The Tender to state the price in Sterling in words at length, and two sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Further information can be obtained at this office. Payment to be made after each delivery in Treasury Bills, if over £50, if under in specie at the Army rate.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia,
Halifax, 24th June, 1857.

Morse's Indian Root Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a likeness of DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. His philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our health, strength, and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased, thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name. Our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and it nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light for life will forever be blown out. How important then we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literary overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

A. J. White & Co., Leonard Street, New York,