

The Provincial Weekly.

The Emperor has said:—I announce with happiness to your Majesty, that the English army, always so reliable, has now become as fine, as numerous, and as healthy as ever. It has arrived in the East, and that it is daily receiving reinforcements of infantry, cavalry, and the most modern transport. I continue to live on the most cordial terms with Lord Raglan, and the two armies are most closely united.

A letter from St. Petersburg states the accounts which arrive there are far from being so satisfactory as the reports of Prince Gortschakoff, and clearly state that the Allies are making real progress towards taking the place, in spite of all the efforts of the defenders.

A letter from Simpheropol of the 20th says, that during the first 48 hours of the bombardment of Sebastopol the fire was so severe and the damage so great that General Oden-Sakenev immediately expected that the town would be stormed, and drew his troops up in order to be prepared for such an emergency. So many however were killed and wounded while in this situation that, during the nights of 10th and 11th, they took refuge in vaults, and behind batteries, which afforded good protection.

A letter of the 24th ult., from the camp before Sebastopol, in the journal of Constantinople, says—the Flagstaff Battery is completely reduced to silence, and the South Redoubt is in the same situation. The Malakoff Tower only fires occasionally, to show that it is still in existence. The batteries of the Careening Bay, called by the French the White Batteries, have been abandoned by the Russians and immediately occupied by the allied troops. Some dismounted guns were found in them, which had been left there by the enemy. These batteries had been strengthened by General Gortschakoff, and were the scene of the sanguinary contests in which the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves so distinguished themselves. The capture of the White Batteries is of the greatest importance, as their guns played on the rear of our works.

THE RIFLE PITS.—A very gallant and brilliant little feat of arms, attended, I regret to say, by severe loss, was performed by the 7th Regiment in front of our right attack. There is nothing more remarkable in the five operations of this siege than the importance of the part played by the sharpshooters placed in those rifle pits, which have been dug by the enemy, and which were constructed with great skill and daring, and have been defended with vigour and resolution. Sir John Burgoyne, in his excellent memorandum on the duties of riflemen during the present siege, adverts to their services at the sieges in the Peninsula war, but I am not aware that they were so extensively or effectively employed as they have been and are before Sebastopol. The pits now constructed are complete little batteries for the rifle, and are now established within 600 or 700 yards of the battery of ordnance, is sufficient to silence the guns and keep the gunners from going near the embrasures. In front of the Redan, opposite our right attack, the Russians established some capacious pits, from which they annoyed us considerably, particularly from the two nearest to us on the left hand side. Round shot and shell had several times forced the Russians to bolt across the open ground to their batteries, but at night they repaired damages, and were back again as usual as ever in the morning. Our advanced batteries would have been greatly harassed by this fire when it opened, and it was necessary to take the two pits, to hold that which was found most tenable, and to destroy the other. That service was effected last night. About eight o'clock, the party of the 77th, under Lieut. Colonel Egerton, supported by a wing of the 38rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, moved down the traverses towards the rifle pits. The night was dark and windy, but the Russian sentries perceived the approach of our men, and firing was at once opened on them by the enemy, to which they replied, and after a brisk and terrible volley, they rushed upon the enemy with the bayonet, and after a short but desperate struggle, drove them out of the two pits and up the slope behind them. Once in the pits, the engineers, officers, and the sappers and miners set to work to strengthen the defences and threw up a gabionade in front, and with great coolness and courage proceeded to connect the trench of the nearest of the rifle pits with our advanced saps. The enemy opened an exceedingly heavy fire of round grape and shell upon them, and the Russian sharpshooters from the parapets of the batteries, and from the broken ground behind the abatis, kept up a very severe fusillade; but the working party continued at their work in defiance of the storm of shot which tore over them.

PROBABLE CHANGE OF OPERATIONS.—As far as I can judge, the question of a general assault is in so far decided, that all idea of such a measure is abandoned for the present. Sebastopol has never been invested; the road was at all times open for the introduction of fresh troops, fresh stores and provisions, and the removal of the wounded, the sick, and the worn-out. Its means of defence are unimpairing, its shortness of ammunition—if ever there was anything like a real want of it—has been made good by importations from Odessa, and from the siege of the Allied armies. More skillful engineers than ever conduct the labours of the defence; fresh troops support the batteries, and trained gunners work the guns. The deserters complain of the ravages of disease, but they say there is plenty of food, and there are plenty of men. With all the resources at the command of the Allied Generals, we are not now in a condition to take Sebastopol by a smart cannonade and a sudden rush, nor is Sebastopol in a condition to be taken in this manner. We cannot expect to carry our point by means of the batteries alone. Sebastopol is a walled city, and the garrison that goes for the present beyond the pale of our attack, and in constant communication with the resources of the empire. I do not believe, as matters now stand, that an attempt will be made to reduce the town on this side of the harbour, without corresponding operations on the north side—that is to say, active operations against the Russian army which keeps up the communication between Sebastopol and the empire. If such an attempt were made, perhaps it might be successful. The French are brave to a proverb, and our own troops can do anything but retreat, and I cannot understand that the commanders But I must not decline obtaining possession, on 10th October last, of 6,000 casualties, should now make the attempt when even the most sanguine hesitate to limit the probable loss at 10,000 killed and wounded, and when success, though not altogether improbable, is at least very doubtful.—Daily News Correspondent.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—The Emperor was riding slowly along one of the streets of Paris, in a well-dressed man, armed, as appears, with one double-barrelled and two single-barrelled pistols, stepped off the pavement, and coming within five or six yards, deliberately took aim and fired at the Emperor, and although he was unfortunately deflected by severe and dangerous illness from taking part in the operations of the field, yet he was always esteemed as being eminently qualified for organisation, and will be found most efficient in the responsible situation in which he is placed. The employment of these officers will be hailed by the nation at large with unqualified satisfaction, and we hope shortly to have to announce further appointments of the same class.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF PIANORI.—The trial of Pianori was attempted the life of the Emperor, before the Court of Assizes took place on Monday. After the indictment was read, the President stated that two despatches had arrived from Rome, by the first of which it appeared that the accused had formed one of the bands that defended Rome against the French, that he had killed an officer of gendarmery, and had escaped to Genoa, from which place he had intended to commit fresh crimes. By the second despatch it appeared that Pianori had been sentenced to the galleys for twelve years for political assassinations, that he had been accused of acts of incendiarism in February 1849, and that he had escaped from prison in Servia. The accused was then examined, but he answered with great difficulty, owing to his imperfect knowledge of French. He said he had only been six months in prison; denied he had ever been at the galleys; acknowledged he fought at Rome; took refuge at Genoa; then went to Bastia, and thence to Marseilles, under the name of Liverani; lived at Lyons and Chalons, and came to Paris in 1854, when, after having passed five months he went to London and worked for a shoemaker, until the latter sailed for South America. He then returned to Paris. Coming to the day of the attack, he acknowledged that he drank a glass of liquor called absinthe, and that every day he used to pass a part of his time at the brewery in the Camp Elisee. He used to watch the Emperor and Empress, whom he called the Queen, pass. He could not tell whether he had fired one or two shots at the Emperor, but he acknowledged that he did fire at his Majesty. He denied that he had his hand at a second pistol, but said the police agent found it in his pocket after he (the agent) had twice stabbed him with a knife in the back and in the arm. He was examined as to how a man, in his position, could have had such costly arms, good dress, and money, but he pretended he bought the arms to sell again; that he did not dress beyond his position, and with respect to his attempt on the Emperor he denied that it had been premeditated, but was a sudden thought. Being questioned as to his motives, he made an incoherent speech about his being driven to ruin, and so lost his head; that he once thought of committing suicide; but his friend, who had made him to be but imperfectly understood. After three minutes' consultation, the Jury pronounced him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to death.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—From the debates in parliament on Friday evening it will be seen that it is now the intention of government to exercise the powers for which their half-brothers under Lord Aberdeen deemed it necessary, as a case of emergency, to assemble parliament so much earlier than usual.

The Foreign Legion is to be immediately enrolled, and will be organized with the utmost expedition. The men will assemble in Heligoland that 5,000 so embodied will be ready for active service in about six weeks. This appears an incredibly short space of time, but it arises from the fact of there being scarcely a man enlisted who has not already completed three years' service in his own country. They are entirely Germans, and are taken principally from amongst the aristical or mechanical classes of the community—not such as those who in poverty embrace the profession of arms as a last resort, but who from deep indignation at the dishonourable and inglorious part taken by their own government, and from their hatred to Russia, which they consider to be the enemy of their fatherland and of Europe, seek with alacrity the opportunity which is denied them in order of joining the established policy of the Western Powers to strike a blow at the ambitious despot.

The officers, particularly the juniors, are also German—gentlemen of standing and substance in their own country; and we understand that there is a vast number of applications from the cadets of the first families in the land for permission to join as volunteers, which we believe, is the intention of the authorities to grant. Some of the superior officers are English, whose former career has recommended them to the notice of the War Minister, and we bear with pleasure and satisfaction that the claims and acquisitions of the officers who obtained their experience under Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain and whose employment we have repeatedly recommended have been here recognized.

The Baron de Sutterheim, who is employed to organize the force, is an officer of high distinction; he commenced the profession of arms as a cavalry officer under Sir De Lacy Evans, where he served with considerable credit; in France he passed into the Prussian army, serving in the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the Schleswig-Holstein army for some time, and was afterwards chief of the staff of the whole force during their gallant struggle, which had for its object the independence of their country and its deliverance from the possibility of the Russian yoke, to which it became liable by the Danish kingdom being turned into a Russian province at the death of the present King without issue.

Colonel Woolridge, who is to command a brigade, is also one of General Evans's officers. He served through the constitutional war in Portugal and Spain. Having been with a musket at the siege of Oporto, he has raised himself early by merit to his present high command, an encouragement to all young soldiers to follow his example, and strive to attain the same well-merited preferment. This is the officer whose career of heroic distinction has already been made public, and of whom the gallant Evans said, "His conduct has always been characterized by a constant display of prompt, and heroic valor," and whom, after on his personal staff, he should have appointed to the command of a regiment, had he not wished to keep him by his side in the day of battle.

Colonel Kinloch is appointed to be inspector of the force, and is another of the late British legion officers, although he was unfortunately deflected by severe and dangerous illness from taking part in the operations of the field, yet he was always esteemed as being eminently qualified for organization, and will be found most efficient in the responsible situation in which he is placed. The employment of these officers will be hailed by the nation at large with unqualified satisfaction, and we hope shortly to have to announce further appointments of the same class.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—It is stated to be the intention of the Allied Powers to embark on a cruise immediately for the Crimea; such a movement is considered necessary by persons well acquainted with military affairs. It is understood that the expedition will comprise about 50,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—and that its destination will be some place near the isthmus of Perekop, in order to co-operate with the allied army before Sebastopol, and to check the advance, or, in the event of the

RUSSIAN JOURNALISM AND THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—The following very extraordinary circumstance has been reported to us from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement:—

By very late letters received from St. Petersburg it would appear that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at Port Arthur. It was stated that this vessel had on board 800 bales of cotton, but as her size (800 tons) made this cargo appear ridiculously small, the correspondent of our informant was the ship, and he found that, in addition to the above, she carried 50,000 rifles and 5000 revolvers. The Russians had at the vigilance displayed by our cruisers, and naturally enough ask if John Bull has been asleep, to have allowed so valuable a cargo to have escaped? It is not, however, another opportunity offered to Rear Admiral Dundas's fleet to secure this bold breaker of the blockade, as the vessel is now ordered up to Constantinople to take a cargo of hemp.

The Messrs. C., merchants of Boston, were passengers, and it is supposed acted in the capacity of supercargoes. We have not been able to ascertain if this vessel left America this season, and she cut her way through the ice before our flying squadron could come up with her, or if she reached one of the lower ports of the Baltic Sea, after our fleet had been recalled, and she lay perdu till the spring.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Moscow of the 19th in the Patrie says:—"The religious fanaticism of the people is more excited here than at St. Petersburg. The priests address the most violent harangues to the people, who leave the churches in a kind of frenzy against the enemies of Russia, and express themselves ready to give their lives in support of the Czar towards the expense of the war. The nobility become every day more and more discontented; they begin to suffer from the rigorous blockade to which Russia is subjected on all sides, and they fear a complete prohibition of exports for all the natural products of the country, even into Germany, if the war should become general. A new outlet for merchandise has just been opened by the Vienna and the Niemen, whence the goods pass into Prussia, and reach Lubek, and thence are conveyed to Hamburg. All the pupils of the School of Cadets have been put on active service. The line of railway which unites St. Petersburg to this city is to be shortly continued as far as Odessa. The latter part of the line has been surveyed, and the earth works had been commenced, but they are now for the present stopped, as well as some other lines which were in progress, all the men being taken for military operations. The streets of Moscow are now unprovided with hackney coaches, as all the able-bodied coachmen are taken for the army."

A letter from Petersburg of the 25th ult. says:—"A despatch has been received from Vienna, which has caused a certain sensation at the Court. At one moment our Plenipotentiaries at Vienna thought that Austria by her mediation would be able to smooth down all difficulties, but according to recent accounts she has placed herself definitely on the side of France and England. The result of the armistice of M. Gortschakoff and De Tottow when they were given to understand on the part of Austria, that the turn of Russia was come to make concessions, which were laid down almost as an ultimatum. 'Limit the number of vessels of war in the Black Sea.' The Emperor, I can assure you, added with his own hand to the last despatch addressed to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna these words:—'Equality of rights; honest intentions; equality of forces.' You will admit that after these words neither M. de Tottow nor Prince Gortschakoff were prepared to meet the demands of the Allied Powers, and it is, therefore, thought here that all means of conciliation have been exhausted."

'Private letters from St. Petersburg,' says the Daily News, 'confirm the telegraphic announcement of the inscription of the present in the Ukraine, and state further, that it has already extended to the governments of Poltava, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff. The names of two landed proprietors, whom the maddened moujiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg. M. Poletien, one of the richest proprietors in the government of Tchernigoff, was burnt alive in his country-house at Belz. The maddened moujiks of Little Russia to insurrection, is stated to be at St. Petersburg, where every article of consumption is at famine price.'

The appeal addressed to the population for the formation of the militia has not as yet proved so successful as at first, and the government has had recourse to coercive measures in many places.

A special commission has been instituted to consider all matters relating to the Eastern question. It is composed of the Grand Duke Constantine, M. Nevelode, Count Orloff, M. Kiselef, Count Bludoff, and Prince Dolgorouki. The war party has a majority in the commission. It is the intention of the authorities to grant. Some of the superior officers are English, whose former career has recommended them to the notice of the War Minister, and we bear with pleasure and satisfaction that the claims and acquisitions of the officers who obtained their experience under Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain and whose employment we have repeatedly recommended have been here recognized.

LIBERAL MEMBERS RETURNED.—27. Halifax—Eason, Adams, Tobin. Hants—Dimock, Parker, Wilkins, Chambers. Kings—Webster, Chipman. Digby—Wade, Bourneff, Robichau. Shelburne—Locke, Robertson. Queens—Davidson. Lunenburg—Bally, Rynard, Geldart. Colchester—Archibald, McLellan, Morrison. Pictou—McKenzie, McDonald. Sydney—Sgt. General, McKinnon. Arichak—F. Marmad. CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS RETURNED.—17. Halifax—Churchill. Kings—Bill, Brown. Annapolis—Johnston, Thorne, Whitman. Yarmouth—Kilham, Moses, Ryder. Shelburne—Hyde. Colchester—White. Cumberland—Tupper, McFarlane, Bent. Pictou—Wilkins. Queens—Campbell, McLarn.

J. J. Marshall, (conservative) and S. Campbell, (liberal) have been returned for Guysborough. Hon. Atty. General, and P. Smyth, (liberal) for Inverness. BAZAAR.—Agreeably to notice, the Lunenburg Bazaar in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held in the Temperance Hall on the first day of May, instant, and although the weather unfortunately proved inclement, being very wet and cold, still there was a goodly assemblage of all classes, and much interest was evinced on the occasion. The Hall was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and the appropriate names of "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Balklava," very tastefully executed in evergreen, were conspicuously affixed to the wall of the building, which was "God Save the Queen" at the head of the room, done in the same style, giving a very pleasing and imposing effect to the scene.

A large and handsome assortment of Needle, and other work performed by the ladies, together with a variety of other articles, were exhibited for sale, and a table well supplied with all sorts of refreshments, was provided, of which one and all freely partook, and appeared greatly to enjoy themselves. Many thanks and much praise is due to the Ladies for the trouble and pains they took, and to have their simple efforts in the happy contemplation of having aided in some degree in alleviating the want and sufferings of the afflicted widows and orphans of our gallant soldiers and

officers, who have fallen while fighting the battles of their country on a distant soil; and they may rest assured a blessing will attend their benevolent exertions.

The whole amount realized, after deducting expenses, is £82 2 7, as well as appear by the following statement, which has been remitted to the Provincial Secretary to forward to the proper authorities in England appointed to receive the same.

Statement.	
Proceeds of Bazaar,	£34 12 4
Col. by Rev. Mr. Cosman,	10 6 9
Do. by Rev. Mr. Weddall,	7 19 0
Other Collection,	17 7 4
	£90 5 3
Expenses,	2 5 9
	£87 19 8
Received since,	1 2 11
	£89 2 7

Church Times.—The following is a summary of the operations of the American Bible Society, as given in the report presented at the anniversary held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday last.—The receipts of the year amount to \$16,811,584, much less than those of the previous year. The number of Bibles printed during the year amount to 275,400, and of Testaments 626,000; making a total of 901,400. The number of volumes issued is 749,899. The number issued since the organization of the society is 19,653,647.—Grants of Bibles and Testaments have been made to auxiliary societies, to benevolent institutions, and for gratuitous distribution. The number of agents employed in the domestic field is thirty-five, including two on the Pacific coast. One agent, Rev. Mr. Richter, has been sent to Turkey and Syria; another, Rev. Mr. Montalvate, to Venezuela, S. A., and Rev. Mr. Fletcher, to Brazil. During the year a new German octavo Bible, also a Testament and Psalms have been published, from an improved edition of Kanstein. A Spanish New Testament, from the Greek, also a Welsh and English Testament, in parallel columns, and an English copy of the Small Vica Bible, without references. An imperial quarto Bible, designed to be the standard book of the society, is now in press and will be ready for delivery in a few months. A royal octavo Bible, with references, is also in course of manufacture. A Portuguese New Testament, translated from the Greek, is ordered to be printed; also a new diamond Reference Bible. The grants of money to societies abroad during the past year have been much less than usual owing to the undiminished receipts. It is the duty of the Board to make further remittances early.

Letters from Bucharest state that the renewed navigation of the Danube displays extraordinary activity. From the 1st to the 4th of April, 189 merchant vessels had arrived at Galatz. Lord Panmure has received the following, dated Selatopol, May 10:—"The Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on our right advanced trench this morning, but were driven off immediately. "A second and similar attack shared the same fate. "Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious."

At least 2000 tons of powder, shot, and shell, will be required at the British camp alone, before the third bombardment commences, as is now contemplated. The Flagstaff Bastion is the only important portion of the Russian fortifications which is entirely ruined, and just on the eve of being occupied by the French, but it will prove the key to the whole south of the town. Letters from Sweden to the 19th ult., state that the King, the Queen, and the great body of the nation, appear perfectly agreed on the necessity of maintaining an armed neutrality.

The cholera has made its appearance at Galatz, and Masak, and even at Para. The provinces of the Isthmus of Panama have been declared to be a separate state. POLAND.—PARIS, Friday.—The Monitor contains a letter from the Polish General Rydzko to the Emperor, in which the writer says:—"Poland is suffering, but looks to the West for aid. She seeks and loves your Majesty alone, convinced that the power which has been hitherto, by Divine providence, continued in your hands will be exerted by you for the right cause."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, was celebrated by the Military and Naval Authorities in this command, on Thursday last. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the citadel, and the flagstaff decorated with colors. At 12 noon, a royal salute was fired from the brig of war, *Argyle*, in harbour, and instead of a Review on the Common, Sir W. Young, H. M. S. *Argyle*, H. M. S. *Albatross*, and the 76th Regt. of the 1st Division, were drawn up on the glacis on the east front, and the 76th with the Sappers, lined the ramparts around the works. At 12 a royal salute was fired from the heavy guns mounted inside, and from the field pieces outside the works; and the infantry had a *feu de joie*, after which three hearty British cheers made the welkin ring.—General Gore, Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, were present, and a large number of the inhabitants of the City, who appeared highly delighted with the novelty of the spectacle.—Church Times.

THE ELECTIONS.—The following list we find in one of the morning papers as exhibiting the result of the recent elections:—LIBERAL MEMBERS RETURNED.—27. Halifax—Eason, Adams, Tobin. Hants—Dimock, Parker, Wilkins, Chambers. Kings—Webster, Chipman. Digby—Wade, Bourneff, Robichau. Shelburne—Locke, Robertson. Queens—Davidson. Lunenburg—Bally, Rynard, Geldart. Colchester—Archibald, McLellan, Morrison. Pictou—McKenzie, McDonald. Sydney—Sgt. General, McKinnon. Arichak—F. Marmad. CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS RETURNED.—17. Halifax—Churchill. Kings—Bill, Brown. Annapolis—Johnston, Thorne, Whitman. Yarmouth—Kilham, Moses, Ryder. Shelburne—Hyde. Colchester—White. Cumberland—Tupper, McFarlane, Bent. Pictou—Wilkins. Queens—Campbell, McLarn.

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Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Westerner" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 30th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	32s. 6d.
Do. Civil, per cwt.	28s. 3d. 30s.
Butter, Prime, "	55s.
" N. S.	50s.
Beef, Canada,	50s.
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 2d. 1s. 4d.
Coffee, Lagayra,	8s. 1d. 8d.
" Jamaica, "	8 1/2d.
Flour, Am. sp. per bbl.	65s.
" Canada sh. "	63s. 9d.
" Bye, "	62s. 6d.
Commeal,	21s. 3d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mas. per gal.	1s. 1d.
" Cuba, "	1s. 4d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
Do. Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R., "	25s. a 26s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	18s.
Hoop, "	2s.
Sheet, "	2 1/2d.
Calico, large, "	18s. 6d.
" small, "	14s. a 17s.
Salfon, No. 1, "	10s. a 11s.
" 2, "	9s. a 10s.
" 3, "	7s. a 8s.
Mackerel, No. 1, "	20s. a 20s.
" 2, "	17s. a 18s.
" 3, "	15s. a 16s.
Herrings, " 1, "	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
" 2, "	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chd.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	25s. a 26s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 30th.

Outland, per cwt.	25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	3 1/2d. a 4d.
Bacon, "	7 1/2d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh, "	1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d.
Cheese, "	7 1/2d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	none
Foultry—Chickens, "	2s.
" Turkey, per lb.	9d.
Calves, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Perch, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Perch, per dozen,	10s.
Household Cloth, (wool), per yard, 2s. 6d.	
Do. (cotton and wool), "	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

By the Rev. Mr. Hannan on Sunday evening, 27th ult., Mr. Bartholomew Walsh, to Miss Jane Anne Sparrow, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sparrow, of Pleasant, New Brunswick.

Deaths.

At New Orleans, April 20th, Mr. Thomas J. HARRIS, aged 41 years, a native of Halifax, N. S., and son of the late Capt. Harrington.

On Tuesday, 24th, Mr. DENNIS LEAVY, in the 77th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, was called to his rest by Mr. Joseph Wright, in the 60th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. WEDNESDAY, May 23. H. M. brig Espingole, Com. Lambert, Bermuda. Brig Belle, Shaw, Massachusetts. THURSDAY, May 24. R. M. steamship America, Long, Liverpool, G. B. Brig Crescent, Burns, Chgo. Brig Phoenix, Phillips, Philadelphia. Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B. Schrs. Eliza Jane, Wash, Plover, 21 days. A. S. Eliza, Wilmington, 16 days. Victoria, Irvine, P. E. Island. Malvena, Maliland, N. B. FRIDAY, May 25. Drigs America, O'Brien, Boston, 31 days. Olive Parker, Chgo., 24 days. Schrs. J. M. Young, H. M. S. *Argyle*, H. M. S. *Albatross*, and the 76th Regt. of the 1st Division, were drawn up on the glacis on the east front, and the 76th with the Sappers, lined the ramparts around the works. At 12 a royal salute was fired from the heavy guns mounted inside, and from the field pieces outside the works; and the infantry had a *feu de joie*, after which three hearty British cheers made the welkin ring.—General Gore, Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, were present, and a large number of the inhabitants of the City, who appeared highly delighted with the novelty of the spectacle.—Church Times.

Have you a Diseased Liver. The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind." This remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded, it is his never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. McLANE'S PILLS, and they will relieve you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for McLANE'S Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, but before the public. Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills are also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, Wm. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR. BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND.—It is not he who has invented Brussels Carpeting or Gold Brocade, whom the masses have reason to regard, but he who furnishes something useful to everybody. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, teeming as an anecdote that among the first inquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether he knew the American Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, who invented the *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*. As these articles (more particularly the *Cherry Pectoral*) are in general use in the cities of South America, and are the most prevalent representations of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from malignant diseases, it is not strange they should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million people.—Christian Advocate.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Huff, of Cape Race, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which were discharged continuously, and rendered his life a misery. He had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

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Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Westerner" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 30th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	32s. 6d.
Do. Civil, per cwt.	28s. 3d. 30s.
Butter, Prime, "	55s.
" N. S.	50s.
Beef, Canada,	50s.
" N. S. per lb.	1s. 2d. 1s. 4d.
Coffee, Lagayra,	8s. 1d. 8d.
" Jamaica, "	8 1/2d.
Flour, Am. sp. per bbl.	65s.
" Canada sh. "	63s. 9d.
" Bye, "	62s. 6d.
Commeal,	21s. 3d.
Indian Corn,	none
Molasses, Mas. per gal.	1s. 1d.
" Cuba, "	1s. 4d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
Do. Mess, "	85s. a 90s.
Sugar, Bright P. R., "	25s. a 26s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	18s.
Hoop, "	2s.
Sheet, "	2 1/2d.
Calico, large, "	18s. 6d.
" small, "	14s. a 17s.
Salfon, No. 1, "	10s. a 11s.
" 2, "	9s. a 10s.
" 3, "	7s. a 8s.
Mackerel, No. 1, "	20s. a 20s.
" 2, "	17s. a 18s.
" 3, "	15s. a 16s.
Herrings, " 1, "	13s. 9d. a 14s. 6d.
" 2, "	14s.
Haddock,	12s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chd.	37s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord,	25s. a 26s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 30th.

Out
