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OF THURSDAY.—
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THE ALUMNI.—The
the Alumni of King's
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29th of June, when
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ordered to be print-
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d a donation of £25
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within a short time.
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of the Association.
ernors was then pro-
Uniacke, Esq., and
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ving declared his in-
ng for the office of
d Alumni, which he
years, Dr. Cogswell,
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, was elected Vice-
. Tupper, Rev. J. C.
n, Esq, were elected
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a committee for the
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adjourned—*Church*

CKNOW.—King's Col-
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R. Narraway, A. M.,
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Chas. Palmer, Esq.,
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audience would have
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y instructive and in-
gin, design, and proba-
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—*Islander.*

l and military defences
ount importance. Not
lue alarm for the posi-
ection with the present
are we without strong

hope that, in the development of events, the parent state may be spared the calamity of being compelled to take part in the war. But we agree in the opinion that the rule which is held good as regards Great Britain herself, and which warns her to put herself in a state of preparation for hostilities, is just as applicable to such a dependency as this. While England proclaims her policy of neutrality and her people vehemently affirm it, the utmost activity prevails in every department of the national defences. She has determined to strain every honorable means of averting the scourge, but she has as resolutely resolved that if she must unsheath the sword, she shall be prepared and able to do so with the best possible effect.

It is impossible to controvert the wisdom of this course, and just as impossible to deny that she ought to give the principle practical effect in her colonies, and in none more promptly than this, the very key of the western possessions. Strange is it indeed that occupying a position of such first-rate importance in a military point of view, and with natural advantages which, turned to best account would render her a very Gibralter, Newfoundland may still be said to be utterly defenceless and neglected. Yet let Newfoundland become the property of the French to-morrow, with their force at St. Peters, and with the command of the St. Lawrence thus placed in their hands, we should seriously like to see by what securities Britain would then retain Canada, or whether she could really make good her hold of that much coveted province for a single season. It is no light matter, it is a question intimately affecting her status as a nation, and we do trust its significance is neither overlooked nor in any degree underrated by the Imperial state. But when we see our forts and batteries reduced to a state of incapability, and worse, when we regard the entire want of naval protection for our ports, we think it high time to ask if the real necessities of the case are rightly understood, and if they are, when is the only proof of this estimation to be given?

France longs for the possession of Newfoundland—perhaps there is no spot in the whole British dominions which more excites her cupidity. The evidences of this are both recent and remote. Her last attempt was the Convention, which she thought placed us in her grasp, and the defeat of which she has neither forgiven nor forgotten: and in every French war for the last century and a-half, she has stipulated for, and obtained additional concessions on our coast.—Seeing this, we are obliged to believe that in the event of war with England now, this Island would be the very first point of attack. No time should therefore be lost in giving us the requisite securities which it requires time to establish. Ships may be provided at any moment, and doubtless would be in force suited to the exigency, but our land defences cannot be prepared in a day, and here the necessary works should be put in course of completion with effective activity.—*Newfoundlander.*

On Thursday last a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lieut-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., K C B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America, at Government House, and presented him with an Address. Also, on the same day and at Government House, an Address was presented to His Excellency by a deputation from the Nova Scotians residing in St John's. Both Addresses were courteously received and replied to.—*St. John Courier.*

The Royal Newfoundland Companies were reviewed on the Parade-ground, on Thursday last, by the Commander in Chief, Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams, who, we learn was highly satisfied with the efficient state of the Corps. Large numbers of our town's people flocked to the scene, anxious to get a look at the *brave defender of Kars.*—*Ib.*

United States.

The *American Traveller* says:—It has been suggested that France would show her sincerity in the cause of Italian nationality by giving up Corsica to Italy, and compelling England to give up Malta to her. As to Corsica, that would seem to belong to Italy, and as it is now owned by France, she can hand it over to the Italians.—But with Malta, the case is different. That island belongs quite as much to Africa as to Italy, and the first geographers considered it to be a part of Africa. Its old inhabitants were Punic, and the Carthagenians owned it 2261 years ago. The Romans conquered it, and regarded it as an appendage to Sicily, which was to a large extent Hellenic in its character; and the island, indeed, is said to have been occupied at an earlier period by the Greeks. In far later days the Arabs took it twice, and it was twice conquered by the armies of the Byzantine Empire. It was taken by one of the *Norman* rulers of Sicily more than seven centuries since, and followed the fortunes of that island until it was given by Charles V. to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. That Order held the island until 1798, when the French took it, and from them it was taken by the English, who hold it by the right of conquest, and by the far better right that they govern it well. Thus Malta has not been attached to any part of Italy for 329 years, is not now, and never has been, inhabited by a race purely Italian, is as near to Africa as to Sicily, and has belonged to African countries or oriental peoples as much as it has to European countries and to races of the occident. It is pure and unmitigated twaddle to talk either about its Italian character or the duty of France to capture it for Italy. Besides, it is possible that England might not surrender it on demand, and there is not a power in the world that could take it from her, and France is not bound, even to reconstruct Italy according to the principles of Utopia and Arcadia, to attempt impossibilities. She can drive the Austrians out of the Peninsula, and will do it; but she cannot drive the English out of the island, and she will never attempt to do it.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS MORRIS AND AMES OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The last number of the Pittsburgh *Advocate* gives the following account of a recent disaster on a railroad in Ohio. The letter is from Bishop Morris:

"On Friday morning at 6, two miles west of Wooster, O., our train was smashed. We were moving rapidly when we crossed a bridge on fire, the sills of which were nearly destroyed, but not observed by the engineer in time to avoid the danger; the iron rail broke, and threw the train off. The locomotive broke loose, and passed on some rods with the driving wheels of the rails; the baggage car was thrown obliquely across the track, its forward wheels off to the right and rear off to the left. The first passenger car, with about thirty men, women and children, was hurled down seven or eight feet into a gully, and turned bottom upward, so that the floor took the place of the ceiling. Nearly every seat in it was shivered, the whole forming a confused mass of fragments. Some of the passengers appeared with bruised heads and bloody faces, and one lady's collar bone was fractured; yet no one was killed, and but few crippled! The next and last car, called the sleeping car, in which Bishop Ames and I were riding, fared better. It too went down about eight feet, and fell on its side, but being better braced, was less broken, and none of its passengers were injured. The 'busses from Wooster came and took us back to town, where we waited for the afternoon train, when, having a clear track, we resumed our trip, thankful for our preservation."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The appearance of Mr. Douglass in the ring of Presidential candidates was not unexpected, though he had himself hesitated a little as to the expediency of placing himself thus early in that position. It had been reported that he would himself go to the Charleston Convention as a delegate, and act with that body in the nomination of some good Democrat who was willing to be beaten. Thus, he would have a clear field for a future race. But now it appears that his turn has come, in his opinion, for a nomination and perhaps it is so.

The Democracy of the Northern states generally is for him, and in the South his chances are much increasing. If he have no Democratic opposition except from the advocates of the reopening of the African slave trade and of the establishment of a slave code, for Kansas and other territories, he will not fail of a nomination at Charleston.

The Administration look with apprehension upon the proposed acceptance by the party of this rebel chief.

Col. Forney will be the clerk, or printer of the next House, as is now generally believed. He will be brought forward by the anti-Lecompton members, by way of a rebuke to the President's territorial policy.

There are now three parties to the territorial question. The Republicans look to the doctrine of Congressional intervention for the prohibition of slavery; the Southern ultras wait upon the intervention of Congress for the establishment of slavery; Mr. Douglas, with a vast majority of the Democracy, leaves, slave property, like other property, to be regulated by the people of the territory, subject to the decision of the federal judiciary.

The Republicans do not accept the non-intervention doctrine, because, as they argue, though it excludes Congressional intervention, it admits of executive and judicial intervention.

Douglas knows the South well enough to be assured that he could not make a more popular issue there than by opposition to the revival of the African slave trade. The wisdom of his letter is undoubted, but he proposes nothing that has any substantial support form the Democracy.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Central American advices announce the conclusion of a treaty, on the 30th of April, between the British Government and that of Guatemala, in reference to the boundaries of British Honduras.

The relations between Salvador and Honduras were daily becoming more hostile. Nothing, it was thought, but the intervention of Guatemala could prevent an outbreak.

The important intelligence comes from Nicaragua that Gen. Lamar had presented the ultimatum of Secretary Cass to President Martinez; and that it had been definitively rejected. Gen. Lamar was to return home by the next steamer. The Message of President Mora was delivered to the Congress of Costa Rica on the 8th. It contains no points of interest. The feeling of hostility toward Nicaragua was on the increase at San Jose.

NEWS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A private letter announces the important fact that gold has been discovered in Vancouver Island. It says:—"There are parties of men now working successfully at Nettinett Sound, a place you visited last Summer, I believe. They are making $4 a day pretty steadily, and sometimes $5. At San Juan harbor, to which place a third party has gone, now altogether thirty men, they are represented as making $5 daily to the man. The gold found at these places is coarser than that found at Frazer River, though no large pieces have yet been seen. Gold has been brought down from Fort Rupert (North end of Vancouver Island) by Indians. I saw a sample purchased of them by Mr. Treweek, very bright, and apparently of high standard value. The Indians wished to show where it could be found, and said there was 'hiyu gold' about 'one sun' from Rupert. A steamer has since left here for that point."—*Toronto Globe of June 25.*

From Europe.

"VIGO" OFF CAPE RACE.

The City of Baltimore broke her propellor and put back, and the Vigo took her place. She left Cork on the 25th ult., at 2 P. M., and brings the same dates as the Asia will.

The ship Statewart, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was burned at sea. Passengers and crew and £6,000 in specie saved; arrived at Queenstown.

A great battle was anticipated before the end of June.

The Austrians were greatly reinforced, and occupied a strong position. The Emperor of Austria had reached headquarters at Villa Franca on the 20th.

The Allies occupied Brescia and its vicinity. The Emperor and King were received there with great enthusiasm.

Latest telegram says Napoleon quitted Brescia, in order to advance, and that the Austrians had abandoned Lonato Casteliore, &c, which they had occupied in great force.

The King of Sardinia declined the dictatorship of Bologna, and declared he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

Mantua declared in a state of siege. Forced paper currency introduced.

Prussia continued to occasion anxiety. It was rumoured that she was about to make peace propositions.

Slight disturbance at Vienna, but quiet restored.

Garibaldi had passed outposts as far as Baledore.

The official list of the English Ministry agrees with previous advices.

PARLIAMENT.—It was said that Derby declared at a meeting of Conservatives that he would take office no more.

Paris Bourse dull; lower sixty, thirty five.

The Egyptian Ministry suspended the Suez Canal operations.

It was reported that Russia was about to mobolize four corps d'armee.

Treaty reported concluded between Russia and Turkey. Russia was obtaining great influence at Constantinople.

BOMBAY MAIL, May 23.—Disaffection of Company's troops spreading. Panic in the money market slightly subsided; imports dull; exports active.

FURTHER.—The City of Baltimore would probably be ready to leave about the 28th.

VIENNA, 23rd.—The Austrian Government formally declared that the cruelties attributed to Gen. Urban in Count Cavour's message, are entirely without foundation.

The King of Belgium and Count of Flanders has arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

Later.

The "Adelaide" at Newfoundland.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE!

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH!

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 4th, 9 30, P.M.

The Steamship "Adelaide" left Galway on the 25th ult., and arrived here this evening.

THE WAR.—The attitude of the belligerent armies is unchanged. The main body of the Austrians were on the left bank of the Mincio. The Emperor of Austria had removed his head quarters to Valloido. It was believed that he had 280,000 troops on the Mincio. The entire French force passed the Montechfaro, and pushed a *reconnoisance* as far as Goito. The Piedmontese advanced as far as Peschiera. Napoleon has joined his camp. Prince Napoleon was on the borders of Modena.

Swiss troops sent from Rome to Peruzia to suppress a rising; have had desperate encounters with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

Prussia is making warlike demonstrations, preparatory to offering her mediation. She had demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine. It is believed that the basis of peace negotiations to be proposed by Prussia will not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in war. Reported treaty with Austria is denied. Reported Russian union strates against Hungarian legion and Prussia threatens to assist in suppressing Hungarian insurrection.

BRITAIN.—Parliament proceedings, suspended until members of the new administration are re-elected. It is rumored that the new Ministry will curtail naval expenditure.

Paris Bourse 23rd depressed, closed 61. 63.

Still Later.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT!

PARIS, Saturday.—The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress:

CANDIA, Friday evening.

Great battle, Great victory. The whole Austrian army formed in line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions, captured many cannons, flags, and prisoners. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening.

Vienna despatches supply a confirmation of the above. Battle progressing—no details.

The Latest.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

From the Sun.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* arrived here from Liverpool about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing English dates to the 2d instant. On the 9th inst., 1th. 45m. P.M., during a thick fog, the Canada came in collision with an iceberg, carrying away bowsprit, cutwater and head gear. The damage was not of a nature to prevent the steamship from proceeding safely on her voyage, and she consequently left for Boston about noon yesterday.

From the European Times.

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Last week we stated our belief that the French would not cross the Mincio until they had landed their reinforcements near Venice, and that they would wait the approach of the Tuscan troops under Prince Napoleon, so as to take the Austrian army in the rear and flank. It was probably this apprehension which induced the Austrians to recross the Mincio themselves, and give battle to the enemy, for nothing but the sense of impending danger could have induced them to commit an act so dangerous in a stragetic sense. The challenge thus offered could not be declined, and a most desperate conflict was the result—as bloody and as desperate as any which modern history records. The Allies were the victors, it is true, but they have purchased the victory dearly. Like Magenta, it was not a decisive battle; and while the result has terribly shattered the opposing armies, it has left the prestige with the French, and must have a considerable influence on the demoralisation of the Austrian troops.

The first account of this terrific onslaught reached us, as usual, through Paris, in a telegram brief but telling—"Great battle, great victory"—and then it proceeded to state that the whole Austrian line, five leagues in length, had been forced by the French and Sardinians, who had captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners. It concluded with stating that the battle lasted from four in the morning till eight in the evening.

The affair was terribly disastrous to the Austrians, and has impressed the French with the belief that they are capable of beating their antagonists whenever they meet. In fact, the Austrians confessed the defeat in their first official announcement.

In some Paris gossip, it is said the French have lost five of their best generals in this engagement, including Neil, who seems to have acted at Solferino the part which M-Mahon played at Magenta, and to have covered himself with glory. He has received in return the Marshal's baton, but the accounts are so confused and obscure, that it is impossible to declare with certainty whether the hero is actually living at the present moment. The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper estimates the Austrian loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, at 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to have 1000 killed and the same number wounded, which is evidently a very delicate approach to the truth; but, so far, no approximation has been made to the French loss. It would not be an exaggeration to estimate the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms at fifty thousand men. Indeed the carnage both at Magenta and Solferino has been horrible,—so far beyond the average of pitched battles, that to suppress the truth seems to be instinctively the policy of all concerned. The Austrians have now abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back, it is supposed, on the heights of Monte Vento, and the road between Peschiera and Verona, where, it is alleged, they can take up a strong flanking position, and act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may warrant.

Since the above was written, we perceive that the Paris correspondent of a London contemporary has attempted a solution of the French losses. "I have reason to believe," he says, "that there is little exaggeration in what is stated on good authority to be the real loss in killed and wounded on that terrible day at Solferino. The loss appears to be from 16,000 to 18,000! It is divided thus:—Marshal's Niel's corps from 6000 to 7000; Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers nearly 5000; Marshal McMahon's, 2500; and Marshal Canrobert's, 1005—which, with casualties in the special corps, such as the artillery, will make up the number."

Rumours prevail, both in Berlin and Vienna, that negotiations have been commenced by Prussia, with the approbation of England and Russia, which may probably end in peace,—that is, if Austria will listen to reason. The new Premier declared, in the House of Commons, that England would gladly interfere to restore peace when the opportunity presented itself, but he added, significantly, that "a step of this kind ought not to be lightly taken by a country of the power and authority of England unless it is likely to be accepted, and not liable to involve any loss of dignity, or influence on our part,"—a states-manlike view, the wisdom of which will be fully endorsed by the nation and the world.

Notices of New Books.

PROVERBIAL AND MORAL THOUGHTS, in a series of essays; by Charles Henry Hays, Boston: Mayhew & Baker, 208 Washington Street, 1859. HALL & BEAMISH, Halifax, N. S.

Having never fallen in exactly with public opinion as to the merits of Mr. Tupper in the poetical world, we were not prepared to be prepossessed in favor of these efforts by being told that they are in imitation of his: and we cannot but differ from the author, who states that the similarity goes no further than the "form of the work." This view we know is enough of itself to recommend the book to many: and we would add to their good opinion of it by stating that the professed object of the author is, "*by a novel mode of representation, to give force and efficacy to common but important truths.*"

OWEN MEREDITH'S POEMS. *The Wanderer and Clytemnestra.* For sale by HALL & BEAMISH.

Some of the productions to be found in this volume, under the *nom de plume* above mentioned, have been justly compared, for beauty of language, vigor and grace of thought, to the offerings of such pens as Marvel's Tennyson's, Moore's or Edgar Poe's. No one but a true poet could entertain such feelings as lend their grace to every page of this book: and so far as ART is concerned, who does not know that the real author—"Robert Bulwer Lytton"—is a master?

Nevertheless, just so much the more we regret that some of the sentiments and expressions are not, in every respect all that a religious person might desire,—and that we are not therefore at liberty indiscriminately to recommend their perusal to the young.

PLAN OF THE CREATION; or, Other Worlds, and who Inhabit them. By Rev. C. L. Heguembourg. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.; Halifax: Hall & Beamish.

The present age is daily confirming the proverb of Solomon, "Of making books there is no end," but it seems equally solicitous to avoid the application to itself of that other utterance of the wise man, "There is nothing new." Here we have a product of the prolific press whose merit lies in its new hypotheses and the ingenious arguments by which the writer attempts to sustain them. We must admit that to us many of his notions appear preposterously fanciful; it may be because we have not the power to dive to the profundity of his great argument. There are however some truisms that are plain enough.

The perusal of such a work as this may be advantageous to some minds. It will present them with so many views that were never dreamed of in their philosophy that they must be impelled to think.

Our author does not believe in the doctrine of plurality of inhabited worlds, as generally understood. He believes that other orbs are to be peopled from this; that the heavenly state is a material one in which Enoch, Elijah, Moses and the saints that arose at the time of Christ's crucifixion "are doubtless already enjoying those blessings which are designed for all believers." That promised age of renovation to which we have been accustomed to look forward, he does not regard as future, but sees it in the period through which we are now passing. The events which have been supposed to be at the termination of this world's existence as the coming of Christ, the judgment and the resurrection, he finds to be distributed over its whole history since the first establishment of Christianity, and to be in fact, a part of its regular affairs."

"METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW."—The July number of this periodical contains articles as follows:—Latin Lexicography; St. Peter the Rock; Samuel Lewis; A Half Century of Unitarianism; the Early Camp-meeting Song Writers; the Rich Man and Lazarus; Parkerism; Excursus on the Seventh Commandment; Religious Intelligence; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; Quarterly Book-table.

The subjects discussed are treated with great ability. They are judiciously varied and will be found throughout to minister instruction and entertainment

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."—The lively essays with which the pages of this magazine are filled have firmly established it in fame with the literary. The American reprint is to be had of Mr. E. G. Fuller, 34 Hollis street.

"THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS."

This the title of a paper published in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, of which we have received the first number. In a well written leading article the Editor sets forth the object of his enterprise, which are the presentation of the religious and secular news of the day, the advocacy of Protestant interests, and the dissemination of Political, Agricultural and Educational intelligence. "Though the Protestant," the writer says, "is published under the auspices of the three Presbyterian Churches of this Island, yet we rely upon the support of sound-hearted Protestants generally. It is mainly designed to advocate the principles of the Reformation." In the great work of exposing the schemes of the Papacy, and frustrating its designs, we cordially wish our new contemporary abundant success.

Literary Notice.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of $8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in the increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of $2. Terms $2 a year, or 10 copies for $15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers,

MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Extract of a letter from Guysboro', July 11, 1859.—It may be refreshing to many of your readers to learn that a gracious revival of religion is now being realized by the people of Manchester,—a place where religion for 3 or 4 years past has been at a very low ebb,—and where the youth of the Land had become exceedingly irreverent and careless about sacred things.—Among these the work is now spreading—more than 20 have already professed peace with God, while many are seeking with earnestness, the same great blessing. Pleasing indications of a prosperous year already greet us. Bro. Teasdale has been for a few weeks past abundant in labors. In absence of his Superintendant and Colleague, the onerous duty of conducting the revival services devolved upon him. Yesterday two adults were baptized in the house of prayer, and three testified that God for Christ had forgiven all their sins.

G. O. H.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST having reached extreme dimensions, we are under the necessity of revising it, for the purpose ot obtaining a place for several papers which it is desirable for us to receive. Several of our present exchanges, though valuable in themselves, are seldom available to us for any useful purpose; these, therefore, we shall be obliged to discontinue, though reluctantly.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.]

Newport (for P. W., Jos. Forrest 10s., Wm. Lisweil 5s., S. Salter 5s.,) Guysboro (for P. W., Jas. Wells 5s.,) Cornwallis West (for P. W., J. R. Robinson 10s., Wm. Foster 5s.,) Barrington (5s. for Josiah Coffin for P. W.,) Rev. G. S. Milligan (20s. for P. W., for Thos. Bigney 10s., Jno. Hynds 5s., Jacob McBarnie 5s., 20s. for B. R., tried to get Stewart's H. G. from States, will now write to London,) Wm. Gammon (10s. for P. W.), Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. C. Stewart (new sub.,) Wm. Wilson, Dartmouth, 5s. for P. W.) Rev. J. Buckley (20s for P. W., for Wm. Smith 10s., H. Harrison's ac. is paid up to July 1, Mr. Bliss is paid in adv.,) Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (20s. for P. W., for W. Wood 5s., only pays to last Jan. 7, S. Drake 5s., F. Mellish 10s.,) S. Fulton, Esq. (27s. 11d. for B. R., 20s for P. W., for Aden Beebe 5s, Danl. Smith 10s., Robert O'Brien 5s. in adv., the 37s. 6d. sent in Feby. 7 was duly credited to D. Swallow 15s., R. Tate 15s., J. Betts 7s. 6d.,) Rev T. B. Smith 20s. for P. W. for Heman Gardiner.) Rev. J. Brewster (new sub., 10s. in adv. for P. W. for J. L. Marsh, Esq.,) Rev. J. Taylor (5s. for P. W. for B. Newcombe), Rev. Thos. Harris, Rev. W. T. Cardy (125s. 4d. for P. W., for Wm. Black 14s. 4d., Rev. W. T. Cardy, 4s. 4d., Rev. J. Cassidy 4s. 4d, H. Hallet 14s. 4d., S. Holt 14s. 4d., Mrs. R. M. Heggs 14s. 4d., S. R. Heggs 14s. 4d., Jos. J. Outerbridge 14s. 4d., W. A. Outerbridge 14s. 4d.,) Miss M. Leon 14s. 4d.,) Rev. J Brewster (3 new subs., 30s. for P. W., for Jos. Scarr in adv. 10s., Thos. R. Barker 10s., Wm Munro 10s.,) Rev. R. Weddall (20s. for P. W., for Jeptha Elderkin 10s., Matthew Smith 10s., 80s. duly received June 28), Francis Ham (5s. for P. W.,) Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Rev. G. O. Huestis (come too late for this week, 40s. for P. W., for H. Gosbee 20s., Mrs. Walsh 5s, John McKeough 10s., John Hutchinson 5s.,) R. Breecken, Esq. (the June No was sent by mail—we will order another—directions shall be attended to,) Rev. Isaac Thurlow (10s. for P. W. for J. N. Chapman.)

☞ Cash recived at the Book Room for C. F. Allison Professorship of Theology—A Friend from Barrington 20s.

Marriages.

At River John, on the 28th ult., by Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. Wm. HERON, of Onslow, to Miss ANNE, daughter of Mr. George Parrin, of River John.

At the residence of the bride's father, Windsor, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. Wm. M. STEVENS, Engineer, N. S. Railway, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Mr. James Shand.

At Medford, Cornwallis, on the 8th June, by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Benjamin NEWCOMB, to Miss Elizabeth Adelaide TUPPER.

Deaths.

On the 12th ult., at Medford, Cornwallis, Mr. Elijah EATON, aged 39 years, leaving a widow and two children to mourn their bereavement.

At the Gore, Douglas, on the 3rd inst., MARY ELIZA, daughter of Harry Hope and Margaret Blois, aged 11 months and 6 days

On the 11th inst., Margaret Ann Blizard, wife of Mr. John Martin, aged 52 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, July 6.

Ship Nictaux, Masters, Liverpool.

Schrs Inkerman, Forney, Cienfuegos.
Emblem, Poole, Port aux Basques.

THURSDAY, July 7.

Schr Mary, O'Bryan, Norfk.

SATURDAY, July 9.

Steamer Osprey, Guillisord, St Johns, Nfld.
Schrs Mediana, Eisenhaur, Boston
Schrs Lady Carolina, Brown, Mahone Bay.
Trial, Elsan, do; Julia, Chester.

SUNDAY, July 10.

Brigt Spanish Main, Porto Rico.
Ada, Montreal.
Schrs Margaret Bennett, Newfld.
Tickler, McLeod, Sydney; Mary Louisa, Loway, do

MONDAY, Jly 11.

Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.
Schrs Victoria, Quebec, Mary Ann, Kelly, Nwfld.
Mary, Graham, Pictou.
Highland Maid, Cameron, Quebec.
Oasis, Boston; Brilliant, Newfld.
John Thos, Sydney; Fairest Lass, Argyle.
Sir C Campbell, Grant, Plaister Cove.
Anna Maria, Muggah, Sydney.
Gold Hunter, New York; Brothers, Pictou.
Fair Play, McKay, Bridgetown.

TUESDAY, July 12.

Steamer Canada, Lang, Liverpool.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, from a cruise.
Schr Happy Return, Miramichi.

CLEARED.

July 8—Barque Twenty-ninth of May, Henderson, Restigouche; schrs Ocean Star, Jenkins, Porto Rico; Mary Jane, Foschero, Canso; Mayflower, Gerrior, Charlottetown; Virgin, Bears, do; Flora, Potter, Westport.

July 9—Brigt Golden Rule, McDougall, Porto Rico; schrs Mary, O'Bryan, United States; Magnet, Fye, St George's Bay; Beverly, Blanch, Newfld; Bluenose, Martin, Bay of Islands; Lalesh, Steele, Newfld; Alice, Kippen, do; John Henry, Murphy, Labrador; Ocean Bird, Roberts, P E Island,

MEMORANDA

Boston, July 6—Arrd barque Unicorn, Pictou; brigts Warden, Aylesford; Constitution, Yarmouth; J Bailey, Walton; Lynfield, Clementsport; Anna Leonora, Weymouth.

New York, July 5—Arrd Alpha, and Highland Mary, Windsor: George, do; Sea Lark, Kingston, Ja.

Portsmouth, July 4—Arrd brig Elsinore, Clementsport.

MAY 19th, 1859.

J. R. BENNETT & CO'S.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SPRING

Are now fully complete,

Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 4. GRANVILLE STREET.

May 19.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership will carry on the business heretofore conducted by the late HUGH LYLE at the old stand, under the style and firm of HUGH LYLE & CO.

CHARLES W. LYLE.
JOHN C. DRUMMOND.

June 11, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late HUGH LYLE will be settled by the subscribers, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY ANN LYLE, Executrix.
CHARLES W. LYLE, JOHN C. DRUMMOND, } Executors.

June 11, 1859. 1m. June 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the undersigned, are requested to render their accounts before the 1st day of January next, and all persons indebted to him are required to settle before that date, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection without further notice.

GEORGE T. WINSOR

Shelburne, 16th June, 1859.
June 23 3m.

Bedroom Setts, Mahogany

SOFAS, CHAIRS, &C.

FURNITURE HALL,

NEAR THE MARKET SQUARE.

OFFERS for Sale a few complete setts of Chamber Furniture, at a very low price, and a large assortment Mahogany Sofas, Couches and Lounges, Bureaus and Chiffoners, Mahogany & common Rocking Chairs, and a large variety of cane and wood Seat Chairs.

ALSO—Bedsteads, Stretchers, Tables, Washstands, Cradles, Feathers in Bags, Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Mattresses of every description always on hand and made to order at the lowest prices.

July 7. E. D. HEFFERNAN.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

At Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, by John D. Nash, that well known and eligible property belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Loveland, situate at the corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets in this city.

THE PREMISES measures eighty feet or thereabouts on Hollis Street, and thirty-seven feet eight inches or thereabouts on Sackville Street,—the depth on the south side is sixty feet, on the north thirty seven feet eight inches. There are on the premises a large double Stone Dwelling House, comprising two distinct dwellings in excellent order with gas and water fittings, &c., and a Cabinet Maker's shop. Further particulars will be given on application to

July 7. S. L. SHANNON, Prince Street.

JOHN A. BELL,

GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British & American Dry Goods,

Wholesale and Retail.

31 and 32 UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX N. S.

June 16. 1y.

SEEDS. 1859 SEEDS.

FRESH KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,
FRESH FLOWER SEEDS,
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
FRESH TIMOTHY SEED.

The Kitchen, Garden, Flower and Clover Seeds having been just received from the first seed houses in the world and that Timothy being the growth of Nova Scotia, we can confidently recommend them all.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
3 Ordnance Square.

April 7.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of E. BILLING, Junr., & CO., is dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Robert McMurray.

The liabilities of the firm are assumed by E. Billing, Junr., who also is alone authorized to receive amounts due.

E. BILLING, Jn.,
ROBERT McMURRAY,

Halifax, N. S., June 20th, 1859.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber beg to inform his friends and customers, that he continues the business under same style or firm.

E. BILLING, Jn.

June 23

Notice of Dissolution.

THE business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of Jost, Knight & Co. is dissolved by the retirement of Thomas J Jost, who has transferred his interest to his late partner Thomas F. Knigat The debts owing to the said business may be paid to either of the said partners, who will give receipts for the same.

THOMAS J JOST.
THOMAS F. KNIGHT.

Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1859.

Referring to the above the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the support which has been rendered to the late firm.

THOMAS F. KNIGHT.

ALBION HOUSE,
Halifax, June 30, 1859.

Great Reduction in Prices.

AT S. STRONG'S,

151 *Granville Street.*

IN order to clear out the following goods, they have been considerably

REDUCED IN PRICE.

A splendid assortment of BONNETTS, at Cost.
The newest styles in Mantles, Cloth and Silk;
Dress Goods and Shawls in great variety; Parasols.
} At a large reduction from the usual prices.

June 30. 4w.

Great Reduction in

Sugars, Tea, Coffee, &c.

GOOD BROWN SUGAR, only 0s 4½d per lb.
Best " Sugar, 0s 5d "
Good Breakfast Tea, 2s 3d "
Fine English Souchong Tea, 2s 6d "

ALSO—

Pickles, Sauces, Marmalade, Soap, Starch, Blue.
Peppers and Spices ground on the premises and warranted genuine.
All of the best quality and at low prices.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO,
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
June 23. 37 Barrington Street, opposite the Parade.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals, fresh supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine &c. Also Dye Stuffs and Acids, Gold Leaf, Dutch Leaf, Gold and Yellow Bronzes, and other articles requisite for Painters.

JAMES L. WOODILL.

New Advertisements.

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

Manufacturers, Mechanics and INVENTORS.

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