land; and, remembering this, let him feel that for him the path of duty lies westward.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland will not only be warmly approved as a wise and kindly act towards Ireland itself, but will be accepted in connection with other incidents as a promise of the return of those intimate relations between the Court and the people, which have been, unhappily, long suspended. The Queen herself, throughout years of grief, has never permitted her subjects to feel that they had no share in her solicitudes and affections; for her thoughtfulness has been again and again most tenderly exhibited. And, consequently, the retirement in which she has recently lived has only added pathos to the sentiments of loyalty with which she is universally regarded. Whenever she appears amongst her people, their cheers rise with spontaneous ardour to attest the sincerity of their reverence and esteem. Her son, the Prince of Wales, is justly popular wherever he goes; and he will, we are quite sure, carry with him to Ire and the best wishes of the English people, who love him with a right loyal love, and who will gladly make him the interpreter of their sympathies and good wishes to their Irish fellow-countrymen.—*London Globe.*

THE TELEGRAPHIC FESTIVAL.

Seventy gentlemen, scientifically or financially interested in ocean telegraphy, were bidden to dinner by the indefatigable and undaunted Cyrus W. Field, of New York, to celebrate the prosperous installation of the Atlantic telegraph Now, in the strict fitness of things, perhaps this festival should have taken place at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, say, midway between Valentia and Heart's Content. There were obvious difficulties in the way, and as Mr. Field's guests could not go to the Atlantic cable, he made the Atlantic cable come to his guests; and by arrangements with the different telegraph companies he was enabled to have the wires brought into the very dining-room of the hotel, and after dinner many interesting messages were sent to and answers received from New York, Washington, Havannah, Newfoundland, and Heart's Content. The messages from the President of the United States, and from Mr. W. H. Seward, were pleasingly characteristic. Mr. Johnson telegraphed his congratulations to the festive assembly, saying, "I wish them all possible success, and that their wires might be multiplied through many seas, and their stakes extended through many lands." Mr. Johnson said nothing about his impeachment, nor did he express his private opinion with regard to Mr. Stanton or Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Seward was more grandilcquent. "Instead of building a bridge for the tramp of hostile armies across the ocean," quoth the Secretary of State, "the telegraph builders have stretched a wire beneath it, which effectually exchanges friendly sentiments, sympathies, and affections." To conjure up an idea of any hostile army tramping over a bridge from Ireland to Newfoundland is, in connection with the neat allusion to the wire under the sea, bringing down antithesis with, perhaps, a very long shot; but Mr. Seward's meaning was no doubt as friendly as his language was cordial. The evening was marked by many episodes as pleasant as this. A letter full of cordial sentiments to the United States was read from Mr. Gladstone, who was prevented by his Parliamentary duties from attending the dinner.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CURRENCY OF THE DOMINION

The second and most important portion of the act recites that an international monetary conference, held in Paris, recommended the adoption of a Uniform currency by all nations, upon the basis of the French twenty-five franc piece, the British sovereign, and the American half-eagle, all of which were found to be very nearly equal, —the French five-franc piece and American dollar being the fifth part of the above-named coins. This recommendation is now before the Congress of the United States, and, if adopted there, it is to be adopted also in Canada; in which case the above-named gold coins, and those of any other nation adopting the same plan, when of the standard weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender in Canada to any amount.

Should the American Congress pass the law referred to, the currency of the whole Dominion will be assimilated to that of Nova Scotia, which is at present just as above described. But would it not have been wiser and better and more dignified to have adopted that currency at once for the whole Dominion, and thus have wheeled into the line of the Paris Monetary Conference without waiting for the action of any other country? We hope this may be done yet. It may be said, we are so closely connected with the States that we cannot adopt a currency without awaiting their action; but the answer is two fold. Nova Scotia has done so, and experienced no difficulty; and it is not, in point of fact, correct that our currency is greenbacks, at a fluctuating value; ours is on a gold basis, and much of the American coinage is subject to a discount here.—*Montreal Witness.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

GOOD FRIDAY.—On Friday next Divine Service will be held in Brunswick St. Church, and in Grafton St. School House at 11 o'clock, a. m

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.—It is intended that a large Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the several Church Temperance Societies in this city, be held in Temperance Hall, on some evening next week, probably on Thursday evening. There will be addresses by several clergymen and others, and vocal and instrumental music. Admission Free, expenses to be met by a collection.

MORE GOLD.—Some days ago indications of gold were discovered in the vicinity of the North West Arm. The quartz is said to be very near the surface, several good pieces have been taken out.

The Berwick *Star* states that the store of Mr. Russell, Kentville, was broken open on Saturday night last, and about $75 worth of ready-made clothing stolen. The authority reports that the railroad navvies are very unruly at Annapolis. A party of them broke into a house in that town a few nights since. A widow woman was also assaulted on the street by some of them and she is now under the care of two physicians.

The Mammoth Livery Stables, situated on Charlotte street, St. John, and owned by Messrs. Brown & Hamm, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. All the horses and waggons were saved.

The house of a farmer named Lambert at Marham, 25 miles from Ottawa, Canada, took fire on Wednesday night. Mr. Lambert with seven of his children and a man servant were burned to death.

LECTURE AT BERWICK.—The Rev. John Read, delivered his lecture on "Fashion," under the auspices of 'Aurora' Division, on Tuesday evening last. The audience was very good and a marked attention prevailed during its delivery. The Rev. Gentleman portrayed vividly the fashions of the past generations, which caused some merriment and applause. The commercial aspect was not overlooked as the lecturer referred to the failure of commercial firms, and the throwing out of employment of the toiling operatives, by the sudden change of the habiliments of "Dame Fashion." He also reviewed its evils and benefits in a pleasing and forcible manner. And we infer from the remarks made by persons who attended the lecture, that it was generally appreciated.—*Berwick Star.*

OTTAWA, 1st April.—The Militia Bill divides the Dominion into nine Militia districts; Nova Scotia, forming one district—subdivided into Regimental Divisions, two hundred in all. The whole militia population, from 18 to 60, will be included, divided into four classes. First—Single men from 18 to 30. Second—Single men from 30 to 45. Third—Married Men and Widowers, with children, from 18 to 45. Fourth—All Married or Single Men from 45 to 60. The active force to be drawn from 1st class. If not sufficient to furnish quota, then from second, &c. If Regimental Divisions do not furnish quota of Volunteers, the balance will be drafted. Annual drill not less than 8, nor more than 16 days. Officers of Reserve force to be drilled with active force. Allowance—50 cents per day, without rations, for officers and men. Nova Scotia to furnish 5000 to active force of 40,000 for the whole Dominion. Total annual cost nine hundred thousand dollars.

Hon. Mr. Archibald's resignation accepted. It is rumoured that he will be appointed Chairman of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway.

A deputation of Nova Scotia Senators had an interview with the Treasury Board yesterday, supporting the petition of the Halifax Board of Trade, asking the removal of the duty on breadstuffs, the imposition of a duty on American coal, and twenty per cent advalorem upon sugar of all grades.

The estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1868, which are to be brought down to-night, amount to $7 600,766. They include for Nova Scotia: Penitentiary $16,500; election expenses of members $909; quarantine expenses at Port of Halifax $3,000; maintenance of sick and disabled seamen sent to General Hospital $5,000; shipwrecked and distressed seamen $700; Humane Establishment on Sable Island $8,000; militia services $140,000; towards construction of the Railway between Halifax and Windsor, and Truro and Pictou $280,000; between Halifax and Pictou (?) $200,000; between Windsor and Annapolis $300,000; St. Peters' Canal $44,805; purchase of land for Hospital and quarantine Station $10,000; maintenance of light houses $50,000; maintenance of Dominion steamers in Nova Scotia $260,000; subsidies to steamers plying between Nova Scotia and neighbouring ports $8,500; Nova Scotia fisheries $5,000; fishing bounties for 1867 $7,000.

OTTAWA, April 2.—In the House of Commons Mr. McDonald said that the Government had information of certain changes in U. S. Customs regulations prejudicial to Canadian fishing interest. He declined to state whether Canadian Government intend to impose additional tonnage duty on U. States fishing vessels. The Government had the subject under consideration.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The bill relating to extradition between Canada and the United States was amended by making it not necessary to issue Provincial Governor's warrant for surrender of Prisoner until ten days after commital by Magistrates. To be read a third time on Monday.

On the second reading of the bill for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Sir John A. Macdonald explained that the general policy was not intended to reduce members of Cabinet offices, but the duties of the Secretary of State for the provinces would temporarily be discharged by Secretary for Canada

The office of President of the Council would not be filled immediately. It was intended that all sections should be fairly represented in Cabinet; and that the Maritime Provinces should have two Ministers each.

Total estimates for year $17,265,017; of which $5 311,016 are for interest, management, and redemption of public debt. Governor's Salaries for Quebec and Ontario $8,000 each; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick $7,000 each.

It is now reliably stated that Mr. Archibald is to be Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

The officers of the Dominion Rifle Association were elected to-day. Senator Botsford, of New Brunswick, President; Senator Willmot, Vice President for Nova Scotia. The members of the Council for Nova Scotia, are: A. G. Jones, M. P., Senator Wier, A. K. McKinlay, T. D. Chipman, Senator, Senator Bourinot.

United States.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The trial of President Johnson, on the Impeachment charges, began yesterday afternoon, before the United States Senate Chief Justice Chase presiding. Gen. Benj. F. Butler opened the case against the President, in an argument presenting all the facts, occupying four hours. The president appeared by counsel.

Mr. Perry, late Counsel to Tunis, has received a letter from that place dated Feb. 20, announcing the death of Gen. Otsman Hasbem, who, in 1865, was Ambassador from Tunis to this country. The letter also speaks of a frightful distress in Tunis and Algeria from famine. In latter place human beings had been killed and eaten by starving people.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The trial of President Johnson fairly commenced yesterday, and will proceed, probably without interruption, until closed.

A platform, containing seventeen men, fell to the bottom of a shaft in Diamond Mines, at Scranton, Penn., yesterday, killing 12 men. They leave 11 widows and 28 orphans.

A despatch from Havana says, that the Bishop of Havana being refused permission by the Captain General to go to Madrid, obtained that permission by telegraph from home Goverment. The Bishop received the Clergy of Havana on Monday at the Cathedral, and delivered an address. After this with bells tolling he proceeded on foot to the steamer, and sailed for Spain.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The case of Allen McDonald, held at Ottawa under demand of the U. S. Government for extradition, came up on Tuesday. The Attorney General said the Government would give full consideration of the whole case before any action was taken.

There has been no remarkable developments, so far, in the Presidential impeachment.

NEW YORK, 3rd.—Advices from Montevideo announce that President Gen. Feores had been murdered in that city; he had recently returned from the seat of war on the Rio Parana, for the purpose of reeigning the dictatorial power, which he seized about a year ago.

A Richmond despatch says the trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed till May 2nd.

In the event of Mr. Wade's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Motley will probably be restored to the mission to Austria; General Banks will be urged for that to Mexico, Russia, or Spain; Mr. Richard H. Dana, junr., of "Three Years Before the Mast," celebrity, for the Navy Department; Mr. Carpenter, of Iowa, for the Att'y Generalship. Mr. Stanton, probably will remain, unless he should be appointed Minister to England, and the War Department thus devolve upon General Butler, though General Grant may have to say a word or two about this latter arrangement, in spite of his habitual reticence. General Fremont will also be urged for some prominent post. Should Mr. Sumner decline the State Department, it may be offered to Mr. Reverdy Johnson—this gentlemen being not unpopular with the ruling power, notwithstanding his vote against the impeachment of the President. Ex Vice-President Hamlin, of Maine, may be urged for the Treasury, in the event of Mr. Sherman declining to take it. Ex-Senators Foster and Harris are also mentioned in connection with offices in the foreign service, though they are hardly radical enough to expect great success at the hands of the prospective administration.

European.

LONDON, March 31.—Last evening, in the House of Commons, petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church establishments were read. Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the Acts of Parliament in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared that the time would come when the Irish Church would cease to exist as a State establishment. He would give no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the Opposition to arrange them. All proprietory rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balance of the incomes of the Church. Lord Stanley replied, opposing too hasty action in the matter, saying the House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church should make their report, and concluded by moving his resolutions, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament. Lord Cranbourne, member for Stramford, moved a resolution that the principle of establishing the Church be settled now, and the details left over until the next Parliament. The debate was then adjourned.

The bill abolishing the flogging in the army has passed the Commons.

LONDON, April 1st, (even).—In the House of Commons Mr. Ward Hunt asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government of all lines of telegraph in the Kingdom. He explained that the bill provided for the appointment of Arbitrators to decide what prices should be paid to telegraph companies for property and interests in lines.

Revenue returns of Great Britian last quarter year show a deficiency of 5,000,000 of pounds sterling.

Despatches from Madrid gives positive denial to reported prohibition of American newspapers by Government.

The Spanish Government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.

The negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to the disputed territory in Schleswig-Holstein, still continue. It is reported that the Danish Commissioners recently asked the cession to Denmark of the Island of Alsen, in the Baltic, and Fortress of Duppel.—The latest telegrams from the Continent which contain these rumors say also that Prussia has decidedly refused to accede to the request of Denmark.

LONDON, April 2 (eve.)—The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows a deficiency of £334,000 sterling.

In the House of Commons this evening, the debate on the Irish Church was continued till a late hour.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Naturalisation Treaty just concluded with the United States and North German Confederation, has bren finally rectified by the Federal Parliament. Count Bismark, in a speech explained the provisions of it, and declared that it was unnecessary to make any defence of the Treaty, as it seemed to meet favor on all sides, and summed up his explanation by stating that the compact was clear on all points, and hereafter that no native of Germany naturalized in the United States would be molested on account of obligations to Parent State.

LONDON, April 3rd.—A division will take place to-night in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question. The result is looked for with great interest. The course of the Ministry is unknown.

Latest telegrams report defeat of the British Ministry by a majority of 60, on the Irish Church question.

Letters and Monies.

Remittances by Mail at risk of this Office, must be by P. O. Money Order or Letter Registered

Rev. G. M. Barratt (P W, T. Holland $2, E Palmer $1 50—3 50), Rev. P. Freiwood (P W., W. Hackett $2, J. E Howie $2—$4), S. Fulton, Esq. (P.W., H. Fulton $1, Jas H. Huestis $2, W. B Huestis $1—$4, confiding in your efforts, have arranged for all), Rev. T. W. Smith (B.R $13, P.W., W Holden $1, F. Pentz $2, C. R Bill $2—$18), Rev. D. D Currie, Rev. C Lockhart, Rev. D B. Scott (P.W., I. Smith $2, S. E. Whiston $2, Jno Faulkener $2. Jas. Woodworth $2, Jas McPhee $3, Bowden Smith $1—$12), Jos. Welton $3, Jos. Neily $1.68, Rev. I. E Tburlow (P.W., R. Redpath $2, Mrs Davidson $1, J. Menzies $1, Mrs Arkle $1—$5, Is the last a new subscriber? Rev. Dr. Richey, Rev. J. G. Angwin (personal $40), Rev. I. N. Parker (shall we renew Mr Perry's paper?), Rev. J. Reid, Rev. R. Duncan, Rev. Jas. Taylor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,

A sure relief for the sufferer. This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered in the 17 h century by Dr. Wm. Grace, surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency be cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and as regarded by all as a public benefactor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists, at 25 cts. a box.

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C. E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Son.

Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of *Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe.*

Buy none without the signature of I. BUTTS.
March 11—1m

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach, and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of wonderful and all-healing Salve.

These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superceeding all the sterotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dose, and in which every box full taken creates an absolute necesity for another. One or two of Maggiuo. Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits lights and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected its functions are restored and if the nervous system Is feeble it is invigoratitg. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfecting power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Eaggiel's Bilious, Dyapetic and Diarrhœa Pills cure when all others fail. While for burns, scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Haydock, 11 Pine street, New York, and all druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Jan 1 6m.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,

OR WORM LOZENGES. MUCH SICKNESS, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worm, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

August 14 1y

After a test of ten years, *Woodill's Worm Lozenges* are still acknowledged to be the *very best* worm remedy known. They are *entirely free* from all *mineral agents* which so often prove injurious and even fatal to children; they are prepared without regard to economy, and contain the *purest* and *best vegetable medicines* known; and when given even where worms do not exist, no other constitutional effects follow than would be produced by an ordinary use of of Castor Oil or Senna.

It is a fact patent to all, that there are medicines which move disease only by substituting others worse even than the first. This is not the case however with Blood's Rheumatic Compound, which was thoroughly tested before being offered for sale.

Postage on Newspapers.

With our present issue we come under the new Postal Act. This matter has occasioned us no small amount of perplexity and trouble, as we have been anxious to include in the Lists for whom postage is pre-paid, as large a proportion as possible of our best subscribers.—We have accordingly concluded to pay for all those of whom our Agents have advised us as reliable for payment by an early day. Some therefore will receive the *Provincial Wesleyan* for a short period who have not yet made the advance payment, and perhaps whose last year's subscription has not been fully met, in the confidence that they will at once show their appreciation of our generosity by placing us in a safe position. We have been obliged to classify our subscribers, not being willing immediately to cut off any of whom there is reasonable hope of payment before the first of July next; and we accordingly continue to send our Paper to some of this latter class, subject to the claim of postage on delivery, which can be paid at the rate of *one cent* for each number, *or five cents per quarter in advance.*

We therefore afford to such the opportunity of fully meeting our wishes by early payment; and further, to evince a disposition to be as accommodating as possible, we offer *at once to relieve them from the postal tax,* upon their remitting the amount of their indebtedness. For all our Subscribers in P. E. Island, being out of the Dominion, we are obliged to prepay postage, and we rely upon our Subscribers and Agents there, not to allow us to suffer loss by this good-will towards them.

It may be possible, that in the hurry of making the necessary arrangements, some of our best subscribers have been included in the parcels with the unpaid papers; if, so, we have only to receive intimation to this effect, to make at once the desired alteration. We hope that the necessity of having two classes of Lists will soon be superseded, by all our subscribers being prompt in payment. This will be better for all concerned. Those who read our journal from week to week will derive much more comfort and profit from it, in the thought that it is paid for; and sure we are, that we shall thereby be saved from much embarrassment and trouble.

No doubt exists but what there is
In *Grace's Salve* real worth,
And that it is for bruise, scald, burn,
The best thing known on earth.

By taking Parsons Purgative Pills, the body is invigorated with new life, health and regularity, the liver and heart will be assisted and strengthened to discharge there fuctions, and the bowels regulated.

Marriages

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. E. Botterell, Mr. Robert Hughins, of Pictou, to Almira E. Lockhart, of Horton

On the 7th ult., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Havelock, Kings County, N. B., by the Rev. Isaac N. Parker. George Marshall Price, Esq., of Havelock, to Miss Susan, daughter of the late Mr. Charles McCreachy, of Sussex.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Robert Tweedy, assisted by the Rev. Duncan McKinnon, at the residence of the bride's father, Burges N. Fullerton, Esq., merchant, of Parrsboro' Village, to Rosamond, eldest daughter of Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Maccan.

At Jordan River, Feb 16, by the Rev. T. Watson Smith, Mr. William Phalen, to Miss Sarah Collapy, both of Jordan River.

At Shelburne, by the same, Feb 19th, Mr. Owen Shields, to Miss Sarah Wilson.

By the same, Feb 26, at the residence of Mr. E. D. Taylor, Shelburne, Mr. Thomas Muir, of Shelburne, to Miss Emma White, of Yarmouth.

By the same, Feb 28th, G. L. Warrington, to Elizabeth Milner, both of Birchtown.

Deaths.

At Avondale, Newport, Feb 20th, Elizabeth Malcom, aged 81 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.—Chris Messenger please copy

On Sunday morning, April 5th, aged 31 years, Maria Louisa, wife of C. E. Brown, and daughter of the late Jeremiah M. Connell, Esq., of Woodstock, N. B.

Funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice

After a brief illness, at West Troy, State of New York, on Monday the 23rd ult, in the 73rd year of his age, William Wisswell, an old resident of Halifax, N. S, and for many years a Trustee of Brunswick street Chapel.

On the 2nd inst, Alexander McKay, a native of Tillicoury, Scotland, aged 70 years

On the 5th inst, Mr Thomas Fraser, a native of Shelburne, N. S., aged 77 years.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This Remedy is prepared from the original Receipe chemically pure, by the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South 2d Street, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

The Remedy Price $3.00 with a pamphlet containing the original Prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing,

MR. HENRY A. TAYLOR—Druggist,
Jan 15 26 Sackville St., Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, April 3

Steamer Thames, James, London; schrs Grand Master, Seaboyer, Porto Rico; Bouetta, Dexter, Liverpool; Guide, McLean, Shelborne.

SATURDAY, April 4

Schrs Foam, Rourke, Cienfuegos; Gazelle, Swain, Barrington.

MONDAY April 7

Steamer Carlotta, Magune, Portland; brig America, Doody, Boston; brigts Mirella, Mundy, Cienfuegos; Ottawa, Ellis, New York; Florence, Davidson, Barbadoes; schrs John Saunderson, Cienfuegos—bound to Newfd. Village Belle, Doyle, Boston—bound to Newfd.

CLEARED

April 4—Steamer Thames, James, Portland; brig Italia, Hays, F W Indies.

April 6—Brigt Alert, Smith, Havana; schr Pursue, Cow Bay

STRWBERRIES.

EVERY Garden should have a bed of this delicious fruit, which will amply repay the trouble of cultivation.

The subscriber has a fine lot of plants of the following varieties, which will produce fruit from three to five inches in circumference, and have been fully tested, viz.:

Wilson's Albany,
Triomphe de Gand,
Agriculturist,
Brooklyn Scarlet,
Scotts' Seedling,
Boston Pine,
Jenny Lind.

The above will be sent to any address by mail—postage paid, at 30 cents per dozen, or $1 50 per hundred—not more than four varieties to be included in a hundred, or two varieties in the dozen.

Also—Fuller's "Strawberry Culturist" by mail for twenty-five cents.

GEO. V. RAND.
Wolfville, 3rd of April, 1868. 1m.

Toronto Flour Depot.

R. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, MEAL,

AND

CORN BROOMS.

an 119 Lower Water Street.

Post Office Department,

HALIFAX, 18th March, 1868.

THE following "DEPARTMENT ORDER" in reference to "THE POST OFFICE ACT," which will come into operation throughout the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st day of APRIL next, is published for the information of the Public.

A. WOODGATE,
Post Office Inspector.

To all Postmasters, and other persons employed in the Postal Service of Canada:

DEPARTMENT ORDER,
No. 2

Post Office Department,

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1868.

The Post Office Act, passed on the 21st December, 1867, for the regulation of the Postal Service, will come into operation throughout the Dominion on and from the 1st April, 1868.

A copy of the Statute, and of the General Regulations founded thereon, will be forwarded to every Postmaster, whether in charge of a regular Post Office, Way Office, or Sub-Office, and to every Railway Mail Clerk; meanwhile the following summary of the principal provisions of the Act, as affecting the organization of the Department, in relation to the several Provinces of the Dominion, the postage rates to be charged from and after the 1st April, &c., &c., is supplied for the information of Postmasters and other persons employed in the Post Office Service of Canada.

Organization of the Department.

1. The superintendence and management of the Postal Service of Canada is vested in the Post Office Department, at the seat of Government, (Ottawa) under the direction of the Postmaster General of Canada.

3. Subject to the directions of the Postmaster General, the general management of the business of the Department will be with the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.

3. The local superintendence of Post Office business, and performance of such duties as are assigned to them by the Statute, or entrusted to them from time to time by the Postmaster General, will be confided to the Post Office Inspectors, of whom there are seven, stationed and exercising their powers and functions in the undermentioned Postal Divisions.

Names of Inspector.	Postal Division.	Post Office Address
1.—MR. ARTHUR WOODGATE,	Nova Scotia.....	*Halifax, N. S.*
2.—MR. JOHN MCMILLAN....	New Brunswick, and the Bay Chaleurs Coast of Gaspe.....	*Fredericton,—for the present.*
3.—MR. W. G. SHEPPARD....	Province of Quebec, as far West as Three Rivers.....	*Quebec.*
4.—MR. E. F. KING.....	Province of Quebec, from Three Rivers westward.....	*Montreal.*
5.—MR. M. SWEETNAM.....	Province of Ontario, as far west as Cobourg..	*Kingston.*
6.—MR. J. DEWE.....	Province of Ontario, from Cobourg to Hamilton.....	*Toronto.*
7.—MR. G. E. GRIFFIN.....	Province of Ontario, from Hamilton west'd.	*London.*

4. All Postmasters, including Way Office and Sub Office Keepers, are continued in office, and all Bonds and Mail Contracts continued in force, subject to the ordinary conditions of such appointments and engagements, and to the future action of the Department.

Principal Rates of Postage.

LETTERS.

5. On Letters passing between any two places within the Dominion of Canada, a uniform rate (irrespective of distance) of 3 cents per ½ oz., if prepaid; and 5 cents per ½ oz. if posted unpaid.

6. On Letters between any place in the Dominion and any place in the United States—
6 cents per ½ oz., if prepaid;
10 cents do if posted unpaid.

7. On Letters to or from the United Kingdom, in Mails by Canada Packets, to or from Quebec in summer, or Portland in winter; or by Mail Packet to or from Halifax—12½ cents per ½ oz.

On do. in Mails *via* New York Packets..... } 15 cents per ½ oz.

On Letters to Prince Edward Island, if prepaid, 3 cents per ½ oz.; if posted unpaid, 5 cents per ½ oz.

On Letters to Bermuda and Newfoundland, 12½ cents per ½ oz.; to be in all cases prepaid.

On Letters to British Columbia and Vancouver Island—10 cts per ½ oz..... } to be in all cases prepaid.

On Letters to Red River 6 cents per ½ oz..... }

NEWSPAPER RATES.

8. Newspapers printed and published in Canada may be sent by Post from the office of publication to any place in Canada at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the Publisher, at the Post Office where the papers are posted, or by the Subscriber at the Post Office where the papers are delivered:—

For a Paper published { 5 cents per quarter of once a week. } a year.
Do. twice " ..10 " "
Do. three times....15 " "
Do. six times.....30 " "

If the above rates are prepaid by the publisher, the Postmaster receiving payment must be careful to have the papers so prepaid separately put up, and marked, distinctly, as prepaid.

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either the publisher at the office of posting, or by the subscriber at the office of delivery, the papers are to be charged one cent each on delivery.

9. Canadian Newspapers, addressed from the office of publication to subscribers in the United Kingdom, the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland, may be forwarded, on prepayment at the Office in Canada where posted, at the above commuted rates, applicable to such papers within the Dominion.

10 Exchange Papers passing between publishers in Canada, and between publishers in Canada and publishers in the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda and Newfoundland, are to pass free—one copy of each paper to each Publisher.

11. Transient Newspapers include all Newspapers posted in Canada, *other than Canada Newspapers, sent from the office of publication,* and when addressed to any place within the Dominion, to the United Kingdom, to the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland, must be prepaid *two cents* each by Postage Stamp.

12. Newspapers coming into Canada will be subject to the following charges on delivery:

If from the United Kingdom, by Mail Packet to Quebec, Halifax, or Portland—Free on delivery.

By Mail via the United States [New York]—Two cents.

If from the United States, two cents each, to be rated at the Canada Frontier or Exchange Office receiving Mails from the United States.

If from Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland, when received by regular Subscribers in Canada from the office of publication, the ordinary commuted rates applicable to Canada Newspapers.

Transient Papers—two cents each.

13. The Canada postage rates on Newspapers coming from or going to the United Kingdom and United States, will thus be the same as those charged in the United Kingdom and the United States on Newspapers there received from or sent to Canada.

14. Canada News Agents may post to regular subscribers in Canada, British Newspapers *free,* and the United States newspapers *unpaid,* such papers in the latter case, must be duly rated two cents each for collection on delivery.

Printed Papers, Circulars, Prices Current, Hand Bills, Books, Pamphlets.

15. The rate on Printed Matter of this description posted in Canada, and addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or United States, will be one cent per ounce, to be prepaid by Postage Stamp; and a like rate will be payable on delivery, when received from the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland.

Periodical Publications.

16. When posted in Canada for any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or United States, the rate will be one cent per four ounces, to be prepaid by stamp.

17. A like rate will be payable on delivery in Canada, when received from the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda or Newfoundland.

18. Periodicals weighing less than one ounce per number, when posted in Canada for any place within the Dominion, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or the United States, may, when put up singly, pass for one-half cent per number, to be prepaid by postage stamp.

19. As the Postage rates on Periodicals, other than Newspapers, will be payable in advance, and as certain classes of such Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, and sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, have for some time past been exempted from postage, where exclusively devoted to the education of youth, to temperance, agriculture or science, or for other reasons, it is ordered, that with respect to Periodicals which do now enjoy this privilege of exemption, the exemption shall continue until the expiration of the current year—that is until the 31st December, 1868, and that from the 1st January, 1869, all such special exemptions and privileges shall cease.

Parcel Post.

20. The rate on Parcels, by Parcel Post, will be twelve and a half cents per 8 oz., that is to say:—

	Cents.
On a parcel weighing not exceeding 8oz	12½
Over 8oz, and not exceeding 1 lb - - - -	25
Over 1 lb, and not exceeding 24oz. - - -	37½

And so on, to the limit of three pounds.

Book and Newspaper Manuscript, and other Miscellaneous Matter.

21. On Book and Newspaper Manuscript (meaning written articles intended for insertion in a Newspaper or Periodical, and addressed to the Editor or Publisher thereof, for insertion,) Printers' Proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, Maps, Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Music, whether printed or written, packages of Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, Scions or Grafts, and Botanical Specimens, the rate will be one cent per once, when posted for any place in Canada or the United States, and prepaid by Postage stamp.

Postage Stamps.

22. To enable the Public to prepay conveniently by Postage Stamp the foregoing rates, the following denominations of Postage Stamps for use throughout the Dominion, have been prepared, and will be supplied to Postmasters for sale:—

Half cent Stamps.	All bearing, as a device, the effigy of Her Majesty.
One cent do.	
Two cent do.	
Three cent do.	
Six cent do.	
Twelve and a half cent do.	
Fifteen cent do.	

23. The Postage Stamps now in use in the several Provinces may be accepted, as at present, in prepayment of Letters, &c., for a reasonable time after the 1st of April; but from and after that date all issues and sales to the public will be of the new denomination.

Franking and Free Matter.

The following matter is exempt from *Canadian postage:*

24. All Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor of Canada.

25. All Letters or other mailable matter addressed to or sent by any Department of the Government, at the seat of Government at Ottawa, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council.

26. All Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the House of Commons, or to or by any Member of either House, at the Seat of Government, during any Session of Parliament,—or addressed to any Members or Officers in this section mentioned at the Seat of Government as aforesaid, during the ten days next before the meeting of Parliament.

27. All public documents and printed papers sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the House of Commons to any Member of either House during the recess of Parliament.

28. All papers printed by order of either House sent by Members of either House during the recess of Parliament.

29 Petitions and Addresses to either of the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or to any branch thereof; and votes, proceedings and other papers, printed by order of any such Legislature, or any branch thereof, during any Session thereof,—provided such petitions and addresses, votes proceedings and other papers, are sent without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides, and contain no Letter or written communication to serve the purpose of a Letter.

30. Letters and other mailable matter (except that provided for as above) addressed to or sent by the Provincial Governments or Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will be liable to the ordinary rates of postage.

31. Public documents and printed papers sent under the foregoing clauses should bear, as part of the address, the *bona fide* superscription of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, or officer specially deputed for this purpose to act for those functionaries, or of the Member sending the same.

32. The privilege of free transmission, as above described, has effect only as respects