on the Italian question,—and on motion of Lord John Russell the following Friday was appointed to take the Queen's speech into consideration.

The Paris Bourse was depressed and lower.

It was reported that a British Ship-of-War had been capsized, and 107 lives lost.

Seven British ships of war arrived at Naples on the 9th.

A terrible storm had raged along the Indian coast. One French vessel passed 60 wrecks and a number of dead bodies.

THE WAR.

Details of the battle of Magenta are slowly received, and do not change the first complexion.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that Gyuali has been dismissed and Hess appointed Commander in Chief of the Austrian army.

All accounts give the glory of the day to, M. Mahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but heard the roar of battle, rushed on, and saved the army.

The Austrians are at Lodi, on which place the Allies are advancing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest accounts, from Italy state that both the Allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

Latest accounts say the Allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

It is reported that the Prussian army, is to be mobilized, and that Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

It is also reported that Prussia is negociating for the passage of troops through Germany.

Garibaldi was between Austrian forces and Brescia.

The official Austrian *Correspondence* of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, its head quarters were at Cavatigozzi, before Cromoni.

It turns out that General Canrobert is not wounded.

Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor.

A Hungarian Legion has been formed at Turin.

The intelligence of the battle of Magenta had caused great sensation at Vienna. Military men seemed indignant that the firest army Austria ever had should have been entrusted to such a bungler as Count Gyuali appears to be.

The following comprehensive review of the latest events at the theatre of war, is from the London *Times* of June 11:

The letter from the Austrian Camp, and the French report of the Battle of Magenta, both of which we publish to-day, are documents for which we need not ask attention. The first is important as showing how entirely the Austrians had been deceived by the French; how completely they had been outflanked; how little they expected the enemy at the moment they came upon them, or were prepared for the French enterprise of following them across the Ticino. The French account, now published in the Moniteur, entirely confirms the view which we took of the tactics which led to the battle at Buffalora, and claims the credit which we had already accorded to the French Emperor of having deceived his enemy by a rapid concentration of force on the French left. It describes also the details of the embarrassments which could not but occur in the movement of the personel and baggage of so large an army along narrow causeways and over a swollen river; and it reproduces in almost similar terms, but with less descriptions of the character of the country in which the battle was fought, the circumstances related by our correspondence from the Allied Camp in the letter which we published yesterday.

The strategic character of the Battle of Magenta is, however, now for the first time before us in an authentic description. We already knew that General M'Mahon had passed the river, at Turbigo, and had repulsed a feeble attack there made upon him by the Austrians, and we now learn that that General had been strenthened in his position by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The passage of Marshal Canrobert's corps d'armee by a bridge at Buffalora was arraigned to correspond with a lateral movement which was intended to be made by General M'Mahon to support this passage. While M'Mahon, already on the Lombardy side moved to the attack of the Austrian force posted at Magenta and Buffalora, but whose strength and position seem to have been underrated by the Emperor with the Zouaves of his Guard was to force the passage at Buffalora, supported by the corps d'armee of Canrobert and by other Divisions which were to follow in continuous columns. The force which was to have effected the operations at Buffalora did not arrive at the appointed time, and when M'Mahon's division appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and attacked the Austrians on the Turbigo side of their position, the Emperor found himself at the head of a smaller number of men than he had anticipated. Canrobert had been delayed, and the Austrians had, according to the French account, found means to concentrate a force of 125,000 men at the spot where M'Mahon was now attacking. The Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, seems to have crossed to M'Mahon's assistance, and then ensued combat of four hours' duration ensued.

At the end of this terrible period Canrobert came up, and other troops had succeeded in disentangling themselves from the confusion of the closed causeways in the rear. M'Mahon, whose attack from the Turbigo side had been interrupted by a necessity of uniting his columns, returned to the charge when he heard the fusilade upon the Buffalora side of the Austrian position. The Austrians, who had been for some time in superior force, and had taken prisoners and guns from the assailants, driving them back, we are not told how far, were now in their turn assailed by a superior, or at least an equal force, and were hard pressed, both on their centre and left, and compelled to evacuate Buffalora in order to make head against M'Mahon, attacking from Magenta. This division enabled the Emperor to "vigorously resume the offensive," and it is an incident of great importance in estimating the future chances of the war that large bodies of Hungarian troops now laid down their arms under, as it would appear, no very pressing necessity. While the Austrians were thus vigorously attacked on both sides, and were experiencing something very like defection in their ranks, General Auger had succeeded in getting forty guns into position upon the railway embankment, which flanked the Austrian position. From this he poured into their masses a destructive fire, which must have told with fearful effect, and may account for the great carnage which the Austrians are said to have suffered.

Meanwhile, M'Mahon had pushed his attack successfully and had driven the enemy from Magenta, putting "more than 10,000 Austrians *hors de combat*," and making 5,000 prisoners. This village, however, was so desperately disputed that it was taken and retaken no less than seven times, reinforcements of the allied troops continually arriving upon the field, and, as it would appear, forming a continuous line along the Lombardy bank of the Ticino. The battle lasted until half-past 8 o'clock at night, and, as we hear nothing of the act on of the Austrian guns, we must suppose that they were very inferior in artillery, and were, of course, at a dreadful disadvantage while the 40 pieces of cannon were playing upon them from the railway embankment. At this hour, we are told, the Austrians, "withdrew," leaving in the hands of the victors four guns and two flags as the moderate trophies of this obstinately fought field. The allies were undoubtedly the victors, for they held the field and the position. They also had taken 7000 prisoners, but as some of these were taken in regiments, and as they are for the most part Hungarians and Italians, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the bulk of the Austrian soldiers now in the hands of the allies should be more correctly characterised as prisoners or deserters. The estimate of killed and wounded can hardly be received with perfect confidence when made so immediately after the battle; but if 57,000 men are really killed, wounded, and taken, some of them must have been slightly armed, for only 14000 muskets were found upon the field.

Such is the French account of the battle of Magenta, and in all its stragegic points it is doubtless in the main correct. That it passes lightly over the events of those terrible four hours when the Emperor and his Guards were committed to a contest with superior numbers is but natural. We must await an Austrian version to supply this deficiency. That it speaks somewhat indefinitely of the French losses was equally to be expected. We still require the opportunity of comparing the Austrian with the French account, or of reading the account of an impartial eye-witness before we can see the battle of Magenta as history will write it.

Still Later.

The R. M. S. Arabia, arrived on Tuesday morning.—We copy the following from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 18th inst.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 17.—The Earl of Derby announced that, in consequence of the vote of the Commons on Friday. he had placed his resignation in the hands of her Majesty: that resignation her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept. He and his colleagues now only held office till their successors could be appointed, and he was happy in believing in the present state of Foreign affairs that those successors would be quickly appointed, and he trusted that they would observe a strict neutrality in the present contest.

THE MINISTRY.

(From the Times.)

We believe that the following list of the new Ministry will be found correct; although, as it has not yet been approved by her Majesty, some changes may still be made:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury.—Viscount Palmerston, K. G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

For the Foreign Department.—Lord J. Russell.
For the Home Department.—Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
For the Colonial Department.—The Duke of Newcastle.
For War.—Mr. Sydney Herbert.
For India.—Sir C Wood, G.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty.—The Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor.—Lord Campbell.
President of the Council.—The Earl Granville, K. G.
Privy Seal.—The Duke of Argyll, K. T.
Postmaster-General.—The Earl of Elgin, K T
President of the Board of Trade.—Mr. R. Cobden.
President of the Poor Law Board.—Mr. Milner Gibson.
First Commissioner of Works.—Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Sir G Grey.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.—Mr. F. Peel; Mr. Brand.
Secretary to the Admiralty—Lord Clarence Paget.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Wodehouse.
For the Colonies.—Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will, we are informed, succeed Lord Campbell as Lord Chief-Justice of England.

It is also stated that Sir B. Hall will be raised to the Peerage, and that Mr. Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

VERONA, June 10 (via Vienna).—The following is official.—"On the 8th of June General Urban, at Canonica, and the 8th corps d'armee at Malegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst., respecting the battle of Malegnano. On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia, the fight began at mid-day. The enemy was strongly entrenched in the cemetery and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Ladmirault, attacked these positions. Our left wing took the chateau, and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew. The Zouvaves sustained a murderous hand to hand conflict, and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel Panlze-Ivoi was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*. The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1500 killed and wounded and 1200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 p.m. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

VIENNA, June 13—The *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:—The Austrians, at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired. unpursued, in perfect order.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna on Sunday evening, June 12.—The following official news has been received:—Benedeck's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss between 200 and 300 men. The total loss at Palestro on May 31st was 15 officers and 513 men killed; one general, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and six officers and 774 men missing. Garibaldi's corps threatens the southern Tyrol from Val Canonica, Val Trompia, and Bagalino. It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste. It is not positively known where General Gyulai's headquarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

The following despatch, from the Major-General of the French army to the Minister of War, has been published in Paris:—

"MILAN, June 9—After the victory of Magenta the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel 45 brass cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia. On the 8th his Majesty the Emperor gave orders to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to occupy the position of Malegnano (Marignano,) whence we menaced at the same time two of the retreating columns of the enemy; but the Austrians, who fully comprehended all the importance of holding Malegnano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town, had strongly barricaded themselves therein. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who arrived before the place at four o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front by the divisions of Bazaine and Ladmirault, while at the same moment the division of General Forey was ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours. The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment, and from house to house, and only withdrew at seven in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, one of their carnon in our possession, and about a thousand prisoners. This splendid result, however, has been dearly purchased, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 800 men killed and wounded.

"We learn at this moment that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia and Lodi, and re-crossed the Adda, destroying the bridges."

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS OF MALEGNANO, AND EVACUATION OF PIACENZA.

VIENNA, June 13.—An official detailed report of the affair at Malegnano and the evacuation of Piacenza is published. It shows that the French force was greatly superior to ours, and that the enemy's loss was considerable. Our retreat was effected in perfect order. General Boe was killed, and numerous officers died a heroic death. The evacuation of Piacenza was performed in connection with the movements of the army on the 9th and 10th inst. The greater part of the cannon was stowed away in vessels, and the few remaining spiked. The forts and block houses and two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia were blown up. Pizzighettone was also evacuated, with similar precautions, and in perfect order.

EVACUATION OF PIACENZA—DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS

Piacenzia has been evacuated by the Austrian troops, and the walls and citadel have been blown up. The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war-steamer Curtatone arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancona, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

EVACUATION OF LOMBARDY BY THE AUSTRIANS.

PARIS, June 13.—The *Moniteur* contains the following telegraphic despatches:—

MILAN, June 12.—A part of the French army passed the river Adda without striking a blow. The Austrians in the hurry of retreat from Piacenza, abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and ammunitions.

TURIN, June 12.—A telegraphic despatch announces the Austrian evacuation of Lombardy.

AUSTRIAN TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

TRIESTE, June 13.—The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has arrived here. From the 1st July next the coupons of the national loan will no longer be accepted by the tax collectors of the provinces of Venice.

VERONA, June 11 (via Vienna).—The seat of the chief government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

THE AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

TURIN, June 14.—The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the river Oglio. The bridges over the Adda have been destroyed by mines. The Austrians have also evacuated Pizzighettone, after having burned the bridge, and thrown guns, war material, and ammunition, into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A large number of Austrians is apparently assembling at Montechiaro. Part of the Piedmontese army crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica. Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed union with Piedmont. The damage by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piasenzia is of little importance.

TURIN, 13.—The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Brescello last night, and are preparing to evacuate the other part of Modena. A deputation from Modena has arrived at Turin.

TURIN, June 17.—The official bulletin, published to day, announces from Tuscany that Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops. Ten thousand Tuscan troops, with eight hundred horses, are ready to depart with him. Ravenna has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government, established at Bologna which is to be placed under the Dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses the unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form part of a monarchy worthy of the gratitude of the Italians.

EXPECTED BATTLE.—The last accounts from the French Imperial head quarters in Italy state that the Emperor was concentrating his forces, in order to attack the Austrian army with an overwhelming force. It is believed in Paris that a decisive battle will be fought in the course of next week.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approich to the *Pipe* or *Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall*, or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c, &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertaineda prejudiece against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,

B F. BAKER

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you the the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it. The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this condjutor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure n advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors to you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM—MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gents.—I am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since, I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th Dec last I had a more severe attack than before. I immediately commenced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented.

HENRY WEED,

Clerk at 117 Genesee Street, Utica

June 23. 2w.

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,

13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

March 4, 6m.

NASH'S SUPERIOR HORSE AND CATTLE LINIMENT.—One of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Ringbones Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for upwards of seven years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The Proprietors cheerfully recommend the above remedy to the public, under the full conviction of its efficacy in the above mentioned diseases, where an external application is required.

It reduces inflammation or swelling, or where the flesh has become callous, it softens and reduces it, and produces a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected.

Numerous certificates from highly respectable individuals might be offered, "testifying to its efficacy" but the proprietors deem it unnecessary. All that is solicited is a fair trial of this Liniment, to convince the public of its value.

Sold in Halifax by appointment of the Proprietors at Morton's Medical Warehouse, north of the Province Building. All orders to be addressed to G. E. Morton & Co., or C. V. Poor & Co., Wholesale Druggists and sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

February 10 6m.

THE WAR NEWS. The publishers of the Illustrated News of the World have made arrangements for the pictorial illustration of the principal incidents and scenes of the war in Italy by artists on the spot. The engravings will be issued as soon after the events they illustrate as is compatible with correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 5s. per quarter, exclusive of seperate Portraits and Memoirs. A specimen paper with print will be sent free by mail on receipt of four postage stamps, by the Halifax Agents, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Army and Navy Lists received monthly may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

N. B. Books of every kind imported to order.

*** CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER new series, can now be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, 5s stg. each, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

*** THE LONDON JOURNAL, in volumes, lettered, with index complete, may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., 5s. stg each—annual subscription for weekly Nos 6s stg

*** THE WELCOME GUEST, complete from No. 1, can always be supplied, in single numbers or volumes, by G. E. Morton & Co., Agents for the publishers Subscription, 6s stg per annum.

April 2. 1y.

Stations.

The following is the Halifax Station List for 1859, [under correction] The full list will be given next week:—

1. *Halifax*, S. W. Sprague, John Brewster; Henry Pope 1st, Arthur McNutt, Supernumeries.
2. *Dartmouth*, John Cassdy, to exchange with the Halifax Ministers.
3. *Musquodoboit Harbor*, To be supplied from Halifax.
4. *Sambro & St. Margaret's Bay*, Joseph S. Coffin. The Halifax Ministers to visit this Circuit quarterly.
5. *Lunenburg*, Joseph Hart; John Marshall, Supernumerary.
6. *Petite Riviere*, Charles DeWolf, A. M.
7. *Mill Village*, A B Black, one requested.
8. *Liverpool*, John S. Addy.
9. *Port Mouton*, John Howie.
10. *Windsor*, Charles Stewart; James Likely; Wm Croscombe, Supernumerary.
11. *Newport*, James G Hennigar.
12. *Kempt*, George B Payson.
13. *Maitland*, Robert E Crane.
14. *Bermuda*, William T. Cardy, Douglas Chapman.

Rev. M. Richey, D. D., *President.*
" R. Knight, D. D., *Co-Lelegate.*
" H. Pickard, D. D., *Secretary.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 30.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	41s 3d
" State, "	37s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	25s
Indian Corn, per bush.	28s 9d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s *a* 42s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	18s

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

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 1d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 5½d
Veal, "	4d *a* 4½d
Turkey, "	9d *a* 10d
Chickens, "	2s *a* 3s
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	8d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

Marriages.

On the 28 h inst, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Charles D. MASON, merchant, to ELIZA T., youngest daughter of ASA Stevens, Esq.

On the 23rd inst., by Rev. John Martin, Sergt. Geo. KEYES, R. Engineers, of Oxford, Eng., to MARIAM M., second daughter of Mr. Daniel Thom.

On the 21st inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, J. Eldon YOUNG, Esq., M. D., of H. M. 62nd regt., son of the late James Young, Esq., M. D., of Kells, Ireland, to JOAQUINA MATILDA, eldest daughter of Joseph Fairbanks, Esq., of this city.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. Mr. Crisp, Mr. Wm. JOHNSON BINNEY, of Teignmouth, England, to Miss Johanna BURKE, of this city.

On the 23 d inst., at the Three Mile Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, A. HARSHAW, Esq., to ELIZABETH Ann FURGUSON, of this city.

On the 22nd inst., by Rev. T. Crisp, Mr. Andrew DOWNS, to Miss Matilda MUHLIG.

Deaths.

On the 24th inst., Edmund DUGGAN, Printer, aged 23 years.

On the 23rd inst., ELIZABETH, widow of the late John ARTZ, aged 74 years.

On the 23rd inst., JOHN THOMAS, youngest son of Mr. John McIlreith, aged 12 years.

At Musquodoboit, WM. FRASER, son of John and Jane Watson, aged 12 years.

At Newport, 7th inst, MALINDA, eldest daughter of Wellington Masters, aged 22 years.

On Wednesday, CATHERINE, wife of J. W. Monteith, in the 39th year of her age

At Montreal, on the 19th inst, SARAH, wife of Thos. WEBB, of Halifax, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 26th inst., in the 60th year of her age, FANNY, wife of Martin Gay Black, and daughter of the late Dr. Rufus Smith, of Westmoreland, N. B.

At Richibucto, N B., on the 26th inst, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Dr Rufus Smith, in the 89.h year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas & Bermuda.
Schrs Elizabeth, Scott, P E Island
Neptune, Magdalen Isles.
Nightingale, and Hector, Sydney.
Ariel, McDonald, Boston.
Annie Laurie, Saunders, Bridgetown.

THURSDAY, June 23.

Ship Zetus, Mason, Liverpool.
Barque Arabian, Trapani, Sicily.
Brigt Boston Lady, Talbot, Quebec
Schrs Uncle Tom, Fortune Bay.
Remembrance, Cunningham, Newfld.
Emerald, King, Newfld; Rising Sun, do.
Martha, Doyle, Newfld.
Marie, Odel, Ile Chaleur.
Mary, Ferry, Gaspe; Cecelia, Hughes, P E Island.
Garland, McLeod, P E Island.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro; Hero of Kars, Sydney.

FRIDAY, June 24.

Brigt Stanley, Davidson, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Lucy, Henn, Miramichi.
Two Brothers, Talbot, Bay Chaleur.
Gold Hunter, Kenny, Newfld.
Flower, Banks, Fortune Bay.
Vermont, McDonald, Ingonish.

SATURDAY, June 25.

Schrs Eleanor, Ryan, Inagua.
J J Marsha l, Brooks, Guysborough.
Electra, Sweton, Magdalen Islands
Caroline, Mahone Bay.

SUNDAY, June 26.

Brig Grand Master, Pinkney, Barbadoes.
Brigt Sarah, Nickerson, Porto Rico.
Agricola, Anderson, New Brunswick.
Schrs Virgin, Pierce, P E Island.
Mary Ann, Furgason, Magdalen Isles; Blossom, do.

MONDAY, June 27.

Schr Peerless, Bruce, Salt Island.
Lima, Murphy, Inagua.
Redan, Davis, Bay of Islands.
Nova Scotian, Publicover, Magdalen Islands
Rainbow, Margarets Bay; Splendid, Canso.
Pursue, McDonald, Sydney.
Four Sisters, McLeod, Liverpool.

TUESDAY, June 28.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool.
Brigt Lady Sale, Sydney.
Schrs Emeline, Jardine, Quebec.
Hebe, Wilson, St Johns, Nfld.
Dart, Conrod, Portland; Paradise, Pitts, Newfld.
Alma, Jewett, Miramichi.
Ensign, McGregor, P E Island.

CLEARED.

June 24.—Brigt Star, Hopkins, F W Indies; Lauel McDougall, U States; Loanna, Chisholm, Windsor; schrs Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, Boston; Pearl Fraser, Sydney; Sago, McRae, P E Island.

June 25—Schrs Village Belle, Henn, Windsor; John Thomas, Lee, Sydney.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous Customers in Town and Country, that he has REMOVED from his old Stand, 145 Granville Street to the northern half of the splendid Stone Building in the same street, recently erected by H. D. Brown, Esq., where he will keep always on hand the usual extensive and well assorted supply of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

He would also intimate to his friends and intending purchasers generally, that he has by ships Scotia and J. C. Ives, from London, Eliza, and various Steamers from Liverpool, and Rosenrath from Glasgow, nearly completed his unusually large Spring Importations, comprising the following

DRESS MATERIAL

In Silk, French Barages, and DeLaines, Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancy Stuffs, Poplins, Balzarines and French Check Lamas.
Military Stripes and Flounced ROBES in great variety.
Dress Trimmings in great profusion
Silk, Cloth and Tweed MANTLES.
MANTLE CLOTHS.
Rich Silk Scarfs, (very new.
Princess Royal, Alliance, Queen May and Baritza.

SHAWLS

May flower and Registered Charlottenburg ditto,
Silk, Tissue, Barage, Paisley and Cashmere do.
A splendid assortment of RIBBONS.
Worked Muslin Goods of every description.
Book, Jaconet, Mull and Window Muslins.
Lace Edgings and Bobbin Net.
A rich assortment of RIBBON VELVETS.
Ladies and Childrens Marsella and Lawn JACKETS, in great variety.
Silk Tassels, all sizes and colors,
PARASOLS, latest fashions, French FLOWERS.
A large variety of BONNETS, and Ladies and Childrens HATS.
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, and TWEEDS.
Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.
Linens, Osnaburg and Toweling.
Damask, Linen and Rich Velvet Table Covers,
Extra Rich Curtain DAMASK.
Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply, Superfine and Fine

CARPETINGS,

With Hearth Rugs to match. A large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of Mens and Boys

HATS AND CAPS,

"AT WHOLESALE ONLY."

SAMUEL STRONG,
151 Granville Street.

May 26. 6w.

1859. **Great Central** 1859.

DRY GOODS STATION.

CHIPMAN & CO'S.

CHEAP DRY GOODS

Warehouse.

144 Granville Street, Halifax.

HAVING now about fully completed our Spring Importations, we have great pleasure in giving notice of the same to our numerous Country and City Patrons, and beg to assure them that our efforts are still not devoted to our interests only; but we make it a point at all times, to endeavour to serve them. We are in receipt this season of

An Unusually Large, Extensive, Rich and Choice Collection of all Fabrics,

Embracing many of the chief latest London and Paris styles of Ladies Dress Goods. They consist of Prussian Checks, Florentine Challies, Hopsack Barages, Clan Lustres, Zembia cross overs, Palermo Checks, Silk Warp Brilliants Rich Flounces, &c, &c. In heavy Goods we have an excellent assortment, commencing with about

1500 Pieces of 9-8 wide Fancy Printed Cottons.

All of new and elegant designs, selected with great care expressly for ourselves. A large and heavy assortment of

Carpetings in two Ply, Three Ply, Rich Tapistry, and Rugs to Match.

The Largest Variety of Gents Spring and Summer Clothing we have ever imported.

Gents Black and Colored Tweed and Cloth Cambridge, Oxonian, Beresford, Caledonian and Heather Coats and Talmas—Vests of every description to match. Our determination to continue on the principle of selling as cheaply as possible, as much as possible, and giving every satisfaction possible. Merchants and others from the country will please give us an examination.

E. W. CHIPMAN & CO.

N. B.—We have to state that the qualities and designs of our goods will be found to be of the first order, as we have persons employed both in England and Scotland, who pay us great attention and care in selecting for our market.

May 5 2m. E. W. C. & CO.

Halifax, Portland and Boston.

INLAND ROUTE,

VIA Windsor and St John connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at Portland:

The Steamer Emperor will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of June, as follows:—		Passengers from Halifax to meet her will leave by Rail as follows:—	
Wednesday, 1,	11 a m	Wednesday, 1,	7 30 a m
Saturday, 4,	2 p m	Saturday, 4,	7 30 a m
Wednesday, 8,	5 a m	Tuesday, 7,	3 45 p m
Saturday, 11,	8 a m	Friday, 10,	3 45 p m
Wednesday, 15,	11 a m	Wednesday, 15,	7 30 a m
Saturday, 18,	1 p m	Saturday, 18,	7 30 a m
Wednesday, 22,	5 a m	Tuesday, 21,	3 45 p m
Saturday, 25,	6 a m	Friday, 24,	3 45 p m
Wednesday, 29,	10 a m	Wednesday, 29,	7 30 a m

Connecting with the Steamers "Admiral," and "Eastern City," which leaves St. John every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, arriving at Portland Tuesday and Friday mornings, in time for the first train for Montreal and all parts of Canada and the Western States.

Fare from Halifax to Montreal, 1st class, $16
" " Boston, 1st class 9
" " " 2nd class 7

Any information, and Through Tickets to the above places, and all parts of Canada and Western States can be had at A & H. CREIGHTON'S,
June 9 156 Granville Street

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. Those Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

☞ HENRY A. TAYLOR, Druggist and Seedsman, Wholesale and Retail Agent.
No. 84 Sackville Street
June 16. 1y. ia.

New Advertisements.

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

LYONS ATKINSON WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

H. PICKARD, D. D., Principal Professor in Mental and Moral Science, &c
THOMAS PICKARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science, &c
ALEX S. REID, Teacher of French and Assistant in Classical Department
A. M. N. PATTERSON, Teacher in Intermediate Department.
J. R. INCH, Teacher in Primary Department.

The 1st Term of the ensuing Academic Year is to begin THURSDAY, July 28th.

The charges for Tuition and Board, *including washing, fuel, lights, and the use of room*, and