did at one if report be true, contem- e some kind o. interference. Spain has never given proof of any such purpose on her part, and, in fact judging from the rebel agent's own statement, has throughout discouraged the idea that she would initiate any measures in that direction.

The idea of armed intervention then, is not entitled to the importance that has been attached to it as a probable contingency. It may now be dismissed as in the highest degree improbable. The Secretary of State, at the earliest stage of the war, informed foreign powers that any intervention would be regarded by the United States as an alliance with the rebels and would be resisted accordingly. The capacity we have shown for raising armies and fleets, and the money to pay for them, have by this time given to that intimation an importance with which perhaps European powers did not clothe it when it was first communicated to them. The same despatches from the State Department also distinctly declared that no *mediation* by foreign powers could be solicited or received by the United States government, the rebellion being a matter with which the federal government would claim the right exclusively to deal. After that declaration, an offer of mediation would be almost equivalent to a direct insult, and might be construed into an intentional provocation. But the intention of offering such mediation has been distinctly disavowed and it is really not worth while to descant upon it. It only needlessly agitates the public mind.

The Canonization at Rome.

Besides the clerical dignitaries who are summoned by his Holiness to be present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, an immense number of private individuals, will be present from all parts of the world to assist at this politico religious assemblage, for it is well undestood before they leave that a manifestation is to be made by the three hundred bishops assembled in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope, which now seems to be nearly upon its last legs. Among the American dignitiaries of the church who have passed through Paris on their way to Rome were Bishop Hughes, from New York; Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston; Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, The martyrs who are to be canonized were twenty-six in number, seventeen of them Japanese, and the remainder either Spaniards or of Japanish extraction. They all suffered together on the 5th of February, 1597, forty-eight years after St. Francis Xavier entered upon his mission in Japan, and during the Papacy of Clement the Eighth. The name of the Emperor who then filled the throne of Japan was Tacasoma. The Japanese sovereigns had at first shown themselves favorable to Christianity, but its progress having excited the jealousy of the bouzes, one of them at length persuaded Tacosoma to issue an edict ordering the Jesuits to leave Japan. The Emperor, however, some time after repealed this edict, and the missionaries were allowed to remain, till the imprudent boasting of a Spanish officer gave rise to a new and more cruel persecution. In 1686 the San Filippo, a Spanish vessel, was wrecked on the Japanese coast, and pillaged, as usual, by the natives. The crew, however escaped, and an imperial officer having asked the captain how his master the King of Spain had obtained such vast possessions, the Spaniard replied: "By valor and arms," and added that when the King wished to conquer a country he always first sent missionaries to preach Christianity, then an army. This answer was reported to the Emperor, and he at once ordered the arrest of the Spanish Franciscans and their Japanese converts. The Portuguese and Jesuits were generally excepted from this measure, but in the province of Ozaca an over zealous governor included them also. The imperial officers executed their orders with zeal, and of the Christians arrested twenty-six were sent a distance of 360 leagues, to Nagasaki, the place chosen for their martyrdom. Their executioners first cut off one ear of each, and then paraded them through the streets to the place of execution, where a cross was erected for each one. They were then crucified and killed by piercing their sides with spears. The Jesuits who wrote the account of their death state that it was accompanied by many prodigies. Three columns of fire appeared in the air and remained stationary for some time over the College of the Jesuits and the Franciscan church, and the blood of one of them, named Michi, a noble Japanese, remained liquid and uncorrupted for nine months. The bodies were left on the crosses till they fell to pieces, and the relics were then collected and distributed to different churches. Such is the history of the martyrs whose canonization is to be celebrated with such pomp in the papal city. —*Letter from Rome.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

Two American schooners have been seized during the week by Messrs. Tidmarsh and Kerr, Revenue Officers, for infringement (or supposed infringement) of the Revenue laws. They now lie at the Queen's wharf.—*Sun.*

The Druggists of this city have come to the resolution to close their stores on Saturday afternoons at 1 o'clock and open again at 6 p.m.

We were shown yesterday by Alderman Nash some remarkably fine specimens of copper ore taken from Annapolis County. From the appearance of the locality where they were found, the copper is evidently to be found in very large and remunerative quantities.—*Reporter.*

HALIFAX VOLUNTEER BATTALION. — This Battalion was inspected on the Grand Parade on Wednesday evening last, by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Governor Dundas, of P. E. Island. The Volunteer band was also present. It is hardly necessary to add that our volunteers acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.—*Journal.*

A young man belonging to this city, now with McClellan's army before Richmond, and who was engaged in the late battles, writes to his friends here that the Federal loss amounted to at least 50,000.—*Colonist.*

We are glad to learn that the majority of the merchants in the city have decided to close their establishments, during the summer months, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Such a movement ought to be heartily seconded by the community at large, and especially by the ladies, with whom its success in a great measure lies.—*Ib.*

New Brunswick

There was an immense crowd of people in St. Andrews at the opening of the N. B. and Canada Railway. The whole proceedings passed off in a very orderly manner.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill and family, so long known and so highly esteemed in Fredericton, sailed yesterday for his native land from Halifax.

The editorial management of the Wesleyan newspaper, which he has so ably conducted for several years past, is transferred to the Rev. Mr. McMurray, in whose keeping, we are assured, it will sustain its high reputation.—*N. B. Reporter.*

EDUCATIONAL.—Rev. Dr. Pryor, Professor in Acadia College, is on a visit to New Brunswick, to advocate the claims of that Institution. He preached with much acceptance in Brussels Street, on Sabbath morning, and in Germain Street in the evening.

On Tuesday evening he addressed a very attentive audience in Germain Street Church, dwelling especially upon the importance of connecting the instructions of the Bible with the lessons of secular study. Among other illustrations in support of his position, he referred with much emotion to the happy influence of this connection in the history of the Institutions at Wolfville. The lecture made a most favorably impression.—*Visitor.*

We are pleased to notice that the Rev. Wm. Elder, the able and highly esteemed editor of the "Colonial Presbyterian," has received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton College, N. J.—*Christian Visitor.*

SHEDIAC, July 2.—An accident happened here recently at Mr. Scovil's steam mills. The Engineer had just stopped the mill and was oiling, when the cylinder valve exploded, breaking the shaft and doing other damage. Fortunately no one was hurt. It will stop her for two or three weeks, which is unfortunate just now. There are nine vessels loading here for Europe, and eight at Buctouche.—*Sackville Borderer.*

Several new ships have been launched lately, this branch of business being at present comparatively prosperous. The Cavour, from the yard of Wm. Hilyard, Portland, is a vessel of some 1300 tons; the Ettrick Shepherd built by Messrs. Stackhouse & McLaughlin, Carleton, registers 1300 tons. The Malvern, from the yard of Mr. James Nevins measures 635 tons. All these vessels will class A 1 for seven years.—*Freeman.*

Canada

THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.—We learn from the *Leader*, that on Monday last, the military commissioners, now on a tour through the Province, were in Toronto. The members consist of Col. Gordon, R. E., President, and Col. Gardiner, R. A., Colonel Wetherall and Captain Bythess, R. N. The object of the commission, we understand, is a general examination of the frontier, with a view of reporting upon the most effective means of defending the Province. This includes an inspection of the harbours and of positions which may hereafter be converted into harbours. The commissioners are on their way from the West, where they have made a general inspection, visiting Lakes Erie and Huron.—*Quebec Gazette.*

RETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.—The Members of the Bar of Upper Canada have manifested in every possible way their desire to do honor to Sir John Beverly Robinson on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and thus to testify their opinion of his long and distinguished legal career. It is 55 years since he entered as a law student, and he was made Chief Justice in 1829. No other public man in Canada has stood so high in the estimation, not only of the legal profession, but also of the entire people, of all parties and of all classes. He has commanded universal confidence, by his eminent abilities, as well as by his honest administration of the law. The unanimous and hearty testimonies now spontaneously presented to Sir. J. B. Robinson cannot but be a great satisfaction to him, and will no doubt add much to the comfort of that more private life to which he has so gracefully and so honourably retired.—*Christian Guardian.*

The weather has been very warm here during the past three or four days; and, while the crops look tolerably well, the pastures in some regions of C. W. are reported to be burnt up. A correspondent in a western township says he never saw such a drought so early in summer. The Galt *Reformer* remarks:—"The rain had the most happy effects upon the growing crops. We can now calculate pretty surely on an average crop of Fall Wheat, and even the Spring crops present a better appearance than a few weeks ago. The Hay is a failure, and some farmers talk of letting it stand till after the Wheat is cut. Those who have anything of a crop, however, are about commencing to cut it. The recent rains will bring on the Turnips, Carrots, and other root crops rapidly, which will make up in some measure for the short supply of fodder. The prospects of the farmers have brightened considerably during the past three weeks."—*Montreal Witness.*

American States.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 1ST.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th has the following:

The battle of Tuesday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have signalized each of the last seven days.

Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a South-easterly direction towards his gunboats on James river. At 8 o'clock, a. m., Magruder recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up throughout the morning and until four o'clock, p. m., without coming up with the enemy. But between four and five o'clock our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three-quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. Carter. The enemy were discovered strongly entrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be plainly seen bristling on their freshly constructed earthworks. At ten minutes before five o'clock p. m., General Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and cannister was hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect.

Officers and men went down by hundreds; but yet, undaunted and unwavering, our line dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night, at length, rendered a further attempt injudicious, and the fight until ten o'clock was kept up by the artillery of both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers of the battle, the enemy's gunboats, from their position at Curl's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured on the field continued broadsides from their immense rifle guns. Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight was aggravated by the monster shells, which tore shrieking through the forests and exploded with a concussion which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great, and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reason to know that the well directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At ten o'clock, P. M., the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight begun, and during the remainder of the night each was busily engaged removing their wounded. The rumble of the enemy's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion, did not cease even with the dawn. At ten o'clock Wednesday morning they were still busy, and discontinued their labors, not because their wounded had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded were carried from the field directly to the farmhouses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still bearing in a South-easterly direction, and apparently not attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The battle-field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt on without anguish. The woods and the field before mentioned were, on the Western side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the West of the field lay, in about equal numbers, the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste to escape from the rebels.

Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcasses and the stench proceeding from them added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field. The corn-fields, but recently turned by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles. Thousands of round shot and unexploded shells lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown from the gunboats. They were eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the forests. In some places long avenues were cut through the tree tops, and here and there great trees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shreds. In one remarkable respect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no castaway blue great coats, no blankets, tents, or clothing; no letters and no wasted commissary stores. He had, evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees and their guns and knapsacks.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which occurred in a portion of Gen. Magruder's corps, which had been ordered in very inadequate force to charge one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries. There are various explanations of this affair. The fire upon the few regiments who were ordered to take the enemy's battery, which was supported by two heavy brigades, and which swept the thin lines of our devoted men, who had to approach it across a stretch of open ground, is said to have been an appalling sight.

The following intelligence from the *Express* was confirmed, in conversation with a citizen who has just returned from the States.

A telegraph despatch was received by a gentleman in this city this forenoon, from New York, stating that the Irishmen of that Empire City had held a mass meeting, at which it was resolved that no further enlistments should take place, in consequence of the wounded of the Federal army being uncared for, and the non-payment of the Northern soldiers engaged for the war. It is rumored that there will be resistance to the projected conscription.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

CAPE RACE, July 8, 1862.—*Great Eastern*, from Liverpool 1st inst., interceptd at 1 P. M., on Tuesday.

Diplomatic correspondence published relative to the "Emilie St. Pierre," is lengthy. Adams contends that ship and cargo were confiscated, and demands restoration. Russell employed legal arguments against it, contending that Capt. Wilson's course could only be dealt with in prize court of captors. Adams rejoined, contending that the claim for the restoration of the ship rested on the soundest principles of law and equity, America expected far different decision, and made wise by result will take precautions in future to better protect itself. Russell endeavored to convince Adams that English Government had no power in the matter, but latter closed by saying that arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent correspondence to Washington.

Brougham explained his speech in the House of Lords on Americans, that he merely wished as a fellow Christian to remonstrate with Americans on the course of the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The *Morning Post* editorially contends that the masterly Confederate movements in Virginia have compelled the immense armies destined for its conquest to cease offensive and content themselves with acting on defensive.

The *Daily News* city article regards the latest news as portending almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the House of Lords, Brougham deplored continuance of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed a hope that Americans would see the suicidal character of such a struggle and come to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Hopewood asked if the Government intended to take steps as mediator. Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogised their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the Governmrnt to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now, would only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity arose. He should look upon it both as a duty and pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, a Government bill was read a second time—by 158 to 56. Operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation; but an overwhelming opposition was shown, and Government was finally called upon to try and re-establish confidence of Southern planters in Lincoln's Government. Peabody was to have a public banquet given him by the Lord Mayor, on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of Princess Alice took place the day the *Great Eastern* left Liverpool.

Again rumoured Persigney will resume French Ambassadorship in London. Bourse heavy, 68 15·

Italian Budget passed both Houses of Parliament. Garribaldi at Palermo, urged people to concord.

Cotton narket excited. Advanced ⅛ to 1d since Saturday. Breadstuffs firm, steady. Provisions very dull. Consols 91¾ a ⅞ths.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORWEGIAN."

The Norwegian at Cape Race 11 a.m. Friday, left Liverpool on the 3d, and Derry on the 4th

DERRY, 4th,—The *Times* has an editorial on Independence Day, and sarcastically points out out what should be the tone of American orators under existing circumstances.

Ships in Liverpool were gaily decked with flags. Cunard and other trans-Atlantic steamers have all bunting flying.

In the Commons, on the 2d, Mr. H. Berkley moved the second reading of the bill providing taking votes by ballot, and reiterated various arguments in its favor. Sir G. Grey opposed. The motion was rejected by 211 to 126.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says four main armies have advanced into the Confederate territory, a half dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered, and it is demonstrated that the Federals can only accomplish their purpose by gigantic efforts and an expenditure far more lavish than that of the past 12 months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Inpendence and of the theory that a Government derives its powers from the consent of the Governed. The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and Military Colonies with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant; but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice is to let the South go peaceably—it must bring evils untold on itself, on us, and on every European people.

The same journal, in another article on the future supply of Cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supplies of Cotton, it is upon itself and not upon the Government the blame should rest, and it is to itself that the manufacturing interests should took for the remedy.

FRANCE.—The Senate, having passed the Budget, closed on the 2d.

Bourse on the 2d opened firm and closed flat. Rentes 65.1½.

ITALY.—The Russian Ambassador, bearing official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, arrived at Turin.

A Portuguese Envoy arrived at Turin to ask officially for the hand of Princess Maria Pia of Savoy for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy has been discovered at Naples. Several arrests have been made. It was reported that Garibaldi was about to visit Naples.

SPAIN.—The statements made in the French Chambers by M. Billault with regard to Mexico had aroused great indignation among the friends of Gen. Prim.

MADRID.—The Spanish Cortes closed on the 2d. The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

GREECE.—A general amnesty has been granted for past offences. It is expected that an immediate amnesty will be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

RUSSIA.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says, the criminal attempts of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor; he will punish guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg Journal says, the complete destitution as regards ready money renders the exportation of grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is, foreign vessels don't come to Odessa. Commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2nd, and were well received by the people.

TURKEY.—The Servian Government had expressed loyalty to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard has been disbanded. Turkish troops in Montenegro have met a slight repulse.

Money Market.—Funds on the 2nd opened heavy—closed 1-8 improvement with firmer feelings; demand for discount at Bank light, and impression prevailed that after payment of Dividend rate would be reduced to 2½. Trifling influx of gold continued. New Peruvian loan about two millions sterling will soon be introduced.

CAPE RACE, July 10.—The "City of New York" was intercepted at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. She left Queenstown late on the Evening of 3rd.

The Sumter still continues at Gibraltar, the Tuscarora at Algesiras. The sloop of war Kearsage after two days visit at Gibraltar left for the West on the 30th ult. The schooner "Sophia" which ran the Charleston blockade March 2nd, reached Liverpool on the 1st inst., with 900 bales cotton, tobacco, rosin, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Disraeli made a characteristic party attack upon Gladstone's financial policy and budget, the latter spoke strongly in defence, and a general debate ensued in the course of which Bentinck attributed the distress of the Country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States. The House in Committee adopted resolution in favor of Gladstone's various recommendations in the budget. The question of shield ships and floating batteries continued to occupy the attention of the Government. All ship wrights at work on wooden have been transferred to Iron vessels.

A proposition is before the Common Council of London, to confer the freedom of the City in a gold snuff box on Mr. Peabody.

The crops of England and France are reported to be most favorable. French manufacturing accounts also show more animation. Latest accounts assert that Gen. Greyor is not to be recalled from Rome. Bourse flat, 69.90.

ITALY.—The ministry have ordered an increase in iron-plated ships. The question of brigandage and the removal from Rome of the ex-King of Naples was debated in the Italian Chambers. Ratazzi said the accounts of brigandage were exaggerated, and no additional force was necessary, the Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of Francis II. at Rome is the source of disorders; he believed the Emperor Napoleon also shared the same conviction, and perceived the necessity of providing against its continuance, but difficulties cannot all be vanquished at a single blow.

PRUSSIA.—A high military commission is about to assemble to consider the possibility of reducing the military budget. Reported that important changes in the Tariff will be proposed in the new Chamber.

SPAIN.—The Government has again reiterated its firm determination to do nothing prejudicial to independance of Mexico.

DENMARK.—The Danish Raebstrath have voted an extra-ordinary credit of a million of rix-dollars for iron-plated vessels.

The news being via Liverpool is meagre, much the same as by Great Eastern.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Daily News in an editorial on Lord Palmerston reiterated declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present, contends that what is wanted, in order that the war may come to an end, is that each party be brought to apprehend its real interest; when once that is seen nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace, but every word spoken in high places tending to foreign intervention delays this consummation.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that dissatisfaction at Mexican policy is openly expressed and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. Lorence, official report of the Guadaloupe affair admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information—he retreated in good order.

Bourse 68,35 quiet.

Continental news unimportant.

MARKETS.—Cotton firmer, all qualities advanced to trifling extent; Breadstuffs steady, generally unchanged; Provisions quiet, steady.

Consols 91¾ a ⅞ths.

ARRIVAL OF R. M. S. ASIA.

The R. M. Steamer *Asia* arrived at this port last midnight. The following summary is from this morning's *Journal*:

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice was married on the first inst.

At a large open air meeting at Stockport, resolutions were adopted calling on the government to recognize the South.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th unimportant.

The Prince of Wales was about to visit Russia in the Royal Yacht "Osborne." It is reported that the Channel Fleet will accompany the Yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to England; troops at Aldershot had a field day in his presence. The Viceroy of Egypt in a speech at Manchester said, in regard to cotton, that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of last crop, at least an increase of one-half.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition on the 12th was 44,278.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston remarked that there was no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada.

"The "Bavaria" arrived on the 10th with news of the fighting before Richmond. It excites great attention. The "Daily News" treats it as a serious reverse for the Federals and likely to draw out rather than shorten the war.

The "Times" says that alleged strategetical motives of McClelian are purely unintelligible, says that recent events must infuse new energy into Confederates and may produce results calculated to lead to cessation of hostilities, and eventually to a termination of the war.

The *Post* points out that, practically, the siege of Richmond may be said to have terminated. The besieging army is itself now in the greatest straits. M'Clellan may hold his present position, but is seems impossible that he will be able to regain the ground he has abandoned. A battle has been fought which endangers the safety of the greatest army that was ever brought into the field.

The *Daily News* says—"The battle of Richmond has been turned into attack, and remarks that it is not to be supposed the Northerners exaggerate their own disasters." It is compelled to suppose that General M'Clellan has been obliged to retreat after a severe battle.—*Morning Journal.*

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.
(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9, 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.
"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.
T. B DESBRISAY, M. D."

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.
Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861. G. W. CARTER."

"MR. WOODILL—I can testify to the efficacy of your Worm Lozenges. I have given the box I got from you to my little girl, and found them a great benefit. Have tried other remedies, but found none equal to yours. Would recommend the public to try them. T. R. MCKAY."

Halifax, Nov. 20, 1861

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.
February 26

☞ We have received from the Conference Office at Toronto a copy of the Minutes. We congratulate the Editor in the promptitude exhibited by its early publication. It is admirably got up, and contains the useful addition of a general index. We have not yet studied its contents; but we rejoice to see that it records an increase in the membership, and the names thirty-three candidates for the Ministry.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thores or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get wel by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Squae Halifax.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the Skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all disease of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.—Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July 23 4w.

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who by the aid of Holloway's Pills & Ointment, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers try them! Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 226.

Nervous Debility, and the chief of all causes of diseases, loss of sleep, finds in Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, one of the most perfect remedies, to which the young can testify as having no parallel, and the aged, even in cases where the sufferers were over 80 years of age, declare that they seemed to have a new lease of life.

These complaints are often aggravated by indigestion, and the giving of pills of doubtful components, or with mercurials are obstacles to its success. Therefore attention is asked to a Pill, not only designed to assist the Anodyne, and be in perfect harmony with it, but as a perfect Family Physic in the most simple form. They are more fully described in Phamphlet to be a found with all dealers, or may be had of proprietor by asking for them. See advertisement.
July 23. 4w.

"Omnibus quae prosunt sequimur," or, "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pictoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood, aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home. *Madison, Ind. Banner.*
July 23 4w.

Marriages.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. Brewster, Mr. James Crooks, of Peggy's Cove, to Miss Amelia Keizer, of the same place.

At Amherst, on the 17th inst., by Rev. W. T. Cordy, Rev. Alexander Tuttle, Wesleyan Minister, to Jane, daughter of Asher Black, Esq., of Amherst.

At River Philip, on Tuesday, 8th inst., by the Rev. D. Chapman, Mr. George W. Wells, of Wallace, to Julia A., daughter of Stephen Oxley, Esq., of River Philip.

At the residence of Mr. Rufus F. Black, River Philip, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. George D. Hewson, merchant, to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Black.

At Guysborough, on Tuesday, 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Morton, the Rev. John Teasdale, Wesleyan Minister, of Middle Musquodoboit, to Sarah I., daughter of Christopher Jost, Esq., merchant, of Guysborough.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. William Holloway, eldest son of Mr. James Holloway, of Halifax, to Miss Emma Shiraffs, of Liverpool.

At St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Mr. John Smith, of Falkland, to Miss Catherine Roads, of this city.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. William Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Jones.

Deaths.

On the 9th inst., at Higginville, Musquodoboit, of Diptheria, Cecelia Annie, daughter of James and Cecelia Higgins, in the 9th year of her age. Though very young she died happy in Jesus, and is now

"Far from this world of grief and sin,
With God eternally shut in."

Yesterday morning, of Diptheria, borne with exemplary submission to the Divine Will, Grace Amelia, eldest daughter of Joseph Kaye, Esq., aged 16 years.

On the 17th inst., Jane Nilson, relict of the late Robert Kissock, in the 93rd year of her age, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

At Dartmouth, on the 17th inst., after a long and painful illness, John, son of Paul and Mary Kingston, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., John Francis, infant son of Francis and Sarah Moore, aged 19 days.

Suddenly, at Windsor, on the 4th inst., Mr. Isaac M. Ireland.

On the 8th inst., at King's College, Windsor, Louisa Frances Juliet, second child of Henry and Louisa How, aged 4 months and 6 days.

At Boston, on the 3rd inst., Mary Jane, beloved daughter of Alexander and Antoinette Campbell, aged 6 years.

Suddenly, on Saturday morning last, Johanna H., daughter of Michael and Mary Fitzgerald, in the 19th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas, and Bermuda.
Brig Magnet, Roche, Cienfuegos.
Brigt General Washington, Jenkins, Glasgow.
Schrs Inkerman, Cook, Cienfuegos.
A Parker, Lewis, Boston via Shelburne.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Brigt Spanish Main, Genge, Mayaguez.
Schr Ocean Belle, McDonnell, Canso.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Steamer Relief, Hatheway, Tangier.
Brig Glengary, Stillwell, Cadiz via Queenstown.
Brigts A C Robbins, Corning, London.
J Blankhorn, Coalfleet, London via Queenstown.
Time, Crow, New York.
Mary Ann, Balcam, Sydney.
Margaret, Balcam, Sydney.
B Smith, Lingan, bound to New York.
Schrs Tom Sayers, Fullerton, Cienfuegos.
Williamina, Foster, New York.
John, Morris, New York.
Clan, Hardy, Newfoundland.
Volant, Brunnell, Newfoundland.
Mary, Leary, Newfoundland.
Wm Henry, Delory, Wallace.
Nettle, Whitman, Canso.
Melrose, Blanch, Sydney.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Steamer Osprey, Gulliford, St. John's, Nfld, via Sydney.
Brigt Star Light, Lockel, Liverpool.
Schrs Geo McKean, Lyons, St. Jago.
Temperance, Sire, Bay Chaleur.

SUNDAY, July 20.

Schrs Janet, Crowell, Mayaguez.
Charles, McCormack, Boston.

MONDAY, July 21.

Brig Golden Rule, Patterson, Porto Rico.
Schrs John Tilton, Rudolf, Nfld.
Marion, McDonald, Gloucester Bay.
Amazon, Locke, St. John, N. B.
Gusiew, Barrington.

CLEARED.

JULY 16.—Brigt Boston, (pkt,) O'Brien, Boston; schrs Marie Alvine, Fournier, Quebec; Maude, Lington, Newfoundland; Pearl, Turnbull, P. E. Island; Chatham, Pillman, P E Island; Christiana, McNeill, P E Island; Charlotte, Hilchey, P E Island; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier; Jolly Tar, Garrison, Labrador; Julia, Cox, Cow Bay; Mary, Day, Cow Bay Mary, Lavashe, LaHave.

JULY 17.—Ship Mysore, Jenkins, St Mary's; brigt: Jane, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur; Thomas, Port Medway; schrs Industry, Allard, Dalhousie; Charles Henry, Bragg, Corderoy, Newfd; Fanny, Bagnell, Sydney; Margaret, O'Dell, Sydney.

July 18—Schrs Juliet, Simpson, St John, N. B.; Citizen, McKenzie, Newfd; Harriet, Ross, Labrador; Sea Flower, Hubert, Arichat; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool, N. S.

July 19.—Brigt Forward, McFarlane, Jamaica; schr Inkermann, Cook, Labrador.

MEMORANDA.

Boston July 16—Arrd brig Charlotte, Piccard, Pictou; Canning, Monroe, Cornwallis; Mariner, Devault, Clare; Native, Dodge, Digby; George, McClellan, Parrsborough; Lydia, Churchill, Yarmouth.

Liverpool, G B, June 30—Cld Sarah A. Bell, Allen, Halifax.

MOUNT ALLISON
LADIES ACADEMY,
Sackville, N. B.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July. The past success of this Academy is sufficiently encouraging to justify the expectation of a large attendance during the present year.

The aim of this Institution is to furnish a thorough education in Literature, the Sciences, the Fine Arts and Music.

Terms of Instruction.

Board and Tuition in English Branch $110 pr. yr. The highest Branches ancient and modern Languages, $1.50 per term, additional.

Instrumental Music, $10 per term.

Summer term of 14 weeks, begins July 31.
Fall term " " November 6th
Winter term " " February 12th
For further particulars apply to the Principal at Sackville. J. ALLISON.
July 1, 1862.

4w. Pres Wit, Chron, Col, Ch. Rec, Rec, Sun, E Chron, Yar Her, St. John Globe, Fred. Reporter, Woodstock Sentinel.

THE MOUNT ALLISON
Wesleyan Academy & College,
Sackville, N. B.

THREE Department of Instruction, the Primary, the Intermediate and the Collegiate. Ten Professors and Teachers are employed. Every facility afforded for Students to pursue either a full course of study conducting to College Honours and Degrees or one less extensive. Students prepared for Matriculation will be arranged in classes entirely distinct from those of the Lower Debartments. The charge for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., and Tuition, in the Primary and Intermediate Departments amount to from $110 to $130, in the Collegiate from $130 to $150 per annum.

☞ The next term is to begin Thursday, 31st July. For further particulars send for a Circular.
Sackville, N. B., July 1, 1862.
July 10. 4w. H. PICKARD.

Col, Chron, Yar Her, East Chron, Standard, St. John Cour, Morn News, New Bruns, Globe, Col Rm, N B Rep 3 in.

NOTICE!

The Steamer "EMPEROR," will leave Windsor for St John, N. B., as follows:—
Saturday, 5th July, at 5 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th July, at 8.30 A. M.
Saturday, 12th July, noon.
Wednesday, 16th July, at 3 P. M.
Saturday