

est by large numbers of your readers. In connection with this I cannot forbear transferring to your columns an item of information gleaned from the London Correspondence of one of our papers, viz., that according to a statement made at the General Assembly of the Free Church, held last month in Scotland, the total amount raised by that Church for various purposes in thirteen years, comes to no less a sum than thirty millions nine hundred thousand pounds sterling, or nearly twenty millions of dollars!

United States.

The New York Advocate and Journal of the 15th inst., gives the following review:—Our domestic news consists chiefly of crimes, disasters, and local squabbles. Kansas goes on well yet, and all eyes are turned thither to see the upshot of Governor Walker's policy. The filibuster Walker is "progressing" through the States, but with a very indifferent reception. The new plans for immigration to Virginia are beginning to receive endorsement from Virginia. Col. Thayer has been lecturing among them, and is welcomed heartily even by the turkey and Tennessee. New-England is pouring out tens of thousands of her people for the West; many, doubtless, will be diverted from the old line of movement southward by Mr. Thayer's plans. The administration is preparing through measures for Utah, and Brigham Young will be thoroughly watched. His "Legion" has ten thousand troops, but they are ordinary militia. Cavalry amounting to twenty-five hundred men are to be sent out by the government. The crops promise well generally throughout the country, and also in Europe.

By the arrival of the George Law on Friday we have California dates to the 20th of May, and later news from all parts of the South Pacific coast and the West India. From California there is nothing particularly important. The crop prospects are tolerable, but by no means brilliant. There is a fair supply of old grain on hand. Another indictment for embezzlement has been found against Dr. Bates. From Sonoma we have full details of the extermination of Col. Crable and his band of filibusters. On the first of April the party entered the town of Gevora, situated on the Gulf of California, and immediately encountered the Mexican soldiers, Rodriguez, who, with several of his soldiers, had their lives. The filibusters next took possession of several houses on the plaza, but shortly thereafter were hemmed in by the g. In this position a sort of guerilla warfare was sustained for eight days with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five, and to the Mexicans of two hundred men. A summons from the latter to the Americans to surrender was at first refused, but at the expiration of the above-mentioned period, Crable and his fifty-eight surviving soldiers marched out of the building in which they had entrenched themselves, and which had been fired, and unconditionally laid down their arms. On the following day the entire party, with the exception of their general, were taken out in squads and shot. A more humiliating and ignominious death awaited General Crable. He was allowed to write a letter to his wife, and held an interview with some of his original company, who had left him before they crossed into Mexican territory, after which he was led out to execution. He was tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the east, and his back to his executioners. A hundred bullets were fired into his body, after which he was decapitated, and his head exhibited in a conspicuous place for the multitude to gaze upon. Among the killed are a number of the most distinguished political persons who have ever resided in California. We have later dates, but no news of consequences from Oregon, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands. On the 15th and, after the filibuster storm, unusually quiet. In nearly all the West high islands the sugar crop has been good, but the product is high and in active demand.

From the House Summary of the Northwest Advocate we clip the following:—Our own city has kept on the qui vive by a series of conspiracy trials involving some of the magnates of the Chicago police. For some years it seems that an organized system of legal or illegal pay, which has been operated, the principal victims being travellers through the city and keepers of houses of ill-fame. The former have been villainously over-charged by hackmen, and when they refuse to make payment, have been carried before these officials and compelled to make payment, or go to prison. Rather than suffer the detention, they have submitted. Warrants have been issued against keepers of houses of ill-fame—have been served by these police-agents—then a compromise proposed to release them from prosecution upon the payment of an extravagant sum. This has been done, and in a few days the thing has been repeated.

These are mere samples of the complicated villainy of this conspiracy—the violation of law by its sworn guardians and administrators. We are in the dawn of reckoning came. An exposure was made—an indictment followed, and these men found themselves at the bar. So used to controlling justice or corrupting it, the possibility of conviction seems scarcely to have occurred to them, but to their astonishment it came! They were convicted! They were condemned to six months' imprisonment in Bridewell at hard labour, and to pay a fine of \$100. There the vis. may see two Chicago magistrates and a representation from the constabulary force, engaged in the very unromantic and un-magisterial work of breaking stone! It is studying geology under difficulties with them.

We have in the papers, accounts of a collision of discord will yet produce civil war, if its friends do not cease their attempts to extend its reign; they do not cease to demand the arrest of men and women, and consigning them to hopeless bondage.

The most exciting home topic, is the return of Walker, and his reception at New Orleans. The filibuster has been stationed at the head of the blood of the hundreds who have perished in prosecuting his lawless schemes—invasion as he is, and a signal and contemptible as has been his failure, he was greeted by at least ten thousand people. Shouts and acclamations went up to the very heavens. But far more fitting had been every greeting. But there is a madness in the very air. One is reminded of the old line— "Nothing is sacred now but villainy."

his men and from the other side ere we credit embraces, the real value declared on that portion of British and Irish industry which is sent abroad has increased from a little more than forty-seven millions sterling, where it stood in 1842, to nearly one hundred and sixteen millions of pounds sterling, at which point it stood at the close of last year. This rapid growth of the national prosperity looks almost fabulous; but there is no resisting the eloquence of these statistical returns, in all the sober, unadorned eloquence of their array.

France. The Tribunal of Correctional Police commenced, on Wednesday, the trial of forty-five persons, chiefly workmen, on a charge of having formed a secret political society for the overthrow of the Government.

Towards the end of 1854, the police having made investigations respecting a secret political society called the *Mitaine*, ascertained that it was in communication with another secret society, called the *French Japs*. Pursuing their inquiries, they further learned that the members of this new society were accustomed to meet outside Paris, and particularly on the Buttes St. Chaumont, and that when they proceeded to the reception of new members they wore masks, and had their heads covered with a handkerchief. They also ascertained that the society was divided into four cohorts, each of twelve tribes, and that the tribes bore the names of those of Israel; that it was controlled and directed by a superior council, called "the Consistory"; also, that the members were required to take a solemn oath to devote themselves, their families, and their fortunes, to the establishment and maintenance of a democratic and social republic. They moreover found out that the members recognized each other, not only by passwords, such as "Courage," "vengeance," "Alibaid," "Pianori," "Milano," but by pronouncing syllable by syllable the word "polytrich," which was, to use their own language, "the sacred password." Having ascertained all these particulars, the police one day pouched on the conspirators, and arrested them. In addition to the charge of forming a secret society, some of the prisoners were accused of having had illegal possession of arms and ammunition, and two of having cut and wounded the officers charged to arrest them.

The trial concluded in Paris on Friday. Six of the prisoners were acquitted. The remaining thirty-nine were found guilty, and sentenced to punishments varying from six months' to three and four years' imprisonment, but the longer terms were only inflicted upon a few.

Spain. The Madrid journals contain accounts of riots at Granada, on the 24th ult. About 200 "lads" (so they are called), after assembling on the heights which command the Alhambra, where they amused themselves by pelting each other with stones, formed themselves into a sort of cortege and descended the Faubourg San Cecilio, proceeding to parade the streets of the city, shouting "Chap bread up!" In the lower quarters the women turned out of the houses, and exhorted their husbands and brothers to rise in insurrection, and the fighting rather than perish of hunger; but the male population showed no disposition to follow this advice. The authorities, hearing of what was taking place, immediately called out the troops, and after causing the principal part of the town to be occupied, marched an assemblage had assumed a menacing attitude. The people there, not having obeyed a summons to disperse, were fired at by troops, and two of them were wounded. After nightfall the people retired to their homes, but in the course of the evening the captain-general published a *bando* declaring the city in a state of siege, threatening with death those who might make use of arms, and with ten years' labor in the galleys any who might throw stones, at the same time exhorting the population to keep at home the moment any agitation commenced, and making threats of families and masters responsible for the good behavior of their adult sons and workmen. On the 25th all was tranquil, but several persons were arrested, and others were expelled from the town.

Italy. The following appears in the *Independent* of Turin, of the 21st ult.: "A great scandal took place lately at Fara, in the province of Novara. Francesco Portigliotti, a Protestant, having died without having consented to abjure his religion or confess, burial in the churchyard was refused to him. A handful of fanatics proceeded to the house of the dead man, carried off the corpse in the most unseemly manner, and cast it into the ground behind the churchyard as if it were a dead animal. The Mayor and the troops remained indifferent spectators. It might be inferred that they approved of this scandalous act. We trust that the Minister of the Interior will adopt energetic measures to prevent a repetition of such acts. They are unworthy of the age and of the country."

There is a continued agitation among the people, and nothing indicates it more than the sleepless precautions of the Government. A pamphlet addressed to the citizens, calling on them to rise, is now in circulation. Tricolored bills, too, were lately printed and thrown about bearing this inscription: "Let Europe remember that on the 26th May, 1848, those who were compromised in the affair of the 15th of May were pardoned; nevertheless, at the present moment, a great number of them are still groaning in their chains." Such significant epoch of their history is thus taken advantage of to keep up agitation.

China. The Times correspondent, states that the occurrences since the departure of the last mail have been unimportant; and gives the following miscellaneous details:—The Chinese warjunks and boats, which were at one time so numerous in the vicinity of our vessels, are said to have nearly all disappeared. On the 2nd, the boats of the Hong Company's steamer *Auckland*, at Tunk Ching bay, cut out a mandarin junk, which was brought in here by the steamer. A battery on shore which opened fire on the boats as they were pulling in, was also taken possession of, and held till the junk was got under way. In this service, I regret to say that two officers and one man were severely wounded, and four men slightly injured. There was also notice an engagement which took place when the boats of Her Majesty's steamers *Samson* and *Morost* and ship *Sibyle*, under Commodore Elliott, attacked a small force of Mandarin boats and three lorcha in Deep Bay, at the entrance of Canton river. The boats and the three lorcha were destroyed. The firing that was kept up on our boats from the shore, where a great number of Chinese soldiers were congregated, was very heavy, but the only accident on our side was one man severely wounded. Some important papers are said to have been found on board the junks, but their contents are not at present made public.

His Excellency Sir John Bowring, after the receipt of his despatches by last mail, 10th of February, visited Macao, where he had a conference with the French and American Ministers. It is understood that instructions have been sent out by the Imperial French Government that the French forces in these parts are to cooperate with us in the present crisis in China. The American Minister had not received similar orders from his Government. The French Minister, Mr. Bourillon, is at present here on a visit to Sir John Bowring.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE INSTRUMENTS.—It is now confirmed—that before was vaguely rumored—that the rebels of Kiangsi are in possession of the Chang Yuh-Shan pass, which commands the only road from that province into the fertile and rich maritime province of Che-Keang; that the western part of that of Fukien is in their hands, together with the mountain passes which lead into Kiangsi; that Kweiling-fu, the capital of Kwangsi, so long besieged in vain at the beginning of their rising in that their native province, has at length yielded itself, and become a "possession," and that two of their chiefs have actually established themselves in the north of Kwangtung, while a third, their formidable leader, at the head of some 60,000 men, who have followed him from his southern abode, has taken several of his Kwangtung cities, and the easternmost of Kwangtung, now threatens a visit to Canton itself, the capital of the province.

END OF THE NEUCHÂTEL QUARREL.—This dispute which a few months ago threatened to compromise the independence of Switzerland, and to disturb the peace of Europe has now been arranged. The King of Prussia formally renounces the rights of sovereignty "which," says the *Moniteur*, "treaties had given him over that Principality." The point on which the Plenipotentiaries were last occupied related to the million indemnity claimed by Prussia, and resisted by Switzerland. M. Walewski contended that the draft of the treaty should contain the indemnity article, and that the King, on obtaining the recognition should then graciously decline it. In the view he was supported by M. de Hatzfeldt. Dr. Kern, the Swiss Plenipotentiary, did not however, think that the King should thus allowed the occasion of declaring himself as magnanimous and disinterested at the expense of the dignity of the Confederation, and he maintained that if his Prussian Majesty must be no mention made of it in the treaty, and the 6th article, which related to it, must disappear altogether. In this businesslike view of the matter, Dr. Kern was supported by Lord Cowley. The point was under discussion two days, and was at last decided in favor of Switzerland. The caution of Dr. Kern is commendable. There has been nothing in the conduct of the King of Prussia throughout this affair to induce any one to place implicit confidence in his assurances. This little point was in the Neuchâtel affair pretty much what the difficulty about Bolgrad was in the Russian treaty.

MARSHAL RADETZKY.—The *Opinion* of Turin contains the following notice of this remarkable old man:—Austria has lost one of her most loyal and faithful servants; and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom will lament in him the mildest, perhaps, of those oppressors who shall, in these latter years, have succeeded to the proconsulate of that unhappy province. Radezky was born in Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766, and it was upon occasion of completing his 90th year that he was lately persuaded by the Emperor Francis Joseph to retire from the arduous military and political duties of Governor of Lombardy and Venetia—an office to which he had clung with tenacity, and to which he was growing infirmities of his great age. His career as a soldier was commenced by serving as cadet in a cavalry regiment in 1781. He was engaged in all the Austrian campaigns against Napoleon, gaining rapid promotion, and was particularly highly distinguished himself. After attaining the highest military rank, he was successively entrusted with the government of Hungary, Moravia, and Galicia. In 1823 he was appointed Governor of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and has thus been, for more than thirty years, the unflinching instrument of that system by which Austria's starve has sought in vain to repress the natural aspirations of the Italian people, and to perpetuate the foreign domination in that country. The memorable insurrection and expulsion of the Austrian troops in 1848, with the subsequent hostilities between Radezky's army and that of the King of Sardinia, are events so recent and familiar, that they need not here be referred to. Count Radezky, personally, is said to have possessed some estimable qualities, and as a soldier, though not as an administrator, he displayed considerable ability.

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Baron Marochi is at present engaged in a colossal monument to the Duke of Wellington, which will be raised in St. Paul's, if the design meets the approval of the Government. An initiative door of bronze is to be placed between two of the interior pilasters, and on the statue leading to it will sit a gigantic figure of Victory, with outspread wings, supporting the coat of arms of the Duke, upon a pedestal on each side of the steps will be seated two figures symbolizing civil and military honor.

NEAL DOW IN ENGLAND.—Neal Dow has commenced an active campaign for the Maine law in England. The *London Times* lately made a severe attack on him and his object, but the same day he had a grand reception at Exeter Hall. Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, presided. The distinguished men took part; among them the Earl of Harrington.—*Advocate and Journal.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our new postcard communications will see that we have not inserted the communications lately forwarded. Our motives, we do not doubt, will be justly appreciated. The contributions received, we may say in answer to inquiry, have been properly addressed.

At Medicine, scientifically and skilfully compounded, which makes no undue pretensions, and is recommended by citizens of the highest respectability, deserves the patronage of the public. Such a medicine is the Oxygenated Bitters, for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms.—*Comm.*

Jack, the Giant Killer, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Dwyer, Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in whatever form soever he may present himself. Sold by MORTON & COOGLWELL. 2s.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Western" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 24th.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Broad Navy, Cotton, Flour, Sugar, and other commodities.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 24th.

A GOOD COMPARISON.—The Rev. William Houlton, a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.

R R R.—HOT WEATHER—DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY.—Painful discharges from the bowels are caused by hot weather than in cold; this is caused by the heat determining an undue quantity of blood to the surface of the body, thereby leaving the bowels an easy prey to irritating causes. Indulgence in green vegetables, unripe fruits, shell fish, and fresh meats, will frequently cause Diarrhoea and Dysentery. To prevent Diarrhoea, when these pains are present, visit, in a few minutes check all dysentery symptoms, stop the pains, and withdraw the blood from the surface to its proper channel. To prevent Dysentery, when these pains are present, visit, in a few minutes check all dysentery symptoms, stop the pains, and withdraw the blood from the surface to its proper channel.

A CURIOUS DYSPYPSIA.—From the Hon. Solomon Foote, from Vermont.—WASHINGTON, D.C., June 1.—Dr. Geo. B. Green: Dear Sir, In your note of this morning, you ask for an expression of my opinion in regard to your medical case called *Croqueted Bile*. It affords me pleasure to state, that from the experience I have had, in curing a severe attack of Dyspepsia in my own family, and from the wonderful effects which it has produced in other and more severe cases arising in families of Members of Congress with whom I am acquainted, I think it an invaluable medicine, and hope that such circulation will be given to it as will bring it within the reach of all who are afflicted with that distressing malady. Respectfully yours, S. FOOTE.

THE SYNOD OF THE FREE CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA met in this city on Thursday last. On Sunday the pulpits of the Wesleyan Churches were occupied by Ministers of that body. The Rev. N. McKay preached, morning and evening, in Brunswick Street Church, and Rev. H. McLeod in Gratton Street. Owing to the absence of our own Ministers, the supply was most opportune, and the ministrations of the Clergyman selected highly acceptable and edifying.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAPOLEON.—The most formidable army gathered, in arms even in the face of the most threatening of dangers, is the record of the ancient, was the Russian army which opposed the greatest blood shedder in the world. The Russian army, which has been their escape from total destruction to the aid of the Russian Empire, and saved thousands of lives and limbs from the hands of the famous Russian Soldier. It is put up in Boston by Reading and Co., and is sold by all the country dealers keep it and most of the doctors. Price 25 cents a box. 1m

Late discoveries in pathology show that many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Eruptions, &c., originate in disordered deposits from the blood. Bilious disorders are caused by its unhealthy state, and the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the system. To purify and invigorate the blood, and prevent the disorders referred to, try the California Herb Pills, that most famous discovery of the land of gold. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

WHAT HAS DYDER'S HEALING EMBROCATION DONE?—Wonders, indeed. It is known everywhere as a Standard Medicine, a Sure Remedy, and a Universal Panacea for Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Wind Cholix, Dysentery and numerous other "ills and aches". Its popularity is owing to its own intrinsic merits. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Marriages. At Canine, Cornwallis, on the 19th inst., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Henry MITCHELL, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Oliver Woodworth.

Deaths. On the 21st inst., in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Robert ESTABROOK, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. Wednesday, June 17. Brig Victor, Atwater, Cornwallis, France. Sir Campbell, St. John's, Nfld. Siboweth, Yates, Plaisance, N.S. Schrs. Sprague, McNeil, Bathurst, from Augusta Park, Lewis, Boston. God Hunter, English, Richmond. Schrs. Fort, New York. Elmsa M. Gooden, Newfoundland. FRIDAY, June 19. R.M. steamship America, Lang, Boston. R.M. steamship Keweenaw, Liverpool. Schrs. Endeavour, Fick, St. George's, N.S. Victory, Thomas, Bay Chaleux. Schrs. Genelia, Nantux, Bay. R.M. ship Indus, Rear Admiral Sir Houston Steuart, B.M. ship Indus, Rear Admiral Sir Houston Steuart. Schrs. Sprague, McNeil, Bathurst, from Augusta Park, Lewis, Boston. God Hunter, English, Richmond. Schrs. Fort, New York. Elmsa M. Gooden, Newfoundland.

New Advertisements. GOREHAM, RICKARDS & CO. LADIES' BOOTS. J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSEMARY. Important Caution to Druggists and Merchants in General.

From a Justice of the Peace. Messrs. Fellows & Co., No. 8 German St. I accidentally sent the other day to a store for some Vermifuge, and the man not having much on hand sent me some of your Worm Lozenges. My children showed symptoms of worms at the time. I gave them according to directions, and in 24 hours from the time they commenced taking the Lozenges, one (a boy about 5 years old) had passed 25 large worms; the other (a girl 3 years old) had passed 12, and I deem it but just to say that from this slight acquaintance with your Vermifuge, I feel satisfied that your Lozenges are cheap, convenient, safe, and more effectual than the ordinary remedies, and as such I cheerfully recommend to all heads of families.

Wesleyan Bazaar, Hamilton, Bermuda. THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS of Hamilton, Bermuda, are being organized for the purpose of doing good to their Chapel and Mission Prisons, (D.V.)

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