

Next annual meeting, on the subject of Home Missionary operations, and some plan by which this island may be further supplied with the preaching of the gospel.

A student, who had finished his course of study at Calabar, being anxious to proceed to Africa, the secretary was instructed to correspond with the Home committee, in the hope that as God has raised up an agent in Jamaica, they would regard it not only as a solemn duty, but peculiar privilege, to send to Africa one who is very anxious to go, and who has been strongly recommended by the tutor of the Theological Institution, and by the Managing Committee.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Port Maria, on the Saturday, after the first Sunday in February.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday May 7th, in Exeter-hall; the president, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the chair. The receipts of the year had exceeded those of any preceding. The total receipts from the ordinary sources of income 128,725/10. 1d.; being 4,247/0s. 7d. more than in the last year, and 3,059/11s. 3d. more than in any former year.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This great evangelical society celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday May 6th, in Exeter-hall, London, under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. It has now 128 stations, 203 English, foreign, native, and East Indian clergymen, thirty-three European lay agents, nine European female teachers, 1,716 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes, and 18,730 communicants. The total income received in the United Kingdom, including a special donation to the Sierra Leone Institution not yet applied of 1,000/., amounted to 115,208/4s. 8d., and the total expenditure to 115,080/9s. 1d.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday May 5th, in Exeter hall: the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, supported by Mr. Napier, M. P. The great hall was crowded in every part. The financial report showed an increase in almost every considerable item of receipts both in the home and foreign incomes. The total ordinary home income for the year ending December 31st, 1855, amounts to 77,832/16s. 5d., which, with the contributions of foreign auxiliaries, &c., brings the total to 119,122/4s. 6d., being an increase of 8,072/10s. 5d. over the receipts of the previous year. Thirty-one missionaries and seven wives of missionaries have been sent out by the society since the last anniversary.

After the Whitstide holidays, Parliament met once more on Monday. The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was so far satisfactory, as showing a saving, in consequence of the Peace, of seventeen and a half millions, which had been put down for the war. We are, indeed, promised no reduction of taxation at present, as the Chancellor declares that the Estimates must still be considered to be on a war footing; but it is easy to see what an increase of taxation we should have had now to announce, if the war had not happily been concluded. Last night, the great question of the Ballot was introduced by Mr. Berkeley, who urged a variety of arguments in its favour; on the vote, however, the introduction of Mr. Berkeley's bill was refused by a majority of forty.

European Intelligence.

Summary of News.

[From the London Freeman, May 21.]

On Monday, in the House of Lords, a question was put to Lord Clarendon, arising out of the relations of this country with Central America, and in reference to an intercepted letter from Mr. E. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, which showed that the British Government had supplied or offered arms to the Costa Ricans. The letter was declared by Lord Clarendon to be genuine; and the course taken by the Government was defended, on the ground that the property of British subjects was endangered by the attack on Nicaragua. It is to be feared that the effect of this interference will be to complicate still further the difference with the United States, the latest mails from which announce the probability of the American Government opening diplomatic relations with general Walker. The latest mails also state, that Lord Clarendon's despatch, in reply to Mr. Marcy, was anticipated with much interest; it was expected that immediately after the receipt of that despatch Mr. Clarendon would be ordered home.

In Italy the difficulties increase daily. Every report tells us of the excited hopes of the people, which disappointment is likely to rouse into rage. And there appears as yet no disposition on the part of the despots to relax the rigour of their rule.

Lord Dalhousie, the late Governor-General of India, has arrived, completely shattered in health, but bearing with him, as is proved by our own correspondence, the good wishes and the blessings of the inhabitants of that vast Empire, which during eight years he has so ably administered. The Company he has served has voted him, by a large majority, the proposed pension of five thousand a year.

THE CRIMEA.

Dr. Hall reports the health of the army as remarkably good.

Civilities continue to be interchanged between the French and Russian officers. Typhus still ravaged the Russian camps, and the troops are reported to be in a miserable condition by those who have gone beyond the few which appear to be put in front to receive visitors. Visits to the northern side of Sebastopol are made every day, boats plying regularly from one side of the bay to the other for a small remuneration.

Kinburn has been evacuated, and is now in the hands of the Russians.

FRANCE.

The Empress of the French is seriously ill. The Morning Herald of Monday says:—"With great and sincere regret we state that the disease which afflicts the Empress of the French is severe and serious. It is a terrible malady in the limbs, and we lament to say, that this illness is of a nature that may demand years to undermine it."

The Daily News says—"Count Orloff recently had an audience of the Emperor, to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty of April 15th, between England, France, and Austria. The Russian plenipotentiary represented to his Majesty that this treaty, unexplained, was construed by his government as a symptom of want of confidence in the good faith of Russia. The Emperor Napoleon protested against any such interpretation, and assured Count Orloff that he had only signed the treaty in compliance with the wishes of England and Austria, who desired to have a pledge of his good feeling towards them. Count Orloff replied with as much vivacity as it was possible for a diplomatist to exhibit in presence of a reigning monarch, that the treaty of peace of March 30th effectually secured the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that the Emperor had, before the signing of that treaty, given strong assurances of his desire to cultivate intimate relations with Russia, and that the unexpected step which had been taken was calculated to sow doubt and distrust in the mind of his Imperial master. During this remarkable interview, the Emperor Napoleon III. preserved that calm and impenetrable demeanour for which he is so remarkable, while Count Orloff scarcely concealed the excitement and surprise which the new situation had produced in his mind."

RUSSIA.

The Czar in his manifesto published on the 1st of May says:—"In succeeding our ancestors on the throne of all the Russians, and on the thrones inseparable from it, we had resolved in our heart not to proceed to our coronation until the storm of war which rolled along the frontiers of the empire was stilled—until the blood of our brave christian soldiers, who signalled themselves by deeds of courage and extraordinary devotion, ceased to flow. A happy peace having to-day restored to Russia her former tranquillity, we have resolved, following the example of pious sovereigns and predecessors, solemnly to assume the crown, and receive unction, associating with us, in this sacred act our dear spouse, her Majesty the Empress Maria Alexandrowna. In announcing this to be our resolution, which, God aiding, will be fulfilled in the month of August, in the city of Moscow, the primary imperial residence, we call on all our faithful subjects to join their fervent prayers to ours, that God may shower down his grace upon us and upon our empire."

TURKEY.

It is stated in official circles that the Sultan is determined to carry out his reforms in the teeth of the Mussulman fanatics. Various chiefs of christian tribes in Syria have been raised to the rank of Aga and Effendi, and even of Bey, so that they will have effectual means of aiding the Sultan's authority.

BELGIUM.

At the sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on Wednesday, M. Orts called attention to the speech of Count Walewski at the Conference in Paris touching the Belgian press. He denied the truth of the accusations; he denied that Belgium offered a solitary example of abuse of the liberty of the press; he denied that the law is a dead letter,—that offences could be committed with impunity. He put three questions to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied amid deep silence:—"M. Orts wishes to know whether any one of the governments represented at the Congress has asked the Belgian government to propose any modification in the constitution? None of them has made such a proposition. The honourable member desires, finally, to know whether the Cabinet, in case such a request should be made, is disposed to propose to the Chamber any change in the constitution? Never!"

The Chamber, greatly moved, adjourned without doing further business.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes with respect to the Belgian press question, that communications have passed between the French and Belgian governments, which are pronounced satisfactory. Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals to assassination, but without infringing the liberty of the press; and France will take an early opportunity of expressing itself satisfied.

ITALY.

"We learn," says The Daily News, "that the governments of England and France have resolved to lay such a representation before the King of Naples as will, it is confidently expected, lead to an amnesty for all political offences, and liberate from their loathsome dungeons the long-tortured victims of his vindictive wrath, and restore to their homes and families hundreds of exiles whose only fault has been loving and daring to serve their country. This determination on the part of France and England has roused Austrian intervention; not however, this time to prolong and exasperate the state of cruelty and repression against which the allied cabinets are prepared to raise their voices, but, if possible, to render their interference in the affairs of Naples unnecessary. The cabinet of Vienna, has, in short, determined, if we are correctly informed, to urge King Ferdinand at once to grant an amnesty, and thus avoid the appearance of yielding to the pressure of England and France."

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. [contains the subjoined significant paragraph:—"In consequence of what some foreign journals have recently published on the affairs of Spain, it appears that a high personage has had a conference with the Queen, and that her Majesty declared that she would sooner lose her crown, and the hope of seeing her daughter reign, than suffer any foreign nation to intervene in our affairs."

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS.—The rumour of a re-union of foreign sovereigns, in the course of the present summer, at Berlin, is again revived with more explicitness. Among those named are the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia.

THE QUEEN AND THE PARROT.—A noted bird-tancier, living in the neighbourhood of the Great Western terminus at Bristol, lately reared a parrot of uncommon beauty, and, moreover, of a disposition to talk. Her teacher was so much pleased with Poll's progress that he determined to present her at Court, and she was accordingly started upon the journey. Poll, upon her arrival, was somewhat abashed at the new scene of splendour in which she found herself, and exhibited an unwonted uncouthness, and would not speak to any one. At length, however, she was introduced to the Queen, who, struck with the beautiful plumage and fine symmetry of the newly-arrived guest, entered with great consideration into conversation with her. Poll's shyness wore off and before the Queen left her, she said, "If you don't send twenty pounds, I'll go back." The Queen inquired to whom she was indebted for this new acquisition to her aviary, ascertained the circumstances connected with the affair, and gave orders for the transmission of twenty pounds to the rearer of Poll, who accordingly was paid that sum at the West of England Bank in this city,—an inducement to all teachers to impart profitable instructions to their pupils.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN BANKING.—A new bank has just been opened in London on the principle of dividing the profits with the customers, on the plan which has proved so successful in Life Assurance Companies. The title of the new institution is, "The Unity Joint Stock Mutual Banking Association." Peculiar advantages are offered by this bank to country customers, such as opening deposits or current accounts at a high rate of interest on credit, and no charge for commission on debts; the collection of money in London for provincial houses free of charge; and the opening of discount accounts for trade bills.



NOTICE. PRINTING FOR THE

Post Office Department.

TENDERS for the above Service addressed to the Postmaster General will be received until FRIDAY, 20th June next. The Tender to state the amount in currency, per form, for each printed form. A list and specimen of each blank printed form, and any information which may be required, can be had on application at this office. The names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful and efficient performance of the work will be required to be sent in with the Tender. The Contract to be entered into until the 30th June, 1856, and to commence from the 1st July next ensuing. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, 29th May 1856.

ACTIVE FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE Subscriber having purchased the handsome brig "Active," of 136 tons present register, intends to have her fitted, immediately on the return from her present voyage to West Indies, and sail for Melbourne, Australia, about 15th August. Invites all who desire a comfortable, pleasant, and speedy passage to the Gold Region, to join him, to whom he can furnish valuable information relative to their proceedings after arrival, having been to Australia himself. Being part owner, and interested in fitting up the Sabim in 1852, is acquainted with all the requisites, in arrangement and provisions, for the comfort of Passengers.

The Active being a very beautiful model, and a fast sailer, is expected to make a rapid passage, and offers the very best possible opportunity of intending Emigrants: She will be covered before leaving. Those who intend to take passage will do well to make immediate application, as a considerable number are already engaged. The rate of passage will be forty pounds, one half to be paid on entering the names, the balance ten days before sailing, of which due notice will be given. No passage engaged till paid for. The Passengers will have to provide their own Bedding and Toweling, and the Ship all other requisites. A stateroom will be fitted with berths for every two passengers, and in their construction, reference will be had only to the comfort and convenience of those to occupy them. Apply for further information to BARRS & HARRIS, who will receive the money and grant tickets, or to DAVID R. GABRIEL.

CAPTAIN WANTED!

The Subscriber in desirous of procuring a Captain to take charge of the above vessel, with proper qualifications, who will require, to produce unexceptionable references, intending to trade in the colonies after arrival, would like to sell a part of the vessel to the Captain, who would have an interest in the voyage out, as well as in the trading there. He feels confident that it is a good speculation for any person willing to engage with him in the Enterprise. Apply as above. DAVID R. GABRIEL. Halifax, May 31. 54.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR: FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

HE has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters. In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have. I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years insert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the STATE OF MAINE and BRITISH PROVINCES, is at the Drug and Medical Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 & 17, Market Square, PORTLAND, MAINE, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the United States, and British Provinces. Price 25c.

MORTON & COGSWELL, General Agents; JOHN RICHARDSON & AVERY BROWN, & Co.; DEWOLF & Co.; JOHN NAYLOR; W. LANGLEY; THOS. DUNN.—Halifax Agents. G. W. McLENNAN, London-derry, and Druggists generally throughout the province. For Sale at Dr. CARRITT'S Drug Store, Amherst, May 21.