

he attached some brilliant lights of various colors, and then sending forth a rocket, which pierced far up into the deep blue, he commenced his evening walk. It was a little past 8 o'clock. He proceeded rapidly down the rope, and was distinctly visible upon either side. Unfortunately, a light upon one end of the pole became detached and fell into the river. The sight was not so pretty as it would have been had not this occurred. When about midway, he took a seat to rest, or perhaps get a better view of the scene. Not satisfied with beholding things above and around him, he finally inverted himself and looked down into the water. It was so dark we think he did not see much. Standing on his head at night on a rope over the chasm of Niagara, must be sport! Arising, he passed on. Soon after the other light fell from the pole, and Blondin was left in impenetrable darkness. Above, around, beneath, all was dark. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until a shout from the opposite shore announced he had safely crossed the flood. At a little after he started on his return, surrounded with fireworks, consisting of Roman candles which gave a pleasing appearance. He was literally enveloped in a blaze. When about midway he laid down his pole and stood up erect—inverted. Then he suspended himself below the rope by his heels, and there he remained drumming on his chest until his campfires were all extinguished. There he was left as before in utter darkness. A live Yankee, who was standing by, said "he wondered if he would stay there for allers." A shout on the bank announced his safe arrival home. Thus ended M. Blondin's night-walking."

Latest European Intelligence.

Since our last we have had two arrivals at this port with European Intelligence.

The screw Steamer *Kangaroo* which left Liverpool G. B. on the 1st inst. for New York, put in on Friday morning for a supply of coals. She had 95 cabin and 280 steerage passengers.

On Saturday H. M. Steamer Himalaya arrived from Portsmouth with dates to the 3rd inst. Neither of them brought news of much importance. We give below the principal items.

Her Majesty and the royal party arrived at Edinburgh, on the 30th Aug., and the royal journey north was to be on the day following.

The Zurich Conference do not appear to be making much practical way towards a conclusion of the arrangements for which they are avowedly instituted.

In Ireland the potato disease is reported to have made its appearance in a form, described as bad as on the first memorable outbreak of the affliction. The report, however, is disputed.

The strike among the operatives connected with the building trades, in London, still continued.

Prince Alfred's term of leave having expired, he had left to join his ship in the Mediterranean.

SPAIN.—Orders have been given at Madrid for the formation of an expeditionary force of 10,000 men.

The Spanish fort of Tariffa recently fired round shot into an English mail steamer, and also into an American merchantman.

PRUSSIA.—It is reported that the English Ambassador has purchased Baron Humboldt's library, from his heirs, for \$40,000.

FOREIGN—France and England.—The semi-official *Constitutionnel*, contains an article repudiating in the strongest terms as a fratricidal policy—a war with England. The Emperor has no thought to avenge the past, but to repair the future. For the sake of consolidating the English alliance, he has on every occasion combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people. If the two countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress.

General Fanti has accepted the post of General-in-Chief of the army of the League of Central Italy. Garibaldi's command comprises the troops of Tuscany.

Still Later.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at New York on Monday, we learn that—

The Great Eastern is to sail on the 29th inst., for Portland if *trial trips prove successful*.

The Cunard Steamship Company propose constructing a similar vessel for their line.

THE CONFERENCES.

A telegraph despatch from Zurich of September 2, says:

"Yesterday at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries the regulation of certain points relating to the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction was taken into consideration. The Prussian minister, accredited at Turin, has arrived here, and paid a visit to the Sardinian plenipotentiaries. A meeting took place yesterday of the second Plenipotentiaries of the three powers.

TERKEY.

A letter from Beyrout of the 18th Aug., states that a sanguinary conflict took place in a village two leagues from that town, between the Druses and the Christians, in which more than forty of the combatants were killed. Several houses, occupied by Europeans, were pillaged. The Governor of Beyrout sent 150 irregular cavalry to the spot, and order was restored, but too late, as the disturbance had extended to other villages, and it is feared that a general war will take place between the Druses and Maronites, similar to that which caused so much destruction in 1846.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A grand celebration banquet was given on the 8th ult on board this mammoth ship. Some of the most celebrated men of the kingdom were present. The Deck has been planed and scrubbed to man-of-war whiteness, and not even a stray rope's-end breaks the wonderful effect produced by the immense expanse. Her fleet of small boats (that is to say, about the size of sailing cutters) hung at the davits, 10 on each side. The whole vessel has been painted, the saloons are finished, the cabins decorated, and even furnished. The masts are fixed and rigged with the exception of the yards, which will be sent up in a day or two. The three centre square rigged masts are of iron. Each is made of hollow wrought iron in eight feet lengths, strengthened inside by diaphragms of the same material. The bracing strain of the six shrouds to each of these masts is over 300 tons, which gives ample security for the masts being properly supported, as the weight of each is only 22 tons. On deck are four small steam winches or engines, each of which works a pair of cranes on both sides of the vessel.

Some 300 or 400 visitors were on board. The great feature of the day was the trial of both screw and paddle engines for the first time. It is quite impossible by mere verbal description to convey an adequate idea of the colossal proportions of both these sets of engines. The paddle engines consist of four oscillating cylinders, of 74 inches diameter and 14 feet stroke, capable of easy disconnection from each other.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders, of 84 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately. When working 45 strokes a minute with steam on at 15lb., and cutting off at one-third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at 55 strokes a minute, steam on at 25lb., and cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke the power will reach to 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with power of no less than 12,000 horses.—What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000 horse power at the rate of 22 or 23 miles an hour?

The first movement of the gigantic cranks and cylinders of the paddle engines was made precisely at half-past 1, when the great masses slowly rose and fell as noiselessly as the engines of a Greenwich boat, but exerting in their great revolutions what seemed to be an almost irresistible power. There was no noise, no vibration, nor the slightest sign of heating, and the tremendous frame of ironwork sprang at once into life and motion with as much ease as if every rod and crank had been worked for the last ten years.

The Great Eastern Steam Ship Company held a meeting, on Saturday, at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of issuing the 30,000 reserve shares of £1 each. Two amendments were proposed, but they were rejected by overwhelming majorities. Mr. Lever's offer of 20,000l. and the fit out of coal for the first freight of the ship was refused, and it was also agreed that individual shareholders might insure their shares if they pleased, but nothing would be done by the company.

THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION AT PEEBLES.—Mr. William Chambers the great Edinburgh publisher has given the people of Peebles, his native town, a hall containing museums and a library well stocked with books. It was inaugurated in the presence of many ladies and gentlemen of local distinction. Dr. Guthrie presided over the religious ceremonies which Mr. William Chambers desired should precede the opening of the institution. In a subsequent and secular discourse he said—"This hall—these rooms—these museums—that noble library—are, as you are all aware, the munificent gift of Mr. William Chambers to his native town—a munificent gift he has in his generosity and philanthropy, at the cost I may say of a fortune, bestowed upon this town and neighbourhood. I hold it to be a Bible rule—and it would be a wretched prudery instead of prudence were it to be otherwise—to give honour to whom honour is due; and I have no hesitation in saying for myself, and I believe I have the sympathy of this audience, and the thousands and tens of thousands beyond this hall, when I say I honour the man that can make such a noble use of the means and the blessings which Divine Providence has bestowed upon him. I would to God there were more such men in our country! In this money-seeking age I will keep my plaudits for the man, not who makes money, but who makes right and noble use of it. It is far easier to get money and keep it stagnant as putrid water than to send it to irrigate and bless the earth."

ELECTION BY BALLOT IN ADELAIDE.—The result of the city election, as I presume you already know, was in favour of Mr. Owen, who polled 668 votes to Mr. Blyth's 224. The affair was as quietly conducted as a Quaker's meeting, forming a contrast to one of the last elections under the open voting system, where a body of mounted police had to ride through and through the crowd to quell an incipient riot, and so peaceable indeed as much to disgust various politicians of the old school, who still sigh for the good old electoral days of beer and bribery and broken heads.—*Correspondent of the Melbourne Age.*

We understand that the Earl of Elgin will be appointed to succeed Lord Canning, who will shortly retire from the Governor Generalship of India. His lordship's visit to Calcutta, during the Sepoy revolt, eminently fits him for this important post.—*China Telegraph.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

September 15th, 1859.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends in Town and Country, that he has taken a Store in Upper Water Street, opposite the Commercial Wharf, where he will be happy to see any of his customers and supply them with such Goods as he has until his new Stock arrives.

JOHN SILVER.

Sept. 21.—3 w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Establishment of the Subscriber, No. 151 Granville Street, having been destroyed by the late disastrous fire, he has purchased the Granite Store and premises in Water Street, known as "ACADIA CORNER," adjoining the China and Glass Warehouse of Messrs. Cleverdon & Co., where, in a few days, he will again be ready to serve his numerous Wholesale and Retail customers as usual.

The whole of his Fall Stock is now daily expected to arrive.

To the kind friends who lent such valuable aid in saving a large portion of his Stock, he returns his sincere thanks.

SAMUEL STRONG.

Sept. 21.—2 ins.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

REG to intimate to their customers that they have taken the shop,

No. 25 Granville Street,

Owned by Dechezeau & Crow, adjoining Wm. Gossip's Book Store, and will be prepared for business on Monday, 26th instant. In the meantime they will be happy to receive their friends at the store of Avery, Brown & Co., No. 63 George Street.

They beg to tender their grateful acknowledgments to those friends who so kindly and energetically assisted in saving a portion of their Stock from destruction by the late fire.

Sept. 21.

JOHN L. WHYTAL,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS and SHOES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Nos. 3 & 4 Sackville Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate cash prices. The strictest personal attention to all orders.

Jan. 5.

PICKLING SEASON.

Vinegar! Vinegar!!

PICKLING VINEGAR, at 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per gallon.

—ALSO—

Mixed SPICES, for flavouring and keeping Pickles, 3s. per lb.

200 gallons best English Brown Malt Vinegar.

300 gallons best French White Wine do.

25 casks Clarified Cider and other Vinegars.

At E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S.

Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington St.

Sept. 21.

AUTUMN GOODS,

—AT—
34 Granville Street.

We have received per Steamship *Europa*—

PRINTED COTTONS,

- Fancy Shirtings,
- Black Lustres,
- Drab Crossians,
- Printed Crossovers do.,
- Printed Fig'd. do.,
- Crossovers Fancies,
- Check Lustres and Fancies,
- Rosalias German Checks,
- Silk Fancies,
- Mourning ditto,
- Crossover Alpacaes and Mohairs.

Further arrivals expected by following Steamers and first Fall Ships.

BECKWITH & MAJOR.

Sept. 21st.

Goods Damaged by the Fire!

SALE THIS DAY

THE STOCK OF LONDON HOUSE!

THE GOODS saved from the fire on Friday, the 9th instant, will be sold at our new Warehouse in Granville Street, (hitherto occupied by H. D. Frost, Esq.) **THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,** and during the week, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

We may intimate to our friends that an early inspection will be desirable, as some most extraordinary bargains will be offered.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE!

ROBERT McMURRAY, late of the Firm of R. E. BILLING, JR., & Co., having taken into Partnership Mr. George S. Davies, their business will be conducted under the style and firm of

R. McMurray & Co.

ROBERT McMURRAY,

GEORGE S. DAVIES.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 10th, 1859.

R. McMurray & Co.,

No. 40 BARRINGTON STREET,

—FROM—

No. 148 GRANVILLE STREET,

HAVING taken the premises owned by J. Donaldson, Esq., lately occupied by the Messrs. Drake, beg to announce that they have received the

FIRST DELIVERY OF NEW STOCK,

Which they will have open and ready for inspection, consisting of

- 3 bales Printed Cambrics,
- 2 trunks New Silk Robes, Ribbons, etc.,
- 2 cases Fancy Dresses,
- 3 " Haberdashery, Hosiery, etc.
- 2 " Linings,
- 2 bales Long Cloths and Medium Shirtings,
- 2 " Regatta Shirtings,
- 3 cases Doeekins, Mantle Cloths, etc.

Remainder of our very large Stock to arrive per next steamer and by sailing ships.

Sept. 21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
HAVE removed their Establishment to
No. 45 Barrington Street,
opposite St. Paul's Church, and will in a few days be prepared to execute all orders in their line.
Sept. 21.—3 ins.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations; they make more profit on Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
MORTON & COGSWELL, Agents, HALIFAX, N. S.
Sept. 21.