

Two colored citizens of Worcester (Francis U. Clough and William H. Jenkins) have been recently drawn as jurymen—the first of such instances in the history of this county.

A Richmond paper gives an account of the death of a resident of that city from joy. He had succeeded after long litigation in the courts in recovering \$1100 from a debtor, which so elated him that on its reception he was seized with apoplexy, and died in less than a day.

The negroes in Washington thought the honors extended to the Japanese in that city very funny. "Why," exclaimed one of them, "dey ain't nothin' more'n colored folks wid their heads shaved. Plenty colored folks in dis town wher dey dey is. Better not come here. Go to foolin' round too much, somebody snake 'em off to Orleans and sell 'em. Niggers is lookin' up!"

Money is the cheapest commodity in New York market; it goes a begging at five per cent and is at the same time exceedingly scarce with those having nothing to buy it with. It is plenty with the capitalist and scarce with those who depend upon labor for support. Capital has doubled some three or four times during the last ten years, and the five per cent interest paid for its use by labor, is fully equal to twenty per cent, twenty-five years ago.

Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress, has generously donated \$500 to the magistrates of Edinburgh, Scotland, for the purpose of providing wooden seats for the wearied pedestrians of that city.

The Board of Aldermen of New York have passed a resolution inviting the Prince of Wales to visit that city on his approaching visit to America.

GOLD FINDING.—A correspondent of the *Alta California* gives a very full account of Col. Fremont's mining operations in Bear Valley. He has now in operation quartz crushing machines which will enable him to crush nearly 200 tons of the gold-bearing quartz a day, and his receipts from this source will be nearly or quite \$1,000 per day. He has also in course of construction a railroad to the Merced River, which no less daring an engineer would have attempted. He has also steam crushing mills of great power in Bear Valley and in Mount Ophir.

THE JAPANESE have very nearly ceased to be a wonder in New-York. That must indeed be a most surprising and extraordinary event, which could produce in our news-loving Goshamites a more than nine days' wonder, and the nine days have passed with these Orientals.

The Washington (Pa) *Examiner* says that the disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States, has broken out among the sheep of Mr. James Morrison, of Chantiers township, and carried off a large number. On Thursday he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition when he left home on Friday. He exhibited a small quantity of a gravelly sort of substance taken from the stomach of one of the dead sheep, and submitted it to several physicians for analysis; but after a thorough examination, nothing could be made out of it. He states that the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a short time after being attacked.

A magnificent cave has been discovered in El Dorado county, California. Several large rooms were found in it several hundred feet in length by nearly as many broad, and a lake, the extent of which is yet unknown. The floor, as well as stalactites, are all of beautiful white crystallized marble.

The London *Times* notices the fact that a journeyman painter, a very steady, upright and deserving old man, has recently become the possessor of \$200,000, by the decease of an uncle in Australia. He had been employed in the shop, where he was working at the time he received the news of his accession to wealth, for more than forty years without intermission.

Humboldt's library of 10,000 volumes is to be sold in the course of the year.

The widow of O-sawatombie Brown has received \$30,000 from his admirer in Hayti.

A MAMMOTH PICNIC.—The members of the Plymouth Church Society (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) turned out en masse, Thursday morning, June 21st, on the occasion of the Sabbath School children's Strawberry Festival, and a massive show they made. Three of the largest double deck barges, lashed side by side, and drawn first by two, and afterward by four steam boats, furnished convenient room for nearly three thousand persons, large and small, who composed the company. The party left a wharf near Fulton Street, about nine o'clock, and proceeded to Dudley Grove, near Hastings. Remaining there three or four hours, they re-embarked, and after a sail of two hours and three quarters landed at the pier whence they first started. Dodworth's band accompanied them, and the barges were supplied with two excellent pianos from the extensive manufactory of Haines Brothers.

A telegram announces that an unknown schooner, at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, off Abasco, ran into the United States steamer Walker, and that the steamer sank in thirty minutes. The captain, officers and forty men were saved in the boats, and about twenty are missing.

Agriculturists through the country are becoming alarmed at the rapid increase of obnoxious weeds, which until recently were unknown in America. The weeds are brought over in the straw used in packing grocery crates, and in the soil around fruit trees, shrubs and plants.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States.

European News.

THE BADEN CONFERENCE.

It is stated on good authority that the Emperor Napoleon, in his conversations with the German Sovereigns, repeated pacific assurances without alluding to questions regarding the interior or exterior policy of Germany, or to the Italian question.

The Prince Regent of Prussia assembled the German Sovereigns in the Castle on the 19th. His Royal Highness said:

"The maintenance of the integrity of Germany will always be my principal care. In pursuance of this object I shall not allow myself to be influenced even by the consideration that my ideas on the progress and aims of the Prussian and German policy are not shared by some confederate princes. In order to come to some understanding, Austria has taken some steps to which I attach great value. Should an understanding be brought about, I shall communicate it to the German princes. I shall continue the line of policy which I have pursued till now in reference to Prussia and Germany, and I hope that other German governments will join me in this course of policy."

ITALY.

We supply the following late dispatches: Palermo, June 10.—A decree of Garibaldi fixes the 18th of June for the levy of men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania. Another decree orders the collection of horses and military stores. These decrees are caused by the necessity of energetically pushing on the war in favor of Italian unity. Some cannon have been cast. Thousands of pikes have been distributed among the inhabitants. The Council of Defence of the town has ordered the barricades to be carefully kept up.

The Archbishop of Palermo has paid a personal visit to Garibaldi.

Naples, June 16. The Sardinian Ambassador has demanded the restitution of the two steamers and their 800 passengers, who were captured by the Neapolitan frigate *Fa'minante*, as they had passports for Mal.

Mr. Elliott, the English Ambassador, has supported this demand.

It is asserted that the King has dismissed Laezza, Leixia, and three other generals in Sicily and has exiled them to the island of Ischia.

Marseilles, June 19. Advice from Naples to the 16th inst. deny the disembarkation of Garibaldians in Calabria, but state that the government had sent reinforcements thither. These advices also confirm the disgrace of the Neapolitan General.

Four English vessels were lying off Naples. The captains of the two captured vessels had claimed an indemnity of 26,000 ducats from the Neapolitan government.

Letters from Palermo to the 8th inst., estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4000 men. Seven persons found plundering had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

Cagliari, June 12.—Two steamers, bearing the American flag, have entered the harbor this morning, having on board volunteers for Sicily. The Washington had 1400 men, and the Oregon between 300 and 400.

The King, says a Neapolitan telegram dated June 7, has agreed to the capitulation, according to which part of the Neapolitan troops would embark for Naples and part for Messina. A Turin telegram gives a somewhat different version of the capitulation. It mentions nothing of the Neapolitan troops going to Messina, but merely says the troops are to embark with arms and baggage, and until their embarkation, they will encamp on Monte Pellegrino. The telegrams from Naples have not hitherto been famed for their truthful character, and it is likely, even in this extremity, that the Neapolitan officials are wishful to conceal the whole truth. If Garibaldi could force the Neapolitans to a capitulation he could certainly extract better terms from them than the mere transfer of the troops from one fortification of the island to another. It is certainly an advantage to get possession of the city of Palermo, but it would be a decided disadvantage to have to renew at Messina the fighting which would have been more easily finished at another place. The probability is, therefore, that that part of the Neapolitan account is untrue.

It is reported that the armistice was shamefully broken by the Neapolitan commander of the citadel of Palermo, and it was only the humanity of Garibaldi that prevented the adoption of such reprisals as any General in his position would have considered himself justified in making; but to these rumours, so plentiful in a time of warfare, it is unsafe to give much credence at present. Another rumour, that the insurgents had caused some scores of the wretched Neapolitan police agents to be hung, is happily disproved. Only one, it is now positively ascertained, was shot, and that was for a cause which amply justified the severity of the measure. He had fired upon the people long after the armistice was concluded and no one can say therefore that his fate was unmerited. All the accounts agree that Garibaldi is taking the most stringent measures to enforce the law in Sicily. None of his enemies can accuse him of cruelty, and the regulations which he has put in force in the island are such as must establish a very wide respect for his humane character, and his statesmanlike qualities. An official decree has been issued directing that the revenue should be paid over to the insurrectional authorities. Garibaldi has also called all the Sicilians between the ages of seventeen to fifty to arms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCE ALFRED AND HIS CAPTAIN.—Prince Alfred is every inch a sailor, as full of mischief and fun as any midly in her Majesty's service, and vastly popular among his companions, who, although pick'd lads, are none the less said pickles. Boys will fight, and one day Prince Alfred had a turn with young Gordon, and got a regular thrashing. Some one carried the news to Captain Tarleton "Don't bother me with such nonsense," said he; "if I listen to these tales I shall have enough to do. If the Prince can't keep a civil tongue in his head, the sooner he is taught to do so the better."—*Plymouth pap.*

Egypt has three hundred miles of railroad. When the first locomotive ran, mummies were used for fuel, making a hot fire. The supply of mummies is said to be inexhaustible, and they were used by the eod. How little could the ancient Egyptians have dreamed of being put to a use like this!

A Limerick paper says.—The famous Garibaldi is of Irish extraction. His grandfather was engaged in the troubles of 1798, and emigrated to Italy. His name was Garret Baldwin—changed to Garibaldi—and his residence was on the borders of the county of Limerick, but in the county of Cork.

Such an impetus has been given to the building of gigantic steamers by the success of the Great Britain, the Persia, and the Vanderbilt, that a company has been formed in France to build ten large steamers, each of ten thousand tons, or more than half the size of the Great Eastern. These are supposed to be actually for the Government, though built ostensibly for commercial purposes. Scott Russell builds several, two or three more are to be built in the Thames, and two of them in the Clyde.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—During the past year Mr Gough has delivered 175 of his powerful addresses in the provinces, 14 in Exeter Hall, and 10 in theatres, halls, and chapels in London. In the provinces it is estimated that over 110,000 have listened to his arguments and appeals, and over 4,000 have signed the pledge of total abstinence; while in London he has addressed upwards of 30,000 persons, and 1,600 persons have been added to the pledge-book at the close of the meetings, besides large numbers afterwards.

A SIGN FROM INDIA.—Private advices by the last India mail, from a well-informed source, mention that a mysterious communication, like that of the "chuppate" which preceded the mutiny, is circulating among the natives in the Behar districts. It consists of a written slip to be passed from hand to hand:—"Juggernaut is closed. Distribute 500 copies, or your families are cursed!" This affair is not supposed to have any connexion with the indigo difficulties, its locality being about 200 miles distant from them.

Telegraphic advices which reached London on Saturday state that a civil war had broken out at Lebanon. Thirty Christian villages have been destroyed, and the Turkish troops were joining in the massacre of the Christians at Sidon. These accounts rarely lose anything in the transmission, and it is highly probable that this statement is overcharged.

It is said that Mazzini, favoured by Bertani, has embarked for Sicily. The Sardinian Government have issued orders to their fleet, and to all the authorities along the coast, to apprehend him if possible.

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society held on Monday, Col. Shaffier of the U. States, read an interesting paper on the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph, via Iceland and Greenland. After explaining the geography of the route, the speaker stated that the king of Denmark had granted the concession for this telegraph so far as it might pass through his territory, and had pledged himself that a whole world should have the benefit of it. As Colonel Shaffier has personally examined one part of the route, he is entitled to speak with some authority as to the feasibility of the scheme, besides which his views have received the sanction of all the Arctic navigators whose opinion it has been possible to obtain.

It is reported that the Holy Land exhibits unusual indications of activity and life. Owing, in a great degree, to the influx of Russian pilgrims, Jerusalem has become, of late, one of the most bustling places of its size anywhere to be found. Rents have doubled, and more than doubled, in the space of a couple of years. Outside of the city walls, extensive fortresses, under the direction of the Pacha, are going up, for protection against the Arabs. Hundreds of men are employed blasting the ancient rocks and laying them up in solid masonry. Wide roads are also constructed, and several small forts along the Jaffa road; so that the country around the city presents as busy an aspect as the city itself.

NEW GOODS, Liverpool House, No. 38 HOLLIS STREET,

RECEIVED per steamer Europa, 3 cases DRY GOODS, adapted to the present season, comprising— Black Glace Silks, Parasols, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Balzarines, Barages, Flounced and other Muslin Dresses, Dress Muslins, White, Book and Parlour Muslins, Window Muslins, A great variety of Gloves and Hosiery, Gent's shirt Collars, Neck Ties, Braces &c. Which, with present importations of Fancy and Staple Goods, of every description, forming one of the best assorted Stock in the city, we offer at the lowest shade of Profit. WEPMORE VAUX & McCULLOCH. July 4.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE Trade are informed that the above FAMILY MEDICINES can be procured, at Boston prices, on application to WILLIAM ACKHURST, Agent for Nova Scotia. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31st, 1859. 1 y.

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 are not to be assured 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, Tetters, 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.