

A Hamilton paper says, that never in Canada has there been such an appearance of immense crops as there is this season. The weather has been peculiarly favourable for agricultural operations, and the alternative rain and sunshine have gladdened the heart of the farmer. The hay crop will be magnificent, unless some untoward weather occurs, while wheat and other grains promise exceedingly well.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The elections in Canada are now nearly over. There are but seven electoral divisions to hear from. It appears to be acknowledged that the Ministry will be sustained. The Quebec *Mercury*, so far, claims for Upper Canada 40 Ministerialists, 13 Oppositionists, and one independent. The Toronto *Globe's* classification does not differ essentially from this. The *Mercury* closes a speculative article upon the probable results of the elections, as follows:—"It is not too much to say, perhaps, that on a division, the Eastern sectional vote will be about equally divided. Certainly, there will not be a difference of more than two or three votes on either side. The general vote, then, will be largely in favor of the government, who will meet Parliament with an ample working majority, and consequently, with strength sufficient to give effect to those measures of retrenchment and reform to which they are unequivocally pledged."

ORANGE INDIGNATION.—An Orange Lodge in Western Canada has passed the following resolution:—

"That we, as Orangemen, view with alarm and indignation the growing power of Popery in this colony, and are surprised and indignant at the base treachery of those officers and members of our Society, who, in Parliament, have recorded their votes in favor of Scott's Separate School Bill for Upper Canada. And we do hereby declare that we have withdrawn our confidence from our Grand Master, and all other officers of this Society who have so voted; and that this resolution be brought to the District Grand Lodge for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to obliterate the names of such ringleader members from our once glorious Institution. And further, that when such men again appear at the polls, they may be met by their outraged brethren and consigned to private life, as unworthy of the confidence of loyal Orangemen."

It is somewhat singular that in Canada the Orangemen and the Irish Roman Catholics are usually found voting for the same Candidates, and although on the separate, or sectarian, school question, all parties are found guilty of conceding to the Church of Rome privileges which are withheld from other denominations; the avowed principles of Orangemen would lead to the expectation of greater consistency on their part. The fact can only be explained on the supposition that men are willing to give up their professed principles for the sake of office or party. —*Montreal Witness.*

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

JULY 2.—Despatch to the New York *Herald* says that a large Confederate force crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg during the past few days, pushing towards Pennsylvania.

Immense trains of supplies have been sent by the Confederates from Pennsylvania into Shenandoah valley for future use.

It is ascertained that Richmond is garrisoned by a considerable force either from Grant's army or from conscripts.

The attack on Carlisle terminated on Tuesday night at two o'clock, the Confederates falling back, but burning barracks, gas works and some buildings outside the town.

New York *Despatch* says the Confederates have evacuated Pennsylvania.

JULY 3.—The 7th and 21st Corps Army of the Potomac entered Gettysburg on Wednesday last, passing through the town, the Confederate cavalry retiring. In passing out of the West end, the Confederates under Longstreet and Hill advanced rapidly upon Chambersburg turnpike, in line of battle. Gen. Reynolds, of the 1st Corps, pushed forward in double quick time to gain an advantageous position, when a severe fight ensued, the Confederate charges being repulsed. General Reynolds and Brigadier General Paul killed. The battle closed at four o'clock, when two more army corps arrived, and General Meade with concentrated forces, was in position to renew the battle yesterday morning. The Confederates are reported as having lost heavily in prisoners.

General Rosecrans (Federal) occupied Tullahoma on Wednesday, Confederates having fled, leaving stone fortifications.

Fighting is reported to have been renewed yesterday to the right of Gettysburg, towards Benderville, with fierce energy and larger force.

Federals captured 6000 prisoners, among them Gen. Archer.

Advices from Vicksburg to 26th ult. state that the Confederates are making active resistance.

Marmaduke, Price and Kirby Smith have got possession of points along the banks of the Mississippi, and probably will attempt to obstruct navigation.

Southern official despatches state that Gen. Taylor stormed and carried the Federal position at Berwick's Bay, giving Confederates command of the Mississippi above New Orleans, and cutting off Banks' supplies.

Steamer Victory has been captured, in trying to run the blockade.

Evening—The latest news from Vicksburg states that the Confederates attacked General

Osterham at Big Black River. A severe battle ensued, and after a long engagement the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter.—The surrender of Vicksburg is announced at the Washington navy yard but the news is doubted[1].—The battle near Gettysburg is reported to have been renewed yesterday afternoon and a brilliant victory said to have been won.—The enemy was repulsed and several thousand taken prisoners.

In Wednesday's fight only 10,000 Federals opposed 30,000 of the enemy.—It is rumored that General Dix from Fortress Monroe is closely investing Richmond.

It is believed that Lee will attempt Baltimore or Washington on the retreat from Pennsylvania.

JULY 4.—The battle near Gettysburg on Thursday, P. M., was most desperate, neither side taking prisoners though the Federals sent some 1800 to the rear.—Longstreet was said to be in command and is reported killed.—General Barksdale of Mississippi was killed. General Sickles lost a leg, a number of Federal officers were wounded.—The battle was renewed again yesterday, A. M. Important despatches were captured from Jefferson Davis and Cooper, to Lee, indicating anxiety for Richmond, declining to send reinforcements from Beauregard. The Confederates have captured Brosville city, La., with a thousand Federals, including six hundred convalescents and twenty pieces heavy artillery. The Federal outposts have fallen back to Butte Station, 20 miles from New Orleans. The latter city is considered secure.

Flour, sup. \$4 70 to 5 15; Extra, 5 75 to 5 85.

JULY 6.—A great battle was fought on Friday last near Gettysburg. General Lee (Confederate) attacked General Meade's (Federal) left, and right, and was defeated.

After several hours another fierce assault was made, and repulsed with terrible loss.

Important despatches from President Davis to General Lee captured.

Generals Longstreet and Hill, are reported killed.

Recent storms have swollen the Potomac, rendering fords impassable.

The Confederate pontoon bridges at Williamsport had been destroyed.

A despatch from Tullahoma announces that Gen. Rosecrans has driven the Confederates entirely from Tennessee.

The new steamer Neptune, of Glasgow from Havana for Mobile, captured; also the steamer Planter of Mobile.

Evening.—Gen. Meade reports on morning of 4th, that the enemy had withdrawn from his position occupied for attack the previous day; but it was not known whether it was a manoeuvre, a retreat, or for other purposes.

At noon of 4th he reports—We now hold Gettysburg; enemy has abandoned a large number of killed and wounded on the field.

It is estimated that 50,000 men were put hors du combat—20,000 Federals, and 30,000 Confederates.

Federals said to have captured 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners.

The Iowa 24th Regt., which is called the Methodist Regiment, is said to have suffered severely before Vicksburg. The Colonel and several of the Captains are Methodist preachers, and a majority of the men are members of the Methodist Church.

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) *News* says that "from every county in the State most enthusiastic accounts of the growing crops are received. The promise is that the products of the year in the aggregate will be the greatest ever known in the State. The earth literally teems with agricultural wealth. The yield of grain will be immense, and a large increase in the amount of fruit is anticipated."

It is said that the people of Maine are about to tap the pine trees in that State with a view to make resin, which they think can be done quite as well in that region as in the Carolinas. The object is worth the effort at least, and should it succeed, will be a source of great profit to Maine, and also supply a want for which the north has been dependent on another and remote part of the country.

LOSSES DURING THE WAR.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Reporter* says:—"Clark's Diary of the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January 1863:—Federals—Killed 43,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,218—total, 209,119. Died from diseases and wounds, 250,000. Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 69,615; prisoners, 22,169—total, 112,677. Died from diseases and wounds, 136,000."

Latest from Europe!

NEW YORK, July 1.—The China arrived at 3 P. M.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor of London was being signed, urging him to call and preside over the meeting to petition Parliament to promote the restoration of peace in America.

Polish affairs were debated in the House of Lords. Stratford de Redcliffe has little faith in diplomatic measures. Earl Russell said notes of the three powers were dispatched to Russia on the 17th.

Malmesbury and Chelmsford attacked the Government for the rupture with Brazil. Russell defended his course.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Wind-

Still later.

The R. M. Steamer *Asia* arrived yesterday morning. She brings London papers to the 27th ult. The most important item of news which we observe is in reference to a long private interview between the French Emperor and Mr. Slidell, the Agent of the Confederate Government at Paris. It is reported that the Emperor is much inclined to recognize the Southern States as an Independent Government, and that he has actually renewed his proposals to the British Government to that effect. As such a measure would no doubt be highly favourable to the future interests of France in Mexico, such a decision, on the part of Louis Napoleon, is by no means improbable. The Polish insurrection is still raging with undiminished violence. No actions of any great importance have taken place, as the Poles seem determined to act wholly on the principles of a guerilla warfare. In this they are frequently successful, and although the Russians are daily pouring troops into the country, they have not yet achieved any decided success. The Russian Cabinet had not returned an answer to the diplomatic notes of England, France and Austria, in favor of putting a stop to the war in Poland. The Italian Ministry had been supported by a very large majority, upon a vote of want of Confidence in the House of Representatives.

FRANCE.

Paris is once more occupied with warlike rumors, arising, as may be supposed, from the unsettled state of the Polish question. War is also "tully anticipated," it is said, by several Russian journals. An incident has occurred, too, which has greatly stimulated the imagination of the gossips. On Saturday morning, the Emperor, "as soon as he was up," sent for Mr. Slidell, the Southern envoy, and was closeted with him for a very long time. A council of Ministers was afterwards held, and it is conjectured that one of the results of the fall of Puebla will be to renew the offer of mediation in the American war on the part of the French Emperor.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Frankowski, one of the Polish insurgent leaders, has been hanged at Lublin. He had been severely wounded, and the Russian authorities, with their customary humanity, waited until his wounds were healed before they hanged him.—The most shocking accounts of General Mouravieff's tyranny in Lithuania continue to arrive. He has issued, it is now stated, an ordinance proclaiming that the penalty of the knot is to be inflicted upon all ladies who dare to dress in mourning. Several ladies are detained by him as hostages, and are threatened with death unless their husbands surrender themselves to the authorities.

Various accounts of battles between the insurgent Poles and the Russian troops are brought by the telegraph. The insurgents seem in general to have the best; but it would be idle to attempt to estimate the real value of the successes on either side. The one thing certain is that the rebellion is not being suppressed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

From China we learn that Colonel Gordon has besieged and captured Taitsin. The rebels had previously made a pretence of surrendering the place, and when a body of Imperial troops entered the city for the purpose of taking, as was expected, unopposed possession, half of them were treacherously murdered.

The latest news from Japan states that war with England was looked upon as probable, and foreigners were embarking in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities. The Americans were, it was reported, supplying the Japanese with arms and ammunition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Portugal speak of seditious riots having taken place in various parts of the country. The disturbances were easily put down, but there is said to be a very bad feeling towards the Government prevalent in many districts.

A terrible catastrophe is reported from Rhodes. The island was visited on the 22d of April by an earthquake, which destroyed 2000 houses and some thousands of people, and covered the whole island with ashes. Thousands were left homeless.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated May 27th, states that the great event of the century for South America has just occurred in the inauguration of the Central Argentine Railroad, designed to join the two oceans. The portion of this iron band now begun extends from the city of Rosario, to Cordova, a distance of 276 miles.

QUEEN VICTORIA will visit Germany about the second week in July. She will not occupy the chateau of Rheinhartsbrenn, as she did last year, intending to reside at Rosenau, which the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has placed at her disposal. Rosenau was occupied by the Queen and Prince Consort on their first visit to Germany after their marriage, and it is also more especially associated with the birth and childhood of the Prince Consort.—*Jour.*

THE NEW KING OF GREECE.—According to a correspondent of *La France*, King George of Greece will remain for another year in Denmark to complete his studies. At the end of next May his marriage will be celebrated with the third daughter of Queen Victoria, and on the first of June, 1864, he will set out for the country he is to govern. Until his arrival there, the affairs of the nation will be entrusted to a regency council.

COMMODORE WILMOT, an English officer who recently visited the King of Dahomey, describes the celebrated corps of Amazons in the army of that potentate, numbering about 8000. They are a fine body of women in the prime of life, and capital shots. Their discipline is very strict. They are not allowed to marry, and when one appears separately in the streets, a bellman walks in advance of her; this is a signal for the people to retire inside their houses until she has passed.—*Jour.*

General Garibaldi is godfather to 4500 children, and 2000 boys have received his name.—He is honorary burgess of 90 cities and towns, and honorary president of 120 associations. He has 21 swords of honor, of which 11 have been sent from abroad. Since 1859, 3000 addresses of devotedness have been sent to him. In consequence of the improvement introduced into the cultivation of the land which he possesses at Caprera, his annual revenue from it amounts to 3000 francs. Originally it was almost nothing. He still walks with a crutch, but his health is sensibly improving.

The steamers of the Canadian line previously lost are as follows?—The Canadian, wrecked upon the Pillars, below Quebec, in June, 1857, with a loss of 60 lives. The Indian went ashore at Marie Joseph, on the eastern end of Nova Scotia, November 21, 1858; and became a total wreck, with a loss of 34 lives. The Hungarian was wrecked on a rock near Cape Sable, February 19, 1860, and all on board, 360 in number, perished. The Canadian (No. 2) struck a sunken iceberg near the Straits of Belle Isle, June 4, 1861, and went down, by which 30 lives were lost. The Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on Cape Race, April 27, 1863, with a loss of 137 lives. The Norwegian is the twenty-first steamer lost at sea since the commencement of steam navigation between Europe and America. We give their names:—President, Columbia, Humboldt, City of Glasgow, City of Philadelphia, Franklin, Arctic, Pacific, Lyonnais, Tempest, Austria, Canadian No. 1, Indian, Arago, Hungarian, Connaught, United States, Canadian No. 2, North Briton, Anglo-Saxon and Norwegian.—*Express.*

HARVEY SICKLES, Esq., the able editor of the *Tunkhannock* [Pa.] *Democrat*, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861.

"We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their *EXT. SARSAPARILLA* in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects."

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome virulent sore which finally spread over his forehead and face not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed, without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendations of AYER'S *SARSAPARILLA* for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the *Sarsaparilla*, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of *Sarsaparilla* had been given, the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure and the general predilection that the child must die, was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold AYER'S *SARSAPARILLA*.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

For 1863.

BROWN, BROS. & CO. have received their FRESH SEEDS from England by the last steamer, which are now ready for sale. Catalogues can be had free, upon application. May 6.

New Edition.

ARTICLES of Faith and Practice and THE COVENANT of the Churches of Christ composing the Nova Scotia Baptist Associations. 16 pages.

Fifty copies for One Dollar.

Christian Messenger Office, Halifax.

GENTLEMEN'S.

PATENT LEATHER DRESS BOOTS.

The Cheapest in the City.

LADIES'

FELT BOOTS, WITH RUBBER SOLES.

ONLY 5s.

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FELT OVERSHOES.

With Rubber Soles—warm and comfortable.

FOR SALE AT COST.

Rubbers, Rubbers.

3000 PAIRS Ladies' Gents' Misses' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, for sale postively at COST, at the

British and American Shoe Store,

22 GEORGE STREET,

North end of Province Building.

GEORGE S. YATES.

Remember the place—two doors below Morton's Medical Warehouse. Feb. 11.