

BAVARIA.—Baden, May 28.—The Bavarian Government officially denies the truth of the statement made by the French press that Prussia was strengthening the fortifications and increasing the armament of Rastadt.

JAPAN.—Kohama, May 26.—The foreign ministers have accepted the Tycoon's invitation to visit him. The French, English, and Dutch have already gone with a naval force of six vessels. The American minister departs to morrow with the Shenandoah and Wyoming. The visit is purely social, and is to last one month. The Tycoon has made preparations for their reception and entertainment with great pomp.

Deaths.

At Chester, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Jacob Millet, in the 89th year of his age. On the 29th inst., Mrs. Mary Kieley, in the 80th year of her age. On Wednesday, Levi Deloit, aged 22 years. At Bridgetown, N. S., on the 23rd inst., of congestion of the Lungs, Mary, relict of the late Thos. Crosskill, Esq., aged 78 years. On Sunday, 2nd inst., Thomas Murphy, aged 22 years. On Monday, 3rd inst., Samuel Bennett, aged 45 years. Mr. Barry Sullivan, aged 65 years. At Fall River, on Saturday last, Willie Miller, only son of Williard and Irenia Miller, aged 11 months and 4 days. At St. Mary's Bay, Digby Co., May 25th, 1867, aged 23 years and 6 months, Henrietta, the beloved wife of James E. Smith, and second daughter of Mr. William H. Young, leaving a husband and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her early death. Her end was peace.

Shipping List.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

Tuesday, May 28.—Schr. Aimira, Hilton, Port Medway; barque King of Tyre, Logan, Boston. Wednesday, 29.—Steamer Commerce, Doane, Charlottetown; briggs. Clifford, Horsely, Philadelphia; Aspen, Forbes, New York; schrs. Wild Brier, McDonald, P. E. I.; Anna, Simpson, Aux Cayes, (Hayti); Marceline, Porrier, New Carlisle, N. B.; St. Lucor, Nelson, Rockport, Me.; Junata, Sarty, LaHave; Foam, Dexter, Liverpool; Busy William, Nelson, Glace Bay; Sarah J. Francheville, Pictou; J. B. Lawrence McCosky, Barrington. Thursday, 30.—Steamer Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston; schrs. St. Lucor, Rockland; Dancing Feather, Provost, Sydney; Redan, Davis, Sheet Harbor. Friday, 31.—Ship Fanny Forsyth, Quinn, Liverpool, G. B.; barques Glacier, Willcrup, Lisbon; Forest Queen, Gordon, London; briggs. Maria, Sydney; Jane, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur; John Duffus, Pictou; schrs. Victory, Bay Chaleur; Elizabeth, LeVash, do.; Rapid, LeBlanc, Sydney; Emma, Kennedy, Sydney; Dickson, do.; Gaele, Swain, Boston; Annie, Woodin, Pictou; Shannon, Young, do.; Abeona, Forrest, do.; Velocity, Horne, do.; Northern Light, Delory, do.; Vincent, McNeill, P. E. I.; Seaman's Bride, McDonald, do.; Mary Love, Banks; British Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro; Catherine, Martell, Bras d'Or; Little Hugh, Fuzee, Antigonish; L'Ardoise, Doyle, do.; Providence, McIntyre, New Carlisle; Temperance, Fougere, do.; Gipsey Bride, Wait, Newcastle; Perseverance, Stewart, Bouchouche. Saturday, June 1.—E. M. S. Merlin, Guilford, St. Johns, Nfld.; Govt. schr. Daring, O'Brien, Sable Island; schrs. Mary, Murray, P. E. I. Sunday, 2.—Steamer Emma, Denask, Boston, bound to Quebec; barque Attila, Snelman, Liverpool; brig. Starfield Fawn, McCracken, Boston. Monday, 3.—Steamer Carlotta, Magrane, Portland; briggs. Empress, Lessel, Boston; Esk, Patterson, Cienfuegos; schrs. Florida, Joncas, Quebec; Grati-dos, (Port), Delgado, Oporto; Friend, Greening, Boston; Horton, Wallace, New York; Reine de Prevoyance, Gautier, Quebec; Agility, Fye, Bay of Islands; Victor, Strum, Demerara; Mary Olivia, Tremly, Quebec; Sir Colin Campbell, Gardner, Liverpool, N. S.; L. G. Cruikshank, Port Richmond; Emma, Lewis, Cow Bay; Volant, Ellis, Yarmouth.

Cleared.

Tuesday, May 28.—Steamer Carlotta, McGune, Portland; brig. Athol, Gordon, Georgetown, P. E. I.; schrs. Ava, DuGrace, Shippegan, N. B.; Leander Corkum, Bridgewater; Secret, Wolf, North Bay; Williams, Mabou and Gut of Canso. Wednesday, 29.—Steamer Commerce, Doane, Boston; barque Liverpool, Greenough, Ship Harbor; briggs. British Queen, Farnsworth, Little Glace Bay; Cheffucto, Kennedy, F. W. Indies; Jane Bell, Kelley, Shelburne; schrs. Bloomingdale, Wentzel, Bay Chaleur; Pioneer, Clark, Montreal; Acorn, Parker, Cornwallis; Thistle, Larder, St. Paul's Island; Spec, Wolf, Spec, Ship Harbor; Alfred Taylor, Kavanagh, Bay of St. Lawrence; Majestic, Thompson; Sea Bird, LaSource, Sydney and Big Pond, East Bay; Quango, Muggah, Sydney; Harmony, Bagnall, Great Bras d'Or, C. B.; J. E. Stewart, McKean; Libby Fulton, McLeod, Baddeck, and Big Glace Bay; Florence C. Lawrence, Buckles, Port Hood and Mabou; Goldfinder, McBride, Sydney. Thursday, 30.—Steamer Alhambra, Nickerson, Charlottetown; briggs. Express, Frith, Porto Rico; Arthur, Nickerson, B. W. Indies; schrs. May Queen, Goable, Newfoundland, via Canso; Montrose, White, Cascumpec, P. E. I.; Lady Caroline, Corkum, North Bay; W. L. Lohnes, Lohnes; Harvest Home, Conrod, North Bay; Mary Alice, Ritty, Lilly of Olyde, Perry, Banquero; Zillah, Caboon, Bay Chaleur; Mary Elizabeth, King, Little Arichat; Junata, Sarty, Bridgewater; Sophia R. Jamieson, Babbidge, Lingan; John Lauchlan, Livingston, Baddeck; Aimira, Hilton, Cow Bay; Native, Muggah, Sydney. Friday, 31.—Brigt Thomas Albert, Joyce, Kingston, Ja.; schr. Ocean Star, Hunt, Sydney. Saturday, June 1.—Brigt. Florence, Davison, Kingston, Ja.; Alma Jane, Allen, Barbadoes; Margaret, Fanning, Barbadoes; schrs. Clara, Vautier, Port Medway; St. Lucs, Nelson, Bridgeport; J. E. Morgan, Mosher, fishing voyage; Foam, Dexter, Labrador; Spurgeon, Cook, North Bay; Day Spring, Conard, North Bay; Mischief, Frith, Porto Rico; Anna Bella, Smith, New Carlisle; Cranola, McLean, B. E. I.; Thomas Bagley, Porter, Yarmouth; Sylvanus McDonald, McIsaac, P. E. I. Monday, 4.—R. M. S. Cuba, Stone, Boston; steamer Emma, Denask, Pictou; brig. Aspen, Forbes, Bridgeport; schr. Mary Ann, Sampson, Arichat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLCHESTER: GENTLEMEN,—

In coming before you upon the political platform, I beg first to say that, at a meeting of delegates and others from all parts of the County, I was unanimously chosen to be one of the People's candidates to represent them in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. I must say that, from the large amount of exciting and interesting business I have to attend to in different places, I have no desire to seek political honors; but when I saw so large a meeting, composed of the real property men of the County, and learning that it was their decided wish that I should receive their suffrages, and as it appears to be very important that we should oppose the fundamental changes which certain parties have attempted to make in our Constitution, which, if not arrested, may entail great evils upon us, beyond our power in the future to amend; and hoping that with other public matters, something may yet be done in the Legislature to benefit the cause of Temperance; and believing that I now might be the means, in part, of elevating the elector's platform, and that I might not have this opportunity again, I was pleased to accede to your wishes. I had hardly time to dream of my new position, when I learned that a report was in circulation, when I learned that I was too independent to ask any elector for his vote; consequently, it is proper here to state that I have long been of the opinion that the people should be left to vote as they please, and not be annoyed with fawning, teasing, and promises. It should be understood that the people have intelligent views on these points; but if any elector wishes any information on any point that I may have had better opportunity of knowing than he, I should consider it a breach of confidence to the independent property-holders who solicit my services if I did not court the opportunity, so far as I understand the question, to give it. I will also say that where a party is pressed because he thinks proper to give a conscientious vote, it is right and honorable, and the duty of every well-wisher of his country, to relieve, as far as is convenient, the said party. On a former occasion I was one of an election committee to manage the preliminaries thereof. I earnestly recommended to my friends the propriety of having neither rum nor open houses. Expediency said we must have both: if our opponents throw dust, we must return the compliment. Well, we had both, and the gratification of sending our candidate home, instead of to Parliament. These views may not do for my coadjutors, who have been long before the public; but as I am now in the field, and as I may never have another opportunity of putting these principles into practice on my own account, I shall hope that my friends will approve of my carrying them out. Our motto should be Reform, and keep pace with, or ahead of, the times. With these views, therefore—my eccentricities considered—I will inform you, gentlemen, that before the election, I will make mine after, when, if I have been elected, the information I may receive as to the wants of the County will be valuable. Messrs. McLellan, Morrison, and myself, will be glad to attend public meetings in the different districts, in order to set forth to the people the true state of public affairs, particularly in a financial point of view.

Knowing that all the electors cannot attend the public meetings, and that those who do attend may be prepared to contradict any statements if not true, I shall briefly set forth a few facts as to the general aspect of the question. For instance, white cotton warp, which is so largely used by the farmer, at the present rate with us, pays 4d. duty per pound; in Canada it pays 1s. Our duty on the poor man's light is 4d. per gallon; in Canada it is 9d., and an additional tax of 15 per cent. advalorem on the cask. On general goods, where we pay \$1200, they are required to pay \$1800; and, taking the tariff as a whole, our taxes will be largely increased. The calculation has been made, and probably is correct, that if Nova Scotia paid the present Canadian rate of duties alone on molasses, sugar, tea, and flour, the advance would largely overpay the amount per head we are to receive in return from Canada for the whole of our revenue, additions and all.

It would appear that the framers of the Canadian tariff had in view the employment of government officials and brokers, from the fact that they charge, in addition to fifty cents specific duty on the barrel of flour, 15 per cent. advalorem on the empty barrel, 75 cents on the 100 lbs. molasses, and 15 per cent. on the cask, and all specific duties accordingly. Notwithstanding that the trader places the extra taxes on his goods, he suffers thereby, from the fact less able to make returns; and could the seekers of obtain the necessities of life, they certainly would not wish to make the taxes higher. The idea is held out that after the union we will be able to manufacture and send our wares to Canada, and make good all our losses. This idea has long ago exploded. It is in the nature of things that older and larger countries will be in advance of newer and smaller ones. Canada has abundance of breadstuffs, cheap labor, facilities of water power, and new manufacturing boots and shoes, furs, hoop-skirts, many kinds of leather and woollen goods, hardware, varnish, farming implements in abundance, and machinery of all kinds; therefore, should our ports be thrown open, we shall be flooded with her productions supplying the demand, to the injury of our own infant manufactures. If we get an item from Canada, it is to pay no duty under the new order of things; consequently no return will be made to the revenue. This being the fact, why not permit us to favor England, where we can purchase much cheaper than in Canada? If government officials wish to build up Canada, they are at liberty to do so on their own account; but should not force the people to take stock in the business.

Is it not possible that the dreams of emoluments and honors in the distance may have elated the minds of the present Government men above the people? If not, why did they not consult them on so important a change as that in our Constitution? If the British Government were so anxious for the measure and the people so desirous, why did the delegates waste half a year's time in England at our expense? Our parents taught us that "leave is cheap." The voice of the people should be the great mandate in so important a measure. Thus, having briefly touched on this very important subject, I now address myself to you in a more local way. Do you think it right to give your support to those who would increase our taxes, hand our revenue over to strangers, and deny the people the right of being a party to the bargain, or their approval of the measure? Who knows, or their same gentlemen, with their expanded pockets, may find Ottawa too tame for their ambition, and will, by and bye, be dreaming of the more glittering prospects of the "White House" in Washington? Notwithstanding the loss of our grain and potatoe crops for such a length of time, it may be said, without exaggeration, that the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are prosperous, peaceable and happy, and had those crops continued to mature with the same

certainty as they did thirty years ago, we would now have been independent of the world in a financial point of view: and still, according to the statements of the delegates in London, we are in advance of any other country, according to our years. If this measure is to be so advantageous, it is remarkable that it should meet the strenuous opposition of the real business, property men of the country—bankers, farmers, merchants, and the enterprising mechanic—while the bulk of those who are pushing it forward are office seekers, fame seekers, and those who are receiving Government patronage directly or indirectly. Deprive the thing of Government patronage, and Confederation would soon fall to the ground. Again, it is urged that as Confederation is a fixed fact, we had better send the best men—those who were instrumental in forcing it forward. If it be a fixed fact, what the people can do they can undo. True, our friends in power have spared no pains either in England or in the Legislature, to make it a fixed fact for themselves, but shall we believe that the British Government will force any measure upon us without our consent? If our petitions which cost us so much pains to get signed were disregarded, our votes and our decisions at the next election will not be smothered.

To the sentiment that we should send the best men, I heartily respond; those who have no political game to play, no lottery tickets to buy, no selfish interests or ends to answer, but men of common sense and sterling principle, who are independent of Government and Government aid—the men who will look after your interests, who will never turn a deaf ear to your wishes. Men of known steadfast and determined temperance principles, who have never allowed the sparkings of the wine cup to draw them from the path of rectitude, and who will put forth their energies to further the interests of the country honestly and impartially.

Shall we, my conservative friends, still follow our leader, who, with some of the liberals, have stepped into the very depths of radicalism in order to place themselves in the chair of the despot? What do you think of \$50,000 per annum to a Governor General? \$35,000 in gold more than the President of the United States receives?

Do not allow yourselves to believe that the paying of enormous salaries will make us greater. We have fought many a hard battle and lost the victory; the day came when we swept the Province. An evil day it was! Too much power made us mad. Let us retrace our steps. The old liberals who have held fast their colors are the conservatives of the present. Let us unite and be conservative still, and conserve the interests of the people.

The tocsin has sounded.—the fiat has gone forth! Let us slay the adder we have warmed into existence, and hurl from power the men who would sell our birthright for a pittance, independent of our consent. Yours respectfully, R. CHAMBERS.

Truro, May 20th.

To the Electors of the County of Guysborough.

GENTLEMEN,— HAVING been invited by requisition, signed by upwards of two hundred influential Electors of the County of Guysboro, to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Local Legislature, I now beg to tender myself for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. Being opposed to Confederation, and the manner in which that obnoxious scheme has been forced upon us, I shall consistently maintain my stand in defence of the constitutional rights and liberties of the people, and do hereby pledge myself, if elected, to exert my best energies to promote the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Province, and especially of this County. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN A. KIRK. Glenelg, St. Mary's, 23rd May, 1867. June 5. Im.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC. CHOICE! SPARKLING! BRILLIANT!

WILL be found in the New Collection entitled, "The Pianist's Album," just out, containing all the popular pieces that are invariably called for, and with which every player should be familiar. Adapted to the capacity of the majority of performers. Price, Plain, \$2.50; Cloth, \$3.00; full gilt, \$4.00. OLIVER DITSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, 277 Washington Street, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. June 5.

To the Electors of the County of Halifax.

GENTLEMEN,— A LARGE and influential meeting of the Electors of this County did me the honor to nominate me as one of the Candidates for the Local Legislature of this Province. In consenting to serve as one of the Representatives of this County, I beg to say that if elected, I shall devote my best energies to the advancement of the interests, not only of this County, but of the Province at large.

The Royal assent having been given to the Act of Union of these Provinces, I shall use my best efforts to secure for our people the full benefits which that Act is calculated to confer upon them. As a friend of Union, I now solicit your suffrages, assuring you that if elected I shall endeavor to discharge the important duties of your representative in such a manner as to ensure the harmonious working of the Local with the General Legislature, as well as to promote the interests of this County in particular.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, GEORGE McLEOD. May 22.

To the Electors of the County of Halifax.

GENTLEMEN,— HAVING been nominated at a large and influential meeting as one of the Candidates for a Seat in the Local Legislature for the County of Halifax, I now beg to say that, if elected, I shall devote my energies to the promotion of the best interests of the County.

The Act of Union of the British North American Provinces having become the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects and lovers of their country, not merely to yield a cheerful obedience to it, but to endeavor to obtain from it the greatest possible benefits; and it will be my aim to secure, as far as it may be in my power, those advantages, and thereby promote the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Province, and particularly of this county.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, P. CARTARET HILL. May 22.

Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound.

is an Alterative medicine of uniform strength, the effect of which is to eradicate from the system all those disorders which originate in Impure Blood.

Each of its ingredients are known and used by medical men in their practice, but this combination is believed to have a greater medicinal effect than could be produced by their use separately or in any other form.

Sarsaparilla, by itself, as is well known, operates slowly upon the system, but combined with other and more active agents, as in this Compound, its purifying effects are speedy and lasting.

Hence, Scrofula, in all its multitudinous forms, whether in that commonly known as King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Gout, white Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanating from the same cause, which is a poisonous principle or virus in the system, is in most cases completely eradicated by this medicine.

Curing Scrofula in all its forms, this preparation may be relied upon as an effectual remedy for complaints of a kindred nature, such as Dropsical Swellings, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Enlargement of the Ovaries, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Gout, Chronic Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes of the Throat, Windpipe, Nose and Ears, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Neuralgia or Tic Dolereux, Phthisis Pulmonalis, Scald Head, Ulcers of all kinds, Weakness or Soreness of the Eyes, Female Complaints, such as Suppression, Irregularity, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, &c., General Debility, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Carbuncles, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, and all those affections which require an Alterative or Purifying Medicine.

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The best Preparation ever made for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pleurisy, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Debility, the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, Consumption in its early stages, and all complaints tending to Consumption.

This Preparation is universally acknowledged to be the best remedy for Pulmonic Complaints that has ever been made available to the public. Purely vegetable in its composition, it may be administered with safety to the tenderest infant; while at the same time it is sufficiently active to meet the requirements of the most robust. The proprietor constantly bears in mind that the sick require the best aid that science can devise and under his personal supervision, Dr. Larookah's Syrup is kept at that high standard of excellence which has won for it at the bedside of suffering such a reputation as no other medicine has ever merited or attained.

FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—Take the Syrup morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle. Take the largest dose at night, on retiring to bed. FOR CROUP OR HIVES.—Give the Syrup in doses large enough to produce vomiting, and it will effect an immediate cure.

WHOOPING COUGH, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Larookah's Syrup, given from three to five times a day. ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—Asthma, or Phthisis, is caused by an accumulation of mucus or matter in the bronchial tubes, which run through and supply every portion of the lungs with air; besides the phlegm which clogs up the wind tube, they are often lessened to one third of their usual diameter by spasmodic contraction, so that it is with the utmost difficulty that respiration can be performed. The Syrup immediately overcomes the contraction of the bronchial tubes, and enables them to expand to their original size; while at the same time, it loosens the mucus which clogs them up, and which is, by a free and easy expectoration, ejected from the lungs. It should be taken in larger doses than for a mere cough, and in such quantities as will give relief, even if it produces vomiting.

BRONCHITIS.—Difficulty of breathing, harsh cough, a slimy expectoration, with all other symptoms by a disease of the air-tubes leading from the throat to the lungs, are directly and specifically relieved by the use of this admirable remedy. This is a very painful, wearing, and injurious complaint, and always has a powerful tendency to inflame and soften the lungs, and thereby induce the worst form of pulmonary disease. Be warned in time, ye afflicted, and employ this valuable remedy. Large bottles, \$1. Medium size, 50 cents. Prepared by E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., CHEMIST, Melrose, Mass.

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