

when I was aroused by hearing a light foot-step in my room. I was concealed by the curtains of the window, and from my hiding-place saw distinctly the face of Father S...

evenings are spent in drinking, revelling, and gambling; the Sabbaths in drinking, fighting, travelling, and trucking provisions from town to town to serve them for the ensuing week. It is the influence of such evils as these that we wish to see counteracted. What means are we to employ? It is certainly our first duty to send the workmen a preacher. If he cannot be sent regularly he ought to be sent occasionally. This will be the means best calculated for accomplishing the end in view.

the allies—and it did not require much darning to pounce upon and destroy a defenceless town. But this fleet is now, if not utterly destroyed, at least entirely useless. The Russian navy never was capable of performing any great exploits; and Russians are not the stuff, it seems, to rule the seas. England and France can sustain for an indefinite period, and without any extraordinary strain on their energies, fleets sufficiently powerful to blockade every Russian port; to capture every Russian vessel that ventures to hoist a sail on the open sea; and to injure if not to destroy every town on every Russian coast. All this could be done though there were not a French or British soldier in the Crimea.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL. The West India mail steamer Tyne arrived yesterday, at Southampton, with the West India mails and 635,000 dollars in specie.

MATTERS IN THE CRIMEA. The French marine battery, just above the level of the water of the roadstead to the east of Caeneing Bay, is now said to be fully armed. It perfectly commands that part of the great harbour near the bay mentioned. This is a most important acquisition, for it was to this point that the enemy's steamers usually ran for the purpose of firing upon the east side of the Mamelon and its neighbourhood. The large opening in the cliffs where the Caeneing Bay ravine terminates, gave a full opportunity of observation being made from that part of the harbour, and for aim being taken with tolerable precision.

Our sap towards the Redan progresses gradually. Our distance is but little more than two hundred yards from the salient angle. The great depth of the trench necessary for the security of the working parties, and other precautions rendered imperative by the closeness to the enemy's guns, and the severe flanking fire to which the ground is exposed, render this operation very slow. The enemy makes frequent use of column mortar-bombs from the Redan to annoy our working parties in the new approaches. The Russian trench connected with the Quarries has been much strengthened, and is now capable of securely covering a very large body of men.

A good deal of sickness prevails among the officers, but not generally of a severe character. The French officer sent to replace Col. Vitor, who died lately of cholera, as commissioner at the British head-quarters, has been already compelled to relinquish his duties on account of illness, and Col. Steel, who throughout the campaign acted as military secretary to Lord Raglan, has left for the same cause. Although the hospital at the manoir has not been completed yet, several invalid officers have been permitted to go to that neighbourhood for change of air.

Although it may appear early, past experience proves that even it is not too soon to provide for the necessity of the coming winter. A very large proportion of the men are without hut accommodation. Very few officers have been able to procure huts; on the average there certainly are not two officers' huts per regiment. Hence, in the cause of wounded officers of some regiments temporary protection has been obtained for them in the huts which had been occupied by the soldiers. There are no huts, officers' or men's, remaining in the stores. This deficiency is accounted for by the fact that many of the huts have been applied to purposes for which they were not intended, as depositories for stores and other uses; but more especially the establishment of general hospitals and sanatoria in the Crimea, which had not been originally contemplated, has absorbed a great number.

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER WINTER ENCAMPMENT. An unpleasant subject for remark just now lies in the expected certainty of the army's being encamped for another winter on these bleak heights, with which memory associates so many hardships and disasters. Camp ruin declares that a twenty-one miles of stabling en route, on the eve of starting from England; and in all soberness the discontent arising from the prospect of passing through another ordeal of winter horrors—however softened by improved arrangements and better supplies—is very general amongst both officers and men. It seems as if those in authority expected one of two things—either that Sebastopol will not be taken before winter; or that its capture will take place too late in the season to admit of field operations afterwards—a choice of contingencies neither of which can be considered complimentary to our management of affairs. The only hope seems to lie in the possible vigour with which the new General may inaugurate his accession to the command. If he displays a proper amount of that rare quality, we may be in Simpheropol or Baktchisarai yet before the end of October; if not, we are "in" for another winter's decimation here, as sure as ever mismanagement bore fruit in failure. To be sure, three months are yet available for a prevention of this calamity; but when one reflects on the little which has been done during the three last, so many hardships and dangers that the status quo will be much advanced or improved.

Supposing the new Commander-in-Chief, however, to arrive in the meantime, another fortnight, or three weeks at farthest, is likely to witness a renewal of the attempt of the 18th, as the advanced saps will then be completed; and let us hope that better generalship will save us from the calamitous experience which blundering arrangements and bad execution resulted in last time. The Vienna Military Gazette says—The preparations made by the allies for wintering in the Crimea are of truly astonishing proportions. Kaniesch, Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenkale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The works at the two first named places more particularly are of a character to retain their importance even if the siege of Sebastopol were abandoned. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign 1855 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgos, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in the new field. Whether the Kambelania suburb be taken and the Russian fleet destroyed, or the next assault be repulsed the siege will be equally raised, and only the four points above named occupied.

HEAT SPOTS. PERSONS who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand flowers, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unobtainable by any other medicinal discovery. A few drops of this balm mixed with water at each time of washing the hands and face, will cause the skin to be quite impregnable by the scorching heats of the present season of the year. The balm ensures to its patrons a happy sensation of comfort, cleanliness, purity and health.

For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., J. Richardson, W. Langley, Dewolf & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Barney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. July 7.

LORD RAGLAN'S FUNERAL. BRISTOL, Wednesday. The spectacle which this old city presented to-day was one which well symbolised the feelings of the country, and which reflected credit upon the citizens. Nothing could have been more decorous or appropriate than the reception given to the remains of the late Field-Marshal and not only his immediate friends but the nation at large will be gratified to learn that an event so full of interest has passed off so satisfactorily.

THE CHAPLAINS IN THE CRIMEA.—The Rev. J. Campbell, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 42d and 79th Regiment of Highlanders; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 71st Highlanders; the Rev. Mr. Watson, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the Scots Greys, and the permanent hospital of the 93d Regiment at Kadikoi; the Rev. Mr. Frazer, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 72d Regiment, and also visit the hospitals on the heights above Balaklava.—General Orders.

HEAT SPOTS. PERSONS who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand flowers, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unobtainable by any other medicinal discovery. A few drops of this balm mixed with water at each time of washing the hands and face, will cause the skin to be quite impregnable by the scorching heats of the present season of the year. The balm ensures to its patrons a happy sensation of comfort, cleanliness, purity and health.

For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., J. Richardson, W. Langley, Dewolf & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Barney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. July 7.

As early as six o'clock in the morning the transfer of the body from the Caradoc to the deck of the Star steamer took place. This was at once announced to the citizens by the muffled peal of church bells in every direction, and by the firing of guns from Brandon Hill and other points—signs of public emotion which were kept up at short intervals throughout the day. An immense number of flags were displayed, half-mast high, along the proposed route of the procession, and many of the horse fronts and principal edifices were hung with black cloth and other funeral decorations. Mottos and inscriptions were exhibited with a frequency which seems to be especially characteristic of the west. Some were classical, as, for instance, "Fortior exiti noni," and "Non bello sed senectute victis;" others again had a religious tendency, as, for example, "Peace to the soul of the departed brave;" his body shall sleep, but his name liveth evermore." At half-past eleven o'clock the Star left the basin under a salute of 19 guns from the Caradoc. The coffin was placed amidship under a temporary canopy, having the deceased Field-Marshal's coronet resting on it, and around a guard, consisting of fifteen Artillerymen, and a party of seamen from the Caradoc. On the quarter-deck stood the personal staff of the late Field-Marshal, accompanied by Colonel Bagot, Lord Calthorpe, and other near relatives. Captain Derriman was also present, and Captain Pryce, as chief naval officer of the port, was in charge of the steamer. As she moved slowly up the harbour, a double line of 50 rowboats, all placed in mourning, and manned with crews in uniform, followed the solemn procession.

At the Quay-head, Prince's Street, the Mayor and corporation were drawn up in great pomp, ready to receive the body, and to convey it with every mark of honour and respect through the city. There was also the hearse, with its nodding plumes and team of coal-black horses, and the undertakers' dismal array of mutes, and the squadron of Blues, prepared to act as an escort; and beyond these again the squadron of the 15th Hussars, which arrived from Exeter last night, to keep clear the route of the procession. There was also No. 9 battery of field artillery (some 200 strong), and the enrolled pensioners of the district, and some men of the Land Transport Corps, now under training here; and besides these, a few of the heroes of Inkerman, Alma, and Balaklava, wearing their medals proudly on their breasts, and naturally the objects of much attention. A number of Peninsula veterans, showing a profusion of clasps, came forwards to add their weight of honour to the occasion.

A small open shed for the protection of goods at the Quay-head had been converted into a funeral canopy handsomely decorated, and from this point, when the coffin was landed and safely deposited in the hearse, the procession took its departure. A salute of 19 guns was fired as it left the quay in almost faultless compliance with the arrangements of the programme.

First came a small party of the local police, clearing the way; then a few men, apparently from the neighbourhood, who had served in the Crimea, and behind them the two howitzers of No. 3 Battery. To these succeeded the band of the 15th Hussars, playing the "Dead March in Saül," and then the advance guard of the escort of Blues. A special guard of artillerymen walked on either side of the hearse, and close behind came the remainder of the escort of Blues. They followed the mourning coaches, conveying the staff and relatives of the deceased; and to these succeeded the rest of the military, the Land Transport Corps being first, then the Artillery, then the Pensioners, after them the squadron of the 15th Hussars, and closing the rear of this portion, the four guns of the field battery, the howitzers of which have already been mentioned as placed in advance. The civil part of the procession now followed—the Mayor and corporation in 24 carriages, then the Society of Merchant Venturers, also in carriages, with their banner in front, borne by a party of seamen; after these "the Corporation of the Poor;" then the clergy, and, closing all, a long column of citizens, formed six deep, and for the most part either "Odd Fellows" or "Foresters." The procession must have been, when fully formed, nearly two miles long, and though its component parts were hardly brilliant enough to have furnished forth a show for the metropolis, the good people of Bristol were more than satisfied with the effect produced. The distance traversed must be nearly five miles, and probably, had the authorities been left to themselves, they would not have ventured so far a field; but it is believed that the Duke of Beaufort expressed a wish that the ceremonial should extend to that point, and the probability is that he desired to see the remains of his late uncle carried on to the family property by the citizens of Bristol. Platforms had been run up wherever the space admitted of their construction, and empty wagons were placed at commanding points to serve as stands for the occasion. At the Fishponds the funeral procession terminated, and the hearse, attended only by the mourning coaches, proceeded to Badminton. There the body of the late Lord Raglan will be interred to-morrow (Friday), at two o'clock, in strict privacy, the immediate relatives of the deceased being alone present to witness the ceremony.

THE CHAPLAINS IN THE CRIMEA.—The Rev. J. Campbell, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 42d and 79th Regiment of Highlanders; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 71st Highlanders; the Rev. Mr. Watson, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the Scots Greys, and the permanent hospital of the 93d Regiment at Kadikoi; the Rev. Mr. Frazer, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces, will be attached to the 72d Regiment, and also visit the hospitals on the heights above Balaklava.—General Orders.

HEAT SPOTS. PERSONS who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand flowers, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unobtainable by any other medicinal discovery. A few drops of this balm mixed with water at each time of washing the hands and face, will cause the skin to be quite impregnable by the scorching heats of the present season of the year. The balm ensures to its patrons a happy sensation of comfort, cleanliness, purity and health.

For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., J. Richardson, W. Langley, Dewolf & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Barney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. July 7.

LORD RAGLAN'S FUNERAL. BRISTOL, Wednesday. The spectacle which this old city presented to-day was one which well symbolised the feelings of the country, and which reflected credit upon the citizens. Nothing could have been more decorous or appropriate than the reception given to the remains of the late Field-Marshal and not only his immediate friends but the nation at large will be gratified to learn that an event so full of interest has passed off so satisfactorily.

FOR THE WITNESS. From the Railway.

Sir,—I was glad to find you lately calling the attention of your readers to the sad moral and spiritual condition of the laborers engaged upon the Railway. I was sorry to think that all you said of their openly perpetrated vices, was but too true, yet it cheered me to think that there were at least some who longed for the amelioration of their condition. I feel that too little attention has formerly been called to this subject, and it is my earnest desire that what you have done in calling attention to it may prove the means of exciting Christians to do what is in their power for the prevention of the daily increasing evils of drunkenness, open Sabbath profanation, and their numerous attendant vices. The circumstances of the case amply prove that it has been too long neglected. As you, Mr. Editor, have rightly intimated, what at first had but a small beginning, and would, apparently, have been easily counteracted, has, by being left to itself, gathered strength, and now presents an aspect threatening and formidable. Those injurious weeds, which by timely care and cultivation, might to a great extent have been prevented from appearing, have now grown up broad and high, and they will require double labor and exertion to root them up and clear them from the soil. But still it is not impossible to root them up. The evil is not so great but it is susceptible of a remedy; and the path of duty for the Christian appears plainly to be, no longer to neglect endeavouring to apply that remedy.

There are many motives which ought to induce a Christian people earnestly to desire the diffusion of Gospel light among those who sit in the region and shadow of death; but none can be stronger than that which presents itself from the consideration of the worth of an immortal soul. This is an inducement which we would present to our Christian brethren why they should send teachers of Gospel truth among our Railway laborers. I know that they are not void of that grace which enables them rightly to estimate the worth of the soul and the value of eternal life. Souls are perishing here for lack of knowledge. Are no means to be used that some may be saved from everlasting perdition? I would ask: are we professed Christians? If so, why then as a Christian community should we stand by and look idly on, neither give any heed to growing evils of the most fearful character? Why should we be found neither stretching forth the hand nor lifting up the voice to counteract the blighting influence of wickedness of the most flagrant and degrading kind? Why should we, whose fathers nobly suffered and bled for those sacred rights and privileges which we now enjoy, care—aye, or even seem to care—nothing when we see these holy privileges openly discarded and trampled under foot? Surely it cannot be so! Yet, when we look at the wickedness which day after day and week after week is being committed on our Railway, the Sabbaths that are openly and avowedly desecrated—and when we behold how little, comparatively, Christians have been doing to suppress these evils and counteract their influence, does not such a truly seem to be the case? Does it not seem as if we Christians disregarded the spiritual welfare of the hundreds engaged on the Railroad? Our conduct would seem to indicate that we heed but little for encroachments upon those rights which we hold most sacred and dear? But, Mr. Editor, it would be wrong for us to suppose that Christians had wilfully neglected endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of those laboring on the Railway. I believe far differently. In fact ignorance of the true state of the workmen has been the great cause of this neglect. It was for this reason that I was glad to see you enlightening your readers upon the subject. But I was greatly surprised to find many of my friends, with whom I conversed on the subject, inclined to believe that the case was not quite so bad as it had been represented. No one need, however, be apprehensive that you have said aught but the truth. The source of your information is reliable. I, who am a personal observer, can add my testimony to the truth of your statements. By a large portion of the men the

News from Europe. The R. M. Steamer America arrived here at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, bringing London dates to the 3rd inst., and Liverpool dates to the 4th. There are no war news of importance. Whatever is of interest will be found below:— General Simpson was still in command. He is reported to have placed his resignation in the hands of the government on account of ill health. It is thought that Lord Hardinge will be his successor.

There was quite a serious ministerial crisis on the Turkish Loan Bill. A factious and disgraceful combination was entered into for the defeat of the Administration, by the Peelites, the Derbyites, the Peace men, in short, by all the malcontents. The Administration was saved by the narrow majority of three.— Had the Opposition proved successful, the safety of Turkey and the French alliance would be placed in the most imminent peril. Great indignation was expressed throughout the country against Disraeli, Gladstone, Herbert, and the other leaders of faction in the Opposition; and in consequence the ministry was stronger in popular favor and even in parliamentary support a few days ago than ever it was.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the new Colonial Secretary, was re-elected by Southwark without any opposition. Marylebone did the same for Sir B. Hall, Molesworth's successor in his former office. This is a significant indication of the popularity of the present government.

There seems to be a strong feeling in favor of giving LORD DUNDONALD'S "plan" for the destruction of Russian fortresses a fair trial. SCHAMYL is not dead yet it seems. 3,000 French soldiers died of cholera during the month of June in the Crimea. An important commercial and social treaty has just been ratified between the King of Siam and Queen Victoria. This treaty opens to Britain a very rich country containing 6 millions inhabitants. Both Russia and the United States tried to conclude such a treaty with the King of Siam but they could not. Letters from Berlin still express great fears of the health of the King of Prussia. Spain and the Pope are still at dagger's points. So note it be!

Lord John Russell is spending the summer in the Highlands of Scotland. Reports are still rife of plots for the assassination of the French Emperor. Great preparations are being made at Paris for a due reception of Queen Victoria. The new French loan has been completed. The result exceeds anticipation, and gives a fresh proof of the confidence reposed by the French nation in the rule of the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor asked for a loan of £30,000,000 sterling. The public have replied by subscribing £144,000,000! Of this sum only £8,000,000 appears to be foreign money. It is a remarkable fact that £9,000,000 of the loan was made up of subscriptions of 50 francs and over. No proof can be more conclusive of the confidence of the French people not only in the stability of the Government, but in the conduct and final success of the war.

State of the Belligerents. It is very clear that Russia suffers vastly greater injury from the war than either Britain or France. Her trade and resources are crippled; her flag is swept from every sea. A year ago Russia had 17 line-of-battle ships, 9 frigates and corvettes, 12 war steamers, and nearly 80 lighter armed vessels, in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. To pounce upon Sinope was the only feat ever accomplished by this large armament to the detriment of

the allies—and it did not require much darning to pounce upon and destroy a defenceless town. But this fleet is now, if not utterly destroyed, at least entirely useless. The Russian navy never was capable of performing any great exploits; and Russians are not the stuff, it seems, to rule the seas. England and France can sustain for an indefinite period, and without any extraordinary strain on their energies, fleets sufficiently powerful to blockade every Russian port; to capture every Russian vessel that ventures to hoist a sail on the open sea; and to injure if not to destroy every town on every Russian coast. All this could be done though there were not a French or British soldier in the Crimea.

FOR THE WITNESS. From the Railway.

Sir,—I was glad to find you lately calling the attention of your readers to the sad moral and spiritual condition of the laborers engaged upon the Railway. I was sorry to think that all you said of their openly perpetrated vices, was but too true, yet it cheered me to think that there were at least some who longed for the amelioration of their condition. I feel that too little attention has formerly been called to this subject, and it is my earnest desire that what you have done in calling attention to it may prove the means of exciting Christians to do what is in their power for the prevention of the daily increasing evils of drunkenness, open Sabbath profanation, and their numerous attendant vices. The circumstances of the case amply prove that it has been too long neglected. As you, Mr. Editor, have rightly intimated, what at first had but a small beginning, and would, apparently, have been easily counteracted, has, by being left to itself, gathered strength, and now presents an aspect threatening and formidable. Those injurious weeds, which by timely care and cultivation, might to a great extent have been prevented from appearing, have now grown up broad and high, and they will require double labor and exertion to root them up and clear them from the soil. But still it is not impossible to root them up. The evil is not so great but it is susceptible of a remedy; and the path of duty for the Christian appears plainly to be, no longer to neglect endeavouring to apply that remedy.

There are many motives which ought to induce a Christian people earnestly to desire the diffusion of Gospel light among those who sit in the region and shadow of death; but none can be stronger than that which presents itself from the consideration of the worth of an immortal soul. This is an inducement which we would present to our Christian brethren why they should send teachers of Gospel truth among our Railway laborers. I know that they are not void of that grace which enables them rightly to estimate the worth of the soul and the value of eternal life. Souls are perishing here for lack of knowledge. Are no means to be used that some may be saved from everlasting perdition? I would ask: are we professed Christians? If so, why then as a Christian community should we stand by and look idly on, neither give any heed to growing evils of the most fearful character? Why should we be found neither stretching forth the hand nor lifting up the voice to counteract the blighting influence of wickedness of the most flagrant and degrading kind? Why should we, whose fathers nobly suffered and bled for those sacred rights and privileges which we now enjoy, care—aye, or even seem to care—nothing when we see these holy privileges openly discarded and trampled under foot? Surely it cannot be so! Yet, when we look at the wickedness which day after day and week after week is being committed on our Railway, the Sabbaths that are openly and avowedly desecrated—and when we behold how little, comparatively, Christians have been doing to suppress these evils and counteract their influence, does not such a truly seem to be the case? Does it not seem as if we Christians disregarded the spiritual welfare of the hundreds engaged on the Railroad? Our conduct would seem to indicate that we heed but little for encroachments upon those rights which we hold most sacred and dear? But, Mr. Editor, it would be wrong for us to suppose that Christians had wilfully neglected endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of those laboring on the Railway. I believe far differently. In fact ignorance of the true state of the workmen has been the great cause of this neglect. It was for this reason that I was glad to see you enlightening your readers upon the subject. But I was greatly surprised to find many of my friends, with whom I conversed on the subject, inclined to believe that the case was not quite so bad as it had been represented. No one need, however, be apprehensive that you have said aught but the truth. The source of your information is reliable. I, who am a personal observer, can add my testimony to the truth of your statements. By a large portion of the men the

News from Europe. The R. M. Steamer America arrived here at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, bringing London dates to the 3rd inst., and Liverpool dates to the 4th. There are no war news of importance. Whatever is of interest will be found below:— General Simpson was still in command. He is reported to have placed his resignation in the hands of the government on account of ill health. It is thought that Lord Hardinge will be his successor.

There was quite a serious ministerial crisis on the Turkish Loan Bill. A factious and disgraceful combination was entered into for the defeat of the Administration, by the Peelites, the Derbyites, the Peace men, in short, by all the malcontents. The Administration was saved by the narrow majority of three.— Had the Opposition proved successful, the safety of Turkey and the French alliance would be placed in the most imminent peril. Great indignation was expressed throughout the country against Disraeli, Gladstone, Herbert, and the other leaders of faction in the Opposition; and in consequence the ministry was stronger in popular favor and even in parliamentary support a few days ago than ever it was.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the new Colonial Secretary, was re-elected by Southwark without any opposition. Marylebone did the same for Sir B. Hall, Molesworth's successor in his former office. This is a significant indication of the popularity of the present government.

There seems to be a strong feeling in favor of giving LORD DUNDONALD'S "plan" for the destruction of Russian fortresses a fair trial. SCHAMYL is not dead yet it seems. 3,000 French soldiers died of cholera during the month of June in the Crimea. An important commercial and social treaty has just been ratified between the King of Siam and Queen Victoria. This treaty opens to Britain a very rich country containing 6 millions inhabitants. Both Russia and the United States tried to conclude such a treaty with the King of Siam but they could not. Letters from Berlin still express great fears of the health of the King of Prussia. Spain and the Pope are still at dagger's points. So note it be!

Lord John Russell is spending the summer in the Highlands of Scotland. Reports are still rife of plots for the assassination of the French Emperor. Great preparations are being made at Paris for a due reception of Queen Victoria. The new French loan has been completed. The result exceeds anticipation, and gives a fresh proof of the confidence reposed by the French nation in the rule of the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor asked for a loan of £30,000,000 sterling. The public have replied by subscribing £144,000,000! Of this sum only £8,000,000 appears to be foreign money. It is a remarkable fact that £9,000,000 of the loan was made up of subscriptions of 50 francs and over. No proof can be more conclusive of the confidence of the French people not only in the stability of the Government, but in the conduct and final success of the war.

State of the Belligerents. It is very clear that Russia suffers vastly greater injury from the war than either Britain or France. Her trade and resources are crippled; her flag is swept from every sea. A year ago Russia had 17 line-of-battle ships, 9 frigates and corvettes, 12 war steamers, and nearly 80 lighter armed vessels, in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. To pounce upon Sinope was the only feat ever accomplished by this large armament to the detriment of

the allies—and it did not require much darning to pounce upon and destroy a defenceless town. But this fleet is now, if not utterly destroyed, at least entirely useless. The Russian navy never was capable of performing any great exploits; and Russians are not the stuff, it seems, to rule the seas. England and France can sustain for an indefinite period, and without any extraordinary strain on their energies, fleets sufficiently powerful to blockade every Russian port; to capture every Russian vessel that ventures to hoist a sail on the open sea; and to injure if not to destroy every town on every Russian coast. All this could be done though there were not a French or British soldier in the Crimea.

FOR THE CURE of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Urinary and Biliary Systems, and all diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers. Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit. They possess the power of stimulating the degenerative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO., No 25 Hanover-street, Boston. John Naylor, General Agent for the Province also, sold by G. E. Morton & Co., Avery, Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, and all the principal Druggists. Oct. 21.

MARRIED. At Waverly (10 miles on Eastern Road) at the residence of C. P. Allen, on Wednesday 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, Mr. James Reeves, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Jackson, North Shields, England. At Onslow, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Dimock, Mr. Henry Christian to Bessie M., third daughter of Simon H. Blair.

DIED. At Lunenburg, 8th inst., CATHERINE, wife of JOHN H. McLEOD, and daughter of JOHN CAMERON, Esq., New Glasgow, aged 23 years. Thus in the bloom of life was she removed from the side of her bereaved husband and friends, beloved by all who knew her. She lived and died in full reliance on the promise of him who has said, "And they shall be mine on that day when I make up my jewels." On Monday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, after a very short painful illness, Maria Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Martin, in the 29th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss. At San Francisco, in July last, of typhoid fever, Mr. Henry Dunn, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 36 years.

On Tuesday, at 4 A. M., John William, son of Mr. John Roxly, in the 14th year of his age. On Friday the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Carter, Esq., Liverpool, N. S., Doctor Andrew Webster, a native of Bangor, Maine, in the 78th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SAUNDERS, August 11.—Brigs Kaloolah, Jenkins, Cienfuegos, 23 days; Agenora, Murphy, Sagua la Grande, 13 days; Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad, 17 days; Magnet, Doot, New York, 4 days; Milo, Anderson, New York, 4 days; Bellona, Matanzas, schrs. Jasper, Bann, St. Jago de Cuba, 22 days; Copy, Dealy, Sardinia.

SUNDAY, August 12.—R. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, Nfld, via Sydney, C. B., 4 days.—9 passengers; brig Daphne, Masters, Bermuda, 8 days; schrs. Flora, Perry, Placentia, Nfld, 6 days; Brilliant, Labrador.

MONDAY, August 13.—Packet barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 3 days—63 cabin and 44 stowage passengers—19 for foreign legion; brig Felra, Dart, Bridgeport, N. S., 9 days; schrs. Mayflower, Purdy, Burin, Nfld, 5 days; Augusta Parker, Smith, Boston, via Burlington, 8 days; Perseverance, Curry, Bay Chaleur; Maritime, Harris, Newfield, 5 days; Eglantine, Bann, Parker, St. John, N. B.; British Queen, Pyc, Newfoundland, 5 days; Gad, Bagge, St. George's Bay, Nfld, 7 days.

TUESDAY, August 14.—H. M. S. Hermes, 6, Commander Coryon, Madeira; brigs Florida, Airestroup, St. John's, P. R., 16 days; Belle, Spoken, Matanzas, 12 days; Star, Boston, 3 days.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—H. M. S. Argus, 6, Commander Purves, St. John, N. B.; R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B., 11 days—195 passengers—21 for Halifax; packet brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 24 days—26 passengers; Government schr Academie, (new), Captain Daly; schr Buskar, Pyc, Petersburg, Bay, 10 days.

THURSDAY, August 16.—R. M. S. Asia, Lott, Boston, 33 hours—178 passengers—15 for Halifax; barque Earl of Selkirk, 660, Trumbull, Liverpool, G. B., 58 days; schrs. C. W. Wright, Dickson, Labrador; Suerb, Swain, St. John, N. B.; Triumph, Power, Belleisle.

FRIDAY, August 17.—Brigs Joseph Hume, Kennedy, Lisbon, 30 days; Lady, Boudroit, Picton—bound to Boston; Dunbarton, Maister, London, via St. John's, N. E., 44 days; schrs. John Benson, Mahone Bay; Nautilus, Burin, Nfld, 9 days.

CLEARED. August 11.—Isabella Maria, Canningham, B. W. Indies; Kosuth, Messervy, Bay St. George, Nfld; James Aizer, (s), 1160, Boat, McNab, Newfoundland; Nova Vit, (Portuguese), Co. man, Madeira; Enterprise, Bewick, P. E. Island; Garland, Crowl, Jamaica.

August 13.—Clifford, Murphy, Newfoundland; James McNab, Adams, F. W. Indies; Trinity, Heron, Bay Chaleur; Sarah Adelino, McKay, La Poile, Nfld.

August 15.—Mary Ann, Balcom, Canada; Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Canada; Bellona, Knowland, Montreal; Brisk, Morrison, Porto Rico; Apollo, Malcetes, Sydney; Abigail, Dermistact, Labrador.

August 16.—Blue Nose, Murphy, U. States; Halifax (pkt), Laybold; Osprey, (s), Corbin; Kate, Messervy, Bay St. George, Nfld; Cherub, P. E. Island.

NEW BOOKS. At Fuller's Am. Book Store. MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST. THE ENGLISH WOMEN IN RUSSIA; The Island Home, or Young Castaways. The Escaped Nun; amphiobion Examined, by Jeter, Paul and Julia; Art Hints, Architecture, Sculpture, &c., by Jarvis; Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life; Mountains and Mole-hills, or Life in California; Leaves from a family Journal, by Emily Sonvestre; The English Orphans, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes; The Winkles, or the Merry Monarchs; The Prophet or Mormonism Javelled; Peeps from a Beddy, by W. Sinton; Joy and Care, by Mrs. Tutill; The Brief Remarker on the ways of Man; Jameson's Common Place Book of Thoughts; Barry's Fruit Garden; The Dead in Christ, by Brown; Prayers of the Apostle Paul; Norval Hastings; Trial and Triumph; St. Florence, or a night in the Gipsy Camp; Dickens's Mother and Step-mother; Will Terrill; Born in Cellar.

Clinton's Patent Ovens. Landing this day, direct from the Foundry, Bridgeport. 150 OF these best, positively the best of all COOKING STOVES, the "Clinton Air-tight Elevated Oven," now all who have not been supplied, may be with an article that has been tried and proved to be the most simple, useful and convenient Cooking Stove ever introduced into the Province. Prices \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$10, for extra large Stoves. Aug 15. J. D. NASH.