VILLEGIO, July 4th. (Official.) The French army, increased by Prince Napoleon's corps, will operate against Verona, whilst the part of the Sardinians begins with the siege of Peschiera.

The Emperor, having sent back all wounded officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange, of prisoners, an Austrian has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that his Majesty is equally anxious for the exchange of others.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Additional details of the battle of Solferino, published in the London *Times* correspondence with the Austrian army,, estimates the Austrian loss at 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded. No generals were killed, but four or five were wounded. Several colonels and numerous other officers were killed or wounded.

Another account says that the total loss of the 2d Austrian army was 230 officers and 9,600 privates killed and wounded. About 4000 were missing, most of whom had returned.

The French employed a baloon to give signals when the Austrians were advancing.

The Sardinian loss was 59 officers killed, 167 wounded; 642 men killed, 3400 wounded, and 1250 missing,

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is believed that if the Emperor Frances Joseph had not been present at Solferino, there would have been a different result.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Disturbances had taken place at Messina.

The *Herald's* Turin correspondent says 20,000 beds had been ordered down from Milan to Breschia, and 10,000 from Turin.

There are great complaints of scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the allies.

A dispatch has been issued by the French government to representatives at foreign courts, making known the opinion of the French government as to the policy and attitude of Germany.

The dispatch fully endorses the circular sent by the Russian Cabinet to its agents in Germany, declaring the opinion of Russia that the Confederation had not only no grounds for interference in the present war, but Germany, by mixing in the conflict, would depart from her treaties—and this opinion the French dispatch declares to be true and just.

The new Prussian military measures have not inspired the French government with uneasiness, as France cannot disagree with the views stated by Prussia for taking such steps. The dispatch concludes by stating that without being yet officially acquainted with the views of the English government, France is authorized to draw, from the circumstance of their coming into power, most favorable conclusions for Italy.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquilising assurances to the French Government.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Prussian proposals were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer says that, by the end of the week, the Prussian army will be in full march. Two corps d'armee will be stationed on the Silesian frontier, in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Russians will be stationed.

When these preparations are completed, Prussia will probably make her proposals to France, and these will unquestionably be refused.

The same correspondent gives an outline of the propositions, which include the erection of Venice into a separate kingdom, with the Archduke Maximilian as King.

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.

Kossuth having arrived on the 22d of June at Genoa, proceeded next day to Turin. At every station on the road crowds of Italians assembled to cheer him. After two long interviews with Cavour, at Turin, Kossuth, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, the head quarters of Prince Napoleon. The same scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed; at Piacenza his carriage was drawn by the people. At Parma he had an interview with Prince Napoleon. On the 28th Kossuth set out for the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, provided with letters from Cavour and Prince Napoleon to the Emperor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, a motion for a select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Church rates system was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. Griffiths inquired whether the British Consul at Rio had exercised his authority to prevent a certain contract for the sale of slaves in Brazil by the British Mining Company from being carried into effect. Lord John Russell said the Company had been informed that they would be liable to a penalty if slaves were sold.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the financial statement would be submitted as soon as the estimates were prepared.

Lord Paget said it was intended during the present session to bring in a bill to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners for manning the navy.

Lord Palmerston reported a statement that no reform measure could be introduced at present.

On the 5th in the Lords, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe gave notice of a resolution approving the neutral attitude assumed by government, relying on the continuance of that policy, at the same time adopting measures for the completion of the national defences.

Lord Lyndhurst strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence, both on sea and land. He thought that a regular militia force of 100,000 men ought to be maintained, and an equal force of disembodied trained militia. He regarded the assertion that France had no wish to invade England as undeserving of consideration. England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone on the vigor of the people.

Lord Graville deprecated the introduction of a topic of so delicate a nature. He thought Lord Lyndhurst's remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French. He spoke, however, as did other members, in favor of strengthening the military and naval defences.

The London *Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor that Mr. Cobden is likely to be offered the Governor Generalship of Canada.

It is stated that D'Israeli was offered a Baronetcy on his retirement from office, which he declined.

Mr. Mure, British Consul at New Orleans, sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife, in London.

FRANCE.

It is again currently reported, in well informed quarters, that the Emperor intends to return to Paris by the middle of July.

It is stated that naval preparations never were more actively carried on than at present, both at Toulon and at Brest.

Another division of the army at Lyons is under orders for Italy.

The corps d'armee of Pellissier, to observe the frontier of the Rhine, was to be completed and established in the Cantonments by the 13th of July. It consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, 400 cannon.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says there was something unusual going on between France, Russia, and Turkey, and it would not be surprising if Turkey should turn against Austria.

RUSSIA.

Four Russian corps d'armee are already placed on a war footing. All officers on limited leave have been ordered to join their regiments.

A levy of recruits is shortly expected.

COCHIN CHINA.

The Paris *Moniteur* has the following dispatch; SAIGON, April 22. We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong. Before defeating the enemy we took the fort, mounting nineteen cannon and a swivel gun. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed. Our loss was 14 killed, and 30 wounded.

THREE DAYS LATER!

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

An Armstice concluded!

PROSPECTS OF PEACE!

RISE IN THE MONEY MARKET!

NEW YORK, July 21st.

Africa has arrived. Her dates are to the 9th.

An armistice had been concluded between the Emperors of France and Austria, till the 15th of August, and hopes of peace are entertained.

The announcement caused a rise in all Money Markets.

It is stated that Napoleon is to issue a proclamation to the Hungarian nation, to be followed by one from Kossuth; that in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognize the independence of the country, and will then obtain the same recognition from the Allies.

Cotton advanced. Sales for the week 79,000 bales.

Breadstuffs declined, and market depressed for all kinds.

Provisions dull. Consols 95 a 95 1 8.

THE DEAD ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

"The plains of Guidizzolo is really horrible to look upon. Even so late as yesterday the dead were not all buried. They were to be seen in groups of twenty and thirty, huddled together in a spot, where a shell had explored or the Chasseurs d'Afrique had passed. All still maintained the attitude in which death had struck them down.

Here was one with uplifted arm to ward off the blow which had split open his skull, and splashed his brains far and near. Close by was another, with his hand upon his breast, shivered and rent by the grape. Another seemed to be smiling, as if in mockery of the grim warrior's approach. Some were lying upon their backs, with faces turned towards heaven, and prayers still seeming to linger upon their lips.

Further on, there was a Hungarian, who had thrust his clothes into a ghastly wound near the heart. At his left was a Tyrolese, with the unused cartridge between his teeth. To the right, a Croat had his head cut off by a ball, and the head was by his side, with its horrible eyes, glaring and leering, as it seemed, at the dismembered body.

Two young lads of certainly not more than sixteen were lying in each other's arms. Death had surprised them in that attitude; or, perhaps, feeling themselves about to die, they had clung together in a last embrace, and had fallen thus, never to rise again. Upon the body of a Bohemian officer we noticed a dog, waiting apparently for his master to get up! We had not the heart to call off the faithful animal by a word or gesture, for we felt sure that God would reward the devotion of this poor dumb creature, so touchingly shown amidst the carnage which man had waged against his fellow man.

On every side it was the same. Death, in his most horrible and ghastly form, glared at us, no matter where we gazed. Enough, however, on this sad theme.'

THE SLAIN.—The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the battle of Solferino, says:

"The general opinion appears to be that the total of slain and mutilated in this one engagement will not be found to fall far short of 40,000 or 50,000. At Magenta the local authorities are said to have stated that they actually buried 13,000. The wounded in the late battle, therefore, probably amounted to 25,000 or 30,000. Looking at the previous losses on both sides, at Palestro and in the various contests conducted by Garibaldi, to say nothing of those who have perished in crossing the Alps and in other movements, it will be a moderate calculation to suppose that the tale of blood and misery now numbers at least 130,000 victims. Reckoning the number of parents and of brothers and sisters of all this host, 600,000 or 700,000 survivors must also be suffering the deepest anguish as the price of that future liberation of Italy, which is to be inaugurated under the auspices of France and Russia."

An American writer on the present war, says:—How few persons in this country, as they read of the heroic bravery and the passion for the battle among the Italians in the present war, appreciate the real intensity of the feeling that stirs them! How few can imagine what Oppression is! How few know the hunger for Liberty! In every fierce assult of Italian volunteers, contemptuous of wounds and death, baptizing the soil with Austria blood and, pressing back the broken line of foreign soldiers, who can tell what wrongs are being washed away—what daily contempts, what degradations, what exactions, what public despoilings, what invasions of national wright, what acts of insult, what murderous crimes, what brutalities committed on the conquered? As the Italian soldier strikes home, how many scaffolds stained with noble Italian blood, how many prisons filled with their heroes, how many tortures and murders and executions rise before him! He remembers noble woman scourged, peasants murdered, statesmen shot, houses plundered, long years of obloquy and insult and exaction and blood. Is it any wonder that he fights well? Thus, and a hundred times more fiercely, will Hungary fight when her day comes.

We cannot in this connection understand the feeling which some of our truest liberal papers indicate of favor to the Austrians. We can, of course, appreciate an utter want of confidence in the intentions of Louis Napoleon; but that this should go so far as to lead to representations which would excuse Austria, we cannot understand.

The existance of Austria has been a curse to Europe. Her crimes blacken the records of human annals. If the day ever comes in which that false and bloody power should be broken, there would be an involuntary *Te Deum* of mankind. Is it too much to hope that this day of judgement is approaching?

A memorial was presented on the 24th ult., to Sir John Lawrence, signed by a number of Archbishops, Bishops, Members of both Houses of Parliament, &c., in all by 7000 persons, congratulating him upon the success of his government in the Punjab, and expressing sympathy with his views on Bible education in India. Sir John Lawrence made a brief reply, stating his conviction that it was impossible to introduce Western learning, without leading the people to throw off their own faith and that we were bound to give them facilities for acquiring the true faith. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, large and influential meetings have been held on the subject of Bible education in India, and these are expected to be followed by many others in different parts of the country.

Our approach to A.D. 1868, the termination of the 1335 years of Daniel xii. 12, indicates that the tyrannical reign of Austria in Italy must be drawing to its close. And equally so, that Louis Napoleon must shortly occupy Rome as the last imparial head of the Roman Empire. It may be considered, therefore, as a necessity of prophecy, that in any contest that shall now be carried on between France and Austria on the soil of Italy, that the latter must evently succomb.—*London Recorder.*

From the News of the Churches.

The Awakening in Ireland.

The sudden intelligence, within the last few weeks, of a great religious awakening in the north of Ireland, has been received by all classes of earnest christians with the liveliest interest.—Commencing in the town and neighborhood of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, the awakening has now spread to Belfast, Coleraine, Londonderry, and many other places, and seems still to be spreading on every side. Vast numbers of persons are brought under a sense of sin, and, after remaining a longer or shorter period in great distress, find peace in believing on the name of Christ. Meetings for prayer are attended by eager thousands, and the services of devotion are relished to an extraordinary degree.—Many of those who have passed through the change, feel themselves constrained by an irresistible impulse to tell others of their experience, and invite them to the Saviour. In many cases the shock of the first impressions is so great that the body is prostrated under it, and for hours, or even days, the person struck down is unable to attend the ordinary occupations, or even to partake of food. The movement is so general and so remarkable as to excite universal attention.—Roman Catholics and Adrians, when brought under its influence, renounce their former errors and cling to the simple truth as it is in Jesus.—Individuals of all ranks, classes, and ages, are affected by the mighty power at work; children as well as persons advanced in life; merchants, solicitors, and professional men, as well as mill-girls and common labourers; the educated and intellectual alike with the illiterate and unknown.

An absorbing question at once presents itself in reference to such a movement. Is it genuine? Is it the work of the Holy Spirit? Will it pass away like the great Temperance Reform of Father Matthew, or will it stand the test of time and change, and hand down to posterity solid and glorious evidence that it is indeed "the doing of the Lord?"

* * * *

We have examined the accounts of the movement with considerable caution and attention, and, as the general result, we feel bound to say that we can discover scarcely anything to justify an unfavorable view of it, and much, very much, to encourage the hope that, like the great movement in America, and it is a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

1. As to its *origin*. The only human instrumentality in connexion with it seems to have been that of a few humble, pious men, who have been moved to pray very earnestly for the outpouring of the Spirit of God. As in the movement in America, prayer much more than preaching has been the instrument of the revival; and pious laymen, even more perhaps than the clergy, have been led to put this great instrument in operation. These are hopeful symptoms. Had the movement been connected with some great and gifted preacher, we should have been much more disposed to question both its genuineness, its permanence, and its probable diffusion. The movement in that case might have passed away, to a great degree, with the great man who began it, or been limited to the locality with which he was connected; but in the present case there is nothing of the kind; and this circumstance gives great hope that the movement may yet extend far and wide, not only over Ireland, but Britain too. Great and gifted preachers are very rare phenomena, but surely there is hardly a town, village, or parish, where there is not a handful of earnest, praying men and women. Should these, encouraged by the answer that seems to be given to the prayers of their brethren, continue their holy task, there is every reason to expect a blessing that will cover every corner of the land.

2. As to the *nature* of the movement, it appears that it is through effect given to *the great essential truths of the Gospel*, that the impression is usually produced. The truths that are made to do the work are the two leading articles of every christian's creed—that he is a great sinner, but that Jesus is a great Saviour. Conviction, terror, and misery come by the one; hope, peace, and joy unspeakable, by the other. The law casts down, the gospel raises up. The mouth is shut by the one, it is opened in praise and thanksgiving by the other. It were very strange, supposing the work to be the work of Satan, that the great enemy of the truth should make such use of what he hates and dreads; that he should be so zealous in pressing home the truths which it is commonly his great effort to prevent men from entertaining at all.

3. As to the *effects* of the movement, so far as they have gone, these are of a very satisfactory kind. The simple, earnest, spiritual joy that springs up, reminds one of the early Church after Pentecost. The name of CHRIST is very precious. There is great love among believers, and very earnest desire for the salvation of others. Evangelistic zeal is especially active. The moral effects seem to be equally striking. Orangemen abandon their fierce political spirit, and the money formerly contributed for drink is spent on Bibles; law-suits are settled, and long-standing quarrels are amicably adjusted; drunkenness and profanity disappear; the tavern-keeper either passes through the change himself, and abandons in disgust and horror his loathsome traffic, or finds his tavern deserted, and shuts up for want of customers. All this is in the right direction; and should it continue and spread, the fruits of the movement, both spiritual and social, will point unequivocally to its heavenly origin.

4. Among the *advocates and promoters* of the movement, are names connected with many different denominations,—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan, and Baptist. Not only do eminent and trustworthy men in these several Churches bear favourable testimony, and pray for the continuance and spread of the movement, but the very fact of their being so much of one mind, and of their being so much engaged together in the work, recommends it in the estimation of those at a distance. It has no sectarian character; no local, personal, selfish aspect. There seems little or no desire to give the glory of it to any one section of the Church. It seems to be felt that it would be impious to give glory to any but God. As in America, the revival has been found to bring out very wonderfully and delightfully the real oneness of all Christ's true children.

Extravagancies, irregularities, traces of fanaticism, and, in some cases, false pretences and hypocritical professions are almost certain to occur in connexion with such a movement. Tares will get mixed with the wheat. It has always been so; it was so even in apostolic times; and the entire absence of such a feature now would be more surprising than its presence. It will be the duty of the ministers and others, who will have great influence in moulding and guiding the movement, to repress extravagance and irregularity, and thus prevent the good connected with it from being evil spoken of.

Should the movement be found to possess a permanent and thoroughly vital character, it is impossible to set limits to the amount of good that God may cause to spring out of it. Just let the reader fancy the effect, should the Romish priesthood in any considerable numbers be brought under its influence. We have not yet heard of any case of a priest being struck down; but if the work be really God's, what is to hinder him from so influencing them that "a great company of the priests shall become obedient to the faith?" Souls in themselves are equally precious everywhere; but if the priests and people of Ireland were to become real believers, what a glorious consummation it would be! The last hope of Papists for Great Britain would expire. In the British colonies, the blow which had paralysed the heart would be felt at the members; that great Slough of Despond, Irish Popery, would be nuu bered among the things that were! And once converted, Ireland could not remain negatively Protestant. Her sons would be the best Protestant missionaries in the world. She might again become the "Isle of Saints," and send forth missionaries, as in her early evangelical days, for the conversion of Scotland, England, and the world. We cannot but wonder at the ways of Providence. A dozen years ago, the famine seemed to throw Ireland open to the gospel. But, though not a few at that time received the truth in the love of it, there was no general outpouring of the Holy Ghost, and the impulse of the famine has been gradually becoming feebler. The priests have recovered from the stunning surprise of twelve years ago; greater vigilance has in a large measure restored their influence over their flocks, and they are probably congratulating themselves that the door of proselytism has been shut, not again to be opened. But how easily can God open other doors! The present is a movement against which no altar-denunciations or terrors of the Church can avail. The power that grapples with the convicted is resistless. Let it spread, and the religion of the Bible *must* prevail. He who weilds the power of heaven "*must* reign until he hath put all enemies under his feet."

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

Persons who have used Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup say it acts like a perfect charm.

DIED.

On Friday, the 15th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Brint, Stormont-st., Mr. John Tregoning, a native of Cornwall, England, in the 85th year of his age. His end was peace.

Weekly Receipts of the Religious Intelligencer.

PLEASE READ!—Persons paying money for the Religious Intelligencer will please see that it is credited. The number of the paper to which each man's money pays immediately follows the amount received.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 15.—J. H. Belyea, 3s 9 315.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Nathan Snow, 7s 6d 342——Joshua Smith, 5s 323——Michael Anthony, 2s 6d 307——Jonathan Milner, 2s 6d 307——Enoch H. Woodworth, 2s 6d 307——Samuel Hamilton, 8s 1d 346.

Rev. R. Donson. E. B.'s paper is paid for to number 292 Rev. S. W. BENNISON. We have not got them ourselves, but will inform you about particulars next week.

Cramp and Pain Killer.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and stomach, Rhumatism in all its forms, Bilious cholic, chills, and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

Important to Shipmasters and Crews.

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my legs, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bone was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentary; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. Thad as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it—the Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every ship master always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN,
Late Master of the Ship Louvre.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength, They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times onger than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. WHERE THESE PLASTERS ARE, PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Pow. N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

PALMER'S
Celebrated Artificial Leg.

This world renowned limb has been in use in Europe and America for upwards of twelve years, and every succeeding year serves only to increase its popularity. The "Great Prize Medal" was awarded to Dr. Palmer in London over thirty-five competitors from all parts of Europe, and in this country wherever exhibited, it has invariably received the highest award. Upwards of "Four Thousand" of the Palmer Artificial Legs are now in use, and are represented by all degrees and professions,—Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Sailors, ladies and Children, all use this "unequalled limb" with wonderful ease and naturalness. The Palmer Leg is adapted to every form of amputation, from the shortest to the longest. The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon the application of the leg. The limb is an exact copy of its fellow, and the most critical fail to distinguish it from nature. The limbs are very durable, yet so light as to be worn with great comfort. Palmer & Co. have supplied upwards of fifty individuals with two legs each, all of whom walk with surprising naturalness. The recently invented "artificial arm" is regarded as a complete triumph in the art. The public are cautioned against the circulars and advertisements of charlatans and pretenders, who have recently entered the field, and are endeavoring to deceive by copying the invention and the indirect use of the Palmer reputation.

Persons requiring legs or arms, should apply to us, as the "Palmer Leg" is the only one recommended by surgeons and physicians. Pamphlets containing full information concerning the invention sent free to patients, surgeons and physicians, on application to PALMER & CO., 19 Green Street, Boston. apr 21

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having obtained on the 14th Sept, 1857, the Patent right in the Province of New-Brunswick for showing Ambrotype Pictures on Leather, suitably prepared textile fabrics, Enamelled Cloth, Ivory, Wood, Iron, and many other hard substances, with power to vend the same for his own behoof and benefit, takes this opportunity of informing all person or persons that any infringement of such patent right, unless special license be from him obtained, will be dealt with to the utmost rigour of the Law in such case made and provided.

JOHN A. MACE,
Inventor and Patentee.

Carleton, St. John, N. B., July 20, 1859.

CORYOTYPES. CORYOTYPES.

Invented and Patented by JOHN A. MACE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent in this Province for the manufacture, use and sale of Coryotype Pictures, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has fitted up his rooms and is prepared to take likenesses of this description on Leather, suitably prepared textile fabrics, Enamelled Cloth, Ivory, Wood, Iron, and many other hard substances, in every variety of style and on the most reasonable terms.

The Coryotype has all the appearance, softness, and richness of an oil painting, it equals the Ambrotype or Daguerotype in correctness, it far exceeds them in durability.

IT WILL NEVER WEAR OUT.

The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish pictures in the common Ambrotype or Daguerreotype style on reasonable terms.

He has been honored with the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and many other dignitaries; and he assures all who patronize him, that he will give them a picture which will last for ages. An examination of specimens is solicited.

JOHN A. MACE,
Coryotype Artist,
King Street, Carleton.

july 20

WOODBOAT FOR SALE.—The superior new Woodboat, HELEN BRYSON, with all her Tackle and Apparel complete. Apply to HAMILTON & UNDERHILL,
july 8 No. 4, South Wharf.

12 BAGS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. For sale by
june 24 HAMILTON & UNDERHILL.

KEEP COOL!—2, different Styles of Summer COATS, cool and comfortable, in all prices, from 5s and upwards. THOS. R. JONES,
june 29—vip 5 Dock-St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable piece of LAND situated on the west side of the Lake, at the Narrows, Cambridge, Q. C., containing about ten acres. If not sold by the first of October, it will then be offered at Auction.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Cambridge, Q. C., July 22, 1859

BOARD.

THE subscriber can accommodate a few Male TEACHERS during the next term of Training School. [july 22—1ili] E. C. FREEZE.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAIL for England via Halifax, to go by the Steamer which will leave Boston on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office on MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon; and a Supplementary Mail, to meet the same Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY Evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, and forwarded via Windsor per Emperor.

J. HOWE.

Post Office, St. John, 22d July, 1859.

FLOUR and PORK—Ex brig Charles from New-York—213 bbls Extra FLOUR, sound and of superior quality; 20 bbls heavy Mess PORK. For sale by TURNBULL & CO.,
july 20 14 and 15 South Wharf.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. WARD'S Office, on or before FRIDAY, the 29th July, for supplying the Provincial Lunatic Asylum with the following articles for one year, from the 1st of August:

For BEEF or MUTTON, per 100 lbs. of the best quality, in alternate hind and fore quarters, as may be required:
" BREAD—per 2 lb. loaf of Superfine Flour;
" do. —per 2 lb. " of mixed, ½ Superfine Flour, and ½ Corn Meal, or how many pounds of bread will be furnished per bbl. of Flour;
And how much per pound for baking;
For RICE—per 100 lbs;
" BARLEY—per 100 lbs;
" OATMEAL—per 100 lbs;
" BEANS—per bushel;
" COFFEE, green—per lb;
" do. ground—per lb;
" CODFISH—per 112 lbs;
" POLLOCK—per 112 lbs;
" SUGAR—per 112 lbs;
" MOLASSES—per gal;
" CANDLES, mould—per lb;
" do. dipt—per lb;
" SOAP, yellow—per lb;
" " common.—per lb;
" OATS—per bushel;
" CORNMEAL—per bbl;
" BUTTER—per lb;
COTTONS, WOLLENS, &c., of British Manufacture, at what advance on sterling cost;
DRUGS & MEDICINES, at what advance on sterling cost.

☞ The Butchers and Bakers are paid monthly; all other supplies are paid quarterly.

All Supplies are to be delivered at the Asylum in such quantities, and at such fixed periods as they are required, being subject to the approval or rejection of the Commissioners.

june 29

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.—Just received from Antwerp, via New York, per schr Charles: 170 boxes WINDOW GLASS, of the following sizes, viz: 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, and 12x18. For sale by S. L. TILLEY,
july 21 35 King street.

Strictly Sound Flour.

To arrive per schrs. Charles, Martha Jane, and Mary Ann from New York, and Fellow Craft from Philadelphia.

600 BBLS. Extra State FLOUR, a first class article; 150 do Wisconsin FLOUR; 200 do Extra Ohio do; 100 do Superfine State do; 400 do Corn Meal. All the above warranted of strictly sound quality. For sale by
july 21 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Brown Mantle Cloths.

Received per Steamer Canada:—

SEVERAL packages of Staple Dry GOODS, comprising MANTLE CLOTHS in all shades; Grey Cottons, Muslins, Delaines, very low; Cotton Warps.
july 15 FRASER & RAY.

Received by Eastern City.

10 BOXES ORANGES; 5 barrels Bermuda ONIONS; 2 do superior pickled Cucumbers; 100 boxes fine table Salt; 2 do best Cayenne Peppers; 5 do Tomatoe Catsup; 2 boxes Lime Juice; 1 do shelled Almonds; 1 bbl Filberts; 1 do English Walnuts; 1 do Pine Apples. A general assortment of Groceries, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Flour, Corn Meal, &c. &c. For sale very low for Cash by
july 9 JAS T. HALL, 52 King street.

PATENT Rubber Door Matts, Cheap.
Patent Rubber Foot Balls, Cheap.
Vulcanized Rubber Coats, Cheap.
Rubber Combs, Cheap.
Rubber Bands, Cheap.
Rubber Hair Pins, Cheap.
Together with a large variety of FANCY GOODS, Watches and Jewelry, at 75 Prince William Street.
july 6 F. A. COSGROVE.

Sound Flour!

200 BBLS. Extra Ohio FLOUR; 200 barrels Superfine State do.
—IN STORE—
100 Bbls. Extra State Flour;
250 Bbls Superfine ditto;
50 Bbls. Family FLOUR;
The whole of the above warranted of *Sound quality* in the strictest sense of the words, notwithstanding late statements respecting the quality of Flour imported for this market.
july 13 HALL & FAIRWEYTHER.

VICTORIA HOUSE, **Prince William Street.** **FRENCH ROBED TISSUES**—a splendid Lot of Dress GOODS in various textures, and in the leading designs for this season.
july 16. FRASER & RAY.

OIL CLOTHING.—By late arrivals from New-York—200 suits Oil Clothing; Black and Yellow OIL COATS; Do do Square Oiled Sou' Westers For Sale cheap, Wholesale and Retail.
june 29—vip THOS. R. JONES.

New Stationery.

EXEMPRESS—The subscribers have received ex Empress from Liverpool—A further assortment of PAPERS and General STATIONERY, among which will be found—Blue Laid Medium Post, Cap and Letter Papers, Cream Laid Post, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Bank Post Papers, Large Heavy Brown Papers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Printing and Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Porte Crayons, Card Cases, Brass Dividers, Backgammon Boards, Draft Men, Chess Boards, Spring Letter Baliances, Gold Pens, Diamond and Adamant points, &c.,—all of which will be sold at lowest prices for Cash.
july 7 J. & A. M'MILLAN.

LADIES' and Childrens Boots and SHOES—4 Cases fine GOODS, just received.
july 9 D. H. HALL 41 King-st.

HOMESPUN,

Just received at No. 10, King-Srreet,

A very superior article for SACK COATS.
[july 15] A. & T. GILMOUR.

ODDS AND ENDS.

EX "Arabia," BONNET RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, Silk FRINGES, Edged BLONDS Mantle CLOTHS, Gloves and Hosiery.
Ex "Express"—
Striped BEDDING. OSNABURGS, COTTONS Linens, Manchester COTTON WARPS, the best imported.
Ex "Eastern City,"
Basque MARSEILLES, LOVE VEILS, DeLaines, Challies, Domet and Shaker FLANNELS, Ladies Spring Steel SKELETONS in great variety, Round and Flat, Cane and Whalebone.
ENNIS & GARDNER,
july 1 55 King-street.

To Buyers of Land.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM in Jacksontown. It contains one hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch and Hemlock. The buildings are a one and a half story house, thirty-seven feet by twenty-eight, recently erected and partly finished, a barn forty five by thirty-three, and other buildings.

This farm is but two and a half miles from the Court House, and is a really valuable investment, either for a practical farmer or for any one who desires to invest money in Land.

Terms made known, and further particulars given on application (if by letter, postpaid) at the *Journal* office, or to JOHN EDGAR,
Woodstock, Carleton County, June 30, 1859—13m.

To Farmers.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish THRESHING MACHINES, with Cleanser and Separator; attached, and Railway Horse-powers, after approved machines in this Province.

Sawing Machines, Carts, Wagons, &c., made as usual.

ALSO—Superior Cart and Wagon AXLES made in the establishment, of the best material and sold wholesale and retail. Cheap.

SAMUEL MIRES,
Waterloo street Machine Shop and Steam
St. John, N. B., July 8—4i* Carriage Factory.

By Authority.

(708) CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 5, 1859.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of Aug. next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of the 30th August 1858, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.*)

(*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by installments.*)

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy PARKER, at Newcastle.
100 acres lot 9, block O, Northesk, Jos. Griffith.

KENT.

By Deputy DOUGLAS, at Bouctouche.
48 acres, east of 193, block O, Wellington, Simon Allan.
4 acres, south of 38, Saint Anthony's, Fabian Richard; upset price, 5s. per acre.

WESTMORELAND.

By Deputy WILMOT at Salisbury.
200 acres, lot 151, block 7, Moncton, G. R. Dick.
200 acres, lot 152, block 7, Moncton, P. Dick.
200 acres, lot 153, block 7, Moncton, Wm. Cronan.
200 acres, lot 154, block 7, Moncton, Robert Bette.
200 acres, lot 155, block 7, Moncton, G. Wood.
200 acres, lot 63, block 14, Salisbury, N. Howden
200 acres, lot 64, block 14, Salisbury, W. Howden.
125 acres, lot 65, block 14, Salisbury, R. H. Adams!
165 acres, lot 66, block 14, Salisbury, P. Lyall.
160 acres, lot 67, block 14, Salisbury, John Gay.
100 acres, lot 68, block 14, Salisbury, Wm. Lyall:

By Deputy CUTLER, at Moncton.
100 acres, lot 56, block 12, Moncton, John Johnson.

By Deputy PALMER.
100 acres west of Underwood, block L. Shediac, Fred. Budrot.

ALBERT.

By Deputy STILES, at Hopewell.
160 acres, lots 6, 7, block 4, Elgin, Dan. Cronk,
120 acres, lots 8, 9, block 4, Elgin, Oliver Cronk.
200 acres, lots 16, 17, block 9, Elgin, M. M'Cully,
200 acres, lots 18, 19, block 9, Elgin, Jos. M'Cully.
200 acres, lots 20, 26, block 9, Elgin, Allen Carey.
200 acres, lots 27, 28, block 9, Elgin, J. R. Carey.
200 acres lots 29, 39, block 9, Elgin, Robert Stinson.
200 acres, lots 33, 34, block 9, Elgin, Jos. White.
194 acres, lots 35, 36, block 9, Elgin, A. Ross.
100 acres, lot 37, block 9, Elgin, Peter Ross.
200 acres, lot 150, Beck's Brook, Elgin, Henry Price.
173 acres, lot 151 Beck's Brook, Elgin, Peter Hanson.

KING'S.

By Deputy M'CREADY, Upper Sussex.
45 acres, on lot 14, range 4, Barbarie's survey, William M'Ewen
100 acres, lot J, block R, Mount Pisgah, Aaron Hayward.
89 acres, lot B, block 9, Studholm, John Duffy.
79 acres, lot C, block 9, Studholm, J. Marshall.
74 acres, lot D, block 9, Studholm, W. N. Smith.
76 acres, lot E, block 9, Studholm, R. Bradshaw.
100 acres lot F, block 9, Studholm, E. M. L. Northrup,
96 acres, lot 38, block 26, Throne Brook, Elisha Fowler.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy KERR.
200 acres lot L, Sherwood, west of Inglewood, J. Caldwell.
120 acres, lot M, Sherwood, Robert Caldwell.
200 acres, lot P, Sherwood, James Campbell.
170 acres, lot S, Sherwood, James Young.
200 acres, lot T, Sherwood, P. Nugent.
200 acres lot U, Sherwood, John Paul.
150 acres, lot V, Sherwood, Robert Sharp.

By Deputy SNELL, at Grand Lake.
25 acres, lot 3 north, block C, Waterboro, Bedford Tower; upset price 5s. per acre.

By Deputy STARKEY, at his residence, Johnston.
80 acres, lot 9 north, tier 2, west Waterloo, James Dobson.
100 acres, lot 33, block A, Johnston, James A. Porter.
75 acres, lot 54 block 3, Brunswick, Robert Patterson.
75 acres west of lot 4, block 3, John E. Snider.
100 acres, lot 66, block 19, Br