

of your mind into the scale against them? Pause before you do either, and let one deep and earnest thought of your solemn responsibility, of the evil or good to the Church, the honor or dishonor to the Master, whose glory you profess to have as your great and only object; let one such thought cross your minds, appeal to your consciences, go up before God in an ardent prayer for direction to do His will, and silent you cannot remain, oppose you dare not, without violence to your consciences, and indignity to your Master and His agonizing intercession, when an honest, earnest attempt is made to become one with brethren, professing the same faith, adhering to the same old time-honored and God-blessed Presbyterianism, and seeking the same object—the glory of a common Lord and Master.

What, then, brethren, is to be the fruit of your meetings? Shall it be hope deferred, making the heart sick? Or shall it be cold water to a thirsty soul? With anxiety I await the issue, and for the present my work is done.

Yours respectfully,
A PRESBYTERIAN.

For the Witness.

Free Presbytery of Pictou.

The Free Presbytery of Pictou met according to adjournment at New Glasgow on the 20th inst.—Rev. J. Munro, Moderator; and Revs. J. Stewart, D. B. Blair, and A. Sutherland.

In absence of the Clerk, the Rev. M. Sutherland was appointed Clerk pro tem. Minutes of last meeting were read and sustained.

Rev. M. Sutherland submitted the following report of meeting held by appointment of Presbytery with the Kirk Session and congregation of Earlton and West Branch on the 15th ult., and Mr. John Sutherland of Glasgow City Mission, viz:—

"That as Mr. John Stewart, Student in Divinity, referred to in minutes of last meeting of Session had now arrived, and commenced his labors amongst them before they heard of Mr. John Sutherland having been applied to by the Colonial Committee, the Session felt it their duty in the mean time to provide for the maintenance of Mr. John Stewart, and could not, therefore, see their way clear to invite another laborer amongst them at present. The congregation thereafter having been interrogated as to their wish in the matter, unanimously agreed to the above resolution of Session. The Session therefore record their gratitude for this evidence of unanimity on the part of Session and congregation, and request their Moderator to intimate the finding to the Presbytery, and also to convey the thanks of both the Session and congregation to the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland for the interest they have taken in their spiritual welfare."

The Presbytery having heard the above report, unanimously sustain it, and record their gratitude for the unanimity of both Session and congregation in this matter, and for the prospect of the unanimous settlement of a pastor amongst them at no distant date, as evidenced by this report.

The Presbytery feeling satisfied as to the acceptability of Mr. John Stewart, Student in Divinity, as a laborer in the above-said congregation of Earlton and West Branch, unanimously agreed to petition the Synod for leave to take him upon public probationary trials for license without further attendance at College.

And the Presbytery further, while deeply regretting their inability in present circumstances to invite such a valuable laborer as Mr. John Sutherland, of Glasgow City Mission, within their bounds on their own responsibility, yet, from personal knowledge of members of this Court of his suitability for the Gaelic-speaking congregations of this Church, and from the very high testimonials to the same effect sent regarding him by the Convener of the Colonial Committee, feel it their duty to refer the case to the Synod for advice as to what reply should be sent to the Colonial Committee regarding him.

Thereafter the Rev. M. Sutherland, according to notice of motion at last meeting of Presbytery, introduced the following two overtures to the Synod:—

1st.—ON THE SUSTENTATION OF THE MINISTRY.

"Whereas the Sustentation of the Ministry is both a matter of plain scriptural precept and essential to the right discharge of ministerial duty; and whereas the Sustentation of the Ministry at present in this Church is both unsatisfactory as to its basis, and sadly deficient as to its results; it is humbly overtured by the Free Presbytery of Pictou to the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia that they take the whole subject into their most serious consideration, and devise such measures as shall, by the Divine blessing, raise it to a more satisfactory state for the future."

2nd.—ON THE HOME MISSION.

"Whereas, by the blessing of God, a yearly increase of laborers may be expected from the Collegiate Institution at Halifax; and whereas the amount of funds hitherto at the disposal of the Home Mission Committee has been scarcely adequate to meet existing demands; it is humbly overtured by the Free Presbytery of Pictou to the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia, that they take the whole subject of the Home Mission into their most serious consideration, in order to place it upon such a footing as shall seem likely, by the Divine blessing, to meet the prospective demands of the Church."

The Presbytery, after mature deliberation on the subjects of these two overtures, agreed to their transmission.

The Rev. J. Stewart thereafter introduced the following overture on Foreign Missions, of which he gave notice at last meeting:—

"Whereas it is the duty of the Christian Church to send the gospel to the heathen; and whereas the Free Synod of Nova Scotia has not yet engaged in this blessed work as a Synod—a work, the prosecution of which the Lord has highly blessed to the Church, and which has been found a means of revival to the people of God when faithfully and conscientiously engaged in; it is humbly overtured by the Free Presbytery of Pictou to the Free Synod of Nova Scotia to take the subject under their serious consideration, and to adopt some one portion or another of the heathen world as a field of labor, in order to give to Christian people of this land an opportunity of obeying the Savior's command to preach the gospel to every creature in the only way in which it is possible for a Christian people in general to obey this call."

The Presbytery, upon mature deliberation on the subject of said overture, unanimously agreed to its transmission.

The Moderator read a Circular letter from the Clerk of the Free Presbytery of Halifax and Mr. Alex. McKay, Student in Divinity, on trials for license.

The Presbytery thereafter made arrangements for dispensing the communion within their bounds until next meeting; examined and attested with approbation the Records of the Kirk-Sessions of the united charge of Pictou, &c.; and appointed the Rev. Messrs. Stewart and D. B. Blair a committee to examine the Records of the Kirk-Session of Earlton and West Branch previous to date of July 11th 1853, and to report to next meeting; and adjourned to meet at New Glasgow on the second Wednesday of August.

To the Editor of the Witness.

DEAR SIR,—

I see by a notice in your paper, that the Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and the Free Church, are to meet at Halifax on the same week: the former commences its Sittings on Wednesday, the latter on Thursday. There seems to me to be something more than a mere accident in this: it looks like the hand of Providence; and I hope the ministers and elders of the two churches will not let slip such a golden opportunity for Christian intercourse. It will be nothing less than a shame, a reproach upon their common Presbyterianism and Christianity, if they leave Halifax this time without any mutual recognition of each other as Brethren. There are many highly important objects and aims, that the two Synods have in common: such as for instance, the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration. Why could not at least Committees of the two bodies meet and deliberate together? But the least thing that ought to be done, is for each Synod to send a respectful deputation to the other, so as to cultivate a friendly feeling, and lay a foundation for more cordial intercourse in future. I hope some member of each of the Synods will be courageous enough to make such a proposal—and I have little doubt but it would give great satisfaction to all parties.

I am yours, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Asia arrived here about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning—bringing English news to the date of 9th inst. The news from the seat of war, is of great interest. The Telegraphic reports are fully confirmed, and interesting particulars given, which will be found below.

The Allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff have destroyed or captured about 250 Russian vessels, engaged in bringing up supplies to Sebastopol. The Vienna Conference are closed.

The weather was exceedingly warm in the Crimea, and good water rather scarce. Several cases of virulent Cholera had occurred.

The number of guns new and of heavy calibre taken by the allies, exceeds 100.—The French had taken 1,000 oxen at Kertch. Immense stores of provision and magazines of powder were destroyed by either the fire of the allied gunboats, or by the Russian themselves as they retreated. The explosions were terrific. 14,000 tons of coals have fallen into the hands of the allies.

Tchernogou is occupied by 20,000 Allies. Cholera is raging in St. Petersburg. Spain is in a very troubled state.

The Paris Exposition is progressing satisfactorily. Disraeli's motion was thrown out by the Commons, by a majority of 100.

A coalition of the Peelites, the Manchester School, and the Derbyites to oust the present government, is highly probable.

A rumour was afloat just as the steamer was leaving that Perceps was occupied by the Allies.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The Times Constantinople correspondent reports, on the 28th May, that the Banchse had arrived with the news of the capture of Kertch. The whole of the correspondence between the Governor of Kertch and the military authorities, was found floating in the harbour by a midshipman of the Royal Albert, and are now in the possession of the English.

From these it appears that the want of provisions was much felt in the Crimea. Bread was risen to double its former price. A letter was found from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, ordering the immediate preparation of an hospital for 16,000 sick.

Sebastopol letters of the 25th arrived. The cannonade on the 23d was tremendous.—The French had established camps at Tchernogou, Kamara, and about all the intervening country. The number of Russians lying on the field after the French attack on the 23d is described as being quite countless. On the 23d the loss was also very great on both sides.

CAPTURE OF KERTCH.

The Gazette publishes a despatch from Sir Edmund Lyons, dated 26th May, giving details of the Kertch expedition. It states that the army landed under the guns of the steam-frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition, while the steamers of light draught pushed on towards Kertch and Yenikale. The enemy, apparently taken by surprise, blew up his fortifications on both sides of straits—mounting not less than 500 guns, new and of heavy calibre—which were taken possession of by the allies, and retired after having destroyed the steamers and several other heavily-armed vessels, as well as large quantities of provisions and stores. The allies sustained no loss whatever. Had this expedition been deferred a short time longer, there would have been many and great difficulties to have overcome, as the enemy was actively employed in replacing the sunken vessels carried away during the winter. Of forty vessels sunk last year, some still remained.

1700 tons of coals at Kertch and Yenikale would be available for the allied steamers.—Lieut. MacKillop, whose gun-vessel, the Snake, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer, and although he was soon engaged with two others also, he succeeded in preventing the escape of all the three, and they were destroyed by the enemy. The Snake had not a man hurt, though a shot passed through the vessel. An Admiralty notice, dated June 6, announces that Lieutenant Henry Frederick MacKillop will be promoted to the rank of a Commander so soon as he shall have completed the sea time required to qualify him for the rank.

CRIMEA, June 2d, 10 P. M.

Advices received from Kertch, dated May 31st, announce, on the refusal of the military

authorities of Geneteh, situated on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the Government Stores, and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron under the orders of Admiral Lyons bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores. The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions. 4 war steamers, and 140 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea.

SEBASTOPOL, 3d June, 1855.

News from Kertch is of the 2d inst. Everything is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia with the intelligence that Soujak Kali was evacuated on the 28th May. Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned sixty guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

THE CRIMEA.

Private despatches from the camp of the 4th, transmitted by Telegraph from Varna, state that new reconnaissances had been made, and a further advance was expected.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT.

DANTZIG, June 7.—To-day her Majesty's ship Buldog, Captain Gordon, arrived with mails from the fleet.

The British and French fleets were on the 4th inst. close to Cronstadt.

The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in harbor; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications, and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

CRIMEA, June 1st, 1855.

We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Carreing Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 40 centimeters thick in the inside, placed at equal distances and buried beneath the soil—each case containing 1-5th of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a full-fumigating apparatus, which would explode by the single pressure of the foot; these cases have been taken up by our engineers.

OCCUPATION OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters from Paris state that it was understood, in circles generally well informed upon the intentions of Government, that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but will fortify Yenikale, and leave 5000 Turks to defend it.

Our flotilla will occupy the Sea of Azoff and probably visit Rostock, Mananopol, and Taganrog.

In the Russian arsenal, near Kertch, the allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival, but had not been quick enough to lay them.

THE ALLIES IN AZOFF.

The news of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol, while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff.

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

"We know so little of what passes in the provinces of Russia,—so little, in fact, is allowed to transpire,—that implicit reliance can never be placed on accounts professedly circumstantial. A Belgian authority, however, states that the disturbances in the Ukraine, so far from being subdued, are daily spreading, and that armed bands, amounting to 20,000 or 30,000 men, defy the Government, and that the insurrection is certain to ramify still more extensively. It is suggested that, if the allies gave a little assistance to this flame, it would spread far and wide amongst the motley tribes which Russia holds in her iron fetters."

SEBASTOPOL AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Lord Panmure communicates to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company and informs him that telegraphic communication is again open between Varna and the Crimea, and that he has intelligence that the Bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th inst. War Department 1,45, P. M., 7th June.

CAPTURE OF MAMELON.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence which has this day reached him from Lord Raglan.

War Department, 6th June, 1855.

SEBASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon.

The greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Vienna have at last been brought to a final termination. The Plenipotentiaries met for the last time on Monday. The negotiations have been continued for upwards of three months with no other result than to afford Austria a colorable pretext for keeping out of the war. There is as little probability at the end of the negotiations as there was at the beginning, that Austria will fulfil her obligations to the Western Powers. But the allies are now in circumstances to carry on the struggle successfully without the aid of this treacherous Power. There will be no more halting and indecision. Great Britain and France have adopted to Russia ample opportunities of negotiating for peace on honorable and satisfactory terms; but their confidence has only been required with bad faith, from the impatience of which Austria herself is at the end of time-serving delays and subterfuges. The Conference have come to a conclusion just when the allies have made it plain to Austria that they are able to wage a successful war with Russia without her assistance. Next time the allies negotiate with Russia, they will be in a position to dictate their own terms. We hope that till then they are done with Austria and her sham negotiations.

THE WAR.

The first year of these hostilities found the Russian Government in possession of an enormous and highly efficient army and of vast warlike stores, accumulated with incessant labour and expense during a long peace. The first year of these hostilities found the allied

Powers with their armies and fleets on a peace establishment, and with no extraordinary preparations of any kind for carrying on war at a great distance from their own dominions.—Every remedying month of the war has reduced the resources of the enemy and increased our own. The army now in the Crimea, the squadrons hovering on its coasts and penetrating to the recesses of the Sea of Azoff, the fleet already in the Baltic, anchored within a few miles of Cronstadt, are all far more powerful and inured to war than the forces which began to operate by land and by sea last year; and, if the contest is unhappily prolonged, we have no doubt that we shall acquire a far higher degree of efficiency than we have yet attained.

The Russians appear disposed to acknowledge the fact that the turn of affairs is not in their favor, and that they have little to hope from active resistance, for since the allied forces arrived at Kertch, they have been everywhere preceded by the self-imposed sacrifice of the enemy. The troops retired from Kertch and Yenikale; steamers and stores of war were sent on fire; and, by the latest intelligence, Soujak Kali, on the Circassian coast, has been evacuated, the works burnt, and no less than 60 guns and 6 mortars spiked and abandoned. Anapa now remains the only Russian fortress of any importance on the shores of the Black Sea to the south of the Sea of Azoff, and, if it be worth while to attack it, must speedily fall into possession of the allies. As far as Circassia is concerned, we have no reason to extend our operations to that country. The natives of that mountainous region are eager enough to assert, and brave enough to defend its independence; but Russia has already lost there the fruits of 20 years of warfare, all her fortified posts, and the principal line of communication with her Transcaucasian provinces. Hence the Russian army in Georgia has been paralysed, and no operations have been attempted against Kars, which Colonel Williams has now succeeded in putting into a respectable state of defence.

Lord Raglan cannot be accused of having neglected or underrated the importance of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff. On the contrary, he had obtained information which satisfied him that the Russian army in the Crimea, and even the garrison of Sebastopol, were nearly vitiated from the eastern coast of the peninsula, and hence the extreme anxiety with which, in conjunction with Sir Lyons, he urged on the Kertch expedition.

Indeed, such was his earnest desire to effect this object at all hazards, that when Gen. Canrobert ordered the French ships to return, Lord Raglan authorised Sir Geo. Brown to proceed with the British squadron, and to complete the enterprise, if he thought that the force under his orders was sufficient for that purpose. It is clear, however, that until a very recent period the Government at home had very imperfect notions of the nature of this operation. On the 14th of May—barely three weeks ago—Sir James Graham was examined before the Sebastopol committee, and he stated in the close of his examination that, in his belief, the principal supplies, if not of men, certainly of ammunition and provisions, had entered the Crimea, not by Kertch or by the other known road, but by the Sea of Azoff. Upon this statement the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty was naturally incredulous, and he asked whether any attempt had been made to blockade the Sea of Azoff; to which he replied that it was impossible to do so, on naval operations there without passing the Strait of Kertch. He added, that "vessels of light draught had been provided to pass it, but that there are batteries which commanded the passage; and that the passage is blocked up by sunken vessels, as it is at Sebastopol." It certainly could not be forseen that the Russians would abandon so important a position without firing a shot, and the commanders who planned the expedition were quite right in making preparations sufficient to overcome a much more powerful resistance; but it is a remarkable instance of the imperfect information possessed by Sir James Graham down to a very recent period, that he should have taken it for granted that communication by the Straits of Yenikale had been blocked from the beginning, and that the Russians would pick up such information as to the real state of the defenses of that passage, and a still more complete knowledge of the eastern shore of the Crimea during the course of last summer might have contributed most important information to the undertaking in which the allied forces were then about to engage.

At the present moment, it is not clear from the telegraphic intelligence which has been made public in which direction Sir George Brown may have moved with his army. A Turkish garrison was left at Yenikale to command the straits, but as this point is far removed from any chance of attack by land, it would have been useless to detain the main body of the army there. The Russians withdrew from Kertch to a village in the interior of Kertch peninsula, about 10 miles on the high road to Kaffa; and, as Sir George Brown's corps was sent out completely equipped for the field, including means of transport, it is probable that he has either followed the retreating division of the Russians, or advanced towards Arabat on the land side, that he has the nearest point to Simpheropol at which stores have been landed. The country is more favorable for military operations than the southern or the western coasts of the Crimea, for it is neither so mountainous as the one nor so dry and unproductive as the other. Moreover, the close proximity to the sea on both sides is an immense additional facility to the movements of an army acting in conjunction with a flotilla. With 20,000 men of picked troops, Sir George Brown may be able to operate a formidable diversion on that side on which the Russians have hitherto been least exposed to attack, and we are sanguine enough to anticipate important advantages from the operations in which he is engaged.—London Times.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From New York we continue to receive cheering accounts of the condition and prospects of all kinds of crops. In New Jersey, if not looked for disaster occur, cultivators will be rewarded with abundant harvests, Virginia papers speak very encouragingly of the appearance of the grain crops in all parts of the State, excepting a few sections where the chinch bug and joint worm have appeared.—In Pennsylvania, according to the Germantown Telegraph, vegetation generally never looked more promising than at the present time. In Ohio wheat and oats look promising, and corn will probably turn out well, notwithstanding the late frost; but there will be an entire failure of peaches. In Kentucky there will be a happy yield of all kinds of grain.

Destructive insects continue their ravages in some sections of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and have already destroyed many fields of wheat. In Michigan particularly the fly is said to have done an immense amount of injury, though the proverbial croaking of farmers may exaggerate the accounts. In Iowa the prospects of wheat and corn are said to be remarkably fine, notwithstanding the fly has appeared in some parts of the State. In most of the more Southern States the crops will be above the average, although in South Alabama, Louisiana and some sections of Georgia, farmers still complain of drought.

The probability is at the present time, that the coming harvest throughout the country will be greater than has been known before for years, and it will be but a short time now before the new flour will be brought into market, and sold to consumers perhaps at a great reduction from the present prices.—Boston Journal.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invested by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have just become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLANE have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in Halifax by William Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the most celebrated Remedies for the Cure of Skin Affections. Samuel Wentworth, of Cape Breton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a bootmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to relinquish it; he tried various remedies, but all failed to relieve him, however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks his arms were quite well, and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, Uniacke Peter H. Lenoir, of Halifax, N. S. Esq. Barrister at Law, to Fanny Sophia, daughter of Mr. Jesse Smith.

On Wednesday, 29th inst., by the Rev. William Bullock, Edward John Lordy, Esq., to Mary, only daughter of the late Frederick Major, Esq.

On the 20th inst., at Saint Paul's Church, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M., James R. Mosse, Esq., son of the late Major Mosse, Royal Artillery, to Harriet, second daughter of Captain A. T. Hill, late Royal Staff Corps.

At Westchester, 3d inst., by the Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Mr. Charles L. Smith, of Halifax, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. McDonald McLennan, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

At Mahone Bay on the 8th May, Mrs. Zwicker, the beloved wife of Mr. Peter Zwicker, aged 88 years five months and fifteen days; the deceased and her husband lived in happiness 62 years, she leaves an aged husband and many relations to mourn their loss.

At Westchester, P.E.I., on the 16th inst., of Consumption, Anna Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. John McMurray, calmly relying upon the merits of her Saviour, aged 15 years.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., Claude, only child of P. S. Hamilton, Esq., aged 7 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, June 16.—Barques Steward, Ritchie, Liverpool, G. B. 53 days; Egyptian, Phelan, do, 28 days; brig Kingston, Griffin, C. enfeugas, 23 days; brig Messenger, Bouchett, Montreal, 14 days; Rapid, Wilson, do, 12 days; Adah, Vigneau, do, 20 days; Margaret Mortimer, Burke, Cienfuegos, 21 days; Conquest, Montreal, 14 days; Topsy, Crowell, Baltimore, 10 days; Greyhound, Barret, St. John, N. B.

SUNDAY, June 17.—R. M. S. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., 4 days—31 pass.; brig Halifax, Purdy, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 days; schr Ile au Maude, St. Jago de Cuba, 20 days.

MONDAY, June 18.—Brigs Boston (pkt), Roche, 3 days—3 pass.; Witch of the Wave, Curry, Pictou.

TUESDAY, June 19.—Barques Hyman, Henderson, Liverpool, G. B., 43 days; Stentor, do; brig Arab, (new), Country Harbour; Rainbow, Cochran, New York, 7 days; Ann McKee, Thorburn, LaHave, Belle, Thomas, Quebec, 14 days; Wm. George, Waver, Curry, Pictou, 5 days; schr Scabot, Talbot, Bay Chaleur, 9 days; May, McNutt, Pt. Town, P. E. I., 7 days; Durham, (pkt), Dolliver, Port Medway, 10 hours.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.—R. M. Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, G. B., 104 days—200 pass.—26 for Halifax; ships Taghion, Miller, London; Royal Victoria, Liverpool, G. B., 94 days; Andia, Michon, Montreal; schr Pacificine, Gerion, Quebec, 13 days; Adeline, Newall, Magdalen Islands, 4 days; Lively, Foote, St. John, N. B.; Stranger, Siteman, Bathurst, 7 days; Ensign, McGorgan, P. E. Island.

FRIDAY, June 22.—R. M. Steamship Africa, Lott, Boston, 35 hours—250 pass.—19 for Halifax; brig George, Montreal, 16 days; Palon, Hodgson, Trinidad, 20 days; Mary, Banks, C. enfeugas, 16 days; schr Lucy Alice, McPhee, Bathurst, N. B., 6 days; Baskar, Pye, Sydney, C. B., 5 days; Port of Spain, Acker, do, 5 days.

DEPARTED.

June 16.—Gurlew (s), Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas; Belisic, Green, Labrador; Scotia, Wensell, do; Mariner, Wingo, Bay Chaleur; Africa (pkt), Meagher, Boston; Lady Ogle, Wood, B. W. Indies.

June 18.—Jasper, Banks, St. Jago de Cuba; Velocity, Hewson, Antigua; Amagent, Nicholson, Ch'town, P. E. I.

June 20.—R. M. Steamship Asia, Lott, Boston; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Newfoundland; Osprey, D'Entremont, F. W. Indies.

June 21.—Pith, Marshal, Kingston, Ja.

June 22.—Africa (s), Little, Liverpool, G. B.; Merlin (s), Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; Velocity, Mann, Pictou, Ja.; Exile, King, Fortune Bay, Nfld.; R. W. Hart, Fraser, Nfld.; Alexander, Mitchell, Petit Poss.

20th JUNE, 1855.
NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED BY
A. & W. McKINLAY.

—Amongst which are—
FAMILY Worship, or Prayers for every day in the year.—"The best Book on Family Prayer ever published."

D'Almeida's Reformation.
Watson's Body of Divinity.
Kitt's Bible Readings, &c., &c.
Ministers Family, by Dr. Hetherington.
The Dead in Christ, Prayer of the Apostle Paul.

—ALSO—
A large assortment of Charts, Mathematical Instruments.
June 23
Chronicle & B. N. A.

White Wine Vinegar.
100 Brls. White Wine VINEGAR, for sale very low, by
June 23
BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

Prime P E Island Oatmeal.
150 Bags prime OATMEAL,
300 Bushels OATS, for sale low by
June 23
BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

Stoves, Stoves.
BOSTON COOKING STOVES.
ELEVATED Ovens, Provincial and other Cooking Stoves, always on hand, and at very low prices at the Store of
May 19
J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

Oil Floor Cloth
1 YARD AND A HALF, and two yards wide, Fancy and Cheap Patterns, at 2s. 3d. to 3s. per square yard, at the VARIETY SALES ROOM, by
June 9
J. D. NASH.

The Proprietors of the Dartmouth Foundry.
DESIRE to return their sincere thanks to the Public generally for the patronage they have heretofore received as manufacturers. They are prepared to receive orders for STEAM ENGINES, either for MANUFACTURING or Marine purposes, and other works of a like nature that may be wanted in the Country. Having provided of late very expensive Tools, they flatter themselves they can do as good a job as can be done abroad.

Anything in the Foundry or Engineering business, they will be most happy to attend to. We keep constantly on hand Patent Wind