

Death of the Rev. John Anderson of Madras.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

We grieve to record the removal by death of the Rev. John Anderson, senior missionary of the Free Church at Madras, on the morning of Sabbath, the 25th March, in the midst of his weeping friends and spiritual children. At present we give the following statement, received by Marseilles, from Dr. Alex. Lorimer, one of the two most kind and faithful physicians who attended him in his last illness:—"When I had despatched my note of (Wednesday) the 14th March, we were all in great trouble here, and in much anxiety. Mr. Anderson at that time was dangerously ill; a sudden and very extensive loss of blood had taken place, and it was not until half-past 3 p. m. on that day that it was stopped. From that day until about Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week, I had sanguine hopes of a recovery, all appeared to be going on so well. The heart, however, continued somewhat oppressed with quick action, and the respiration also, owing to a great measure to the great loss of blood. Notwithstanding all we could do, Dr. B. and myself, in the way of medicine, diet, and support, the balance of the circulation could not be restored. Bleeding was happily prevented from recurring again: his own noble efforts were greatly in our favor too. On Thursday, the 22d, decidedly unfavorable symptoms appeared; and on the afternoon of that day I considered it my duty to acquaint him with his real state. It was a most solemn and painful duty. The Lord was with him and with me also at the time. I was supported to do this and he was supported to receive it in such a manner as the man of God and servant of Christ only can. The Lord's will be done; I am willing; if not, His holy will be done. I have never witnessed such a death as his. His whole life was a testimony for Christ; and in his death he had not only great comfort in his soul, but was the means of comforting all who waited upon him. All his prayers were answered. He was enabled to offer a noble testimony for Christ in his death. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? We were among the few last words he uttered. He died on Sabbath morning at about four o'clock—an eternal Sabbath to him; The whole manner of his death was a sweet, calm, comforting, and complete consummation of his missionary life. This great man lived for Christ, he died for Christ, and now he lives for ever with Christ. He was the truest man that ever this part of India was blessed with."

AMERICAN HORSES FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Three valuable stud horses passed through here this week, on their way from the United States to the Island Province, purchased with funds granted by the Legislature for the improvement of the breed of horses there. Two of them seemed very superior animals,—one a black "Morgan," of great strength and fine figure; the other a grey "Black Hawk" colt, of beautiful symmetry and great promise. The horses were in the charge of Charles Haszard, Esq., of Charlottetown, who went and brought them in their colt country. This is the second importation of improved breeding horses into that Province in two years, and a third, from Britain, during the ensuing summer is still talked of. Success to the Islanders as their exertions merit.—St. John N. B. Currier.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure.—When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. McLean's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLean's 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 will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorific nature,—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, 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 degenerated 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 of Nova Scotia, also, sold by G. E. Morton & Co., Avery, Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, and all the principal Druggists.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, bringing London dates of May 11th, and Liverpool of the 12th. The intelligence, British and Foreign, is of considerable importance.

The news from the Crimea, though not equal to the expectations of the sanguine, are yet of such a nature as to encourage sober intelligent men. Though the success of the Allies before Sebastopol be not equal to the magnitude of their operations, still they have accomplished much since the bombardment was resumed, and that with a great economy of human life. They are now rapidly advancing on the beleaguered fortress. Great advantages have been gained. The most galling of the Russian ambuscades have been forced and the enemy driven from them.

It is now discovered that the garrison of Sebastopol are not half so strong in point of numbers as the forces collected around the southern division of the town. A Russian deserter reports the besieged city to be in a most miserable and demoralized condition.

Lord Palmerston's popularity appears to be on the wane.

The King of Prussia is seriously ill.

The peasants of the Ukraine are in revolt against the iron rule of the Czar.

The Poles are also in a very discontented condition.

The Patriotic Fund has reached the sum of £1,020,000.

There has been a great eruption of Vesuvius.

There has been another earthquake at Broussa in Turkey.

The War.

The intelligence received from the seat of war is of a more encouraging nature than we were prepared to expect. On the night of the 1st of May a sharp engagement took place in the front and left flank, when the whole of the Russian rifle regiments, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners. General Canrobert's despatch informs us that the enemy had strengthened their works between themselves and the encampment before the Central Bastion, and had raised a double wall to cut off the approach of the allied forces, but that the French carried the place by storm, and succeeded in establishing themselves in it. Three attempts have been since made by the Russians to recover their lost position, but they have been each time vigorously repulsed with heavy loss. Another attack on Eupatoria is expected, and Omar Pasha has gone to conduct the defence. An attempt has been made by the Turks to draw the Russians into action in open field before it, but they have declined the challenge.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.—The rumored insurrection of the peasantry in the Ukraine has been confirmed, and it is said to have extended to other three Governments, namely, Poltawa, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff. Twenty landed proprietors, with their wives and children, are said to have been destroyed, and one of the wealthiest proprietors had been burnt alive in his country house. The pressure upon the circumstances of the population, occasioned by the war, is said to be the occasion of the insurrection; and the same pressure is also being felt at St. Petersburg, where every article of consumption has reached famine prices.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been succeeded in the Foreign Department of the French Government by Count Walewski, formerly the Ambassador from France to the British Court. Count Walewski, while he resided in England, uniformly enjoyed the warmest esteem and the friendliest ties which unite his Government with that of Great Britain.—He succeeded as Ambassador at the Court of St. James's by M. de Persigny, who enjoys the reputation of having been actively engaged in framing the policy of the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the Third. He is well acquainted with the views and feelings of the British nation, and his residence in London is expected to be not less favorable to the alliance than was that of his predecessor.

There seems no reason to doubt the statement that the resignation of the ex-Minister was due to his entertaining opinions different from those of the Emperor and the British Government as to the basis upon which peace might be negotiated with Russia. It even appears that after Lord John Russell had left Vienna, M. Drouyn de Lhuys had taken it upon himself to arrange with Count Buel terms of peace, which the Emperor Napoleon at once disavowed when they were made known in Paris.

CORPS OF "NAVIES."

Lord Panmure informed the House of Lords on Thursday night that it has been determined to form a corps of "navies," or stout working men, to be employed either in the trenches or in the camp, while the army is engaged in the siege. They will be better remunerated than the common soldier, whose rate of pay would fail to induce workmen to surrender any civil service for the labors of the camp and the dangers of the trenches.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.

The elaborate coquetting of late between the immaculate Queen Isabella of Spain and his Holiness the Pope, has not succeeded in the object for which it was intended, that of reconciling Pio Nono to the sale of the Church property in Spain. It is in vain that her Majesty has bestowed upon the Pope a priceless tiara, and that the Pope has returned the compliment by presenting the Queen with the blessed old bones of some extemporized saint. The two Pontifices can scarcely avoid a rupture on the money question. The Spanish Government cannot go on without converting certain property belonging to the priests into cash. The Pope interposes his spiritual authority. The Queen hesitates to give her sanction to the sale. The Ministers threaten resignation, and the people know that after Despero comes the deluge of another revolution. The priests are doing their best to divert the attention of the public from the question. Thus on the last Sabbath of April the *Times* correspondent writes from Madrid:—"It is a fine Sunday; there has been a religious procession this morning, with much military music; and this afternoon there is a bull fight; and all this distracts attention from politics."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

An atrocious attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of the French, in Paris, on Saturday afternoon, 28th April. He was riding on horseback in the Champs Elysees, when a well-dressed man approached to within a few paces of his Majesty and fired a pistol at him. The shot did not take effect, and the assassin fired again, but without inflicting any injury upon the Emperor. The assassin was immediately apprehended, and on examination found to be an Italian refugee. He was armed with three pistols. The Emperor exhibited no symptom of alarm, and rode forward to inform the Empress of what had occurred. The report of his Majesty's escape rapidly spread, and on returning along the crowded route, accompanied by the Empress, the most lively interest was manifested in his welfare. The people of Great Britain, who so recently welcomed the Emperor Napoleon on their shores, will heartily sympathize with their French neighbours in their joy and thankfulness that a gracious Providence has frustrated this wicked and audacious attempt on his Majesty's life. It is not too much to affirm that, humanly speaking, the peace and welfare of France, and the interest of Europe, are bound up in the life of Napoleon the Third, and the loss of that life in present circumstances might involve consequences which it is fearful to contemplate.

The trial of Pianori, the Italian who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French, resulted in a sentence of guilty. The man was condemned to death. The evidence did not show that the assassin had any accomplices, and he kept his own secret.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT INGLIS.

The death of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, which it is our melancholy duty to announce to-day, is an event which will scarcely surprise those who were acquainted with the circumstances under which the last two years of his life have been spent. It may be remembered even by the general reader that, so far back as the time we have named, Sir Robert felt it his duty to resign his seat for the University of Oxford, feeling himself no longer physically equal to attendance upon his Parliamentary duties. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the political doctrines of which Sir Robert Inglis was the embodiment rather than the representative, there can be no hesitation in saying that a more conscientious man never entered the walls of Parliament, or one who acted a more consistent or honorable part.—Times.

Mr. Spooner brought his motion for the withdrawal of the grant from Maynooth before the House of Commons, on Tuesday night. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. M. Duncanson, the member for Greenock, and gave rise to a long debate, which was adjourned till the 6th of June.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

(From the Times.)

The protracted operations of the siege of Sebastopol ought at least to have the effect of guarding the public against either extreme of confidence or of despondency. The allied armies are engaged in a vast and difficult undertaking, which comprises under the vague description of a siege every species of active warfare. They have fought a pitched battle on the heights of Inkerman; they have fought a cavalry action with unexampled gallantry in the valley of Balaklava; they have outwatched the long and stormy nights of winter on our lines; they have driven forward a reconnaissance beyond the Russian outposts; and all this time the unremitting labour, the heavy cannonade, and the incessant skirmishing of the trenches and rifle-pits have been going on, slowly but steadily advancing the works of the besiegers. The inference to be drawn from this long series of efforts is, that the success of the campaign and of the Crimean expedition depends not on any single operation, however important, or upon the systematic continuance of the siege according to the established principles of scientific warfare, but upon the sum total of all these different measures, by which the resources of the enemy must gradually be more and more exhausted, and the object of the allied armies eventually obtained. Thus, when the great bombardment opened on the 9th of April, we were already aware that it could not be sustained more than twelve days with the guns and ammunition then prepared in the batteries, and that the officers directed the siege did not anticipate more than a partial success, such as the formation of a lodgment on the Garden Battery. These expectations, which we had been led to entertain and express, have been accurately verified. The bombardment was not followed by the immediate surrender or destruction of the place, nor was the cessation of the fire the signal for raising the siege.—The practical result is, that the allied forces have gained considerably on the Russian works, that some of the most important of the Russian batteries have been silenced, that mines have been sprung enabling the French to establish themselves within a few yards of the town, and that every inch of ground we have gained has been so manfully held and defended that the Russians have failed in every attempt to recapture what they have lost. If any one will compare the exact position of the besieging army on the 9th of May with what it was when the fire opened on the 9th of April, it will be seen that considerable progress has been made. The spirited conduct of the French troops in the night of the 1st May, when they succeeded in taking and occupying a strong counter-approach of the enemy in front of Central Bastion, proves that the moral energy of our allies increases as they are brought to closer quarters with our adversaries; and the vigorous charge by which detachments of two British regiments forced the Russian ambuscades in front of the Mamelon shows that both time and life may be saved by a direct attack on the outworks of the place. The garrison of Sebastopol cannot amount in numbers to one-half of the forces now assembled before the southern division of the town, and although the defenders of the place have been relieved from time to time by the arrival of fresh troops, the labour and exhaustion of defending an immense line of works under a continual fire must be in the highest degree harassing and destructive.—Moreover, the resources of the defence from outlying works which enabled the rear of our batteries have been considerably abridged, and every fresh arrival shows that the besieged are reduced within a narrower circle.—The last parallel is within 25 yards of their works, and the most advanced battery at 60 metres. A siege arrived at this stage of operations can only be arrested by the destruction of the works of the besiegers or by the successful advance of a relieving army, but

neither of these results is in the slightest degree probable. The Russians have almost invariably been defeated in their nocturnal sorties against the works of the besiegers, and since the battle of Inkerman no attempt has been made by the Russian forces in the Crimea to do more than keep open the communication with the town.

Indeed, the time has now come when we confidently anticipate the commencement of more active operations against the Russians in the field. The reconnaissance lately made by a detachment of the Turkish, British, and French armies beyond the Tchernaya, has shown that the enemy is not in a position to offer any serious resistance to our advance from the east of the plateau occupied by the allies. Orders have recently been despatched from Paris to cause the whole French army of observation collected at Constantinople, and amounting to 25,000 men of all arms, to embark at once in the French vessels of war and transports for the Crimea; and, as the British steamers conveying the Sardinian contingent to the theatre of war were already arriving in the Bosphorus, about 40,000 fresh troops, perfectly equipped for the field will shortly land in the Crimea. In addition to this powerful reinforcement the British army is constantly receiving an increase to its numbers, which will enable it, we doubt not, to perform any duty it may be called upon to discharge. With these forces at the disposal of the allies, an army equal in number to that which won the battle of the Alma may advance against the Russians from Eupatoria, Kaffa, Kertch, or the Valley of Baidar, without diminishing the strength of the army already engaged in the conduct of the siege.—For this purpose the formation of the army of reserve at Maslak and the acquisition of the Sardinian contingent are judicious and important measures, for these troops, if properly handled, ought to cut off the supplies of the enemy and to render their position in the Crimea untenable. North of the River Salghir the Crimea is in summer an arid plain, without water, and incapable of supporting an army. The possession of the southern coast and of the valleys running down to Karasubazsar and Simpheropol is in fact the occupation of the Crimea, and we see no reason to doubt that hostilities may be carried on with advantage in this district.

We have taken the lead in denouncing the want of energy and ability which has been conspicuously displayed by those who are responsible for the condition and the command of the army; and we have endeavoured to trace to their true causes those abuses which have left so deep a stain on the military arrangements of this country; but it has never occurred to us to doubt that two such nations as England and France could, when fairly roused, repair the temporary check which their arms may have received, not from the superior valour of the enemy, but from mismanagement at home and abroad, aggravated by the rigour of the seasons, the prevalence of disease, and the distance of the theatre of war. We have never shrunk, moreover, from the responsibility which we assumed in urging the expedition to the Crimea upon the Government and the country. Now, more than ever, when we have to look to our own strength and our own resources to bring us with honour out of this contest, it becomes us not to say one word which would seem to imply a doubt, we have never felt, of our ultimate success. If the whole history of the condition and losses of the Russian army were laid open to public criticism, we are confident that it would be found to have enjoyed no exemption from the sufferings our own troops have surmounted; and, if we could follow it into the interior of the Crimea, the casemates of Sebastopol, or on its wintry marches over the steppes of Southern Russia, we should probably find it has been weakened by incalculable hardships and by losses far more severe than our own. The true test of military strength and endurance is to be found in the ability of each party to enter upon the present campaign; we believe that for all the purposes of offensive warfare in the enemy's own territory the superiority is on the side of the allied armies.

The world has formed a very erroneous estimate of the power and the resources of this country if it supposed that the discovery of many abuses in our military establishments that demand reform and improvement can divert us from the pursuit of a great political object which we believe to be necessary to the safety of Europe. On the contrary, we look to the correction of these abuses as one of the means to enable us to bring more effective armies into the field, and to prosecute with greater success the enterprise in which we are engaged.

MARRIED.

At Noel, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Thos. S. Crowe, Mr. Osmond O'Brien, Merchant, to Miss Sarah Denmore, daughter of the late Benjamin Denmore, Esq., all of Noel, County of Hants. At West River, St. Mary's, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. John Campbell, Mr. Gideon Rude, of Indianapolis, to Maria, daughter of Mr. John Smith.

At West River, St. Mary's, on the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Glen, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Glen, of West River.

DIED.

At Cornwalls, on Thursday the 17th inst., after a few hours illness, Mr. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, in the 79th year of his age. Deceased was for many years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church in Cornwalls, having been set apart to the office when quite young. At the period of the Disruption he at once cast in his lot with the "Protestors," of that period, and contended to hold fast to the principles for which he contended, and to appreciate the sacrifices they made in support of them.

To the different schemes of the Church he was always ready to contribute his "mite," and when the Rev. Mr. Forrester came to Cornwallis on behalf of the Professorial Endowment Fund of the Free Church College, he came promptly forward, and with a princely subscription headed the list of subscribers to that scheme in that place, and gave his company and influence to Mr. Forrester, during his laborious campaign in that district. A short time previous to his death he paid in the whole amount of his subscription, and ever kept before his mind, and that of others, the importance of having the Fund intimated—considering the collecting of the money a more difficult and a more important work than the obtaining of the promise of it,—however well qualified an agent that required for success. His work is done on earth—may his mantle fall on others. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, ye, snitch the spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

On Monday, 21st inst., Christiana, widow of the late Mr. John Forbes, of the Barrack Department.

At Glenelg, St. Mary's, on the 3rd inst., in the 78th year of her age, Janet Clark, wife of Mr. Alex. Archibald, leaving a large family who cannot soon forget the deep interest she felt in their welfare.

At Baddeck C. B., on the 8th inst., in the 31st year of her age, Esther Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas A. McKeen, after an illness of nearly 5 weeks. Her end was calm as a Summer's eve, with her latest breath she exclaimed, "Happy, Happy, going to Jesus."

Why do we mourn departed Friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms.

At Cole Harbour, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., Harriet, infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Conrod, aged five months and twenty days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, May 19.—R. M. Steamship *Ostrya*, Corbin, St. Johns, Nfld., 3 days; brig *Plantagenet*, Miles, Glasgow, 27 days; *Chimborzo*, (Am.) Brien, Boston, 3 days; *Emily*, Terfroy, St. Johns N.B., 7 days; schrs *Brilliant*, Seaboyer, St. Johns P.R., 21 days; *Susan E. Mahon*, New York, 6 days; *Sarah*, Hilton, Yarmouth, 48 hours.

SUNDAY, May 20.—Schrs *Integrity*, Martin, New York, 7 days; *Argyle*, Jones, Cienfuegos, 21 days.

MONDAY, May 21.—Schrs *Daring*, (Govt.) Capt Daly, Sable Island; *Ariel*, Gay, P. E. Island; *Fanny*, Finlayson, P. E. Island; *Cherub*, Bears, P. E. Island; *Hope*, Roberts, do; *Mary*, Kempf, do; *Matilda*, Grant, Magdalen Islands; *Baronet*, Loy, Sable Island; *Patron*, McKay, P. E. Island; *Argyle*, McInnes, Cienfuegos, 24 days.

TUESDAY, May 22.—H. M. S. *Espiegle*, sloop, Commander Edw. B. G. Lambert, Bermuda, 6 days; brig *Roderick*, Dhu, McNeil, Fortune Bay, Nfld.; schrs *Triumph*, Dowsley, Havana, 17 days; *Kate Ellen*, (161), Ellis, New York 7 days; *John*, Cornish, Nfld. 6 days; *Vulture*, Irwin, P. E. Island; *Gold Corner*, Hermon, Baltimore, 11 days.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.—Brig *Belle*, Shaw, Matanzas, 16 days.

THURSDAY, May 24.—R. M. S. *Cahada*, Lang, Liverpool 1½ days—26 pass. for Hx.; brig *General Washington*, Day, Philadelphia, 6 days; *Crescent*, Burn, Cienfuegos, 30 days; schrs *N. S. Eli*, (Am.) Wilmington, 16 days; *Vulture*, Irwin, P. E. Island; *Eliza Jane*, Walsh, Ponce, P. R., 20 days.

FRIDAY, May 25.—Brigs *America*, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston, 34 days—16 pass; *Albion*, Parker, Cienfuegos 24 days; schrs *J. M. W. Young*, Hurnacua, P.R., 18 days; *Olive Branch*, Wright, St. John, N. B., 4 days; *Jasper*, Banks, Guyana, P. R., 24 days; *Delegat*, Smith, Wilmington N. C., 10 days; *Telegraph*, Willes, Inagua; *Gardner*, Cross, Barbados, 24 days; *Velocity*, Smith, Boston, 4 days.

CLEARED.

May 13.—Boston (pkt), *Reche*, Boston; Port au Spain, *Acker*, St. Pierre, Miq; Louisa, Kenney, Porto Rico; *Mary Ann Glover*, Richibucto; *British Queen*, Pyle, Philadelphia; *Florence*, Jones, Br W Indies.

May 19.—*Elipse*, Mitchell, Brazil; *Emily*, McDonald, P. E. Island; *Margaret Ann*, Thomas, Arichat; *Conservative*, Myers, Port au Basque; *Isabella Maria*, Cunningham, Porto Rico; *Brother*, Nearing, Montreal.

May 22.—*Electric*, Newell, Br W Indies; *Vetrel*, Fletcher, Arichat.

May 23.—*Experiment*, McDonald, P. E. Island; *T. G. Coffin*, Quebec; *Merlin* (ss), Corbin, St. John Nfld.; *America* (s), Lang, Boston; *Sarah*, Reynolds, Nfld.; *M. E. Smith*, (Am pkt), Gore, Boston.

May 25.—*America* (s), Lang, Boston; *Asia*, Lott, Liverpool G.B.; *Alcega*, Hecce, Newfoundland; *Expert*, McDaniell, P. E. Island.

Baxter's Oil Color Prints.

THE undersigned being authorised agents for the sale of BAXTER'S PATENT PRINTS in Nova Scotia, will continue to be supplied with specimens of all subjects produced by the Proprietor of this unequalled process of color printing. One hundred and twenty specimens may now be inspected at MORTON'S WAREHOUSE, 39 Granville Street, comprising—

GENES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

PORTRAITS—THE QUEEN & PRINCE ALBERT.

AUSTRALIA—NEWS FROM HOME.

VIEW—THE CRISTAL PALACE NEW YORK.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

NAPOLEON I. SEBASTOPOL, &c., &c.

Also—C. Graf's Books of Tinted and Colored Landscape Views, and Studies from Nature, and for the drawing-room Table, &c., &c., for sale at Proprietor's prices, by

May 20 G. E. MORTON & CO.

March 30th, 1855.

Philosophy of Sectarianism.

Or a Classified view of the Christian Sects in the United States.

By Justel, published by W. McKINLAY.

Cheerful Sugar.

THE Subscribers have just received Ex *Isabella Maria*, Gungham Master, from New York, and now offer for Sale

50 lbs Crushed SUGAR.

May 5 JOHN ESSON & CO.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.

EVERY Balance, &c., can be had of the Subscriber with many other kind Scales, Beams, and weighing apparatus, cheaper than most other places, for particular reasons which I will not explain for a year or two.

May 19 J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

Art Union of Glasgow.

EVERY Subscriber of ONE GUINEA is presented with the splendid engraving of "Coming of age in the Olden Time," by Frith, and the chance of an oil painting. List closes on 1st June 1855.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, Agents.

May 5

FRESH NORTHERN CLOVER SEED. Just received ex brig *America*, from Boston:

35 bags Northern Clover SEED, for sale by JOHN ESSON & CO.

April 23

No. 16 Granville Street,

APRIL 24 1855.

EXTENSIVE Stock of Books & STATIONERY. A. & W. MACKINLAY have just received "Shooting Star" and "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, their usual extensive assortment of BOOKS & STATIONERY, &c., among which are:

820 Reams WRITING PAPERS, assorted

150000 Envelopes; 350 Blank Books, assorted

700 Gross Steel Pens, do; 60 doz Bibles, do

60 doz Testaments & Palm Books

80 lbs Sealing WAX, assorted

140 doz INKPOWDERS

350 doz INK, assorted

200 doz Philip's COPY BOOKS.

Rolls Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, Pencils, Charts, Mathematical Instruments.

ALSO—A large Stock of Chambers Publications, with all other School Books used in the Province. From the large extent of the present importation, Country Dealers can be supplied on the best terms.

April 23

JOHN W CARTER, TAILOR.

THE Subscriber having been awarded the PRIZE FOR THE BEST COAT, at the Industrial Exhibition, by competent judges, begs to tender his services to the Public at his Shop, NO 160 HOLLIS STREET, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., and a large selection of superior Vestings, all of which he will be prepared to make up at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.