

have received the... B. Hall, the former... The clerical... admirable specimen... Politically it is

NEWS.

June 20. The Kingdom, from... passed further... 1 2 o'clock. The States... concluded... Laiza. Cordillera... King of Naples... of the five great... integrity of... particularly... of the French Em... of Sicily, and... immediately the... He also requests... employ their author... present Piedmont... on the main

st to answer, she... in the conflict... stop the diffusion... with either party... subsequently made a... He repudiated im... as only possible... that unless the... recognized the... powerful could me...

had promised to re... to foment dis... insular possessions of... has no diplomatic... the other great... B use very dull. The... proposed... the retention of... by both par... to attend to the... on board of the... to supply provi... for the poor; fourth... should address a... Commissioner, ask... of such reforms as... for the country. The... were consulted to... with preemptive... conferences broken... did not re-com... and the amicitio... The Times publishes... proceedings, and... with will, end the Bour...

June 21st, 1850. at New York on the... in Sicily. The... garrisons there... concentrated at... had been bombarded... Consuls closed... ex dividend. The... France were mak... EST June 25th, 1850. Point yesterday... Palermo... Provincial Gov... denounced con... Bridrawn for present... 61 to 15. Consuls... Ex Dividend.

FOUND.—New York, to Elwood Waters... Falkland Islands... schooner Allen found at Terre Del... the crew had been... The rigging was... stripped from her... leader of the moun... taken to Port Sal...

to unite the Rad... man, has been... said, were two large... nearly a mile into... constructed. About... and several... employed in the

ing down portions of... bridge is being pro... and the removal of... networks affords evi... care with which... raised 110 years...

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The following intelligence derived from authentic resources is encouraging:—The French Protestants are generally either Lutherans or members of the Reformed or Calvinistic Church. The former have about 250 recognised Ministers, and the latter 550, or 800 in all. To these we may perhaps add 200 Evangelists and lay agents, making a total of 1,000 persons engaged in ministerial labours in the two churches.—They together have 1,450 places of worship, and 1,750 schools. Many of the Pastors are earnest and devoted men, who labor incessantly for the good of souls and the glory of God. In this respect a great change has been wrought within the last thirty years, when apathy and error seemed to claim the great majority of both Pastors and people. There is a remarkable geographical distribution of the two communities. Both are strong in Paris, but the rest of the Lutherans are almost confined to the romantic districts in the northeast corner of the country, the ancient Alsatia and its vicinity, on the borders of Germany. Here, where the language of Luther is still that of the people, great numbers of the inhabitants profess the Protestant faith, and among them not a few adorn the profession which they make. With regard to the Reformed Church, as it is termed, and which is Presbyterian, its adherents are much more widely disseminated. They abound in the old provinces of Poitou and Saintonge, and in the departments to the right and left of the Rhene from Lyons to Marseilles. The central districts are a dreary blank, and few indeed are to be found in Brittany and some other portions of the country.—But still it is a delightful fact, that ages of oppression and insult failed to extirpate them from the broad plains of the West, and from the wild hills and glorious valleys of the sunny south. Besides the two communities already referred to, there are several others which have no support from the State. Such is The Union of Independent, or as they are called, Evangelical Churches. To this Union about twenty-five churches are attached, and their Pastors, although scattered over the country, contrive to meet from time to time to consult about affairs of common interest, and to enjoy holy communion and fellowship. This principle of these churches is scriptural, and they are very influential in promoting the spread of orthodox doctrine, and in advocating the claims of civil religion. More numerous, but less known, are the Wesleyans, who have a number of stations and faithful Ministers chiefly in the south-east. There are a few Baptist churches, but they are for the most part small and feeble. The Free Church of Lyons is admirably constituted, and its Pastors and members are characterized by extraordinary activity and zeal. Altogether the Free Church number about 300 places of worship and 500 Ministers and evangelists.

The adulteration of gold coin is being carried to an alarming extent in New York, and the banks are started to find a considerable quantity of the coins in their own vaults. The ten dollar pieces are now chiefly acted upon. About \$5 50 of value is taken out of the centre by splitting, and the size and weight of the original is then made up with platin, which being of greater specific gravity than gold, escapes detection by the old method of the scales and nitric acid. Indeed, there is not known a really means of detecting these coins. They come in daily to banks sometimes fifty or sixty dollars in a package of \$5000.

The Rev. John Armstrong of this city completed the fiftieth year of his ministry in the Church of England, on Sunday last, the 17th instant. We rejoice to say too, that he is in the enjoyment of excellent bodily and mental health; the proof of which may be seen in the fact that he undertook on Sunday two full services, without any assistance whatever. His sermon at St. John's Church, in the morning, was a noble record of the loving-kindness of God, as manifested towards himself individually, and towards the nation at large, and we are happy to report that we shall be able to publish it at length in the next number of the Church Witness.—Church Witness.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—A meeting of the Citizens of Hamilton, Canada West, was lately held, to take measures for the erection of a monument to her Majesty, to be built by subscription.—Canadian News.

MYSTERIOUS MUSIC ON THE GULF STREAM.—The mystic music sometimes heard at the mouth of the Pasagoula river on a still night, is one of the wonders of our coast. It is not confined, however, to the Pasagoula river, but has often been heard at other places. At the mouth of Bayou Coq d'inde and other inlets opening into the Gulf along the coast of our country, the curious listener, lying lily in his boat, with lifted oars, when every other sound is hushed, may sometimes hear its strains coming apparently from beneath the water, like the soft notes of distant Eolian harps.

We had always supposed that this phenomenon, whatever its origin might be, natural or supernatural, was peculiar to our own coast. It appears, however, from an extract given by some of the English papers from Sir Emerson Tennet's recent work on Ceylon, that something very like it is known at Battialia, in that island, and is attributed to a rather less poetical and mysterious origin—that is, to a peculiar species of shell fish. They are said to be heard at night, and most distinctly when the moon is nearest the full, and are described in terms that correspond very close with the accounts given of the Pasagoula music by those who have heard it. But, according to the same authority, it is not only in Ceylon that this submarine music is heard. Sir Emerson says:—

Sounds somewhat similar are heard under water at some places on the western coast of India, especially in the harbor of Bombay. At Caldera, in Chili, musical cadences are said to issue from the sea near the landing place; they are described as rising and falling fully four notes, resembling the tones of harp strings, and mingling like those at Battialia, till they produce a musical discord of great delicacy and sweetness. The animals from whence they proceed have not been identified at either place, and the mystery remains unsolved, whether those at Battialia are given forth by fishes or mollusks. Mobile Tribune.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—There seems to be a growing enthusiasm among our young men respecting the Volunteer movement. We learn that a new Rifle Company is about to be formed in Lunenburg; a Company is under way at Piasa; a Cavalry Troop for the City and vicinity is talked about; and preliminaries have been arranged for the formation of a new Rifle Company in the City. The Artillery Regiment is progressing favorably. We would suggest to some of our young mechanics that an Engineer Company would be a desirable addition to the force. Too many Companies are, however bad. It would be better for young men with a taste for those sort of things, to go into one of the old established Companies than to endeavor to get up new ones. There is a saving of expense in doing so, and, besides, there is a greater certainty of stability about the old Companies. To our mind five Companies of 60 men each are quite sufficient for St. John and Portland. By the way, have our Volunteers ever taken into consideration the use of a band of Music? It seems to us that marching without music is like dancing without that accompaniment. The Companies should unite and get up a Band between them.—Morning News.

On Monday morning Mr. William Till, Junr., Editor and part Proprietor of the New Brunswicker, died of small-pox, after an illness of eleven or twelve days. He will be much regretted by all who knew him, as his kindly disposition—which nothing could mar—his unbounded good nature, and many other estimable qualities rendered him a great favorite amongst his numerous friends and acquaintances. He leaves, we believe, a large young family.—Freeman.

RARE AND EARLY.—The London papers announce that Mr. Rarcy is to operate upon the gigantic cat-horse Captain, 19 hands high, weighing 25 cwt. (probably the largest horse in England,) who has drawn six tons weight, bitten eight persons, and will take a man up in his teeth and shake him as a dog does a rat.

Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupations. Editors, reporters, printers, and telegraph operators, need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

A. T. & D. MACAY'S TIMBER CIRCULAR.

LAR, June 1st, 1850.

10 CANADIAN DOCK, LIVERPOOL. Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st February, 30 vessels, 16,191 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America, viz, 1 from Quebec, 24 from St. John, N. B., and 5 from other parts; at the same date last year, 21 vessels, 18,191 tons had arrived.

REMARKS.—Within the last few days considerable inactivity and a general depression have been manifested in most of the leading articles of colonial and foreign produce. This is accounted for in various ways, not a few of the reasons being doubtless suggested by the peculiar circumstances of the individual or party by whom the report is made. Thus in one direction the depression is charged against the unsettled condition of political relations on the continent; another cause for its existence is found by another set of observers in the defective, or rather as they say baneful, arrangements of our fiscal policy; while yet a third ground is stated to be an excess in the actual or expected supplies of most commodities. In this, as in most similar cases, a careful examination of the facts will probably lead to a conviction that each of the causes referred to contribute, in some degree, to the general result; and further, that in all likelihood the amount of this conjointed operation is to some extent over-estimated.

The trade in wood, like the other staples of our commerce, has felt the effect of depression in some of its branches to a considerable extent, in others the effect has been less prominent, and in some it is scarcely felt at all. Up to the present time the amount of importation has not exceeded an average, and the stocks of most kinds previously on hand were rather below than above what has been customary at the same period on several past years. In the face of these facts, it is not easy to look discouragingly upon the existing condition of the trade, yet it is equally impracticable to observe the already lower and apparently still declining prices realized for goods, without some misgivings as to the probability of a speedy improvement in the market. In any case, however, it must be remembered that the transactions recently effected do not afford a reliable criterion of what may be expected as to the general business of the year.

PINE TIMBER.—Of this no new importation has as yet taken place from Quebec. The stocks are low and continue diminishing gradually, but the business done is only of the retail character usual as this season of the year. By recent advices we learn that a report was in circulation at Quebec, to the effect that an unusually large quantity of Pine timber would in all probability this year be left at the streams in the Canadian forests, on account of the scarcity of water to float the wood to the rafting booms. The stock of timber from St. John has been still further reduced, one cargo only having as yet arrived. No public sales have been reported, and the business done has been confined to retail transactions. Recent reports represent the stocks at the port of shipment as very small, and the prices demanded as extreme.

N. B. and N. S. PINE and SPARCE DEALS. Since the date of our last several sales have taken place, generally at prices a shade below those reported last month. A sale by auction of the 25th ult., of deal from the yard, ex "George Washington," from St. John, N. B., 23, 639 pieces Spruce were offered in 59 lots, of which 64 were sold at from £7 7s. 6d., averaging £8 9s. 3d.; ex "Great Northern," from St. John, 18,622 pieces, offered in 43 lots, sold at from £7 17s. 6d. to £9 2s. 6d., averaging £8 10s. 9d.; 7,612 pieces Pine Deals, ex "George Washington," in 17 lots, sold at from £8 to £8 17s. 6d.; averaging £8 7s. 2d.; ex "Great Northern," 9,225 pieces, offered in 23 lots, sold at from £7 15s. to £8 15s., averaging £8 4s. 4d. per standard. Two cargoes of Spruce and Pine deals are advertised to be sold by auction to-day, but too late for insertion of the result in this publication. As already remarked with regard to Canada, it appears that the past season has been an unusually dry one in New Brunswick—the great Deal producing Province of British America. In consequence of this it is represented that a very large proportion of the year's produce has been "hung up" on the mountain

streams, and that the amount of arrivals at St. John has, up to the date of the last advices been, extremely small. It should also be remembered that last year's trade was commenced with a stock of about seventy millions of superficial feet, while this year the stock is only thirty millions, and that nearly one fourth of the winter's cutting remains in the interior, with but slender chance of its being got to the port of shipment in time for this season's export.

SARDINIA.—A protracted and interesting debate took place in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France. Numerous telling speeches, both for and against the treaty, had been made. Signor Rattazzi was amongst those who spoke against the treaty. He advised his party to abstain from voting.

M. Cavour admitted that the sacrifice was a grievous one for Sardinia, but pointed out the circumstances which compelled them to make it, alluding particularly to the necessity of maintaining an alliance with France. The Chamber Deputies, on the 29th ult., approved of the treaty by a vote of 225 against 23. Twenty three members abstained from voting.

The New Orleans Delta says that the Mississippi river is at the present moment four feet lower than it was ever known before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is so low that planters are suffering for the want of sewage water, to get rid of which has heretofore been the greatest trouble. The want of moisture is seriously regarded the plant-cane, upon which the planters rely for a good crop, the stubble being generally a total failure.

THE CATTLE MALADY.—The citizens of Peterham, Rutland and Charlton have held town meetings, and made arrangements to guard against the introduction of the disease into their respective towns, by choosing committees in every school district to watch all the avenues of travel, and prevent the ingress of cattle from without the town limits.

The Government of Bermuda has formally invited the Prince of Wales to visit the Island, and appropriated \$5000 to defray the expenses which may be incurred.

DIED.

Departed this life, at seven o'clock, on Monday morning, after a few days illness, in the forty first year of his age, Mr. William Till, Junr., Editor of The New Brunswicker.

Old Cognac Brandy. Just landing ex "Colin," from London.—1 Hd. Pale BRANDY, warranted 12 years old. For sale by JOHN BRADLEY, 24, Dock street, June 23.

IRISH OATMEAL.—Received ex "Elizabeth" from Londonderry:—3 tons Steam Ground OATMEAL, very superior. For sale at 24 Dock street. JOHN BRADLEY, June 23.

OUR SHANTY!!

The Subscriber has received from LONDON direct ex Paris, IN BULK. 3 Hd. Old Tom GIN; 1 do. Old Jamaica RUM; 1 do. Allsop's Fine Strong Pale ALE; 1 do. GENOVA (Large Anchor Brand); 1 do. Barilla's London STOUT; 2 do. Castle Fine Old PORT; 2 do. Golden SHERRY. IN BOTTLE. 12 Cases ex 4 doz. London Brown STOUT; 6 " " Guinness's Dublin STOUT; 12 " ex 12 doz. SODA WATER; 12 " " LEMONADE; 12 " " Burton ALE; 6 Cases ex 3 Golden SHERRY; 2 " " Fine MADEIRA; 6 " " Fine CHAMPAGNE; 6 " " Fine Old PORT; 12 " " Booth's OLD TOM; 6 " " Fine SHRUB; 6 " " Fine Pale Hennessey BRANDY.

To Invalids! I have imported the PORT WINE expressly for INVALIDS, and it is not as represented. Money Returned! N. B.—The above importations are of the VERY BEST BRANDS, and warranted PURE and GENUINE. Free from Adulteration. For sale by the Subscriber at his "ST. ANNY," two doors from the Market House. THOMAS L. EVANS, Importer of Liquors, &c. Woodstock, June 24, 1850.

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NO. ONE, CORNER OF MAIN & QUEEN STREETS. Selling Off and Clearing Out! As the above appears to be the order of the day the Subscriber begs to intimate to the purchasers of Dry Goods in Town and Country, that he is NOW and has been for EIGHT YEARS SELLING OFF large quantities of goods, annually, but still has on hand a large assortment of NEW GOODS just received and ready for sale, and as he does not intend CLEAVING OUT until they are disposed of, he begs most respectfully to request the attention of buyers to a personal inspection, as it is a well known fact that they can buy as low at his establishment, and be as well suited as at those places where they are continually "SELLING OFF UNDER COST, &c."

The Stock on hand is large and varied, and suited to the wants of all, viz: Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, and Hats; Muslins, Barages, Chamois, and other Dress materials; Blinds, Flowers, Laces, and Sewed Muslins in great variety; a few dozen real French Kids, in Black and Colored; Grey and White Printed Cottons, Shirting and Sheeting; Linens, Lawns, Muslins; Toweling and Tickings; Cheenilles and Silk Hair Nets; and Dressing, Tassels, Girdles, &c. with the usual assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS, Brushes, Combs, Fans, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S Boots & Shoes. Men's & Boy's Hats & Caps, Braces, Neck Hdks., & Ties. COLLARS SHIRTS & DRAWERS, &c., &c., &c. Persons requiring MORNING GOODS will always find a full assortment to select from, or they will be ordered from St. John, at a small advance on cost. COFFIN MOUNTING, in Black and White, all sizes, with some new designs; Gages, Gloves, Muslins, Hat Bands, and every article requisite for Funerals. A full stock constantly on hand, and lower than can be purchased elsewhere in Town. The above goods, which only comprise part of a very large lot, were bought as low as possible, and will be sold at other Wholesale or Retail upon a reasonable terms as any in this Town. Call and judge for yourselves, and you will be fully satisfied. G. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, June 19, 1850.

JOB WORK, DONE WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.