

THE DAILY COLONIAL EMPIRE.

building that Railway than the gentleman who had just said down. By that Railway a debt of £70,000 a year was fastened on the Province without having any Railway. The people were then taxed on the flour, meal, molasses, and almost all necessary articles, and now, if they were to have all the modern appliances of civilization which other nations possessed, could they expect to do so, without paying for it the same as in other countries and be taxed as they were in other countries? Could the hon member for York point him to another country where there was no duty on molasses? He thought not.

Tariff was a difficult question, but one with which all Governments had to grapple. To support the great roads and the by-roads, and Educational grants, means were required, and to obtain those means it was necessary to have a tax. Then there was \$10,000 this year appropriated towards the organization and maintenance of militia. This was an additional grant which was not formerly required. It was one which duty called for. You see, during the most inclement season of the year in order to protect them. The flag which "for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze" was unfurled in our behalf, and supported by the brave, soldier veterans, who had dared death in their country's cause under every clime, and who came among us laden with medals, the laurels of former victories. Could we under such circumstances refuse to grant liberally towards maintaining our rights against foreign aggression? The amount thus appropriated was the smallest which could be given, he contended. Besides this additional expense had devolved upon the Treasury this year. One of these was the *Lex recto at Trenton*, which required an appropriation to maintain a resident physician there. The money requisite for these purposes must come from some place, New Brunswick was not peculiar in having her Revenue deficient this year. Nova Scotia was in the same predicament. Both in Nova Scotia and Canada they had been compelled to resort to the same means as those now sought to be used in this Province. The Government had made retrocessions everywhere in their policy. (Mr. Anglin, when?) When? Why there was \$100 taken away from one School in the county of Westmorland this year; £600 had been deducted off the by-roads. Was not this reduction? The great road list, this year was also reduced by £10,000.

The ex-Attorney Gen. had contended that a duty should be imposed on salt. The Government must put a duty on something on which it would be collected. Setting aside the facilities afforded for smuggling such articles as that, what would be the result. Simply that the prices would go up and less of it would be collected. Besides the expense of working it out would be very heavy comparatively. There would be no way to prevent its introduction duty free except by searching every bundle and bale which came into the country. It was contended that the duty on molasses had been reduced, owing to the pressure of members who supported the Government. Suppose it was? It did not do to disguise the fact that the opinion of hon. members had weight with the Government. Molasses was an article used by every family, more or less, so that the duty on it being so widely distributed would be felt less by any one class than by the whole. It was a duty which was not only an expense in collecting it, and it could not be smuggled owing to its bulk and weight. It was urged as an important argument that it would not be used because used by the poor man; but did not poor men wear shoes? and on these there was a duty of 12½ per cent. Did not the poor man wear shirts and hats? was a duty of 15 per cent on cotton. If railways were to be run, and steamships, which by the Government of this Province, for whose benefit was it? Certainly for all classes. Then why should not all contribute to work it?

With regard to liquors, there were certainly a luxury, purely a luxury, but they would only pay a certain amount of tax for all that. If you went beyond a certain point, the inducement to smuggle would be so great that more would be smuggled in, and the Revenue be the loser in the end. With reference to tobacco, there was no article more generally used by poor people. It might not inappropriately be styled the poor man's luxury, and certainly if the interests of the poor man were properly considered, the Government would not be authorized to impose too heavy a duty on that. Coal was an article which was recommended, but what article would more directly affect the poor man, especially in St. John. People might live without either sugar or molasses, but during our seasons of cold weather the poor people must have fuel, and coal was the fuel. With regard to jewelry, the Secretary had pointed out already the facilities for smuggling this article.

If, as eight years ago, a duty of three shillings per barrel was placed on flour, it would yield a Revenue of £250,000 annually. This was among the articles which came under the reciprocity Act. If all the articles from which the duty was taken by this Act still paid duty, the amount would increase the Revenue £450,000. The people of this Province had the benefit of this Act, and the present Act only sought to make up a small part of the amount given up to the people by that Act. It desired the House to reflect that there was no guarantee that the duties could be collected on the articles proposed by the hon. member for York, while this guarantee did exist so far as the articles proposed in the Bill were concerned; and if the duties were not paid, the country would be in a worse position next year than this, provided these articles which were suggested by the ex-Attorney General should be allowed.

Mr. Boyd said, he had been taken by surprise when he first heard that this Bill was to be brought in. It was the first he had heard that this Province had got largely in debt by mismanagement of the railway. He asked the reason why the duties were placed on these necessary articles, and was told it was to assimilate our duties to those of Nova Scotia, in order to establish free trade between these two Provinces. He had thought a good deal about this free trade, and asked if the Government intended to lay the correspondence relative to it before the House. He was then told that there was no correspondence upon the matter, and that all correspondence had been oral. I took seven years to get the duty off of molasses, and he was not disposed to go back. I felt it necessary to raise means to pay off our liabilities, and asked for this purpose, how ever, ought to be so arranged as to bear a

lightly as possible on the poorer classes. The fisheries should bear their share, and also the shipping interest; both kinds of business were very profitable and well able to bear taxation. Coal was another article. Taxation on it would work both ways: it would increase the revenue and encourage the digging of our own coals. He had entered into an understanding with his hon. colleagues relative to the course they should pursue with regard to this Bill. In making this arrangement they had mutually conceded certain points. He would not state what the arrangement was, as the time had not arrived. Retrenchment had been talked of. This, he thought, should begin at home. Every member's pay should be reduced \$1,000 per day. The Attorney General should be content to deduct \$200 from his salary, and so the Surveyor General, Postmaster General, Chief Commissioner, and Secretary. There one coach was sufficient for each House, and the number of waiters could be diminished. This scheme would reduce the expenses \$10,000. He would, however, defer further remarks on this Bill until a future occasion.



The Colonial Empire.

DAILY EDITION.

ST. JOHN, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

The Railway Accident and the "Religious Intelligence" again.

Among all the Government press (not even excepting the Railway Commissioner's own paper) the *Religious Intelligence* is the only journal that can be found with brazen-faced effrontery and falsehood sufficient to brow-beat public opinion, and insist that our statement of that said occurrence was incorrect. In its last issue it says:—

"Now we are prepared to state positively that the account of the accident given by the 'Empire' was a gross exaggeration of the statements made to him by the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Carvill, and nearly every circumstance was magnified to the disadvantage of the Railway officials. Mr. Carvill, who had visited the scene of the sad catastrophe, and whose great care in all matters connected with his office is well known, furnished the 'Empire' with correct information, but it was before publishing for the purpose of purposes of this paper."

Now, as the *Religious Intelligence* of itself, knew nothing about the transaction, we ask by what authority it so positively denounces our statement as a gross exaggeration, as magnified, cooled, &c.? And we call upon it to produce the evidence.

We have said before what we now repeat, that our account of the transaction was modified, not exaggerated, and we might have said some things which were entirely withheld, and have not yet been made public. We supposed at the time that the *Coroner's Inquest* would be held, and that it was to be the one-sided and smothered affair which it afterwards proved to be; and out of a sense of justice, if not kindly feelings, towards the employees supposed to be most implicated, we felt justified in withholding part of our information. Towards the employees on the Road, we have nothing but the most kindly and favorable feelings; we consider them efficient and trustworthy as far as we know them. Mr. Carvill we have long known, and consider him a very excellent and reliable officer; and from a long acquaintance with Mr. Clinch's family our sympathies would be entirely in his favor. Our conviction is, that if the responsibility had been saddled upon either, or both, of these officers, and their superiors had escaped, there would have been very little quibbling of conscience in making them the scape-goats of the occasion, and the investigation might have been a very different affair. But our business just now is with the *Religious Intelligence*. Its mere *ipse dixit* is nothing. Its unscrupulous assertions can have no weight with intelligent men. If it has any regard for decency and public opinion, let it produce the evidence to justify its wholesale denunciations. WE DEMAND THE PROOF.

Our private advices from Fredericton, express a belief that the Provincial Secretary, in view of his recent bereavement, and the state of his own health, may retire for a time, if not altogether, from political life.

We are also advised that the Hon. George L. H. Hervey, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, is so ill as to be unable to attend to his Legislative duties, and may not again, this Session, resume his seat in the House of Assembly.

The Carleton Scrutiny Committee are developing a case of the grossest bribery and corruption, in the election of Mr. Lindsay, who will probably be unseated. The Hon. Charles Perley, a Legislative Councillor, is gravely implicated, but so far has contrived to elude the endeavors of the Scrutiny Committee to obtain his evidence. His seat in the Upper House is much endangered, and that body, for its own honor, may be compelled to take strong measures in the matter.

From Newfoundland.

We regret to learn by a telegram from St. John's to Halifax, that the coast of Newfoundland is completely jammed with ice, and that the seal-fishery this season, is a total and complete failure.

The Mail Steamer "Osprey" is still detained by ice in the harbour of St. John's.

The Adriatic—The Cape Breton News of Saturday last says:—The steamship Adriatic is still in port. There is no probability of her departure for at least a week or ten days. A number of her crew are expected to be discharged, as they are not very heavy masses of ice visible.

The New Revenue Bill.

Our evening contemporary is not at all pleased with Mr. Fisher's amendments to the Revenue Bill, and the organ of the Chief Railway Commissioner is especially irate that the duty of 4 cents per gallon on Molasses, should be reduced even to two cents. The Chief Commissioner has, it is said, entered largely into a speculation in this "sweet of life," doubtless being well informed of the intention of the Provincial Secretary to tax the poor man's luxury, early in the Session, and thus placed in a position to profit by it.

Great fault is found by the Chief Commissioners with the various duties proposed by Mr. Fisher, none of which appear to suit in any shape; but the great object of its dislike, is the proposition to let in molasses duty free, and we give the following as a specimen of its style and reasoning:—

"We think it would have been better for the Government to have adhered to their original intention. Of all the articles imported into the country, molasses is best able to bear a tax. It is taxed in Nova Scotia, and in all other Provinces, and the public exigencies require that it should be taxed here. We do not believe in this popular cry about 'taxing the rich' anything more than is fair, and we are not going to pretend, for the sake of popular favor, to what we do not believe in."

This we are to presume is according the most approved "smasher" idea of what is just and fair. The organ does not believe in not taxing molasses,—"the public exigencies require that it should be taxed"; and the organ does not "believe in this popular cry about taxing the rich anything more than is fair."

Neither does the "Colonial Empire" but it does not believe in taxing articles which may be considered necessities of life to the working man. Further, the "Colonial Empire" does believe in the imposition of an income and property tax, to be paid directly by those who possess them, as the most honest and straightforward mode of meeting the Provincial debts and engagements. We will believe in any Government that takes this mode of sustaining the public credit, and teaching the people of New Brunswick what they have to do when the Province becomes involved in debt.

Meantime, we condole with the party that sets up such a doleful lament, because it is not allowed to tax molasses, and thus obtain an increase of revenue from the poorest, most hard-worked and most deserving classes in the Province.

The last Concert.

The Concert at the Institute on the evening of Tuesday, by the Band of the 15th Regt., was a great success. The House was crowded, although the price of admission was double what it usually is on such occasions.

Among musical critics, the performance was considered as a masterpiece of the kind. The concert should be repeated, there will be another large attendance.

The charity which benefited by this Concert, is greatly indebted to the Band of the 15th for their labours and their generosity.

Latest from Halifax.

The Mail from Halifax last evening brought us Tuesday's *Chronicle*, from which we learn, that the relative strength of parties having been restored by the votes in the Revenue Bill, the Government will not trouble itself about resignation, reconstruction, or dissolution. The *Chronicle* says, that such being the case, the country may rest in peace, until some serious symptoms of a dissolution that are now discernible, are discovered. So the present administration of Nova Scotia remains in power some time longer.

Nova Scotia Politics.

Just now, the position of public affairs in Nova Scotia has become of unusual interest, especially as it appears that Mr. Howe after announcing that he would not hold office with any majority of two, now declares that in consequence of his majority having, by some means been increased to four, he will take time to consider what he will do in the matter. The *Chronicle* of last Saturday says:—

"On Thursday, the Estimate was passed through committee of supply, without amendment, but with an understanding, that a division would be taken on several points, when reported up to the House for its third reading. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Tupper moved that the sum appropriated for the Lieutenant Governor's Private Secretary be struck out, intimating at the same time that he would consider this a test vote, and if decided in the negative, would offer no further opposition to the Estimate. On the vote being taken, the motion was lost by a majority of four—Jenns, Colin Campbell and Shaw not voting. Contrary to his own avowed of half an hour previous, the leader of the opposition then moved for the reduction of members' pay and other legislative expenses. This caused a brief discussion. After several members had spoken, Mr. Shaw rose, and said, that when his constituents sent him to the Legislature, they did not send him there to attend to their business for nothing; he thought he and every other member fairly earned all they got, and none of them were likely to make much money out of their public services. Coming to the House did not pay any man. He cited a number of men who had represented his own County, and had been ruined by politics—even his honorable and learned friend J. W. Johnston, he thought, had not made much of it. Here he was interrupted by his venerable colleague, who, springing to his feet, with unusual animation and a painful suffusion of countenance, said that Mr. Shaw had better consider the range of his remarks, as they were not only unbecomingly personal, but also a reflection on the honor and integrity of his constituents. The speaker declared that Mr. Shaw's remarks were rather too personal for the strict rules of debate, and that the matter dropped, but not until the doctor showed a shaft at his independent supporter, by saying that when he came to the House to make money, he had better stay at home. The vote was soon after taken, when the Government was sustained by a majority of three. This does not look much as if there need be any necessity for a dissolution, about which the Opposition press seem so

certain. The Estimate was then passed without further opposition.

A question was put to the Provincial Secretary, from the Opposition, desiring to know when he would redeem the pledge which they assumed he had given, that he would either resign office or dissolve the House. Mr. Howe replied that he had made no such pledge. On the other side, it was claimed that, after Mr. Johnston's announcement, that no member who voted against the Government on Saturday night would consent to a re-construction, his assertion that he would not continue to carry on the Government with a majority of two, amounted to such a pledge. The members of Government, however, seem to think that they are not bound to take Mr. Johnston's opinion as to what can or cannot be done in the way of strengthening their position, or re-construction; and we suppose that they will satisfy themselves that those courses are both impracticable, before either resigning power, or convincing the country with a general election. It appears to us, that a government, able to carry its revenue bills, vote the supplies, and perfect every measure of legislation essential to the business of the country, should be under no obligation to resign, however ardently their opponents long for, or desire it. We may here remark, that our version of Mr. Howe's words given in the editorial of Thursday's edition, was inaccurate. We presume our neighbor of the *Colonist* will not charge us with fraud and forgery, if we refer to his quotations for a correct report of what Mr. Howe did say, which was as follows:—

"I have no hesitation whatever in stating what my intentions are. As far as I am concerned, I will not continue to carry on the Government with a majority of two, and I am not the man to conduct a government in this House resting upon a majority of two. This I will be seen, contains no positive pledge, and every man may draw from it such inference as best suits him."

The above is perhaps an extraordinary article as one would wish to see; but we have already said, that we do not think either of the contending parties in Nova Scotia fit to have the management of public affairs, and hope they may be succeeded by a new set of men.

FROM CANADA.—A letter from Cape Canis says that a severe snow storm commenced at that place of the 15th, and continued to the 18th inst. Strange to say, the ice brought in by the gale was covered with fish about the size of a Perch, which fishermen call "Gurlets." They were lying on the beach in great numbers, and on one small tract over 50 were killed on the different parts of the beach, exclusive of what remained on the ice. (Halifax Chronicle.)

Army of the Potomac Compelled to Retreat!

One by one, the great Federal victories which have been so pompously announced of late, fade away, and now we learn, that the great army of the Potomac which was advancing into Virginia, has been compelled to return to Washington thoroughly disorganized. The information comes to us through Canada, no American paper daring to publish a word on the subject, as if it did, it would be immediately suppressed. The *Montreal Gazette* says:—

"We understand, on good authority, that a large reconnaissance party, ordered to Manassas by Gen. McClellan last week, was so cut up and fatigued by the heavy rains that it returned to Washington in a state of disorganization. This reconnaissance party, which was composed of the best troops, and was under the command of a high official personage, have been cut up in the same way, and probably contain some truth. The *Montreal Advertiser* has the following paragraph on the same subject:—

"RETREAT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—An officer of the British army stationed here, who was invited to Washington by Dr. Russell to be a witness to the second battle of Manassas, returned here on Friday last, and reports that General McClellan and his grand army of the Potomac have retreated to Washington again, disorganized and disheartened, being unable to follow the Confederates on account of the state of the roads, and the insufficiency of transport for a long march through the enemy's country."

"It is now proposed to employ telegraphy in an attack by surprise. The Confederates' military unfortunates is the prediction of 'last retreats,' and coming victories."

Island No. 10.

It seems that this Island, now of so great importance in a strategic point of view, is not likely to be taken, thegens of Gen. Bourgeois having rendered it a secure fortress, and the New York World of last Friday says:—

"The news from Island No. 10 is not encouraging. Our mortar and gunboats have so far proved a failure as against those skillfully constructed works. It must be borne in mind that our western river fleet was built with a view to shelling batteries on high bluffs, but these works are but little above the water line, and our gunners are at last, finding the slow progress Commodore Foote is making. A check on this place, now that the armies of Gen. Buell and Grant are in motion, is most timely. Let us not forget that if Memphis cannot be taken from above it may be taken from below."

Daily expected per steamer Francis from Nova Scotia—50 bushels Apples.

Received from Boston—12 doz Pails; 10 boxes Layer Raisins; 2 doz Cucumber Pickles, (in vinegar and spices). On sale at the corner of Germain and Duke-street.

Gold in Gaspe!

We learn that some excitement has been created in Gaspe, by the reported discovery of gold in the Cascapedia Mountains. The *Miramichi Gleaner* says:—

"We learn that several young men of Dalhousie have set out on a Gold exploring journey to the Cascapedia Mountains, in Canada, which it has been reported for years, are rich in Gold. The party is simply an exploring one. If they succeed in finding the precious metal, a company will be formed to prosecute the enterprise. In this work, we learn, the inhabitants of Dalhousie have been anticipated by the people of New Richmond. There, a Company has already been formed, and have been engaged in making preparations to commence work early in the spring. It is said that some of the ore taken from the bed of the river Cascapedia, has been recently tested, and pronounced richer than that discovered in California. We hope the expectations of the explorers, and the Company's New Richmond, will be fully realized. We also trust that this excitement will increase, as it will lead persons to search for the precious metal, and thus enrich the country—and when once seen, whether rich in precious metals or otherwise, we feel persuaded many persons will be induced to take up a permanent abode there."

Gold in Gaspe!

It was stated in this paper some months ago in the bed of a brook on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Chaleur, and we think gold would likely to be found there, than on the Canadian side.

The Civic Election took place yesterday, but the composition of the Common Council is not materially changed. There are three new Aldermen returned—Thomas J. Jones, in King's Ward; Jonathan P. Toulon, in Wellington Ward; and Frederick P. Robinson, in Sydney Ward; and three new Councillors—MacArthur, in Wellington Ward; and Joseph O'Brien, in King's Ward. The Common Council met last evening, and re-elected James R. Huel Chamberlain of the City for the ensuing year.—*Chatham Witness*.

Smith O'Brien Righted.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has so many and such warm friends on this side of the Atlantic, that we have a certainty of making them rejoice at the satisfactory settlement of his property.—It may be remembered that, in 1848, when Mr. O'Brien took the precaution of settling his estates upon his children, appointed his elder brother, Lord Inchiquin, and a London lawyer, as trustees. Otherwise, on conviction, his property would have been forfeited to the Queen of England. From the time of Mr. O'Brien's return from exile, under a pardon under the Great Seal, which completely rehabilitated him, he received all the rents, and administered the property, just as he did before his trial. But his trustees, on the death of his wife, alleged to believe that the estates passed to his children, and applied to the Court of Chancery to be relieved from the trust—the children to be made a ward of Chancery, and Mr. O'Brien to become wholly dependent on their filial piety or on their charity for the means of support. The *London Times*, which has a special antipathy to Ireland and Irishmen, gravely congratulated its readers on the expected poverty of Smith O'Brien, which, it said, would exile or silence him. Mr. Mayhew Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has had Mr. O'Brien's case argued before him, for two days, in open Court, and has just pronounced what will probably be a final decision—through Lord Inchiquin and his friend certainly have the power of bringing it, by appeal, before the House of Lords, as an ultimate tribunal. The cost and the risk would probably defeat them from this course. The Chancellor has dismissed the petition of the Trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deeds of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. The net value of the estates is over £5,000 a year—so that Mr. O'Brien actually loses three-fifths of his income. Still, as his eldest son must support the younger children, Mr. O'Brien will probably have, in his pocket £2,000 a year, a larger sum for his personal expenditure than he ever enjoyed before. The maintenance of his infirmal Tory brother is also slightly benefited by the above decision.—*Philadelphia Press*.

At Golden Grove, on the 1st inst., after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Irish, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, aged 72 years. Funeral tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. Burial, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of William Smith, late pen-sinner of the Straits, leaving 6 children to mourn their irreparable loss, and acquiescence is invited to attend.

Ship News.

No arrivals since last report.

April 1st—Bark Jane Lovitt, Ld., Dublin, Cudlip & Snider, dealer; sch. Odessa Bradley, Providence, A. Cushing & Co., boards and lathes.

MEMORANDA.

City at Halifax, Ben, brig, sundbury, Atkinson, for this port.

At Halifax, 1st, ship, E. A. Soull rd, Hetherington, Liverpool.

At Bar-d-apes, March 12th, sch. Anna, Ld. net.

New Advertisements.

APPLES, FLOUR, & OYSTERS.

RECEIVED IN STORE this day—40 barrels No. 1 Apples Extra FLOUR.

20 barrels SHEDD OYSTERS. For sale at Gunston's Express Office, Ferry Landing, J. A. D. TURNER.

WANTED!

A SMART, well educated Young Man, acquainted with the business, to assist in a Grocery Store. Address H. B. box 57, Post Office, with reference.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"Forest City" from Eastport—14 doz Potatoes; 10 doz Eggs; 50 doz Pickles, (in vinegar and spices). On sale at the corner of Germain and Duke-street.

Spring Fashions of Hats and Caps for 1862.

Uncasy is the head that wears a Crown. Shakespear.

Spring Goods!

Uncasy is the head that wears a Hat, that gets ill and agrees on the brow; Thanks to Magee, a fortune such as that, no longer need be sub-rid now. His style of Hats is sure to please. In lightness, elegance and wear—Is found unequalled anywhere. Come leave your order for a Hat, To get a good fit, you may be sure. The price is low, no doubt, if that. Hat, made the measure of the Conformation. The subscriber would invite the attention of the public to his Spring stock of HATS and CAPS. SILK HATS in London, New York, and Boston styles. Felt Hats in Oxford, Eton, Regatta, and American Styles. Cloth Tereeds and Gaiased Caps in great variety.

Considing to me to my Silk Hats, I would state that the plush on my \$5.00 Hat, is better than that on the American \$4.00 Hat, and equal to that on the Austrian \$5.00 Hat sold by my competitors. The American Manufacturers pay a duty of 40 per cent on their plushes, and the Imports here pay a duty of 15 per cent, besides freight, &c. Consequently the public will make a saving by patronizing Domestic Manufacture, besides helping the industry in the Country.

Hats and Caps made to order.

April 1 up 27 King-street.

CRUSHED—U. Aik.—Received per Forest City 100 bushels Apples.

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New Advertisements.

WHARVES TO LET.

THOSE spacious WHARVES to the Westward of Long Wharf, Portland, belonging to the Estate of the late H. G. Simonds, Esq., which are now undergoing very extensive repairs, to be completed before the last of May next. Are well adapted for Deal Wharves, with the right of way into Acadia street. For particulars, apply to the subscriber. WM. ELLMAN, mar 28 — Agent estate of H. G. Simonds.

ASSESSORS OFFICE.

Princess Street.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, here-by give notice thereof, and that persons intending to furnish statements of their Property and Income in pursuance of the provision of the "Saint John City Assessment Act" of 1859, must do so within thirty days from the publication of this notice.

Dated this 29th day of March, A. D. 1862.

FRANCIS G. JORDAN,
CHARLES A. EVERETT,
SEAL WILSON.

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer "Forest City" from Boston—5 boxes ORANGES; 3 boxes LEMONS; 3 barrels DRY APPLES; 10 " " ONIONS. For sale cheap for cash at 69 King Street, Under the Waverley House, C. MURRAY.

Crabberies, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

RECEIVED the Forest City—2 bbls Large Crabberies; 10 boxes Sweet Oranges; 2 doz Lemons; 1 bbl Split Peas; 1 doz Shellbacks; 2 boxes Shelled Almonds; 5 boxes Superior Lard. Ex the Mathewman (Delaware) bbls Boston Mena pork; 5 doz Cored Dried Apples; 2 trs Raisins; 1 sack Roasted Pea Nuts. Now on men responsible at the City Grocery, third North of the Country Market, Charlotte street.

Fresh Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received from London, via Liverpool and Portland, 2 casks containing Garden and Flower Seeds.

Comprising the most approved and popular varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Long and Turnip Beet, Carrot, Celery, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Peppercorn, Spinach, Tomato, Garden Swede, and Aberdeen Turnip, Balm Balmylee, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Marjoram, Beans and Peas, and a large assortment