D. WETMORE. arly and Late York, ar Loaf, Flat Dutch, arge Drumheads, Red condon Market and

J.CHALONER. LOT in Main-street, immeditately

LOT in Main-street, given immediately.

MAN MEED, and of North Wharf.

MOSTREET.

LEARING OFF our and FURNISHING of Stock being of the many Noveltes, and election and manufacture of the many nother than the contraction of the manufacture of

ASSES, &c., chong Tea.

oods for sale at low-D. M STEVES, Prince Wm. street.

Prince Wm. street.

R. 21st Max, 1860.
d by recent araivals, oble Steniforth & Co.; as Cur. Saws, 2 cases keers' or Martin's do, Barax 16 pairs Blackmith's ANVILS, 28 ba6s Griffin's Horse doz. Griffin's Scytes ar Tin, 6 Kegs Emery, fut Spikes, 150 bags sunk, Boat and Slate 2 bdis. Wire Riddles, s. Camp Oveas, Grisande Frying Pans, 2 cws., 2 do Ox Chains. Drains, 1 case Riding 2 packages Shoe and ainling a very general ainling a very general sainling a very general sainling a very general spikes.

atty, Rubber and Lea-team Packing, Hose,

W. H. ADAMS.

WLAND'S
PPLE PEARERS,
en appointed Agents
n this Province, will
libe supplied, wholecan be imported from

e above last season, de to supply the de-them will please send

MAN & OLIVE, 11 King st.

EEDS. 1861
coved from London
babage Seedr, viz :—
Datch, Early Druawick Drumhead, Maea, Blood Red. Sugar
ampion of America,
ed Savoy, Drumhead
Tunip Cibbages,
ERETT & CO.
(100t) King-street.
SES.—Landing ex
Barrela Barbadoes
etailing.

etailing. T & PERKINS, 11 Sou h Wharf.

Served another lot of North Briton. Call

cheap, slins, &c., lors, and numerous L. S. STAPLES, 83 King-st. DICINES.

ies of Drugs, Medi-

included, viz :—Red ice Lozenger; Safi-ndbear, Mu-k Pow-nest Olive Oil, Car-tian Red. Marking deletia, etc., etc., etc. HALONER. I Germain Streets.

OODS. - Yellow

mmon; Furniture re Varnish, &c. . CHALONER, and Germain sts

ua ance Company.

OME.

NOMINATION DAY.

On Saturday last the various Candidates for Representation of the City of Saint John and the City and County of Saint John, were nominated. The High Sherift opened his Court at the Court House at 11 o'clock, A. M., and after read ng the law under which the election is to be held, and certain in-structions relative to the mode of ballotting, the following gentlemen were duly nomi-

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Hon. R. D. Wilmot—Nominated by G. C.
Carman and Robert Douglas, Esquires.
Hon. John H. Gray—By Elisha Broad,
Robert Keltie and G. C. Carman, Eagre.
J. W. Cudlip, Esq.—By James Smith and
Lawrence McMaun, Faqrs.
John Jordan, Esq.—By Hobert Bowes and
Robert Douglas, Esqrs.
John F. Godard, Esq.—By J. C. Littlehale and G. G. Gilbert, Esqrs.
Abraham Magee, Esq.—By R. S. Deveber
and James Adams, Esqrs.
William A. Robertson, Esq.—By William
McLeod and William Lewits, Esqrs.
S. R. Thomson, Esq.—By Robert Keltie,
Thomas Parks, Boyle fravers, M. D., and J.
G. Campbell, Esqrs.
Charles N Skinner, Esq.—By Thomas
Vaughan and Robert Jardine, Esqrs.
T. W. Anglin, Esq.—By George Carvill
and J. W. Nicholson, Esqrs.
D J. McLaughlin, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Elisha Broad, Esqrs.
FOR THE CITY. FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY.

FOR THE CITY. Hon. S. L. Tilley—Nominated by T. W. Daniel and John McLauchlan, Esqrs.
Hon. Charles Watters—By Lewis Burns and Alex. McTavish, Esqrs.
J. W. Lawrence, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Robert Keltie, Esqrs.
W. H. Scovil, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Thomas Parks, Esqrs.

In order to make room for other matter we have been compelled to condense the speeches made by the various candidates, but the following contains the substance of their

By the time the nomination closed thous sands of people had gathered to listen to the remarks of the various candidates. The best of order was maintained throughout the whole

proceedings, all present conducting themselves in a proper and becoming manner.

The nominations being closed, the candidates proceeded to the Portico in front of the Court House and separately addressed the

concourse of people. Mr. Cudlip was the first speaker, but ow-ing to the bustle occasioned by the persons in the Court Room endeavoring to get outside it was impossible, from where we stood, to hear what Mr. Cudlip said. However, he was heartily cheered upon making his ap-

We much regret that we did not hear his remarks. as we learn from some who did hear him that his address was an able one, and

appropriate to the occasion Mr. Wilmot followed and commenced his remarks in true Tory style, by denouncing the ballot system. He said he was opposed to it, and had spoken and voted against it on the floors of the House. He had heard that some of the young candidates had asserted that despotism reigned in this country be-fore the advent of the Liberal party, and he argued that such was not the case. He boasted that he had, while a representative of the people, opposed free trade and advo-cated protection. He denounced party gov. ented protection. He denounced party government, and told those present that the country had a trial of it, and the results were damaging to the interests of the Province. He alleged that the present Government, upon coming in power, made a 'tclean sweep' of the public officials, and maintained that the act was unjustifiable. After endeavoring to justify his conduct in betraying the peaple who elected him to oppose the Street government; he alluded to the man-Street government; he alluded to the man-agement of the Crown Land Office, and said he had filled the office of Surveyor General, and while holding it had endeavored to do his duty. Upon making this remark a voice from the crowd was heard saying, "not with reference to Mount Theobald," but Mr. Wilmot did not attempt to make any explana ation, and went on denouncing the manage-ment of the department, when presently the same voice asked, "where is the Crown Land record of 1847." Mr. Wilmot made no reply, but went on to say that he had got none of the public land, and after some further remarks upon this subject he said that when he left office in 1854 there was money in the Treasury, but at the present time there was not one copper on hand. The next topic was the railway policy. He said he did not approve of the purchase from Jackson & Co.; he had never acquiesced in the action taken regarding that arrangement.

The next subject he took up was Family Compactism. He said previous Governments had been charged with adhering to that principle, and he asserted that more of that leanent compact Power that the compact Pow cipie, and he asserted that more of that element existed now than before the present Party came into power. He alleged that the party now in power had pledged themselves to carry out a policy of intrenchment, but instead of the expenses of the Government being lessened they were increased. He charged the Govern-ment with dividing the public lands among their friends and supporters, and after descan-ting upon this subject for some time, he told those present that it was very easy to get more

BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE-BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."-St. PAUL.

William Walanan

REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor

NO. 23

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

ey for Railway purposes, while the Provincial credit was good with the Barings, but that now that credit was at an end, and that the persons in power the next four years would find that what he now stated was correct.

Mr. Grav followed Mr. Wilmot and com Ar. Gray lollowed Ar. Windot and com-menced by telling the people that in selecting representatives they should have in view their own interests and not those of any particular candidates. He said that while in the House he tried to do his duty, but that it was indeed a hard task to please all. He referred to the defeat of his party in 1857 and the causes which led to it, and he wished the people to try the present Government by the same standard they tried his at that time. He said he had no hesitation in now declaring that he was opposed to the policy of the present Government, but his opposition had never assumed a factious nature. He complained that the present govcrnment had introduced no measures although the state of the country required governmental on. In referring to the Railway he said he had always been an advocate of its construction, and was in favor of extension so soon as the financial state of the Province would war-rant an expenditure for that purpose. He did not seem satisfied with the way the construction of the St. John and Shediac road had been managed, and asserted that no committee of enquiry could possibly get at all the facts concerning the expenditure until they were in a position to get at all the books and papers, and become acquainted with what had been going on behind the scenes. He referred to the Railway report laid before the House at the last session and said that according to that the commissioners had tendered their resignation, but that the Government had not introduced any measure to relieve those officers of their duty, and save their salary to the country.—
He thought there was some mismanagement connected with the public departments, but when he attacked the Government it was not the country to the country. because he thought Departmental Government wrong in principle, but for the reason that the management was not judiciously or properly conducted. He was severe upon the Board of Works for their action concorning the building of the Grand Falls Bridge. He thought that the Government should have compelled the contractor's sureties to pay damages, be-cause the bridge fell before completion. He eulogized the character of some of the bills he had introduced since he had been in the Legis-lature and made special reference to his crimi-nal court bill. He was confident that it was sound in principle. He made reference to other bills he had introduced and endeavo ed to show that they were such as the country required at

the present time.

Mr. Jordan was the next Speaker. He was brief in his remarks; he said he had for 18 years represented the City and County of St. John, and during that time had endeavored to do his duty. He stated that he was in princi-ple a Liberal, and had been upon this occasion nominated by the Liberal Party. He argued that the Representatives of the people should rise above all party squabbles, and direct their efforts to the advancement of the interests the Province generally. In referring to the construction of the Railway he condemned the former Commissioners for what they done with respect to building the Railway over the Marsh in the winter time. He alleged that it was a waste of money, as the nature of the soil was a waste of money, as the nature to the son was such as to render it impossible to make a solid structure at that season of the year. Mr. McLaughlin was the next Speaker. His remarks were few, and made in so low a tone that we could not hear one single sen-

Mr. Godard followed and made a short but spirited speech. He said that in the House of Assembly and out of it, he had always remain Assembly and out of it, he had always remain-ed true to the Conservative Party, but for some-reason that Party had not nominated him on their ticket to run the coming Election. He did not know for what reason they had acted as they did, except it was because he was poor; he was as good and as true a man as he was in the days of pros; crity. The party had cast him aside, and he now three himself upon the people; he was in their hands, and would be content to abide by their decision.

content to abide by their decision.

Mr. Thompson next came upon the stand.
He said he did not come before the people with
a catalogue of political sins to atone for, nor a
host of virtues to boast of, as this was his first
public appearance as a politician. He declared himself epposed to the Government as at
present constituted. He was a Conservative ed himself epposed to the Government as at present constituted. He was a Conservative, but he believed a moderate one. What he meant by this was, that if a Government introduced a good measure he would support it, he would not look at it from a party stand point. He would not allow party feelings to govern him, and in coming forward at the present time, it was not as the Representative of any particular party. He did not approve of the manner the Government had transacted the public business, and spoke of their being divided upon questions of public policy. He vided upon questions of public policy.
told the people that he was an Irishman. told the people that he was an Irishman. In again referring to political parties he said he could not discover any two great questions at present for the people to divide upon; the peo-ple should look rather to men than to party. He lamented that so much party feeling ex-isted at the present time; he thought it detri-mental to the interests of the people. After some lengthy remarks Mr. Thompson r-fleeted pretty severely upon the Conservatives for the action they had taken in nominating the County ticket, and spoke about the way the pomination was brought shout. He seemed nomination was brought about. He seemed displeased with the manner the several meet-ings of a few of the party had been conducted.

Judging from his remarks we infer that he would rather have effered for the City, but he said that as a ticket of both parties had been framed, he had concluded not to interfere with it.

Mr. Anglin was the next speaker. He com menced by saying that the circumstances connected with the Conservative nominations were of a most extraordinary character. Mr. Anglin seemed to feel that the party in consideration of past services rendered should have placed him upon the ticket and he dealt pretty severly with them for not doing so. Like Mr. Thompson he would have liked to have been on the city ticket, but as it was likely to be a fair fight he was not disposed to interfere. He said he knew nothing of the plans of the conservative party; some hole and corner meetings had been held, but those meetings repudiated the voice of the people almost entirely. He complrined that he had n t been asked to attend the meetings of the party, and that the nominations made by the few had not been submitted to the general meeting for ratification. He referred to the rebellion in Ireland and dwelt at some length upon the state of that country when he left it, and certainly the tour of his remarks upon this subject was not of the most loyal character. He attacked the govern. ment and some of the measures they had introduced, and was particularly severe upon the Election Law. He made a "shy" at the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and laid down as a princi-ple that no man rad a right to dictate to another what he should eat, drink, or wear. He said that some of the men who spoke in favor of hat law "primed" themselves with brandy before speaking upon it. He next attempted to d-fine smasherism, and used much the same language as he has through the Freeman upon several occasions when dealing with this subject. He declared that if elected he would do all in his power to oust the present Govern-ment, for the reason that they had trifled with the people and wasted the public money. Unlike Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Anglin said that under the circumstances he approved of the purchase of the Railway Plant, &c., from Jackson & Co. He "pitched" into the Railway management, and asserted that there had been a good deal of jobbing in the way of making private arrangements, etc. He thought that the Railway would cost a million and a quarter before coupleted. He complained that the government had done little to encourage Immigration. He referred to the Grand Falls Bridge, and asserted that he had good reasons for charging the Government with coercing the contractor to purchase iron for that structure from the St. John Forge Company, and that iron was defective in quality. He alluded to the I and affair and said that for the life of him he could see no difference between the transactions of Mr. Tilley and Fisher in obtaining lands. Mr.

Anglin spoke at length in condemnation of the general policy of the government. Mr. Robertson came next and spoke briefly He had always been, and would remain a Liberal whether elected upon this occasion or not. He had sailed under Liberal banners, and those colours he was not ashamed of. He promised if elected he would use every effort to advance the interest of the country Mr. Robertson's speech was neat and appro

Mr. Marga followed. He said he had re sided in this country 27 years, and during that time he had conducted himself he thought in an honourable and straightforward manner. This was his adopted country, it was the place he ended to live and die in. His interests intended to live and die in. His interests were identical with those of the people; what tended to his interest also advanced that of the pullic generally. If elected he should use all the power at his command to better the condition of this his adopted home.

Mr. Skinner then addressed the Electors present. He referred to the fact that from a poor boy he had worked himself up in life.— He had no past political career to refer to, but if elected would interest himself for the public welfare. He did not deny that he was ambiweinre. He cut not deny that he was ambi-tious; he thought it a laudable spirit in any young man, it was this that tended to elevate the masses of the people. He hoped to suc-ceed, but success could only be attained through a proper course of action, and this desire to succeed upon his part was a guarantee to the people that if elected he would strive to do his duty. He would always act independently, with a single eye to the interests of the country. It had been said that he was a young man : it was true, and it was one principle lism to afford a young man an opportu nity of carving his way to distinction and hon-

Some of the Candidates had boasted of their Irish origin, but of this he could not. He descended from the loyalists, the men who had stood by and supported the flag that had for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze. He was glad to witness the good feeling manifested upon this occasion, and hoped it would continue throughout the contest. He was the representative of no particular faction, and if elected would represent all classes of persons, and every interest of the country.

Mr. Watters spoke next. He combatted the

attack Mr. Anglin made upon the Government and said there was no truth in the charge tha the Government had coerced the contra the Grand Falls bridge to purchase iron from the St. John Forge Company. The Government had not even asked the contractor to do so. With reference to the alleged increase of the cost of the Bridge beyond the amount of the first contract, Mr. Watters showed that after the first structure fell the Government concluded to erect a first-class Suspension bridge different in character entirely from the

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

He next demolished some of the charges made by Mr. Anglin against the Rail-way management. He showed that when the cry of jobbing was first raised, a committee of enquiry was formed and Mr. Gray was Chairman of it, and that the committee brought in a report entirely exculpating the management from any improper conduct. He referred to the manner the Tory Government had carried on he work during the brief time they had it is starge. They went on contrary to law's they did not at first appoint Commissioners as

the law directed, but proceeded without them. He showed that the various committees had re-ported a marked improvement in the method of keeping the Railway books and accounts since the present Government assumed the management. He spoke of the desire manifest-ed by the present Government and Railway Commissioners to encourage domest c manufacture by employing our own mechanics to build the Cars and Locomotives. He promised that if elected he would do all he possibly could for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Tilley then came on the platform and was received with tremendous cheers. He commenced by saying that he had been charged with the commission of crimes of various natures, and was glad to have an opportunity this day to defend himself.—After some general remarks he noticed the statement made by Mr. Anglin, that the Government had coerced the contractor of the Grand Falis Bridge to buy iron from the St. John Forge Company. He appealed to Mr. Gray, who was chairman of a committee of enquiry into that matter to state the facts

Mr. Gray then manfully spoke up and said that the contractor had told him that he purchased the iron there of his own accord. and that he was not in any way influenced by the Government.

Mr. Tilley next referred to what Mr. Wil mot had said about the present Government making a c can sweep when they came into office, and denied that they did so, and mentioned several instances where they had al lowed men opposed in politics to enjoy offices of emolument undisturbe i. Mr. Tilley next combatted some of the charges preferred against the railway management, after which he detailed the advantages the Province had detailed the advantages the Province had

gined by the construction of that work.

The railway measure was inaugurated by the
Liberal Government, by the con-ent and with the concurrence of the people. Commercial men were now beginning to feel the advan. tages of that road; it secured to them the trade of P. E. Island, and the North Shore, which formerly Nova Scotia enjoyed. He maintained that it was a necessary and a wise undertaking, and he was glad to hear Mr. Anglin express his approval of the policy of the Government in buying out Jackson

After some remarks about the inability of Jackson & Co. to fulfil their contract, Mr.
Tilley referred to Mr. Wilmot's opposition to the undertaking. That gentleman had re peatedly preferred charges against the management, and he (Mr. T.) had as often refuted them. Mr. Tilley asked Mr. Wilmot why he d d not repeal the law authorizing the purchase from Jackson & Co at the special session of 1856 if he thought that policy contrary to the interests of the coun. try. They upon that occasion repealed the Prohibitory law, and the same opportunity was open respecting the Railway law. But they made no attempt at repeal, but on the contrary actually commenced the work with out appointing Commissioners as the law directed With respect to the whole Railway policy Mr. Tilley asserted that the present Government had, during their term of office,

acted in a manner conducive to the public interests, and with a due regard to economy. Mr. Tilley then proceeded to refute the stories that had been circulated about jobbing in connection with the construction of the Railway, and referred to a letter Mr Connell had read in the House of Assembly. This letter purported to be from a Mr. Foster, Railway Contractor, and concerning some rock cutting upon the line. Mr. Connell had quoted that letter for the purpose of damaging the Government and Railway ners. Now what was the fact He (Mr. Tilley) was in possession of informa-tion that justified him in stating positively that the letter read by Mr. Connell was a

Mr. Tilley then went on to explain about the reduction of the grade of the Railway, and in this way accounted for the increase of cost of rock cutting beyond the original estimate. After a lengthy and full explanation of matters connected with increase of cost in the c struction of the Railway, Mr. Tilley proceed ed with increase of cost in the conto speak of the charges preferred about the paucity of Government measures. He defied the opposition to show wherein the measures introduced by them when in power compared n character and magnitude to those brought in by the present Government.

Something had been said about the present Executive being divided upon questions of public policy. This he denied. The College Bill has been instanced as a case in point. Now what was the fact? Mr. Gray had himself said that the College Bill should not be made a party question; and it was not brought in as a Government measure. It was an open question for the representatives of the people

He believed the College would yet rise and be-come one of the grand and permanent institu-

tions of the country. Mr. Thompson had asserted that the Government were divided upon the measures they introduced. He defied that gentleman to point to a single instance wherein they were divided upon a measure emanating directly from the Executive. He next referred to the objections Mr. Anglin had taken to the Election Law. He (Mr. Tilley) asserted that it was a good measure, and if at present some little inconvenier ce might accompany its workings, he was sure that before another Election the people would adapt themselves to it, and the excellence of its provisions would then become apparent. He then explained the object and provisions of that law. Its great and leading principle was to enfranchise the intelligence of the country. In the City and County of St. John alone, 1500 men were made voters by that law, which had it not been enacted could not have lifted their voice to say what men should administer the affairs of th country.

In speaking of measures he referred to the Jury Law which was a Government measure. Before the enactment of that law a jury of 12 men were locked up until they would agree upon a verdic;; now a majority of seven men could decide upon the merits of a case, and this he contended was a decided improvement upon the old system. There again, was the Educa-tional Bill; that was a Government measure. It was admitted this was a boon to the country. Mr. Gray had said that he had intro duced a similar one, but what was the use of a man introducing a measure if he could not command influence enough to carry it through? Then the establishing of a Board of Works was a Government measure, and the result of that action had proved beneficial to the country. It had been said that since the Board of Works had been established there had been no decrease in the number of supervisors. This mattered little; as these officers were not in receipt of a Salary, they got a commission upon the amount of money they expended upon the roads and

Some parties had asserted that the supporters of the Government were at all times ready to or yea, yea, to every act of the Government, but he demed that the allegatior, was unjust, and said that if any charge of yea, yea, could be brought against members of the House, it was applicable to the opposition. He then spoke of the inconsistency of Mr. Wilmot in vating for the Prohibitory Law, and then again for its reason. its repeal. There were men who followed Mr. Wilmot and cried yea, yea, for the law, and when its repeal was proposed, again cried yea, yea. Mr. Tilley next entered into an explanation of the Grand Falls bridge affair, and stated all the circumstances connected with its fall and reconstruction. After referring to the Decimal Currency bill, Mr. Tilley went largely into the circumstances which led to establishing the Postmaster Generalship. The Liberal Government had passed a law authorizing the atment of P M G whenever it should be deemed expedient to do so. There was nothing compulsory about it, but yet when the Tory government came in power they lost no time in appointing that officer. Then there was the Agricultural bill; that was a Government measure, and the utility of it he thought no sensible man would dispute. There again there was the Mining bill which placed the minerals of the Province in the hands of the

Mr. Tilley next referred to the Decimal Currency bill. He said the Government had heen asked, where is the coin you were to get? Mr. Tilley then explained that the Government had communicated with the Home Government concerning the matter, but that from some cause the reply was delayed. The order was however sent, and after a time the Provincial Government received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, advising them to get some coin from Canada striking a new coin. The Government of this Province felt that New Brunswick had on the other side of the Atlantic been long on the other side of the Atanue been long enough recognized as a part of Canada, and they did not feel disposed to perpetuate this state of things, so they refused. For con-venience sake they had imported a few cents from Canada, but he was pleased to be now enabled to state that the Government had received a letter from their Agents the Messrs. Barings, informing them that the new coin would soon be ready.

Mr. Tilley then referred to what had been said about the Crown Land Jobbing. He believed that the present law, although it might in some instances be evaded, was so near just and equitable that few would advocate its repeal. The Government had been censured for not reserving the lands along the Railway. Now the fact was, that a great portion of those lands had been taken up while the old Government was in power.

In June, 1856, the old Government was in power, and those lands were then being dis-posed of. Why did they not alter the law posed of Why they thought it not right? What then if they they thought it not right? What was the fact? During the thirteen months the Gray and Wilmot Government was in power, no less than 13,000 acres of land long the line of Railway was disposed of .-This was in the Counties of King's and Westmorland. The Government had been asked, why did you not put a high price

to deal with, and in this spirit was introduced. | upon the lands along the line? Had they have done so the cry would have been raised that the Government were foolish; they were placing the land beyond the reach of settlers. After some further remarks upon this subject, Mr. Tilley referred to his own case. It had been asserted that the written doon-ment he handed the Investigating Committee contained false statements. This he denied, and asserted that every statement contained therein was correct. He wished it distinctly understood that he never applied for any Government land while he was a member of the Government, or even on the floors of the House. What he had bought had been while he was a private citizen, and at public competition for cash down. The purchase of lands from Mr. Arnold was an open and fair transaction. Mr. Arnold had bought them from the Crown at public sale of for 2s. 5d. per acre, and he (Mr. Tilley) had bought them from Arnold at private bargain for 3s. per acre. After going into all matters connected with his land purchases he refer-red to the manner he had been treated by a portion of the public press. A certain paper had taken special pains to place him in a false position. Upon Mr. Tilley making this remark some person in the crowd asked, "what paper was it."

> Mr. Tilley replied it was the Colonial Vampire. That paper, which in its prospectus promised to be independent, and boasted that it was started for the purpose of giving a tone to the provincial press, had published a false telegram, which stated that he had get lands through the agency of John S. Trites and John J. Fraser, when the fact was that he never had any land dealings with either of those men.—
> He said the person who reported the proceedings of the Committee for that paper could not have sent it, and that it was manufactured in this city for the purpose of damaging his (Mr. Tilley's) reputation. Mr. Tilley then said, "in the distance I observe one of the conductors of that paper, (pointing to Mr. Thos. McHenry) and I challenge him to prove that he got the telegram in question from Fredericton." Mr. Tilley further remarked that if Mr. McHenry could produce the manuscript of that telegram he would pay for all the des-patches the *Empire* had got from Fredericton during last Se

Mr. McHenry who stood among the crowd shouted out, "the Colonial Empire retracted that statement." Ah! said Mr. Tilley but when? not until after it had been published in when; not until after it had been published in the Baptist and Visitor and circulated through-out the country; not until four weeks after he (Mr. Tilley) had proved the statement of the Empire false. Another word about the Em-pire. That paper had in publishing Mr. Inches evidence before the Committee omitted that evidence before the Committee omittee that gentleman's name, making it read as if he (Mr. Tilley) was the person giving testimony. He believed this proceeding was resorted to for the purpose of injuring his (Mr. Tilley's) character, and prejudicing the minds of against him.

After effectually disposing of this matter Mr. Tilley took up the Finance question. Mr. Wilmot had said that in the year 1854 there was £42,000 in the treasury, but admitting that to be a fact it was a poor legacy considering the manner in which it was encumbered. After going minutely into the state of the finances at going minutely mo the state of the landees of that time, Mr. Tilley remarked at the close of the present year the Province I ad £47,000 on hand. Mr. Tilley next referred to the system of framing the Revenue bill that existed in '51, and the old method of granting supplies. In times past the Revenue bill was framed by a committee of one member from each County, and in making it up the greatest difficulty was experienced. He then remarked that the Liberal Government changed that order of things, and framed the first Revenue bill under things, and framed the first develue of in a decided that had these changes not have been made it would have been impossible at the present time to float our Provincial bonds in the English market. In summing up, Mr. Tilley said that the Government, after providing for the interest due by the Province, were the total or the control of ing for the interest due by the Province, were able to give £3,000 more for roads than last year, and more for Educational purposes, and previde for the Provincial Exhibition at Sussex. and have a surplus left. The Government had never used money obtained for Railway construction for any other purpose than its legitimate object. After 1ema acter of the bill introduced by Mr. Gray to enable persons having claims against the Province to have the same adjudicated upon by a Court of Law, (this bill he cordemned) he declared himself in favor of Railway Extension so soon as the state of the Province would warrant it. Mr. Tilley spoke at great length and successfully refuted all the base charges made against the Government by certain interested parties. He showed the difference between his land purchases and those of the Attorney General. The latter had got and held more than 200 acres of land under the instalment system which was a direct violation of the law and

Mr. Lawrence was the next speaker, but want of space prevents us from making any note of his remarks. He spoke in his usual style, and was particularly severe upon the Railway management and the policy of the Government generally.

1 \$500,000. nt; Cted P. Miller Ricker, Sec'y. Miller, Shipley Wer Oakes, John A. hemont.
principal Towns in a gainst Loss and redericton.

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F. A. Cosgrove, St. John. N B.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$1.50 is 12 copies, to one address, 25 copies, "ACENTS \$1.50 in advance. AGENTS. Wilmot Guion. Fredericton,

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Hopewell Cape,
Hammond Vale,
W. Prince, General Agent,

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 5, 1861.

The civilized world is filled with astonishment and sorrow, in view of the threatened dissolution of the United States: and the stern and bitter conflict which is impending. But war is the natural and necessary sequel to events which have transpired. When the free North was made a hunting ground for the slaveholder, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, when the United States interfered in the disturbances of Kansas-only to aid the Border Ruffins in their violent and lawless efforts to destroy the prospects of freedom, and when Brooks re ceived the approbation of the South for his cowardly and murderous assault on Sumner, the revolu ion had begun, and was rapidly advancing to the only settlement possible. between the North and the South was too important: involved too many hostile interests, aroused too deeply the passions of noth parties, to be settled by any compromis. could not permit her statesmen to be assaulted for the exercise of I berty of speech, nor tolerate the enlargement of the area of slavery-nor submit to the arrogant dictation of the slaveholder. She could only compromise by surrend ring her own liberties, and by permitting the extension and perpetuation of a system which she perceived was impolitic-and which she felt was u just. On the other hand, to the South compromise would not only be humiliating, but also destructive. "The system" cannot telerate free speech and it must extend itself or perish. In short, the South must either rule the North-receive at least, its full share of the territory of the United States, or else slivery must decayand ultimately expire. The question between the two can only be settled in the battle field.

We have no doubt as to the issue of the im pending conflict. At first, indeed the prospects of the secessionists were not unfavorable. T present generation of Southerners has been educated to regard the claims of the individual Sale as sovereign. Regard for the Union has been growing less and less for many years past. Of late, again and again they have threatened to secede, unless their demands were complied with. The election of Lincoln found them already ripe was inevitable. For months pas the secessionists we diligently prepared to defend the independance which they claimed. By treachery, fraud, and robbery, as well as by the zeal of the Confederates, long before the North awoke to a consciousness of the condition of affairs, the Union seemed to have been dissolved, and the disunionists capable of resisting any ordinary effort to thwart these schemes. But there has been put forth by the North no ordinary effort; but yesterday, and the millions of Northern free seemed to be unconscious of the danger which threatened the nation, to day, the trainp of armed men is heard in every quarter of the North and West. Men of all classes seize the rifle with alacrity-and the resources of the free States are cheerfully staked upon the issue. They march to the battle field, not merely to maintain the rights of a government, nor merely to assert the rights of men, but as defender and assertors, at once, of order and liberty Strong in themselves, their cause must gain the moral support of the civilized world. Rulers must sympathize with the efforts of a people to the integrity of their government; peoples must sympathize with those in whose suc cause of liberty is so greatly interested.

ill have a very limited authority in Jamaica, Australia, Africa, or China. Whateve may be the immediate issue of the conflict, as between the rivel powers, slavery is doomed. It is possible that the States who have seceded may not be conquered. The history of the United States teaches us that a powerful government may fail in its efforts to c ple. But the substantial fruits of victory must remain with the North. The present territori s Union will be retained-to be rapidly filled up with freemen. The dream of the South will fail to be realized-and, instead of establish ing a new power, which will balance the North, it can only become the rival of Mexico.

Slave property has already depreciated.

The Colonial Empire has accomplished its predestined mission. It has injured the party which it has unscrupuously aimed to serve, and inflicted a fatal blow on the interests of the moral and religious organs with which it has been connected.

This paper while boasting of its independance d the ideal of a slavish unscrupulous. and insolvent party paper. Itself the property of a political clique, it insolently charges with free to the navigator, who comes with vessels for Mr. On ken writes: -Br. Juraschka and siste venality almost the entire press of the provice.

While ostentatiously lamenting the style and new life and vigor to trade, and giving employ pirit of the provincial press it has been convict- ment to the industrious. ed of scurribty, calumny, falsehood and forgery.

The speech of Mr. Tilley on nomination day has produced in a concentrated form, an exhibition of

Brunswick) comprehend clearly the character of in the fields, and very little is done by the the man who rose to place and profit on the wave culturist in committing seed to the ground. of TEMPERANCE, and who in reality has been, and still is, the man of all others the most sucnave been and still are dupes, have been and It men were wise, more attention would be the gentleman, who for the last few months has so ably and judiciously edited that paper, will a fishing stations." re ire from a post, which he can no longer fill The lands upon the Restigouche and in fac with honor. The "Globe" of to-morrow morn-ing, will warrant this statement. ng, will warrant this statement.

gram." This letter states that the Hon. Chas. front, have not been idle in making myself ac-Frederiction to a priest, and sub sequently stood spotsor for her when admitted into the Catholic tion of the actual settler. No part shows a great-

ral, he has given the following contradiction. To the Editor of the "Albion."

Church during the last winter; and then dvice and persuasion this girl abandoned are determined to take every advantage of her own Church and became a Catholic act and vote as they please. The prevai became her sponsor at her baptism. Now, sir, I desire to state in the most em-

effects me, is a base and uumingared false-I never introduced that person to any butch or herminge, or other religious lace, neither was I her sponsor.

I net the lady at Government House as a refuel stranger and representative is in the field.

Yours truly, p iest; I never accompanied her to any

or feet stranger, and my acquaintance then formed was of the most brief and ordinary character. I am positive I did not utter one tharacter. I am positive I did not utter one Religious Entelligence. regarding her own or any other church; ither did she intimate in the most distant nanner any intention or desire on her su ject of attention. Ministers in the pul of the "Colonial Empire" in circulating this ordinary routine by strong secession resolutions from the plain thonest, unadulterated common sense of the citizens of St. John cannot however be decitizens of St. John cannot however be designed. The religious anniversaries have been anusually interesting. Lord Shaft-bury, President of the British and F-reign Bib Seciety, made an of the British and F-reign Bib Seciety, made an of the British and F-reign Bib Seciety, made an of the British and F-reign Bib Seciety. erved by the saucy slanders of apostate oliticians, who, having barriered away their ranks.

Mr. Editor, yours, CHARLES WATTERS.

we have been obliged to omit the articles of our

Review.

We have perused with much pleasure "The Still Hour," a little volume hand-d in to us by Mr. Hall, of the Colonial Book Store. We find Mr. Hall, of the Colonial Book Store. the workings of the human hearts, the causes of the last six years upwards of 5,000 met.b.rs have that joyless and unprofitable devotion, to which been added to their communion. it is to be feared, professed worshippers of God, The "Macedonian" contains the following re for the blessings requested, unwillingness to opposition of all kinds, it still goes on latercessor, as causes of disrelish for the worship of God - and as reasons why our petitions ship of God—and as reasons why our petitions are not more fruitful in results. Few can poruse The following is also very encouraging:—
"The church in Ihren, at the commences sciences convicting them of some of these sins.

The tendency of this work is to make us feel the word of God has been heard by at least 6000 to word of God has been that prayer is more than a duty, an inestimable persons, and during the last year, sixty-six persons privilege, the means for the attainment of every were bapt.zed. Almost all the out stations are in real blessing. We recommend this book to a revived state, and several new ones have been all who are in the habit of praying-and cape- added. The church embraces 413 nembers cially to the youn Thristiss-who shipper-and a mockery to the Ho.y One.

MR. EDITOR :-The spring time has peculiar charms in a sec- Russia. - Several of the German Baptist bretion like this. A long and drear, winter has thren who had been arrested and imprisoned by passed, and the ice bound coast is again made the Russian authorities have been set at their y

THE CHRISTIAN

its peculiar principles, manner and style. It very remain, while others simply visit us while on udiciously neglected to publish a report of the their way to other places. The "Arabian" has peeches, but instead, displays injurious and made her second trip bringing large quantities of eurolous language the intensity of its hatred freight from Quebec and Shedine, also carrying regainst the Provincial Secretary.

The following charge is cooly brought against

Chaleur, furs, fish and other articles, the product. he Temperance body, of whose organ Mr. Mc- of the country. The season is unusually Henry is proprietor. "They (the people of New ward, the snow is yet to be seen in many places

cessful in prostituting Temperance to political to the parties engaged in this branch of industry, partizanship, and breaking down the principles While an immense value is attached to the fishand influence of the Order upon whose broad eries of the Gulf and Bay Chaleur, and thousand shoulders he was carried triumphantly into offi-cual position and importance." The impudence f this statement under the circumstances is to a better interest, "a heaven appointed en truly refreshing. So the Temperance people ployment for mankind," namely "sgriculture. still are prostituted by Mr. Tilley, and duped and to tilling the soil improving the lands, and makprostituted, are bresking down in principle and ing use of the lurnished facilities for building up nfluence. We do not know what the "Organ and giving a more respectable appearance to the of the Sons of Temperance will say to this false towns, villages, and farming districts of this and injurious statement, but we do know that great country, instead of having here and there a

The same number of the Empire contains a road to independance. During the etter written by a "Fredericton lady" we pre- years, I have travelled every section of the proume, the same individual who sent "the tile- vince, visited every settlement both back and Vatters introduced a Protestant young lady of quainted with the condition of the people, and er advancement towards the mark of wealth than To this statement, published on the eve of an sto be found here, and this section ought of to ection, and fitted to excite the feelings of a be overlooked in carrying out any scheme tha Protestant community against the Solicitor Gen- may be devised for the inducement of immigra tion to our shores.

The country is again agitated with the an proaching general election. The Ballot syste SIR.—The managers of the "Co'onial mpire" have thought proper to bring my ame before the public in connection with proper to bring my ame before the public in connection with proper to bring my ame before the public in connection with proper to bring my ame before the public in connection with proper to bring my amount, and in many includes their support, and in many includes their support. ome before the public in cornection with the reception of a young lady into the Catho-c Church during the last winter; and they have known men to promise four votes where but would have it believed that through my two can be given, evidently shewing that they and became a Catholic act and vote as they please. The prevalent without the knowledge and consent of her opinion is that Restigouche will return its forren's-in fact, that I had introduced her to mer representatives Messis. McMillan and Monte priest at Fredericton, and afterwards that gomery, while G opcester will no doubt elect two who never before had the honor of a seat in the Assembly. In this country a combinet interest Now, sir, I desire to state in the more so-far as exists which well defies opposition. This now favors John Meahan, and Robert Young, both o whom will stand o: posed to the present govern

United States.—The war is the all engrossing leave her own Church and heco e aiding the recruiting sergeant—and the religious Catholic. My being present afterwards press tems with war articles. Instead of revivals a speciator at the coremony of her was purely accidental on my part, tribution of tracts, and Testaments to the military I had no idea or expectation of meeting The religious anniversaries are said to be unusuals I had no idea or expectation or the state of the control of the

eloquent speech against the Essays. At the anniversary of the Baptist Missionary Society, held in cwn honor and consistency, now labor 15 create disaffection, and sow the seeds of insunion and distrust among the Liberal of the Society, stated that the income for the year was £32,984, a larger receipt than in any previous

year. He adds :-"We have in our denomination up wards of 25 0 places of worship and more than 20 In order to publish the speeches of the and independent churches. Out of this number, ndida.ce for the City and County of St. John, have been obliged to omit the articles of our other half is given by 925, but there are upwards of 100 churches at the present time in our denomination who do nothing. The committee have appointed an agent to visit the e churches.

ere traced, by one who is well acquainted win Sweden about 120 Baptist churches, and that within

at the present day, are not strangers. The au specting the progress of the cause in Kestz:—
thor alludes to an indistinct consciousness of "Eleven years ago the work of God in this city the presence of God, absence of any desire commenced under difficulties. Notwithstanding pray for de iverance from certain besetting sins lack of faith in the efficiency of prayer, too much vagueness and lack of fervor, a predonin nce of the intellectual element in evotion, mental indolunce, haste in the performance of our devotions, neglect of ejaculating prayer.

classed Gospel. It was dedicated on Sabbath, our devotions, neglect of ejaculating prayer, disrespect to the Spirit who prompts genuine prayer, absence of a reliance of Christ as the by Br. Oncken, and received to the Church, and the control of the children of the control of the children of the chi

this volume without feeling their own coned to watch his state of mind and heart-or six miles from Templin. The brethren in Konigs to correct faults, which, if left nuchecked, will berg have obtained a lease of a building for a render the worship of God a burden to the worshipper—and a mockery to the Ho.y One. persons have been baptized since the opening of the Christian Watchman, the chapel in October. Previously, the ordinance Dalhouse, 29th May, 1861. used to be administered secretly at midnight, out side of the city."

Respecting the progress of truth among the

Lettish people. Mr. Niemetz writes.—Mr. Juraschka found the der Lettish brethern in love and har nony. About 150 more believe and me sony. Mr. Juraschka found the measures activery pursued against those wind to the measures activery pursued against those wind as the measures activery pursued against those wind the measures activery pursued against the measures activery pursued against the measures activery pursued against those wind the measures activery pursued against the measures act aiting for bapit-m. On the Sabbath witch Mr. spent there, he witnessed the powerful influence the Holy Sparit in the assemble-s of the sames, hey live in a very simple way. The floor of the remains in the backened by smoke, the walls, which are blackened by smoke, hey are without windows. They are lighted by arming shavings, or slivers of wood, which nessarily create a great smoke. But the brethren, it by on the rejoicing, praise and magnify God. essarily create a great smoke. But the brethren, ith joy and rejoicing, praise and magnify God.

FRANCE.-Letter addressed to the Secretary f Sociey of Missionary Inquiry of New on Theo lated for the Watch logical Institut on, and Tran an and Reflector :-

VERY DEAR BROTHER IN JESUS CHRIST .-Your good letter, your lively sympathies, and your preserving prayers have done us much good. When one is all alone, contending against the masses who are unconverted and indifferent to the subject of religion, it is comfering to know that there is a mighty army beland strengthens and sustains you by its faith, its f- rvent prayers and encouragements. It has afgreat pleasure to see the future guides of the American churches animated with fraternal regard, love for missions, and with the spirit of prayer which will obtain these graces neces sary to God's children and the advancement of His kingdom.

My field is extensive, requires much labor, and up to the present time has yielded only scanty fruit. I reside at Verberie, and havchurch-members living at a distance of two, four, five and six leagues in the adjacent country.-They number twenty-nine in all, and for the most part are active, and to a good degree pious and evoted. There are now some among us who appear to have met with a change of heart, or to

nfidel, rejecting all religion; not stopping even at deism, they descend to the gros est materialism, literally making a god of their belly. Nothing is more common than to hear men and poor indeed. Mr. Tilley, in a long and admira-women publicly declaring that they are like the ble address, completely refuted all that had beas's; that when they are dead, all is dead; been laid to his charge by the different opporting that there is no future life. These fatal ide-s sers of the Liberal Government. have produced great corruption of morals. The wildest disorder prevails in the family and among the youth. This corruption continues to increase, and youth is perversed before it arrives at manhood. They exercise no foresight, or they would check themselves in this fatal course. a course which terrifies even infidels, who con fess there is need of a religion for the people. -In general they read enough, but fom a baliterature, which toeds ambition and augments the corruption. Literary productions of a moral character are few in numbe, and rarely reach

the common people. Catholicism still governs society by its formal sm, which envelops man from the time of his birth until his death. We need to the press : of old customs. This religion is calculated by its press : rish r, his birth until his death. We live in the midst organization to gravify the pride, the passions. and a spirit attached to forms, and addicted to outine ; of such a kind is it, that although the people generally no longer believe in Ca holi- McIntosh. cism, they nevertheless conform punctually to those outward rites which have grown up in to Heard from family fetes, and take the pirce of am-sements.

After baptism, there is an entertainment, a Fredericton. worldly pleasure. The first communion is also a fete for children and parents. After it they can i in the dance, and ming'e with the world, and pay no farther attention to religion. Marrage ay no farther attention to religion. Marriage small has been gazeted Attorney General in a made on occarion of confession, such as it is, the stead of Hon. Chas. Fisher, resigned. hen, especially in the cities, they purchase a certificate of confession. There are three kinds of burial, by means of which f.mily pide is 1851 the Province had 276,117 inhabitants, the flattered, particularly by the display which the pries's know so well how to make for the public ratification. And although the clergy is feared it is detested, and exerts no real influence upothe people, for they set at nought their priests, carry on their work on the Sabhath, and seldom attend mass. They are delighted with the struggle which is going on against the Pope and would be rejoiced in his overthrow.

We readily obtain access to those Cath lies who continue to be such only through prejudice circumstances, so that we may have on hand a further particulars of this remarkable fact. arge supply of books of an apologetical and Monday evening last this dweller of the se historical character, and such as contain instrucgood which the colportage of the Gospel should accomplish. A large number of Catholic famligious is infinitely superior to Cathol.ci-m. We every water station. - Montreal Gizette. gious is infinitely superior of calmonaters. We learn from the Norwegian emigration and an abundant efficiency of the Drvine Spirit,

Invoke most precious Divi e blessings, so that we may have the joy of b hading religious Quebec Morning Chronicle awaken ngs in the midst of us. Accept. rethrea, the Christian salutations of your affection te broth r.

Verborie, Feb. 1. 1861. T. B CRETIN.

lish miles, in the severe co'd of winter, and br. | Spain .- On Tuesday evening, April 30, a meet Ish miles, in the severe co'd of winter, and br. Gartner half as far. Tey were imprisones four-teen days in alt, of which eight days were passed in the prison of Windau. How have these dear brethern been honored! May the Lord give us grace to endure whatever may come upon us for his name's sake. of Ripon, Right Hon. Joseph Napier. Uon. Art un Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Mr. Gur-This aweet, for evertasting good, Wealth honor, yea our very blood For Jesus' name to give.

We heg the interessions of our brethers for these enfiering Christians. The churches in Hamburg and Memel have made coll-ctions to aid in supplying their temporal wan's. among a large number of her subjects with respect to the measures actively pursued against those who tailing the sufferings of those religious prisoners whom he had visited at Malaga, whose condition realized the fearful picture drawn by Lord Byron of the sufferings of the "Prisoner of Chillon." He also mentioned several of the annoyances which Protestants had to put up with in Spain, espethe denial of the privilege of interring their dead

with Christian burial,

Lord Jo n Russell has an ounced to the Bap tist Missionary Society that he has received a dispatch from her Maj sty's minis er at Madrid, sta ing that the Spanish Government has agreed to pay the sum of £1500 as a settlement of the claims on account of their expulsion from Fernando Po in 1858.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

LANDING OF PRINCE ALFRED.—The youthful Prince on his arrival last Wednesday night was received in the City with mmense enthusiasm Though the night was rainy many thousand citi zens turned out to do him honor, and the torch light procession arranged by the Fire Bugade was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever witnessed in St. John. The Prince remained here during Thursday and visited all the objects of interest in the city and its environs. During his stay many of our buildings and al! the ship in the harbour were decorated with flags. Dur. ing the Pronce's drives through the city while at his hotel he was often greeted with long and vehement cheers.

NOMINATION DAY.-Last Saturday being the to under deep conviction.

day appointed for the nomination of candid test.

The people who surround us are thoroughly all those who assire to represent this city and county in the next Assembly, fifteen in number occupied the hustings for many hours. Some of the speeches were very good, some were very

ELECTION IN SUNBURY .- Messrs. Perley and Glazier have been lected the former having 500 votes the latter 483. Tu-re was a vigorous con-Mr. Glazier exceeded Mr. Tapley by only three votes, and Mr. Lunt counted 404. total number of votes polled was 1867.

FLECTION IN KENT.—The following is the sult of the Kent election. McPhelim 1,118, Desbrisay 970, Caie 891. Wetmore 38. Total votes 3.017. Mesers. McPhelim and Desbrisay, who have been elected, were the former bers.

The Election was held in York County vesterday. The following is the state of the Pollowing to the hour of going to Hasheway,

that Fisher and Hatheway will lead the Poll.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. - Honorable Albert J.

Nova Scotta.-The census now nearly of increase has therefore been nearly 54,000 or not quite 20 per cent.

CANADA -The following are the arrivals of ips at Quebec this year as compared with 1860 :---Arrived Apl. and May, 1867, 372 ships-187,196 tons.

186:, 4 2 ships-205,615 ton

Difference. 100 ships, 44,416 tons. We mentioned in our last impression that a and general habit. They read our tracts and living whale had been transported by rail from books with pleasure. We need to be in good River du Loup to Portland. We have now some measuring fourteen teet in length, well boxed tion in an attractive from. The Bible is in very and covered with sea weed, passed Island Pond many houses, but at present is lit le read on his way to Boston. He was captured at Ri-Colporters and evangelists are wanted to go ver du Loup for Mr, Cutting the enterprising from house to house to visit, read and discuss, proprietor of the "Acquerial Gardens" of Bosto take books and explain their contents. Today, in our Catholic regions, the colportag" train thro' to Boston. We are told that a tank sale is not accomplishing a teath part of the is made specially for his whalesmp of 14 inch ilies have read all the tracts we have at our dis intendent of the Eastern division of the G. T. R. They return them, and acknowl dge our accompanied this special train, and saw that noral and religious superiority, and that our re- his extraordinary visitor received his drinks at

to bring to life the thousands of souls who nase heard the Word of God, and have read the Bible agent. Mr. C. O. Closter, who returned to this easy in the scaooner 'Nova Scottan,' last week, You understand, brethrea, the trial of the are of the most encouraging nature. The number of the most encouraging nature. The number of emgrants is likely to be very large, and the encouragement fracess.

We need your prayers, and the encouragement vast field, without the edcouragement of success. We need your prayers, and the encouragement of God and of His children. Pray, pray, then of god and of His children. Pray, pray, then of our families, for our labors, for France, which occupies so proud a position is a military, scientific, literary, and industrial point of voice. The favorable impression created by the success of the Norwegian settlement at Gaspe has been such that two vessels, carry-scientific, literary, and industrial point of voice.

Throughout all Canada the Queen's hirth ay was ce'ebrat d with anusual manifestations of loyalty. In many towns the day was kept as

The legislature of Canada has refused to make any appropriation for the exhibition of Canadian products at the Great World's Fair in London next year. The Province will be unrepresented unless private individuals undertake the busic

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In the H

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—British Columbia papers siy that a new Governor of Vancouver's I., and British Columbia is to be sent out in steal of Gov. Douglas who las held the situation so

Lady Franklin still remains in British Colum oia and is enjoying excellent health.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Since our last issue we have English news by the America of dates 18th and 19th also by the Prince Albert of dates to the 21st.

Queen's Proclamation.
VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with al Sovereigns, Powers and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States, of America and certain states styling them selves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the Uni ed States, have declared our royaldeermination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this one Royal Proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Erlistment Act are here ed.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection that if any of them shall presume in contemp of this our Roya' Proclam tion, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the aid contest, or in violation or in contravention of the l.w of nations, as for example, more specially, by entering into the military service f either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-com missioned diers for by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or t ans port of or in the service of either of the said ontending parties; or hy serving as officers, sailors, or muriners on board any privateer bearing etters-of-marque of or from, either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or oing, to any place beyond the seas with intent o enlist or engage in any such service; or by ocuring or attempting to procure within Her Majosty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be emp oved as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties : or by breaking, or endeavouring to bre k, a blockade lawful'y and acually established by, or on behalf of, either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, aims, military stores or materials, or any article, or articles, consi ed and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for he use of service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and

ations in that behalf imposed and decreed. And we do heraby declare that all our subects and persons entitled to our protection, who nay misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and hat they will in nowise obtain any pro from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur nigh displeasure by such misconduct.

e li ble to he several penalties and penal con-

roughes by the said statue, or by the law of

The London Times on the Proclamation, says As difficulties and troubles thicken in Ameria we are forced to a more vigilant attitude, and to which it is our intention to adhere. no longer able to deny the existence of a dreadful war, we are compelled to take official noti of it. This springs, not from any particular favor or affection which we feel for either side but rather from the necessity of bringing our own procesdings into harmony with th 8 ern realities of things. Our for ign relation are too extens ye, the stake we hold in the com merce of the world is to vast, and, we may add, our attitude is a matter of too much importance, los us to all w ourselves the gratification of saying Peace when there is no peace," so largely in dulged in up to the latest moment by the stat men of America herself. Yes, there is war, at a war between men sprung from a race at speaking a language from which we also are sprung and which we also speak. Eteocles and Polynices are confronting each other with hostile weapons, and England, I ke the venerable Queen of Thebes, stands by to behold the unnature combat of her children.

From acknowledging the state of war, the

next step is to acknowledging the belligerant

rights of the con ending parties. One of them

he government of the United States, compelled us to recognize her existence in 1782, and ha since, with a brief and unhappy interval of three years, been on terms of peace with us. The other os but just sprong into existence, and unless for tune lavors, with more than her usual bfind caprice, the less worthy cause and the weaker m, may never be in a position to be recognis zed at a'l; but, as beiligerents, they are as eq of Queen Dido. We are bound equally to re pect their blockades, and equally to any act which may violate the conditions of the ost impartial and undiscriminating neutrality H nce arises the necessity of the proclamation But the really important part of the proclams tion is contained in the last two paragraphs, b which the subjects of the Queen are caution not to enter into the military or marine service of either of the contending parties, nor ship-of-war or privateer or transport, or to carry troops or contrab nd of war. In this paragrap it will be observed that the word " priva d stinctly introduced, so that the povernme of his country is doing all in its power force the agreement of the Paris Conference which, but for the interference of America her among the expedients of civilized warfar

had not the could lawful desirable the ade but only ern States h Privaters a by the Law that notwith be declared on Britis with indiffer said that Pr all w, was again-t a S pirate l'act a force must not absolute Chelmsford Chimsford lating to Pr Granville har respect to Subject so of Marque? we down said to Southern Reprinciple who were been supposed to the suppo A'n preli ders had be
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Mr. Clay writes the and decisiv can be subo jugate, but and tha E Union, and to offend th so secure f seeds of re a natural a During o French oc that France It evi! re u

leave six v

Independent of the for B yrothome

, and of our high lerogation of their Sovereign in the in contravention r example, more military service g parties as com-d officers or so! of war, or trans-her of the said ng as officers, sai-privateer beari g ither of the said gaging to go, or service; or by cure within Her or abroad, others ning, or equipping ved as a ship o , by either of th breaking, or enhalf of, either of

military stores articles, consider-ad of war, accordof nations, for e said contending ing, will incur and es and penal conor by the law of hat all our subr protection, who the premises, will own wrong, aid any protection or penal conse-trary, incur our nduct.

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oclamation, says hicken in Ameriilant attitude, and nitely the policy adhere. stence of a dreadake official notice for eather side, rity of bringing armony with the foreign relations hold in the command, we may add, ch importance, for fication of saying e," so largely innent by the stat som a race and k. Eteocles and venerable Queen

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rivateering from vilized warfare.

subjects of the Queen of the penalties which the law of this country denounces against an infraction of neutrality, and points out the penalties with which such offences may be visited by the law of the land or by the law of nations. But in the last paragraph the proclamation seems to go beyond this, and to make an announcement of the policy which will be adopted in cases which are provided for neither by the law of the land nor by the law of nations, but which arise out of the peculiar conditions of the present unhappy

The North see in the Southern States rebels against its lawful authority, and will probably at first at least, decline to recognise the validity of letters of marque issued under the authority of President Jefferson Davis, 'The South will not be slow to retaliste, and it may easily be anticipated that there will be a disposition on both sides to treat those crews of privateers who may license they bear gives no protection. What would be the conduct of the British government under such circumstances? Suppose an English-men taken on board a Southern privateer to be banged under a sentence of a Court of Admiralty at New York-what would be the conduct of the

Government of this country? The answer of the proclamation to the question is by no means enuraging. Persons enlisting in such service will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences. It will be observed that in this place the word 'such' is omitted. The liabilities and penal consequences are not confined to those under the act or under the law of nations, but are left wide and indefinite, as if on purpose to embrace the very

case we are supposing.

We have not the presumption to suppose that anything which we could add would give additional force to the solemn admonitions contained in the proclamation of a Queen who never speaks to her subjects in vain. We have done our duty if we distinctly point out that those Englishmen who, in defiance of the laws of their country and the solemn warnings of their sovereign, rush in-to this execrable conflict, will do so with direct notice that if they meet with enemies as reckless and as merciless as themselves, they must bear the fate that awaits them, without any hope that the country whose laws they have broken will stretch forth her arm to shield them from the consequences of their own folly and wickedness. In this respect America has set us an example in the case of the exeduion of Lopez, as well as in the piratical enterprise of Walker. The United States, otherwise so jealous of their treatment by with stoical indifference at the wholesale massacre of their citizens. The warning has been given in time; we hope and believe that it will prove effectuel, and that the horrors of a civil war between brethern will not be aggravated by the uncalled-for intervention of the subjects of the parent State.

the parent State.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Ellenborough asked Government whether the term lawful Blockade, used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted hierally or with quainfeation, as, according to the street meaning of Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to "art cles coutra and of war." Ere Granville replied that a lawful Blockade must be maintained by a sufficient lorce, not absolutely to render it extremely difficial. With respect to the other question certain articles were clearly contraband of War, but certain others depended upon special circumstances and contingences which could only be decided by a Prize. Cour, and which it was impossible to define beforehand. Earl Derby taid there were two oning upon a pleket guard from the secession suppon which it was desirable that the Government should forthwith come to an understanding with the United States. They proclamed a blockade of the whole Southern Cast which they had not the force to maintain; although they ould lawfully bl-ckade certain prite it was not destruct they should proclaim an inversal block, ade but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States have also declared they should proclaim an inversal block, and but when the work of the state of the second for the state of the second for the by the Law o' Antions, and the It is as Certained that notwithstanding the Proclamation it should be delared that should such a penalty be inflicted on Bruish subjects it would not be vi wed with indifference by England. Lord Brougham said that Privateering, according to International Ir w, was not Pracy, but to join an expedition against a State at peace with England was a pirate. I set.—To constite tan efficient blockade a force must be maintained, to make its passage not absolutely impossible, but very difficult. Lord Ch lushfurd denied the doctrine of Brougham relating to Privateers. Lord Campbell said Lord Granville had laid down the Law correctly, with respect to a blockade and contraband of War. Subjects of another power holding "Letters of Marque" were not guilty of Piracy. Lord Kingsdown said the Nothern States might consider the Southern Rebe s guilty of High Tenson, but that principle would not apply to subjects of other powers becoming Privateers.

powers becoming Privateers.

As preliminary meeting of the Great Steam-ship Company, the Charman said contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the Great Eastern with respect to her employment by American Government, and Ministers would be asked in Parliament whether she would be absolved from penalties if chartered before Queen's proclamation get out.

clamation got out.

Que-n Victoria h-ld Cour! at Buckingham
Palace on the 16th, at which Dailas delivered
his l-tters of recall. Adams presented.

THE CHRISTIAN

UNITED STATES.

ENROLMENT OF TROOPS.

The government to-day accepted several additional regiments from Illinois. The total number of regiments accepted from that State for the war is now eighteen, inclusive of the German Chicago regiment, to be commanded by the well known German patriot, Frederic Hicker.

Nearly one hundred regiments have thus far been see pred for the war from the States of New York, Ohio. Illinois and Indiana. The contingents from the other States will bring it very near two hundred. This shows that the government does not by ahy means limit itself. government does not by any means limit itself to the number called out under the second call. It is the regular army, the force thus to be brought into the field against the rebels will reach to hundred and fifty thousand.

A general order has been issued, from the War Department, granting to the volunteers now enlisted in the service of the United States the same money allowances for clothing as the SEIZURES OF VESSELS BY THE SOUTH,

SEIZURES OF VESSELS BY THE SOUTH.

The Tallahassee News has the following statement, dated St. Marks, April 11:—The Spray returned here this morning, having felt Cedar Keys at nine o'clock last night. Captain Johnson reports that the Spray left East Pass, at Apalachicola, at survise on the 9th, and ran to North Kep by five P. M., where she lay all night the tide being too low to run to the wharf. The next morning, a scho-ner being in sight in the South Chennel, the Syray ran alongade of her, when the Apala theola, company immediately boarded her and made her a prize to the Southert. contederste government, and sailed, he nee for Apalachicola. The prize proved to be the sectioner Atwater, Captain Allen, of New Haven Conn, with fifteen mem. There was a United States officer on board the schooner, as is supposed for the purpose of inspecting the defences along the cost.

The ship Abelinio, Capt. Smith, recently ar-

along the cost.

The ship Abelinio, Capt. Smith, recently arrived at New Oriesns, from Boston, has been seized by the rebel authorities.

St. Louis, June 1.—The New Orleans Pica-

Sr. Louis, June I.—The New Orleans Pica-yune of the 27th, announces the arrival at that put of the privateer Calhoun, with the schrs. John Adams, of Boston, and Mermaid, of Pro-junctiown, Mass., and brig Panama, all whalers, having 160 bbls. oil aboard, as prizes. Gen. Domphan has declined the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him by Gov. Jackson.

As two Federal Regiments passed through that city last night cheers were given for Jefferson Davis, and fists were shaken at troops. A portion of the Railroad track torn up. Two Combiads for Fo.t M'Henray were spiked by the repeis.

The N. Y. Herald savs that Gen. Butler will return to Baltimore, and ex-Governnor Balks will take command at Fort Monroe.

SKIRMISHING. The latest American papers report a number

New York, June 1.— The Post's dispatch states that there was a skirmish last night at falls Church, six miles lack of Arliu, ton Hights. The Government pickets were attacked by the rebels and a number of shots were extended is several of our soldiers were wounded. A later dispatch to the Post states that a force of cavalry and infantry—the former under Lieut. Tompkins and the latter under Lieut. Gordon, attack of the rebels at Fair ax Court House at daybresk.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The following is the report of Lieut. Tompkins to Col. Hunter, his

superior officer:—
Sir,—I have the honor to report that pursuant

Pelace on the 16th, at which Dallas delivered his l-tters of recall. Adams presented.

Mr. Clay, the American Minister to Russia, writes the Times on American struggle in brief and de livive terms. He says that revolted states can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate, but simply to put down the rebel citizens and the England's interests is to stand by the Union, and enquires whether England can afford to offend the United States, and whether as is as secure for the future agrinst home revolution or foreign ambition, as to venture to sow the seeds of revenge, and concludes that England is a natural ally of the United States.

During debate in Senate on petition to extend French occupation of Syria Bilanit explained that France would evacuate Syra on the 5 h June, levil re ults ensure, responsibility will rest on those who demand withdrawal. France would evacuate Syra on the States.

Liependence Belge states that Lord Cowley has protested against the right of isolated intervention in Syria, claimed by French 16instructions from the Colonel command of Co. B. Cavalry, to reconnoiter the command of Co. B. Cavalry, to reconnoite the command of Co. B. Cavalry, to reconnoiter the command of Co. B. Cavalry, to reconnoite the command of Co. B. Cavalry,

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies hast voted unanmously a new treaty to commence with France.

The Spanish Government had resolved to accept the ce, sion of St. Domingo.

100,000 ducats destaned to pay the reactionary bonds, had been seized, and a large depot plurocred in the Neapolitan I rovinces.

Negotiation was still pending respecting the Schleswig Holstein dispute.

Denmark, though preparing for war retained hopes of peaceful arrangements.

The Empress of Austria had arrived at Trieste.

Bombay mails of the 27th, and Calcutta of the 19th, had reached Liverpool. The news imparted much activity. Cotton interests advancing Limport market dull, and freights less firm. India quiet.

Markers of Citton steadly. Breedetured of the Merchanis for the Season.

MARKETS.—Cotton steady. Breadstuffs do. Corn dull. Provisions steady. Consols 91½ a 91½ for money. 91½ a 91½ for account.

NEW MANTLES in all the Latest Designs, very cheap, at BABBUUR & SEFLY'S, may 15 57 King street. NEW BONNETS, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, and every description of Millinery, at BARBOUR & SEELY'S, may 15

ALSO-Gold Chains and Rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Spoons, Forks, &c. B. B. B. C. C. May 22

EANDING.

LANDING.

X Parkfield from London: —

4 Tons Brandrams No. White Lead,

2 do do Best Colored Paints,

1 do do Putty,

Leask Blue Vitroil,

1 do Green Coppus,
1 do Green Coppus,
1 do Lampblack,
2002 14 cases Colman's No 1 Storeh,
5 do Mustard, (in tin foil)
1 chest Madras Indigo. For sale at lowest market rates by

DRFOREST & PERKINS.
11 South Wharf.

St. John, 8th May, 1861. G. M. STEEVES, DEALER IN

OFFEL i lor Sale a good variety of Teas, Sugars, O Molames, Coffees, Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices of all kinds, Fruits, Pickels, "Worcestershire." John Bull, Soho, Barvey's and other "Auces, Tomaso, Mushroon and Walnut Catsup, Essence Anchories, Jeilies, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Jarino,—Common and Fancy Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Yeat Powders, Baking Soila, Cream Tarter, Saieratus, Beans, Peas, Cheese, Butter, Whiting, Indige, Lozwood, Woodenware, with other goods too numersus to men ion.



Clothiers and Drapers,

LONDON HOUSE.

MAY 1st, 1861.

"Lampedo," "Kedar," "Niagara," & Canadian," "Bohemian," wc., &c.,
WE HAVE RECEIVED OUK SPRING STOCK.

246 CASES AND BALES. BRITISH MERCHANDISE.

Wholesale and Retail.

I. W. DANIEL & CO. Per Steamship " Arabia," via Balifax : 30 Packages Seasonable Goods.

EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY! NOW OPENING,

BARBOUR & SEELY'S, 57 KING STREET. TLOUR AND DRIED APPLES,—Landing ex "Nauilus" from New York—300 bbls Extra FLOUR, 50 bbls Duble Extra do., 1 bbls Dried Apples.

DEFOREST & PERKINS, may 8

WATCHMAN

50 King trees. SPRING 1861. NEW GOODS.

HE Subscriber has Recieved his Spring Imporations consisting of Fine London Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware. Fancy Goods &c., and Respectfully invites the attention of

R. R. PAGE.
English and American BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A FULL assortment of
ENG ISH BOOKS,
AMERICAN BOOKS,
BLANK AND RECORD BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL LERARIES,
SABBATH SCHOOL CLARDS,
PAPER AND STATIONERY in every variety,
personally selected and for sale by
T. H. HALL,
Ap. 24. Coloniai Book Store.

Ap. 24. NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKE.

THE Subsevibers have I.tely received—
Vol. 5 liistory of England by Lord Maccauley
The Four Georges, by W. M. Thackerary;
The Queen of Hearts, by Wilkie Co.lins:
Hue's fravels in the Chinese Empire. 2 vols;
History of the United Netherlands, by J. L. Motley
2 vols.

History of the United Netherlands, by J. L. Motley, 2vols;
Life of Frederick the Great, by Thomas Carlyle;
Lake tegions of Central Africa, by R. F. Bocton;
South Africa, by Dr. Livingston;
Lord Blain's mission to China and Japan;
Sir Wn. Hamiltons Lectures on Philosophy;
Beat Life in Egypt. W. C. Prime:
Tent Life in the Land.
Free Labor in the British West Indies, by W. G.
Sewel.

Sewel.
Buckle's History of Civilization in England.
Hopes and Fears, by the Author of "Heir of Redelyffe." Doctor Antonia, by G. Raffini.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c.,

UST received—50 br/s Fisur.

16 chests Congou and Souchong Tea,
10 puns Molasses,
10 boxes Raisin., 20 doz Brooms,
6 brls Dried Apples,
16 dox Pails, with other Goods for sale at lowest market prices by

G. M. STEVES,
may 16

25 Prince Wm.-street.

TNO LET.—A BARN and LOT in Main-street, Lower Cove Possession given immeditately. Apply to THOMAS M. BEED, May 1 Head of Nor h Wharf.

Russif Salve, Holloway's Pills, etc.

May 22

Corner King and Germain-st.

Family Groceries.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the premises formerly known as the "London Book Store," St. John Hotel building, Corner of King and Charlotte Streets, where he in cuds keeping a full and complete soon of Family Groceries, Fruits, Pickless Sauces, Spices, Confectionary, &c, &c.

By having always on hand, for retail, Goods of a Pure and Unadulterated quality, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, and by atrict atten ion to business, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.

n ay 22

NEW SEEDS.

NEW SEEDS.

NEW SEEDS.

NEW SEEDS.

Wick from the United States, a large portion of missing supply of BOOTS ANJ SHOES, Comprising Ladies, and Misses Spring Walking and souls, in Kid, Stole, Mit. hee.'s, single and double souls, in Kid, veriety.

Comprising Ladies, and Misses Spring Walking and the Souls, in Kid, we writely.

Comprising Ladies, and disuses Spring Walking Suded, Mit. hee.'s, single and double souls, in Kid, veriety.

Confectionary, &c, &c.

By having always on hand, for retail, Goods of a Pure and Unadulterated quality, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, and by atrict atten ion to business, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.

n ay 22

NEW SEEDS.

nay 22

NEW SLEDS.

1861. NEW SLEDS.

1861. NEW SLEDS.

1861. Steamer via Portland, their usual arge supply of FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SLEDS.

Viz :— Asperagus, Bush. Runner and Windsor Beans, Brooli, Beet. Ca bage. Cauliflower, Carror, Celery, Cocumber, Rail, Leek, Lettuce, Meion, Onion, Paranip, Parsley, Fotherb. Pumpkins. Early, Lwarf and Late Peas, Peppergrass, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Saishty, Tomato, and Turnip Seeds—among which have not been imported into this Province before.

Also, Over 200 vargeties of choice Flower Seeds. Catalogues will be forwarded on post paid application to any part of the Province.

G. F. EVERETT & CO., apl 17

Druggists 9 (foot) King Street.

BAZAAR.

BALIANSES AND SUGGAR.

BAZAAR.

BALIANSES AND SUGGAR.

BALIANSES AND SUGGAR.

BALIANSES AND SUGGAR.

BALIANSES AND SUGGAR.

apl 17 Druggists 9 (foot) King Street.

A Bazwar will be head in the Town Fall, St. of the fund for erecting a Baptist Chapel in that Town.

Any donations for that object will be thankfully and onations for that object will be thankfully received by the Committee.

Brick Ruilding East Side Simends. A Steamboat Excursion is expected from Calais.

MRS. SARAH GUNNISON, MRS. ISABEL FITZGERALD.

St. Andrews, 20th May, 1861. PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.

A LL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HERMAN FLOWER, of Canning, Queen's Co., deceased, are herely requested to renore the same, duly attested, within Four Months fron the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY FLOWER, Executor.

Canning Queen's Co., April 6th, 861.

FLOUR.-Landing ex "Young Dorehester" from New York-226 obls Extra Flour. DEFOREST & PERKINS, may 22 11 South Wharf.

NEW LONDON GOODS. 10 PACKAGES ex ships "Lampedo

ing :- 350 doz B-ushes, viz. ; Hair, Cloth, Velvet, Tooth, Shaving, Dusting, &c. ; 48 doz. Pocket Books; Purses, Waltets Portmonies 48 dos. Poecet Budgs, turses, waters rottmomes, etc.
9 doz. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes, in various styles;
60 doz Walking Sticks-of Oak, Thorn. Malacca,
Whalebone, etc.,
24 doz Chamois Skins, assorted sizes,
130 doz Cleaver's Celebrated Pomades, Hair Oil,
Perfumery, etc.,
76 doz Cleaver's celebrated assorted Soap, in bars

and boxes,
5 gross Cleaver's Celebrated Cake Soap, in Honey,
Musk, Brown Windsor, Meshmellow, etc..
35 doz Hanney's and Riggie's Perfumery, Soaps,

Suss. Street s of the sussession of the sussessi

scribed Sicilian.

Isabella Orsino.
Beatrice Cenet:
A Woman's Thoughts about Woman.
Tre Afternoon of Unmarried Life.
Secession. Coercion and Civil War, The story of 1881.

api 17

J. & A. McMILLAN.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c.,
JUST received—50 br.'s Fisur.
15 chests Congou and Souchong Tea,
10 puns Molasses,
10 boxes Raisins, 20 doz Brooms,
5 brls Dried Apples,
15 doz Pails, with other Goods for sale at lowst market prices by G. M STEVES,
may 16

RECEIVED.

By Mail Steamers, an' by Ships "Lampedo," and "John Barbour," and by Vessels from the United States:

20

By Mail Steamers, an' by Ships "Lampedo," and John Barbour, and by Vessels from the United States:

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20

By Mail Steamers, an' by Ships "Lampedo," and John Barbour, and by Vessels from the United States:

20

BALES and Caves Woollen Cloths, in Sector Tweeds and Faney Touserings,
2 casee Corduroys and Moulskins,
2 cases Tailors frimmings, in Buttons, Braids, Linings, Linens, Casbans, Gallooas, Canvass, Ac, &c, &c.
1 case Black and Faney Satin Vestings.
1 the whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant
20

The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant
21

Tailor's Goods.

-ALSO—

Adams' ardware Store.

The whole comprising a superbatock of Merchant Tailor's Goods.

Lhe largest, best and Cheapest Stock of Ready Made Clothing in the City, both imported and Domestic Mannfacture,
20 cases Wool and Silk Hats,
2 "English and American Boots and Shoes,
1 cask Sheffield Cutlery,
1 " and 2 cases Birmingham Small Wares,
10 bales and cases Dry Goods, in Cottons, Prints,
Dress Goods, &c.
The whole Stock being well solected for Country
Dealers, and will be sold on liberal terms.
THOS. R. JONES,
may 10 5, Dock Street.

NEW SHAWLS. In Pa ley and French Textures, Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street.

Of these Goods we have a superb Stock just come to hand at tempting prices.—Black Coloured and fancy Silks in great variety, and at our reputed observing. and fancy Siks in great variety, and at our reputed cheap prices.

New designs and Textures of Ladies' dresses.

Bonnets and Hats in the Novelties of the season.

To Clothiers we are in a position to turnish such Godds as they may require in Tweeds, Fancy Dueskins, Caseimeres and Broad Cloths on very advantageous terms.

Wholesale dealers will find our Stock well worth inspection being selected from the best manufactures in England on the very best terms.

may 1

FRANCE & RAY.

Apply to More Drugs.

Per last steamer from Boston:

Wway? Ready Re leit; Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Brown's Troches, Capilania Hair Dye, Catnip and Tansy Herbs, White Bonnet Glue, Oil Cinnamon, Tansy Herbs, White Bonnet Glue, Oil Cinnamon, Tansy Herbs, White Bonnet Glue, Oil Cinnamon, Corner King and Germain-st.

LGHALONER, corner King and Germain-st.

Corner King and Germain-st.

APRIL, 1861.

EDWIN FROST.

H ASjust received per Canadian Mail Steamer Swe Bruns wick from the United States, a large portion of his Spring supply of BCOTS AND SHOES, Comprising Ladies, and Misses Spring Walking Comprising Ladies, and Misses Spring Walking Steamer S

may 22

Brick Ruilding East Side Sime ds
Sire et, Portland.

THE Subscriber is just receiving per Parkfield
from London;
2 tons White Lead,
3 pipes Linseed Oil,
10 Ow. Putty,
With an assortment of Col'd Paints.
10 Bus Hemp and Canary Seed.
Per Frank Bout from Liverpool;
11 fewt carlonate of Soda,
2 casks Washing Soda,
12 tons Bucswheat Flour,
13 Pockets Java Coffee.

13 Pockets Java Coffee.

—IN STORE—

46 chests and half obests Tea, with a general as sortment of Groceries, all of which are, offered for Sale at Market lintes by JAMES WILLIAMS,

Portland, 10th May, 1861.

may 22

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR,—Landing 100
bbls Wisconsin Extra Flour, warranted goodmay 22

FARMER'S PLASTER,—50 bbls just

Farmer's Place of the state of the sta

may 22

DAMAGED KID GLOVES,
may 24.

TARMER'S PLASTER,—50 bbls just
received and for sale by
may 25

So Prince Wm. st.

Ist May, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.

Ables wishing rich Neapolitan Hats and Bonnets shudmake an early selection at Samual Enows's 31 King Street, where they will find a choice assortment of the following new Goods:
Feathers, Flowers, Borders;
New Dress Goods of all kinds;
Boys' Garbaldi and Kiffe Caps;
Mantles, Shawls and Cloaks;
Redar, North Briton, and Arabia. The stock will be kept up by each succeeding steamer, and will be found to compete with any House in the trade, in style, quantity and Prices. An early call selected, samual style, quantity and Prices. An early call selected, samual selecte

DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHE-MICALS, &c., &c.

DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

Just Landing Ex. "Melrose" from New York.

200 LBS: Extract Logwood; 8 bbls
Wood, Redwood, &c., &c.
6 doz Spaulding Headache Pills;
6 "Park's P. Plasters; 12" doz Holloway's
Pills and Ointment;
6 doz Spaulding Liquid Glue;
1 bbl Sulphur; 2 boxes Castile Soap;
6 doz Russin Salve; Motts Pills of 1ron;
1 Gross Mustang Liniment; Wrights Pills;
7 Townsend Sarsaparilla;
Spanish Annatto; Nutmegs;
Sponges, &c., &c.,
3 cases Chemicals, Fluid Extracts.
M. McLEOD,
may 23

22 Charlotte Street.

May 241h, Spring Styles, 1861.

May 24th, Spring Styles, 1861.

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH TURBAN HATS. No. 25 King Street.

Another lot of the above very fashionable Hats-latest English Spring Styles—just received. (Directly apposite Cross or Canterbury Street; R. MOORE,

R. MOORE,

R. S. STAPLES.

H AS just opened a magnificent lot of Muslin
Dresses—which will be sold very cheap—
New Baorges, new Dress Goods. Call and inspect.

R. S. STAPLES,
may 22

83 King Street. may 22

83 King Street.

O. 22, WA TER STREET.—R-ceived est.
Steamer "New Brunswick" from Buston
14 bbls Russet Apples;
310 COCOA NUTS. For sale low by
may 22
JOSHUA S. TURNER.

may 22 JOSHUA S. 1 OFFICE MAY 22 JOSHUA S. 1

A NEW CLOVER SEED!! ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER. ALSYRE OR SWELLERS

THr. Subscriber has for sale a quantity of the Alsyke or Swedish Clover Seed, which has been highly recommended for sowing in this Province, being well adapted to the climate, very productive, and much superior to the Red and white for the purpose of raising Bees.

P. R. INCHES, Druggist, may 22

80 Prince Wm.-st.

pose of raising Bees.

may 22

DANDELION COFFEE.

THIS valuable article is recommended by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and the United States, as a rovereign remedy for General Debility, Dyspedsia and Biliona Affections, so generally followed by sick headache, &c. It is also strong ly recommended by the faculty as a superior nutritious beverage for aged females and chi dren, particularly those of fecole and delicate constitutions. The many thousands who have been reinetantly compelled to, ausnodon the use of ordinary Coffee, owing to the serious injury done to their health, will find his preparation much superior to the best Java Coffee both in taste and flavor, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits.

15 'bs ofti, in 11b caniters, with directions for

and acknowledged medicinal benefits.

15 bls of it, in 11b capiters, with directions for use, just received and for sall by BARKER,

may 23

35 King Street.

HAS received per Steamer "Arabia." another lot of those cheup Delannes which have given so much satisfaction to the regards, quality, and price. Also—New Bonnets, in Coarse Straw, Rice Straw, White Tape, Lutons, Onnstable, Tuscan, and a Choice lot of Low Priced Pancy Bonnets, Bay's and Men's Straw Hats and Caps. A splendid lot of New and Cheap Prints; New Dress Goods in variety; Muslin Dresses; A large lot decidedly new in styles, and remarkably cheap.

An inspection is solicited.

B. S. STAPLES, may 17

Milk Prans.

may 17

Milk Pans.

O & LANDING & "John Barbour," for 10 or Cream Grocks, do.,

1 o "Cream Grocks, do.,

31 " Jugs, assorted sizes,
20 " Jars,
10 " Curd Crocks,
100 " Flower Pots. Will be sold low

Wholesale and Retail.

F. CLEMENTSON,

may14

maylt F. CLEMENTSON,
29 Dock-strest.

BONNETS AND HATS.

A additional supply of New BONNETS and
HATS
Ladies' and Grie' Black and Brown Hats,
Ladies' White Brid and Rustie Bonnets,
Kadies' White Brid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Ladies' White Brid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Ladies' Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans,
All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions,
Curtellian, Clandine, Bettrice, Violet and Registered
Selling from 25 cents and uppards.

may 4

CELEPLATED, PATENT BOURSE, ACC.

ed Selling from 25 cents and ut pards.

may 4

CELEBRATED PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE SKIRTS.

BY the use of Joints in the hoops of a Skirt, a giving to, and retwining in the Fair, a more graceful and elegant form; while the flexibility of the Hoops under pressure, and brief the Hoops under pressure, and brief the skirt to assume an easy position when the weather the Skirt to assume an easy position when the weather the Skirt to assume an easy position when the weather the Skirt to assume an easy position when the weather the Skirt to assume an easy position when the weather the Skirt to decime to the favor of those who desire to unite in their purchase Elegance, Convenience and Economy.

Agent for New Brunswick,

F. A. COSGRUVE,

Agent for New Brunswick,

75 Prince Wm.-st. may 15

STILL THEY COME.

S. STAPLE: has just received another lot of New Goods per steamer North Briton. Call

A splendid lot of New Prints,
A splendid lot of Delaines, very cheap,
A choice lot of Delaines, very cheap,
Hair Nets, Hose, Gloves, Muslims, &c.,
A fine lot of low priced Carpets, and numerous
other Goods.

R. S. STAPLES,
83 King. st. FERGUSON BROS. HAVE opened 55 King Street with a general stock of Pancy and Stape Dry Goods.
Wholesale and detail.

SILKS.—Received per late steamers from Europe one of the largest lots of Black and Colored Silks ever imported into this province. Prices same last year. Wholesale and Retail.

CARPETINGS .- A good assertment of Carpet-BLACK BROAD CLOTHS, Tweens, &c., just

FERGUSON BROS. MILK PANS, CREAM CROCKS &c. ANDING this day per Julia, our usual supply of ANDING this day per Julia, our usual supply of Law this Glaze Milk Paus, Gream Crocks, and Butter Jars, Un hand, a large Stock of Ginger Beer Bottles and Flower Pots. Wholes

may 3

King Square.

CLASS DISHES, PLATES, &c.—11 packJages of the above, consisting of Butter
coolers, Dishes, Plates, Cheese do, Molasses Pitchers, Water do, Saits, Orams, and Sayar Spoonholeers Goblets, &c., with the large stock on hand, will
be disposed of at low prices. Call at
apl 27

THOS. CLERKE'S.

Beer Bottles and Albertine Oil Lamps

USI received a large supply of Beer Bottles

(quart size) which we are now selling in any
quantity at 90 cents per doz. Also a further supply of Al critice Oil Lamps and Chinnies for do.

Wholesale and Revail.

HENRY ROBERTSON,

No. 3 St. Stephen's Building,

Apró

MACRH 20th.

First Spring Importations of FANCY COATINGS.
FANCY COATINGS.
TRUUDER AND VESTINGS.
JUST OPENED !
A. & T. GILMOUR.

LARGE assortment of New Sheet MUSIC at Ap. 24. COLONIAL BOOK STORE.

SCATTER the germs of the beautiful ! By the wayside let them fall.

That the rose may spring by the cottage gate, And the vine on the garden wall; Cover the rough and the rude of earth With a veil of leaves and flowers, And mark with the opening bud and cup The march of sum

Scatter the germs of the beautiful In the holy shrine of home; Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there In the lovliest lustre come: In the temple of the heart,

Scatter the germs of the beautiful In the temple of our God-The God who starred the uplifted sky. And flowered the trampled sod; When he built a temple for himself. He reared each column in symmetry And covered each line in grace.

But gather about its hearth the germs

Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful In the depths of the human soul; They shall bud, and blossom, and bear the frui While the endless ages roll : Plant with the flowers of charity The portals of the tomb, And the fair and the pure about thy path In Paradise shall bloom.

The Liveride.

ANDY O'HARA. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MISIONARY'S SON.

CHAPTER VIII. THE ORDEAL. .

ANDY had an arduous task before him. He had placed before his mind a lofty aim, and that was to enter college in three years. Although he was placed in a class along with Fred and his friends, he was in many respects far behind them He wrote very poorly; he spelled miserably; his grammar was always faulty; his knowledge of history was very trifling; yet his classmates were quite proficient in all these branches.

Still Andy had resolved to enter college with them. This was the hope which lared him on and the great incitement to his mind when it was wearied with hard exercise. College in three years—this was his watchword. And he was not oing to enter it with marked inferiority; he was determined that when he matriculated there, every trace of his early ignorance should be banished from him; he would be equal to any in his class.

Full of this determination, he studied as no other one in his class did. His uncultured mind had to labor harder than theirs at this unaccustom ed work. And then, besides the ordinary branches, he undertook to catch up to them in their varied information about history, literature, ect. It was a great idea, a grand determination but the mind that had conceived the bold project of rising from the condition of a laboring man to that of an educated minister of the Gospel, was likewise capable of carrying out in perfection every part of his lofty idea.

Three years were now drawing to a close, and Andy beheld the speedy approach of the time when his class would be examined for college. How much depended upon that examination! To Andy it seemed that all his future destiny was hanging there. For him to be successfu'l in that ordeal would be to gain the hope of his life; for

He gave himself up to study. As the last term arrived, and he looked over the twenty weeks which would clapse before the great day, he resolved to spend every day and every hour with reference to that examination So he shut himself up in his room among his books. His voice was now but seldom heard in the halls without when the students were gathered there, and his laugh now never sounded high above the tumults of the exercise ground. Through the long hours of the day, from dusk in the morning far into the night, the poor student toiled an labored, endeavoring to insure his success. He wished to have everything so perfectly learned that there should be no possibility of a failure. And he did not content himself with these efforts only. Deeply conscious of his own dependence upon his heavenly Father, he laid his case before him, believing that his Friend on high would not despise his supplication.

All the others knew Andy's resolution, and sympathized with him in his great exertions. It was genrally believed that such labors would be crowned with distinguished success, and that if Andy did not make the most brilliant show at the examination he would certainly have the most solid acquirements.

But the months and the weeks passed on. Soon the great day came so near that weeks were no longer counted; days only were enu-

At last the great day came. It was a bright and glerious summer morning. The bells rang out cheerily, and at nine Andy's class was gath, ered in the examination hall. Last of all, with anxious face and heart beating fast with suspense, came Andy. His face was very pale, his brow wrinkled, his cheeks sunken, his limbs weak. How hard had been the labor which could thus break down that frame of iron!

The ordeal commenced. One by one the can-

at his amazing energy; for during all those last ever, was in one

the college term began, he entered up n his studies with a pale face and feeble body.

But now he had arrived at the age of maturity, away; but the stubborn souls of these five friends

and great changes had come over him. We would not bend before the power which was may look at his present character, and see too sufficient to bow down the others. what kind of classmates he had.

equal change had taken place in his speech.—
Once it was full of blunders, grammatical errors,

Severil revivals had passed over their heads ow was pleasant, grammatical, and even ele-ted.

gant; full of wit elequence, and feeling.

It was not more to his studies than to his associates, however, that Andy was indebted for this great improvement. His classmates were this great improvement. His classmates were all of a superior order. It sometimes happens in a college that one class will consist of superior.

TO WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS OF DRY GOODS! CLOTHING! AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. or men, another of mediocrity. Andy's class IMPERIAL BUILDING'S, 2 KING STREET, was of the former kind. Every member of it was possessed of more than ordinary ability, and it was to preserve a good standing among such that Andy labored so dilligently.

First, there was Alfred Conford, the young gentleman who had first accosted Andy. father was a rich man and a member of the Legislature, who lived in a small towd in the northern part of the state. He was the leader of the class. He was tal!, muscular, and very the class. He was tall, muscular, and very handsome. His abilities were quite remarkable and he shone conspieuously in all the branches. Not only did he excel in study, but also in every physical exercise. Handsome, talanted, athletic it was no wonder that he was admired by bis classmates, and regarded as a leader by them. But thus far all his nowers had been exerced. chiefly for mischief. He was the wildest fellow in the College. Fortunstely W. was a quiet place, which did not possess many temptations to vice, or there is no saying to what length Conford might not have gone. As it was, he sontented himself with giving way to every wild or fantastic impulse that seized his mind. The very demon of mischief seemed to possess him. Bells were taken from church steeples, fences torn down, stone walls displaced, and built across the road, cay enne pepper would be put on the stove, and a thousand similar pranks would be played by him. At the same time so artful was he that, although the governors of artful was he that, although the governors of a stational services. The same time so artful was he that, although the governors of the Chernes and Reizel Buyers will find this Establishment one of the Chernest in the Province for every description of Pry Goods, Clothing, etc.

The Please Call and examine the Stock, then independent to the same time so artful was he that, although the governors of the Chernest and Pry Goods, Clothing, etc.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Queen Street, Fredericton, Lossow House, Canning, N. S. may 22

SIMON NEALIS.

RCHERY.—Just received ex Parkfield—A fine assortment of Bows and Arrows—at all prices.

my 23

J. 8 McMILLAN. But thus far all his powers had been exerred would be played by him. At the same time so artful was he that, although the governors of the institution were sure that he were the offenagainst h:m. He was also a fine scholar, and the head of his class, to that they were the less able to understand him.

Then there was Edward Vincent, the elder brother of Fred, a light, g.y, froliceome youth, who dearly loved a joke, and had a perfect page.

who dearly loved a joke, and had a perfect passion for all kinds of fun. He resembled Fred sion for al kinds of fun. He resembled Fred in some respects, but in others greatly differed. Ho was very bright and quick at learning, and in versatility of genius was excelled only by Alfred Conford. However, their close equally did not prevent them from being great friends, and Edward was almost as famous for mischief making as Alfred. Unfortunately, however, he could not conceal his actions as well as his friend, and the consequence was that he had been discovered several times, and once very

stitution.

Fred, his younger brother, has already been described. He was the favorite of the class. His beautiful face, his earnest, spiritual eyes, and a heavenly smile which characterized his mouth, made him remarkable. Hit amiable manners and gentle nature made him loved by all who knew him. His thoughts were different than the special from those of his associates, and young as he was when Andy first came there he found him fond of hearing of the things of heaven. His first kindness to Andy. his warm friendship all through his stay, had gained the love of Andy's grateful heart. He had hopes that he might be

hearted and generous boy, enthusiastic in his temperament, and spt to err rather on the side of virtue than on that of vice. His generous and impulsive nature led him into many follies, bu

Last of all was Samuel Blair. He was the smallest of the class. Eager, quick, and brilliant, he was not to be excelled by any of them. Whenever the friends were together, Sam's sharp, but not unmusical voice would be promididates passed through it. The examinations at nent among the conversation, as he said some W. were noted for their closeness. But this W. were noted for their closemess. But this was a remarkably good class, and all were passed. Last of all, as though to try him to the uttermost, Andy came.

Then the poor student's industry had its related the flute and the guitar. Long before ward. Never had there been a better examination in W. College. The professors were astonished at his accuracy.

And then, after tambies of the closemess. But this which are are many to the played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and the guitar. Long before he played the flute and Red Drumheads, Red dutch and Red Drumheads, London. Market and this is accuracy.

And then, after lavishing upon him praises which made his blood burn like fire within him, the professors were astonished at blood burn like fire within him, the professors awared A hady the first rank. Had they known how burd he had worked they would have wondered less at his perfection than would have wondered less at his perfection than the first rank would have wondered less at his perfection than the first rank was a very superiority of these classmates, how a contract of the close of the close of the close of the class and some terms and the form the professors were atonism. The very superiority of these classmates, how a contract of the close of t

twenty weeks Andy studied sixteen hours a day.

When he went back to his room the reaction came on. The victory was gained; but such a their own strength, they were reluctant to bend victory! When Fred Vincent came up to con- their pride to the yoke of the gentle Saviour. It gratulate him he found him extended pale and is generally the case that the meek, the lowly, and the humble in heart are the ones who fall under the sway of religion; the great in wealth, with lasted for about a month.—
It took him about a month longer to regain even a portion of his former strength; and at last when classmates had long since been reconciled to their classmates had long since been reconciled to

Conford found more pleasure in his wild Andy had greatly changed. The roughnesss sports and in his studies than in anything that and coarseness of his face had been worn off by religion could offer. Edward Vincent saw in hard thought and study, and had been supplant- the revivals that took place so frequently only ed by a meditative and studious air. His eye sudjects for ridicule. Fred had no pleasure and was still full of vivacity, but had gathered strengh saw no beauty in the Saviour. Tom loved his and serenity. His motions, always so graceful, fishing rod and gun, and Sam his flute or guitar, were now tempered into quiet movements. An better than all the employments of the followers

and Irishims; now he had overcome this. His leaving them wholly uninfluenced. In fact, so brogue yet remained, but it had softened down completely unaff-cted were they that the boastto a pleasing accent, which served to show his ed greatly of their superiority to the general ex-Irish origin and to give a charm to his speech. citement. They even went so far as to make It was surprising to see the change which three bets with one another as to whether they would years had produced in him. His conversation get through the college without being conver-

[To be Continued.]

IMPORTANT

MAY, 1861.
The subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the libera atronage hithesto received, wisnes to call their attention to his present large and varied stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

J. 8 1 McMILLAN.

MRS E. EMBREE, MRS. W. W. BENT, MRS. C. BLACK. MRS R. McCULLY.

friend, and the consequence was that he had been discovered several times, and once very narrowly escaped being sent away from the in-

may 1 Corner King and Germain Streets.

st kindness to Andy. his warm friendstep of kindness to Andy. his warm friendstep of andy's grateful heart. He had hopes that he might be the humble means of one day leading that genle spirit to the Saviour, so that, like John, he might become a beloved disciple, and lean his head upon Jesus's breast.

Tom Lawton was another. He was tall and thin, with a handsome and intelligent face. His cyes were large and dark, with an expression of cyes were large and dark, with an expression of cyes were large and dark, with an expression of cyes were large such dark. Tom was a warm-

First Spring Cloths of virtue than on that of vice. His generous and impulsive nature led him into many follies, but into few of a dangerous nature. His sensibility and tenderness was almost feminine; but it did not prevent him from exhibiting lion-like courage and daring whenever there was occasion for such qualities.

Last of all was Samuel Blair. He was the

Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. THE subscriber has just eceived by the hip "Hannah Fownes." from London, hip "Hannah Fownes." from London, a freel s. oply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Finta, Olls, Picales and Sances, Marmalade, Cleavers Celebrated Soaps, Hair, Cloth rooth and Nail Brushes.—Also, a variety of Goods to numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and for sale at reasonable rates, by a THOMAS M. REED, Head of North what

This Company offers the advantages of a Resider langement. Lowest Rates of Fremium consister; tits security, and conducts a Fire Basiness only. INSURANCE upon Dwellings, Stores, Goods, hips Building end in Harbour, Mannfactories, Pab ic Buildings, and every description of Insurable

Proofty.

PRESIEDENT.—Hon. A. McL. SEELY.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES REED. CHARLES W. WELDON,

THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN.

OFFICE.

District. Building Princess St.

No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St. jan 30 O. D. WETMORE, Secretary RHEUMATISM C .

KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND LINIME VP. Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, St. 2211
Joints, &c. &c. and all complaints where an Your leading is required. Pilication is required.

"HIS LINIMENT has been seccessfully u-e1 ... ?41
but the N. E. States and British Provinces for m & ... 115

All who are suffering from Pains. tied is a remedy, for restoring the falling off it. ¹⁴ALR, and re ving Bandruff, it is not to be surmassed by any of the it. Restoratives of the day.

15 ADACHÉ is cured by brisk application of the Lan Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by D. B. S. L. D. D. C. Co., No. 12, Mayerick Square, East Boston, Mass S. d. by Druggists generally.
Agents for St. John, N. B.—T. B. Barker, successor ts.
I. Tilley, G. F. Everett & Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. &c.
Arthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chalonar, P. R. Inches, C. P. Clarec,
and J. M. Walker. nd J. M. Walker, Agents for Fredericton. -Geo. C. Hunt, Jr., John Wiley nd J. W. Brayley. June 28 -yis

MARCH, 1861. CARRIAGE AXLES.

CARRIAGE AXLES.

Just received per schr. "Rourser"—

150 SETS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

150 SETS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

Our own order of good material and finish, and well suited to this market.

Also-per "New Brunswick": 2000 Hicksty Oak Waggon SPOKES, 11-4 1 2 and 4 5-8 inch; Elpjic and Side Springs of different sizes.

On hand—A complete assortment of Carriage Bourrs of all sizes; Black, Creen, Blue and Drab Enamelied Cloth; Malleable Castings; and all the necessary Trimnings for Carriage use.

The above will be sold at unprecedented low prices being determined not be under sold.

BERRYMAN & OLIVE, march 18 king-street

Timothy Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has received from the Country a quantity of Timothy Seed, equal to the best Harvey Grass Seed,
Also from the United States—A supply of Norhern Red Clover Seed.

P. R. INCHES.

apl 20

80 "rince Wm.-street. Druggist, 80 Prince Wm.-street.

NOTICE.
FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of Manufacturing Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Haud, Toilet, and fall leaf Tables, beg to state that they are prepared or receive orders in the above line of Business at cheaper rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Province. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing can have those articles at a liberal Discount, Delivered at Rothasy Station, or at any Ware Room, or Wharf in St John, or any place in the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that orders can be left at Rothasy Station with one of the Firm or some person in connection who can be always seen the Ticket Office. Purchasers can leave St. John twice a day and make their burchase and be back to St. John in 1 hour and 18 minutes, as the Factory is only five minutes walk from the Station

1 hey therefore sel leit a share of public patronage as a remuner siton for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out Cheaper and much Better, by the Inhabitants of this Province.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH.

Rothsay, April 1º, 1069.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH.

Rothsay. April 1", 1060.

PLOUR ex "Independence."—Just received—50 bbls Clifford Milis Flour.

—IN STORE.

100 bbls Extra State Flour; 50 do Corn Meal, 6 hads Choice Retailing Molasses: 5 do do Sugar. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER, may 1 No. 22 Water-street. may 1 No. 22 Water-street.

RAISINS AND SPICES.—Ex "Pear!" from
Boston—76 bxs Raisins and assorted Spices.
nay 11 J. W. HAMILTON.

MOLASSES—Landing ex the "Reilef" from Halifax:—

171 lifax:

73 nhds.
12 tierces,
7 bbls.
For sale low while landing.
may 22

J. W. HAMILTON. SKELETON SKIRTS!

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN 223 Dozen Just Received.



London and New York Styles for 1861.

Just received and opening this day at No.

25, King Street:

A Large arsorrment of Fashionable Bonnets and
Hats comprising all the Styles of the Season,
BLACK and Brown Hats,
Fancy Braid Bonnets,
Rastic Bonnets,
Milan and China Bonnets,
Braid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Braid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Napoleon and Faunstable and Tussan Bonnets.

Napoleon and Faunstable and Tussan Bonnets.
Silk Pattern Bonnets,
Also.—A choice assortment of Ribbons. Flowers,
Feathern, Borders, Mantles, Head Dresses, which
will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

A choice assortiment of Andoons, 4 choices, steven athers, Borders, Mantles, Head Dresses, which is disposed of at the lowest prices.

NO. 25 KING STREET.

Opposite Cross Street,
ROBERT MOORE.

SEEDS! SEEDS! THE Subscriber has received from London, per I Canadian steamer "North American," and the "New Brunswick," his Spring supply of Seens, comprising for the

JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

A BOUT 5 Dozen Ladies Skirts a little soiled will be sold at Half Price.

ENNIS GARDNER.

may 10

Skirt Depot, King-st,
Carpets!

UST RECEIVED per Ship "Lampedo," a
good assortment of Carpeting, which will
be old very Cheap.

IMPERIAL BUILDING, 2 King Street,
may 8

Famey Prints, Alpaces. &c.

LOCKHART & CO.

ods will please give us LOCKHART ? CO., 120 Prince Wm.-street

Imperial Buildings.

Per 'Lampedo,' 'Bohemian' 'Re;—
NoW Opening—A rich and beautiful assortment
of Dry Goods, in every variety of this Spring's
style, consisting in part of—
Silka, Shawls, Velvets Bonnets, Hats:
French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Feathers;
Chenille Nets, Silk Nets,
French Colvines, Embroideries.
Gents' Ties, Scarfe, Linnen Collars, Re;
All kinds of Family Goods.
A great variety of other things too numerous to
mention. Wholesale and Retail.
may 3
WM. H. LAWTON.

MISPECK KERSEYS.—A full stock of
the Mispeck Mills Kerseys and Homespuns,
with a fine selection of Black Broad Utohe, Tweeda
and Docskins—On sale—Wholesale and Retail.
may 4

A CHENCY. MAY 2nd. 1861.

AGENCY STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. 4. JUDGE RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
St. John, New Brumswick
With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns.

The advantages of "THE STAR" are unsurpasses by any other Institution; and all the mo-dern improvements are made available. EDICAL EXAMISER—DAVID MILLER, M.D., &c AGENT.

jan 30

O. D. WETMORE.

RASS SEED.—25 bushels choice Grass Seed,
just received by the New Brunswick from
Portland. For sale by
J. W. HAMILTON. R ICE AND FLOUR.— Landing ex the Inde-pendence and Ransom from New York— 275 bbis. Extra Western Flour, 16 tierces Rice. For sale by

J. W. HAMILTON. SPRING IMPORTATION OF Erthemware, Cnina & Glass.

THE Subscriber has just received per ship. John
Barbour," from Liverpool, the following

iast Setts, &c., &c., of new shapes and patterns;

10 hhds China, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Tea Setts, Breakfast Setts, Dresser Setts, Toilet Setts;

5 casks Cut Glass, containing Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Claret Glasses, Hoek Glasses, Goblets, Cusarus, Jellies, Decanters, Claret Juga, Water Caralls, Finger Cups, Pickle Bottles, Bats, Glass Dishes;

10 casks Plain and Pressed Tumblers.

Whotesale and Retail.

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,

may 4

CHAMPIN AND CHASSE CURP.

may 4 29 Dock-street.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.

ANDING ex "Nonpariel" from Philadelphia, and steamer "Easted City" from Fortland, 69 bushels Choice Ganadian Grass Seed, 15 bushels Philadelphia Clover Seed. For sale by may 10 may 10

J. W. HAMILIUM.

PLOUR AND MEAL.—Landing ex Peru and Ger
from New York.—300 bbls Extra Superfine Flour
14 bbls Extra Rye do, 100 bbls Corn Meal.

J. W. HAMILTON.

BAG SALT.—LANDING ex Ship Autocrat.
2000 bags Liverpool Salt, for sale low from the Ship. may 11 DEFOREST & PERKINS.

11 South Wharf.

European and North American RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement,

N and after 1st May next Trains will run be tween Saint John and Shediac as follows:

St. John. Sussex. Shediac.

2 F. M.
Carry Passengers and Freight.

All the twird to Sussex only.

The Morning Train from St. John and the Aftermoon Train from Shediac are Express Irains, for Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will Engry Passengers and Freight.

R. JARDINE,
Charman. tailway Commissioners' Office, St. John, 12th April, 1861. NO. 22, WATER STREET.

RECEIVED ex steamer from Boston—25 tube
Butter: 10 drums Cheese: 27 bbls Apples; 15
boxes Sweet Oranges. For sale low prints of the p

BUTTER.—R. ceived ex Eastern City from Boston 10 tubs choice Butter. For sale by apl 20

To Suit the Times.

E. A. COSCIPCIUM.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED CAPITAL 250,000.
This Company offers the advantages of a Resident Management, Lowest Rates of Premium consistent for sale by.

May 15.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

WHOLESALE buyers may now select from a Stock of 10,00 Skirts at less than Boston prices. Children beginning at 44d cach. Ladies 8 spring at a QUARTER DOLLAR with 10 per cent discount for Cash.

RNNIS & CARDNER.

may 10

Skirt Depot, King-st.

A BOUT 3:0 Yards of Remnant Carpeting in a lengths suitable for Halls and Bed-coms will be as d at Cost Price.

ENNIS & GARNEIL.

Prince Wm, street. SOILED SKIRTS.

but very certain and effectual in their action on the owell winch makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headace, sick Hendach c. Foul Stomac Headace, sick Hendach complaints of lavor care with a purgative medicine. I place great devertex with a purgative medicine. I place freed with the server that with a purgative medicine. I place freed to desire the server of THE Subscribers have opened by steamer North
Briton a fine selection of Manchester Goods,
which they are selling under value
177 pieces Fancy and Slate Frints,
69 "Long Cloth and Medium Shirtings,
140 "best Grey Cottons,
79 "assorted rolled Linings,
63 "Black Lustres and Coburgs,
69 "Col'd, Circussians and Alpaccas'
94 "Plain and Fancy Silesia,
Black Velvets, Swansdown, Chambreys,
Freuch Dimity, Denims, Nankeena,
Regattas, Ginghams, Bedticks,
Padding, Jean, Salteen, Muslins,
Customers for those G.ods will please give us a
call. LOCKHART? CO.,
may 8

CONSTITUTION COURT NEURALGIA, DROFSE, PARALIDIA, FITE, ETC.

From Dr.J.P. Vaughu Montreal, Canada, From Dr.J.P. Vaughu Montreal, Canada, Too much cannot be said of your Fills. for the cure of cutiveness. If others four traternity have found them as at fact the bearing the state of the condition of the complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Fills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. Es large does of your Fills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the antirel secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleause the stomach. Lad expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients. emectual to cleanee the stomach, and expel worms. They are so much his beat physic we have that I recommend no From the Kev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church Honored Sir. I should be ourgrateful for the relief you skill has brought me if I d d not report my case to you. A skill has brought me if I d d not report my case to you. A skill has brought me if I d d not report my case to you. A skill has brought me if I d d not report my case to you. A raigle pains, which ended in chronic remondating not with-tainding I had the best of physicsname, the disease grew worse and worse until by he advice of your excellent gent in Bain more, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but one. By persevering in the Santz Chamber, Baine Konge, La., 5 Dec. 1805. Dr. Ayer: I nave been femirely cared, by your Pills, of the Pills in market could be the standard of the Pills in market could be the standard of the Pills in market could be the standard of the Pills in market could be subject to the property of the Pills in market could be subject to the property of minerel substance whatayer.

Sond at Wholesale by J. Wilker, St. Johr, also by G. P. Everetti, T. B Barker, J. F. Secord; R. D. McArthuri F. McYenter, St. Barker, J. F. Secord; R. D. McArthuri F. McYenter, St. Barker, J. F. Secord; R. D. McArthuri F. McYenter, St. D. McArthuri F. McYenter, St. Barker, J. F. Secord; R. D. McArthuri F. McYenter, St. D. McYenter, St. D. McYenter, St. D. McYenter, St. D. McYenter, St. D.

W. H. LAWTON Importer of British and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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COTTON WARPS,
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COUNTERPANES,
BLANAETS,
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NAPKINS,
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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

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OF MAINE.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.

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DIMPOTORS:

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Paine, F. W. de Rochemont.

The following Agents in the principal Towns in New Brunswick issue Folicies against Loss and Danage by Fire.

John Kichards, Fredericton.
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So that for all practical purposes this Agency is sentially a local office, strengthened by a paid up
Capital of

Securely and advantageously invested.

Policies are issued when the applications are signed Losses are paid in St. John.

Premiums are deposited in St. John, both Ca-h and Note. as a GUARNTER FORD.

Statements of Affairs have been filed in rovincila Secretary's Office. Fredericton, and with all the Agents.

O. D. WETMORE.

General Agent, St. John.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

300 BARRELS Extra State Flour, "NaDist Corn Meal, to arrive per "Christians" and "S.
L. Tilley," from New York. For sale by
may 2 ACOBD. UNDERHILL.

TEA AND TOBACCO.

ANDING ex the New Brunswick from Boston and Independence from New York—
75 half chests Souchong Tea, 10 boxes Tobacco. For sale by
M. HAMILTON.
may 3

G. W. 1 VOL 1

Origina LETTERS 7 DEAR YOUNG I have endead

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this important v sim of the pres his hearers from the professed fo expect to achie an instrument his attention, h er of the gosp what end does Alas! a variety fect, and some miration of our tending it, we will think of us Master. We r the attention of their stock of morals. Now should be pleas not well that you minds should be thoughts which istration. But and in persuad life of trust, wh intellectual or while you canno are not passion be converted, an and the most el miserable failur a hatred of sin,

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