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

Original Contributions

For the Christian Watchman. LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

It considering the importance of preaching we have seen that it is the great agency appointed God for the salvation of man, that it is also at ended with the Divine presence, and has been crowned with the Divine blessing.— As a preacher of the gospel you must ever remember that you are only an agent; your talents are so feeble, your character so imperfect, while the end to be realized through your preaching is of such infinite consequence, the regeneration of a lost soul into a holy, progressive and immortal life, that any thing like pride, vanity or self reliance is not only altogether out of place, but is a species of moral manity. You will then ever look humbly to God for success, and when sinners are converted, and saints built up in the most holy faith, you will ascribe to Him all the plory.

But while you thus preach in implicit dependence upon God, you must ever bear in mind that you are in a situation of the utmost responsibi lity. You are but an agent, an instrument, yet you are a rational and voluntary agent, and will be held strictly accountable for the manner in which you discharge the trust committed to you. Your responsibility can only be estimated by reference to the worth of the soul, and no ordinary guilt a tackes to him who through indolence, carelessness or any other fault suffers one of these to perish. When we consider the faults to which we are liable, and the durable consequences attendant on our words, we may well tremble and cry out: "who is sufficient for these

It is a very solemn consideration that in its results our ministry is one of condemnation as well as of reconciliation, that our hearers are permanently benefitted or injured by every sermon they hear. These consequences are inevitable. He who listens to the proclamation of such a theme as the love of God in the gift of His Son for the salvation of sinners, must, from the constitution of his being, either feel an increase of grateful affection, for his heart must become harder and less susceptible to holy emotions. But as we consider the deplorable fact that some of our hearers are becoming morally and spiritually deteriorated under our preaching, it will not do for us to exculpate ourselves from all blame in the matter. We should ask ourselves very conscientiously what amount, of this sad result may be traced to our own inefficiency or unfaithfulness. Have we through indolence, prejudice, or vanity so interpreted the holy scriptures as to lead any of our hearers into error? Or have we through a partiality for one set of doctrines neglected to unfold the whole consel of God? An error which may seem very trivial, even the undue prominence of some truth, may be very pernici-have some reason to believe that the truth is producing some result, but when a congregation is listless and inattentive we should diligently examine our ownselves—and will then perhaps discover some culpability within, some lack of interest in the soul stirring themes which we proclaim, some carelessness as to its effects upon the hearer. Or, when professors of religion are dishonoring their profession by conformity with the ungodly practices of the world, we may inquire whether we have not contributed to this result by our own worldliness, or at least our unwillingness to injure our popularity by a fearless de-nunciation of sin whether in the church or in he world. They were not held guiltless in the olden time "who have healed also the burt of the laughter of my people slightly saying, Peace, Peace, when there is no peace." Or again, when our hear is manifest apathy or dislike under our preaching, while we have been zealously pro-claiming the whole counsel of God, we may ask ourselves, is not this result owing to our own deficiency in the softer Christian emotions? Do we try to scold sinners to Christ, do we mingle with the pure truth of Christianity our own impatience, or censoriousness. In many respects se may come short. We may err in doctrine, in judgement, and in spirit, so as needlessly to

be the means of serious ir jury to our hearers. It is a very easy matter to preach. Any ordinary mind can comprehend the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, the memory will easily re-tain the prominent facts, incidents and illustrations presented in the Holy Scriptures. The truths of the gospel are so intimately associated with all human interests, that an exhaustless stream of ideas will-flow out of any reflecting mind-Then the excitement produced by the presence of an audience, when accompanied by or-dinary fluency of speech enables one to speak with some degree of self complaency, and with very appearance of enthusiasm. Any ordinary Christian can talk more easily and with greater apparent earnestness on religion than on any other subject. But genuine-preaching is some-thing very different. It is always instructive, it always moves, it is invariably moulded by the pre-sent state of the hearers, it is invariably per-fused with genuine Christian love.

When we as professed preachers of the gospel have discoursed in a fluent, earnest, manner for the time usually allotted to a sermon, we have

by no means discharged our duty, and cannot most exquisitely beautiful scenes in all the with a clear conscience, calmly leave the result world, to the Albergo del Sole, the inn, only to with God. It was not that such sermons might spend an hour or so in a quarrel with the vettu-be presched, that God has called men out of the riso, who insisted that we should pay him one world consecrated them to the hole work; but to fourth of the sum promised for his services -as he bring out of the treasure house things new and had completed one of the four days for which he old, to interest all our hearers, to bring sinners had been engaged. With this scemingly just deto repentance, to provide milk for the babes mand we declined to comply, as we knew that if and meat for the strong men, to keep shead of those who are pressing on most eagerly for the immortal crown, and thus be able to point out the immortal crown, and thus be able to point out the quicksands and bye paths which are strewn along in demanding an increase of pay.

Christian religion, with its assurances of a salvation accomplished, of a Saviour who has atoned, of a Spirit who regenerates and sanctifies, places the sinner under additional obligations to repent and believe the state of the same and sanctifies. The salvation is a solution of the same and sanctifies are salvation and the timeness settles into desolution. Men and human habitations disappear and, and herds of swine half wild, or troops of buff-lo take the place of sheep and oxen.

Passum is about twenty miles beyond Saler. believe [as the ascurance that God worketh in the believer to wil and to do of His own good pleasure, places the believer under an additional pleasure, places the believer under an additional colligation, so the assurance that God alone and ages ago, before Romulus founded Rome, tiveth the increase, is an additional reason why preachers of the gospel should be intelligent, prudent, affectionate, zealous, and successful surance that God grants success, that when sin theatre and ampitheatre. Excepting these

again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. But we must not have a wrong view of suc cess. When we are blessed with revivals o ruin of the palaces, theatres, baths, and walls o religion we may rejoice, but we must tremble in anticipation of the number of supposed converts who will fall away, and the numbers of convicted sinners who will probably never again be brought so directly under the influence of your sermons. So, when these seasons are withheld, when only a few, and these at long intervals, join the church,

when you can only observe that your church members are advancing, are more imbued with fi a ternal love, more zealous for the advancement of three venerable ruins in Paestum. The archibe not discouraged- but thank God that he has so far blessed you so as to enable you to give ef-EPISCOPOS.

For the Christian Watchman. RECOLLECTIONS OF NAPLES. No. 8.

SALERNO AND PAESTUM. Paestum is by no means the least important

closes some new beauty, and permits us to admire the city, the coasts, the islands, and the Volcano from ever varying points of view.

The scenery between Noc ra to Salerno is very beautiful. We no longer view the bay and its splendid ornaments, but a vast ampitheatre of hills gradually surrounds us, and charm the eye nal perfection. They certainly compose a colwith their diversity of bues and forms. To the right lection of temple architecture unequalled in are lofty hills covered to their summits with the Italy for antiquity and completeness. As Paes-

most charming is condensed rather than dimin-ished. We shall never forget the view by moon ble, destroyed by the bustle and noise, the poverlight. The moon seems to be not set in the sky ty or prosperity of a modern city. above, and undimmed by a cloud, sheds a bright sickly looking wretches, who strive to subsist but mellow light upon the realms below. Before on the credulity or the charity of visitors to the while behind and on either side is the dark are venders of coins, pieces of mosaic, petrifac-

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

the narrow road.

The road between Salerno, and the passage of the river Silarus leads through a region diversi-Paul may plant and Apollos water, yet that God fied yet somewhat tame and increasingly so as we give th the increase, increases rather than diminishes the responsibility of the preacher. As the

Our responsibilities increase with every as are a few fragments of what might have been a ners are saved, not unto us, but unto Him is to be ascribed all the glory.

mounds and fragments, nothing remains of Paestum but its temples and Basilica. These, he ascribed all the glory.

Paestum but its temples and Basilica. These, however, after the lapse of nearly three thousand is inconceivable that God would call us out of the world, and select us from the church, and grandeur. Time has dealt lightly with them. promise his ffoly Spirit to accompany the word and has only removed their ornaments without preach with converting, sanctifying and saving power, and then leave us to preach the gospel without success. He who goeth forth and weep-eth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again with religious here. the ancient city, are the great attractions which

> These temples are built of a species of stone formed by the petrifying waters of the Silarus, This stone is full of very good fossils of small plants, pieces of shrubs and bits of bark.
>
> The Temple of Neptune is the large t of the

the cause of truth, more humble and prayerful- tecture is of the old Doric order. The structure s composed of immensa blocks of the stone des cribed above. We neticed one piece which was ficiency to one section of the sacramental host. in breadth. Huge steps lead up to the plac-form on which the temple stands. This platform is quadrilateral, and about 200 feet in length by about eighty in breadth. The Tomple has two fronts each, supported by six huge Dori: columns nearly thirty feet in height, and of massiveness almost Egyptian. The columns in front and along the sides support a frieze and visitor away from the magn ficence of Naples, the temple is the cella, a sort of interior temple, visitor away from the magn ficence of Naples.
Though fifty miles distant, the road passes through Salerno one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the kingdom of Naples, and the autiful cities in the kingdom of Naples, and the interest when the control of the contr beautiful cines in the kingdom of Aspire, while on the j urney, we can, without inconvenience, visit the matchless beauties of the shores of Sorrento.

40 in width. It has on either side a row of pillars and shore which is placed a row of pillars much smaller than those beneath.

and after due consultation it was unanimously resolved that we should visit Salerno, Paestum and Sorrento. A vettura with a span of good horses was chartered for the sum of sixteen did-lars, and our party, consisting of eight, left Nalare, and our party, consisting of eight, left Na-ples one beautiful morning, on a four days ex-columns three of which still remain; the others were stolen to adorn the cathedral of Salerno.

The road passes Portici, Torre del Greco.

The Temple of Ceres is in the same style, and of the same material as the Temple of Neptune, though less stern and more graceful in its as-

are lofty hills covered to their summits with the evergreen olive, or diversified with zig zig terraces for the vine. Or when more than usually precipitous, crowned with the ruins of some old castle. To the left extends a range of mountains, while the view behind us is bounded by the enormous bulk of Vesuvius.

Salerno looks forth upon a scene which reminds us of the view of Naples. The mountains behind are bolder and more precipitous, while the buy is much smaller, yet all that is most charming is condensed rather than dimin-

crescent of hills of every form and dimensions, tions. One lit le fellow asked a mezzo carline their bases descending gently or abruptly into about 24d, for one of his waistcoat buttons, which he declared was antique.

The city of Salerno, with its white structures, The drive back to Salerno is pleasant, and gainst the dark background, glitters in the transition from the tameness and desolation 1000pbeams, while here and there a villa bathed of the scenery in the vicinity of Paestum, to the

t to this place of amusement is chiefly me- two, o herwise the passage is long and tedious. irge for cushions, by a pretended ignorance of They would be of vast service, save a great deal

Unistian Watchman

only nave to wank about entry miles. He then declared that his horses were tired, and must rest at Casticamare. We stried that he might travel as slowly as he liked, but that if he wanted his pay he must go to Sorrento. He then

AMONG THE DUTCHMEN.

Canal, and a sail in he trekschuit equally attractive. So early one morning I went down to the of the harbor. .

of massiveness almost Egyptian. The columns in front and along the sides support a frieze and architrave which are almost perfect. Within the temple is the cella, a sort of interior temple, the temple is the cella, a sort of interior temple, the temple is the cella, a sort of interior temple, the chair of the choir in the Gothic Cathetral in the cella is raised three feet above the dral. This cella is raised three feet above the citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to colors, and decorated in every imaginable style, built on little piers which project into the hard to the citizens of the dykes in the midst of beds of fl. wers. These are the property of the citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to colors, and decorated in every imaginable style, built on little piers which project into the hard to the citizens of the dykes in the midst of beds of fl. wers. These are the property of the citizens of the town, who, not rich enough to colors, and decorated in every imaginable style, built on little piers which project into the hard titles. So carefully do the inhabitants protect their dwellings from uncleanness without, that two or three coats of paint are put on every year, and some are said to keep a painter in the house as a necessary part of their establishment. purchase a country villa, build these "summer houses." Here they come at the close of the day with their wives and children, to smoke and the close of the day with their wives and children, to smoke and the close of the days and rooms closed. A man build foot days and rooms closed. A man build foot days and rooms closed. by the Dutch. Though there are theatres and pail of hot water, and a large piece of soap. This

> At the piace where the terry beat landed me, the Great Ship Canal begins, which connects Anasterdam with the Ocean, and enables vessels to avoid the perilous navigation of the Zuider Zee. It is one of the wonders of Holland. It is about fifty one miles long one bundred and twenty feet wide, and deep enough for the passage of the largest ship. The difficulties en sage of the largest ship. The difficulties encountered in its construction were immense. Built over a country almost a floating island, a few feet below the surface of which laborers had to work in the milst of quicksands and quag mires, the attempt seemed scarcely possible. To find a foundation for the locks, the original bed of the sea had to be found, and this was over forty feet under the present surface. The piles used in the erection of the call walls had also to be driven below that depth to ensure stabili—
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> one of the houses by asking at the door for a drink of milk, but was disappointed. I got the milk, but no invitation, although I was ready to lay saide my dusty boots, if necessary, and do anything else the custom of the place required. I dere say, to this day, the person who gave me the milk, remembers with disgust the dusty young man who came to the back door so suspicuously, got a drink of valuable milk, and went away without paying for it.
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> In walking around the place, I fortunately to be driven below that depth to ensure stability. The country, itself, was ten feet below the mean level of the Ocean without, and there was become across an extensive building of brick, mean level of the Ocean without, and there was

slian, and an abundant display of English, ex- of time and labor, and render the canal major ted the ire of the custode of the above men- useful. I suppose, however, the extreme care oned cushions and attracted to the box in which necessary in such a country to prevent damage r party was, the attention of the entire au- to the dykes, renders such a thing impossible.

ged in a rather violent discussion with our we engalittle narrow bricks, and bordered on either side
tuning. He introduced to us a rascally looking by the inevitable willow-green pastures, filled
tellow whom he called his brother, and who he
said for the insignificant sum of seven dollars
would take us from Castleamare to Sorrento.
This proposition was a very coal one inservation. This proposition was a very cool one, inasmuch as he had engaged to take us to Sorrento. He eace between the buildings here and those I had threatened, in case we would not consent, to seen in Southern Holland. There was also a invention of purely Dutch origin. Certainly it shows the extraordinary punctiliousness of its inventors. leave us get to Naples ourselves; we in marked dissimilarity in the mode of dress, and I formed him that as we had only paid him for one suppose also in the language, though of that I quarter of his time, nothing would please us could not judge. Scarcely anything seems more better; we would save our twelve dollars, and strange to an American than the peculiarity in only have to walk about thirty miles. He then dialect, manners and customs each little district

began to swear and pull his hair in a most inter- Mosques; cott ges of Italian, Grecian, Roesting manner. At length we invited bin to stay manesque, Chinese, and Arabian architecture, all night, and offered him the choice of the beds, built with a mixture of all these, or built in no when he suddenly became vry good natured, sty e whatever, side by side, in every conceivable laughed heartily and took his leave. A.

For the Christian Watchman.

AMONG THE DUTCHMEN

AMONG THE DUTCHMEN

Almost every large city has some suburban attracion—some place to which it points with pride and exultation. Every one who goes to Longon sees Sydenham and Windsor as a matter of necessity, and the French have a saying that one has'nt seen Paris if he has never visited Versailles. Such a relation does Brock bear to Amsferdam.

It is send to be "the cleanest sillage in the world." It is the combination of all the characteristic of a rehitecture is deserving of much administration; in fact, every stranger thinks it exceedingly obsurd. But who knows, thought I, but that this mode of building houses has been adopted for reasons unsuspected by the mere tourist. Perhaps the Dutch inhabitants of these structures wish to impart to their children a knowledge of the distinctions which exist between the modes of architectural design, adopted at world." It is the combination of all the charac-teristics of Holland—the couble-distilled essence the modes of architectural design, adopted at different periods, and by different races of men. of Dutch quaintness. It is probably the pace In the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, one may which served as a model to the ingenious artist step from the Greek Court into the Court of the who first designed and created those toy shop Hearing so much of Brock, I considered comparison. So, here in Brock, he may see and the many so much of Brock, I considered the imperative duty to see the place before I study at his case, within a short space, all the archivectures of the world. He may, even, see them united in one small building!

As for the foot-paths, strewn with sand, and wharf in the centre of the Y, and stepped on streets of the village, for horses and carriages are paved with rough mosaic, they are the only board a small steamboat which plies between here deemed useless. They are of wonderful Amsterdam and the villages on the apposite side cleanness, and, it is said, are acrubbed and careof the harbor. *

In crossing the harbor, one gets an excellent idea of the vast extent of Amsterdam, the magnitude of its commerce, and the peculiarities of its inhabitants. On either side, far beyond the long lines of houses and ships, are seen numerous little pavilions, painted in the most vivid excloses and decorated in every imaginable style, and the excloses and decorated in every imaginable style, and the exception of the rainbow are used, though green and the productions of the rainbow are used, though green and white predominated, while the roofs are of bright the colors and decorated in every imaginable style, and the colors and decorated in every imaginable style, and the colors are of the rainbow are used, though green and in the pavilions, painted in the most vivid white predominated, while the roofs are of bright the colors are of the rainbow are used, though green and in the colors of the rainbow are used, though green and in the pavilions. The inexhaustible Barr

sip their coffee, ar wine. Here ail their holidays are spent, and here in the employment of social intercourse and innocent amusement, they are efabled to throw off the cares of business. "Summer Houses" are a great peculiarity of the Dutch people, but nowhere else are they to be found in such numbers. It speaks well for the common sense of the people that they see the necessity of r creation of this sort. Indeed, the pleasures of the country are those best ecjoyed by the Dutch. Though there are thearres and other places of amusement in Amsterdam, they are patronized only by the very highest, or the ery lowest ranks.

At the place where the ferry boat landed me, careful are the people of Brock of their front

the constant danger of an inundation to be en-countered. Nevertheless, Dutch skill and per-severance overcame all these obstacles, and the canal was built and has existed for years, the great highway for the commerce of Amsterdam, a monument to the enterprize and industry of a monument to the enterprize and industry of ten feet in height. The floor was of brick and industriations (like his Divine Master) from the As the distance to Brock was but a few miles, spotlessly clean, and all the wood work was birds of the air, from the flowers of the field and the I concluded to walk. The road, for a mile or freshly painted. The stalls were arranged so as two, ran along the backs of the Great Canal, and to accommodate thirty or forty cows, and formed here I could see numerous large vessels beating a square, along the outside of which, by the walls to light of the many graceful slopes and In the evening after spending an hour or at ropes on the coast. We returned from one of the so on the noble quay, we visited the opera. Our

be fed without trouble from the inside, where Table from the fact that our resistance to a I woodered why steam tugs were not employed. the fodder was kept. They lay on smooth bricks, sloping to the gutter by the wall and slightly in the middle, and the stalls were just long enough to prevent the animals from getting soiled. Indeed, so careful were the arrangements to prevent any uncleanliness, that over each stall I noticed iron rings fastened, through each of which, when the cows were in their places, ropes were passed, one end of which was fastened to the animals' tails, while to the other end was tied a weight, just sufficient to hoist the tails in the air, and keep them up, without disturbing the equanimity of their owners. This, I think, is

> Brock, and indeed all North Holland, has grown wealthy by means of those little round cheeses, which are exported to all parts of the world, and called, par excellence, "Dutch cheeses." Brock has also obtained many westthy residents from among retired merchants and manufacturers, of Amsterdam, who come here to spend the rest of their days, and employ themselves in agricultural pursuits. Perhaps in no part of the world are there so many attractions to one desirous of obtaining a knowledge of thoroughly scientific farming as in this neighbor-

One exhausts Brock very soon, however. It was getting hot; the place was oppressively lonely and cheerless, so I was glad when on approaching the canal, I found a trekschuit ready o start for Amsterdam.

The trekschuit, or canal boat, is a species of travelling; is not so much used now in Holland, as it was before the introduction of railways, when it was universal. Still, the poorer classes prefer it for its cheapness, and strangers because it is an institution of the country.

The sail back was pleasant. The boat had

two cabins, running the entire length of the deck, except a small space at each end. Both cabins seemed to be fitted with the usual description of Dutchmen, smoking in the usual description of pipe, the usual description of tobacco. I perceived, for the first time, the truth of the saying, that Dut hmen measure time and distance by the number of pipes smoked. I amused myself by a calculation of the distance from He may, even, see Brock to Amsterdam. By allowing one pipe and l'ding! a half to the mile, I arrived at a result very

nearly correct.

The boy who rode the horse that towed the boat was another subject of interest. When we came to a bridge, with what facility did he drop the towing line. How quickly did he get it again when the bridge was passed. How fat and ruddy was he—so conscious of his importance- so proud of his big jack boots and leathern unmentionables-so ready with his gutteral reply

The Inexhaustible Barrel.

"I declare," said Deacon Worthy, as he touch ed up the old gray on his way home from church : "I declare, if I believe that Parson Honeywood's sermon-barrel will ever give out. It is like the widder's barrel in Scripter. Now there was Parson Keane, who used to preach for us : he allers gin us the same sermon, no matter which end of the barrel he took it out of; and as we sat pretty close to the meetin'-house door, it got to be mighty thin preachin' by the time it got back to us. But Parson Honeywood has been here goin' on twenty years, and his sermons come ou fresher and fresher every Sunday. Wife, I wish your butter-firkin would keep as sweet through the winter.'

The good deacon resolved that the first time he saw his minister go by, he would have a talk with him on the subject. So a few days after-hailing the well-known old sorrel and parochial buggy as it jogged along-he left his plough and hurried to the roadside. After the prological questions, the plain-spoken deacon blurted out,-

"Well, parson; that Sunday mornin' sermon was number one prime; may I ask you which end of the barrel that come out on ?"

"I am glad the sermon suited you," replied the genial dominie-" for I got part of that at your house; part came from neighbor B——'s, and part from the widow R——'s; and one of the best hints in it came from seeing your boy Frank riding home an old gray from the pasture without any saddle or bridle. I picked up that seamon in one day of pastoral visiting."

Parson Honeywood was a strewd man, and a wise pastor. He had not many books; (but the few he had were gold mines;) and his family increased faster than his library. His Bible he had at his finger's end; there was not a line in it on which he had not made up his mind definitely as to its meaning. It was his one book of reavenly knowledge. But he also had a book of human knowledge second only to it. In the morning he studied his Bible; and in the afternoon, he sower or harvester by the wayside. He lost nothing that he could turn to his purpose, for his mind was on his sermon all the w ek. If he s wa

Lands shall not be re, exclusive of the re, exclusive of the re, exclusive of the re, five per cent, to be in three cqual annual risk per cent, per same control of twenty be as money be owned to twenty be count of twenty be caused of our petition, but the result of to the with pey the putchase alment thereof, other-mediately direct for excluding bids from excluding bids from cet Land may be can-cetted, unless the ap-after the date of the st two acres of the at two acres of the
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TILLEY.

run through nd the After-Frains, for Trains will By order. RDINE, Chairman-

never runs dry. As good old Dr. Spring, down in New York, says, 'Men may be exhausted; the Rible never." I studied my text thoroughly. I compared Scripture with Scripture. over it my dear brother, for one hour of prayer is worth two hours of study for getting light on a subject. Then when I had committed what we ministers call our exeges to paper, I sallied out to find my 'practical observations' among our congregation. I rode down to your house, and your wife told me about her troubles in regard to the doctrine of assurance. From there I went over to neighbor B ______ 's. He is terribly cut down since he failed in business. He told me that with the breaking down of his oldest son's health, and his own break-down in the store, he was hardly able to hold his head up, and he was beginning to feel rebellious toward his Heavenly I gave him a word or two of cheer, and noted down in my mind just what his difficulties were. From his store I went over to Widow -'s, who had her usual lamentation over the death of "her old man," and needed a kind word of sympathy. She told me before I left peace, though her mind had been under deep conviction of sin for several weeks. I sat down and drew from her all her difficulties. Some of them were peculiar, and such as I never found treated in any book of theology, or in any cases of conscience. By the time I had finished my advice to her, and read over to her a chapter ou of Dr. Spencer's "Pastor's Sketches," (which I often carry in my buggy with me,) it was almost dark, and I hurried home. Before I went to bed I worked all the material which I had gathered into my sermon. I took up all the doubts which were disturbing the minds of your good wife, and of neighbour B _____and of the widow R____ and her anxious daughter. I studied out the solution of their difficulties from the Word of God, and then (without of course, mentioning any names or making any personal allusions) wove all their caces into my sermon. I knew that it would be certain to reach four people in the church, and it it fitted them, it would probably fit four times forty others. For after all deacon, human nature is pretty much alike. If I can preach a discourse that will come hour close to my own heart, I take it for granted that it will come close to every one in the house." "Yes, parson, some of your sermons cut a

ad swath. I often feel thou art the pretty br man. And when you tecned so sharp the other Sunday on the liquor-trade, I saw that Squire P——fairly looked white in the gills."

"I preached on temperance that day," replied Mr. Honeywood, "because I knew that more plain preaching was needed in these days, when the wine-bottle is stealing back again on the sideboards and tables even of church-members Then again I came to the subject in my expositon of the passage, and my rule is, when I come to a subject in the Bible that folks don't like to hear about, I don't skip it. A good ploughman never makes a balk, as you farmers say. using false weights, in my course of Scripture expounding, I give it just as the Word of God declares it. If God says a thing is s.nful, I try to say so too. The business of the minister of Christ is to unfold the whole Bible, its doctrines, its history, its biography, its every jot and tittle. He who preaches the whole Bible will reach in time, the whole range of his people's spiritual The Bible and the human heart are reservoirs that will always keep a min ster's barrel full. But, deacon, your boy's harrow yonder is waiting for your plough to move on. I must not keep you any longer.'

"Well, parson, I have long been wantin' to ask you why your sermon-barrel never has give

"Why, as to that," replied Parson Honeywood, "I will tell you, as the great Dr. Bel lamy once told the young elergyman who asked him what he should do to have matter for his dis courses. The shrewd old man said, ' Fill up the cask, fill up the cask, FILL UP THE CASK! Then, if you tap it anywhere, you get a good stream but if you put in bar little, it will dribble, dribble, dribble, and you must tap, tap, tap, and get precious little after all." Good afternoon, dean."-Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in the Insepen-

Reconcilation between Garibaldi, Cialdini and Cavour.

In a letter from Turin of the 25th in the utionnel" we learn that a reconciliation between Garibaldi, Cialdini, and Cayour has

been affected.

The King sent a message to Garibuldi to say that he wished to see him before he left Turin In the interval his Majesty made Count Cavour give him a full account of the state of the public mind. The King after an interview with Count Cavour, sent another message to General Caldini, appointing an interview for seven o'clock, for important communications. General Garibaldi, joyfully attended the summors of his Sovereign at the hour appointed. Count de Cavour, who was introduced a few minutes after requested Garibaldi to state on what conditions he would become in acc rd with the Ministry The general returned to his project of natio armament, and also to another condition. The application of the new principle of the ormament nor in any way to tamper with the spirit of war so Indian, and a certain grimness and sternness of fully aroused in the American people. We should expression characterized them all. Though the three speakers. An accord was soon established,

and Garibaldi, then held out his hand to Count | fully resolved to defend and maintain the Union of was for him one of the happiest of his life, and out of the Bible, which set the lad to studying when he got home. It was something for the lad to tell his school-fellows that "he rode to school with the middle of the school fellows that "he rode to school with the middle of the school fellows that "he rode to school fellows that the school baldi, on returning home at eight o'clock, found England, evidently, sympathizes with the North, note from the Marquis Pallavicino Tribulcio, and will maintain a strict neutrality-unless driv who. begged the general to come to him for ims from it by insult or injury. One would think that ortant communication. Garibaldi, ordered his at such a time as this, the North would be inclined quis. There he found General Cialdini, who mode of treatment of foreign nations, which was on his entrance went towards him, and before formerly so annoying. But already, by her necessary the ex-Dictator could recover from his surprise. Tariff, she has excited a conflict between a sense of threw his arms round his neck. Garibaldi, in duty and self interest in England and France. on the subject of Trusting God in times of trouble. First I went to the Bible. That book dini. Count Cavour on leaving the Royal Pa. inclined to doubt its utility under present circumlace went immediately to the Philharmonic stance. The North has a good cause, and vast Academy, where the members of the majority of resources: let her put down the present rebellion, the Parliament had assembled to await his com- without violation of internation nunications. On entering, he announced, amidst general surprise, what had taken place at the curred at the house of the Marquis Pallavicino. A general feeling of joy was expressed. The oject of the national armament proposed by deribaldi was afterwards discussed. ority after a long examination decided that the roject should be maintained, and that the divions of volunteers should not be separated from prefers to count her dollars in peace." he army, but form an integral part of it by eing united to the different divisions of it."

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The Christian Watchman is now the property a Committee, the names of whose members we AR. A. W. MASTERS, MR. F. A. COSGROVE, MR. L. MCMANN, MR. G. N. ROBINSON M. DIGMANN, M. LAWRENCE, M. R. J. CHALONER, N. S. DEMILIL, M. R. J. CHALONER, G. M. L. S.—Moneton, Westmorland Co.

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37 All letters on business to be addressed to Mr. F. A. Cosgrove, St. John, N. B.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN N. B. MAY 29, 1861.

arising, which will produce uneasiness, at least, of the citizens, and on the dresses of ladies and The British Government has decided to recognize children. Every shop window was filled with the Southerners as belligerents, and only to respect blockades when effective. It also has issued oclamation, warning all British subjects against rivateering. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power, has produced considerable excitement in the North, and is exciting quive a defiant spirit. The Northern papers are already threatening vengeance on England, or any other power, who may dare in any way to interfere with the policy of the United States Govern-

world in arms. 'The New York "Methodist,"

friendly recognition of the rebel privateers will no doubt be resented by it as an unfriendly act, and When the Seventh Regiment departed, they're doubt be resented by it as an unfriendly act, and must lead to acts of retaliation. England, with her ceived an ovation. Hundreds of thousands filled possessions spread all over the world, is assailable Broadway throughout its entire length, and rent at a thousand points. There is not now an almost the air with their acclamations. impassable wilderness between our Northern fronstitutions. English commerce is as widely read over all the seas of the globe as our own. It we will not follow up the painful prospect."

"The recent exhibitions of ignorance, presumpon, and selfishness on the part of the British press | cheers. and even in the British Parliament touching But it was not all rejoicing. More pathetic American affairs, are surprising to many in this scenes abounded. These men had left wives, and in England as much general intelligence about country about England and English affairs; and their sons farewell, and wives took leave of their also, because it is assumed that the anti-slavery sentiment of the English people would lead them checked.

in fact "As to the national hostility of the English to till they should embark. slavery, we have shown in another article how little Confederacy, show that the British public have no and seemed never tired of admiring the appreciation of the moral bearing of the war in sons of the soil.

But the most magnificent body of men that appreciation of the spirit, the unanimity, and the strength of the American peared in New York was a Beginnent of Maine people for putting down the slaveholders' rebellion. Lumbermen. They marched up Broadway, one But the ignorant and even insolent attitude of before them. We respectfully advise our cousins high, broad shouldered, deep chested, rugged, and across the water not to meddle with our blockade, sinewy. Their faces were as brown as that of an

Cavour, who shook it warmly. All three were labouring under strong emotion. Victor Emmanuel, on being thanked by the two great patients and against any interference from abroad. It will be cheaper for Manchester to grow cotton in Africa. The property of the covered with the Manchester of the covered with the Manchester of the Manchest triots, evowed to them that the present memerit

Africa than to pick a quarrel with the United

States for the sake of the above a state of the above and the sake of the above a state of the sake of States for the sake of the slaveholders' cotton." We can discover but little in the reports which

eachman to drive to the residence of the mar- to be somewhat conciliatory, and to lay aside that harmony with that policy for which the United States has hitherto so earnestly contended,-and not threaten war or those who are inclined to treat alace, and in a few minutes after what had ocnations when in rebellion against their respective

> The Excitement in New York. Mr. Russell the Times Correspondent, in bi st letter, said: "New York will not fight she was prophecy more false. But a few weeks have passed away since that letter was written, and now in a blaze of excitement to

> which no language can do adequate justice. fired at Fort Sumter, it roused the whole North rom its apathy, and at once the entire popula ion of the Free States rose up to arm themselves for their country. It was seen that th our of danger for the republic was at hand: that the assault upon the Union was an attack apon freedom itself, that the Southern leaders if accessful, would establish a military monarchy over the ruins of liberty; and that the danger against which they had long been warned now impended directly over them. But the vigorous manhood of a free people was equal to the occasion, and never has the world beheld a more sublime spectacle, than that which was witnessed when twenty millions of freemen rose up as one man to defend the hallowed principles of liberty. New York was the centre of the movement. Here the heart of the nation beat strongest .-. ere the mustering soldiers gathered, as they

passed on in unceasing hosts to the scene of wa All the outward manifestations of deep national feelings were at once displayed; and he who visited New York at this time could have seen a sight such as is witnessed but once in a life time Broadway was in its glory. Above floated in-numerable flags. Below was a countless multitude of soldiers and civilians. Lines passed cross the street threw down enormous banners, a forest of flag staffs rose up from all the houses each with its seperate flag; the star spangled banner was everywhere, honging from windows, suspended from balconies, spread out over doors festooned from the ceilings of public halls children carried them in their hands, they fluttered from every omnibus, and adorned the heads of every house that passed. Badges of levalty American affairs are engrossing the attention of formed of a thousand various blendings of the e British Houses of Parliament. Questions are red, white, and blue, were displayed on the coats prevailing color, trade seemed to have stopped under the flercer excitement of war, and the only business seemed to be that which was carried on by those who hawked through the streets the

symbols of loyalty in the shape of Union badges. There was no conversation except about the Even the religious papers are waxing quite bel- opened in every street, and at every step footgerent—and, to read some of their articles, one passengers encountered little bands of new re-ould think that the North was ready to dare the cruits marching to the tap of the drum.

over the city, in every place and of every tune. At "One thing is certain—the United States Go- intervals, large bodies of soldiers came marching nment is in no mood to be trifled with. The by, following their regimental band, which filled

Not less enthusiastic was the farewell which they and Canada, as in the war of 1812, and the gave to the Sixty Ninth Regiment. This is the er province is in full sympathy with us and our Irish Legion, and numbers 1,600. They were escorted by the firemen, their flag bore the motto finest specimens of soldiers that can be imagined The "Independent," in a very spicy article, All Ireland was represented in the crowds that eaded "England and America," contains the folwent after them, and with them, and down far before them, one long, and deafening roar of

ntry, because it is assumed that there must be mothers, and sisters and children; and their friends America and American affairs as there is in this not let them go. Aged mothers tottered up to bid

sentiment of the language people would lead them to sympathize with a war looking even remotely toward the extinction of slavery, if they did not also volunteer material aid for such a conflict. Neither of these assumptions has any foundation diers that passed through the city were quartered

A Regiment from Vermont attracted much atreliance can be placed upon this when the great tention. It was formed of farmers All were cotton interest of Liverpool and Manchester is in broad shouldered, and massive'y built men, inured The general tone of the British press and to toil and hardship, and ready for any work that the drift of Lord John Russell's speech touching might be presented to them. Crowds gathered the blockade and the privateers of the Southern about their encampment as long as they stayed,

Great Britain has, if possible, consolidated still tonished citizens what manner of men were ruised more strongly the American people for the work up in the North. Nearly every man was six feet

men a compaign could only be a pastime, for their sentiments of patriotism and Christianity. Now it perceives how greatly the church and the nation tremes of heat and cold; and as to danger, there was not a man among them who had not risked his life a hundred times in the perils inseparable mined to maintain their own liberties, and to pregiants. We to the men that face the Maine Lumgards the religious press in our own Province, it is bermen in the battle fields of the South.

Religion and Secession.

The Southerners do not seem to have any dea that they are the originators of the present disturbances in the United States, at present they cose to consider that the North is determined o subjugate the South. They see in the hests who are moving to defend Washington and to preserve government property, only a swarm of in Wolfville on the 8th, the attendance will be unueven the ministers are all inflamed with the war exercises will be unusually interesting. We hope spirit. The Baptist Denomination of the State mble and resolutions :-Whereas, The State of Goergia, in the legitimate

whereas, the State of Goorgia, in the legitimate exercise of her sovereignty, has withdrawn from the Confederacy known as the United States of America, and for the better maintenance of her rights, honor and independence, has united with other States in the new Confederacy, under the title of the Confederate States of America; and whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, is attempting. by force of arms nited States, is attempting, by force of arms, a subjugate these States in violation of the n aubjugate these States in violation of the undamental principles of American liberty; herefore, I. Resolved, By the members of the capital Convention of the State of Georgia, that Saptist Convention of the State of Georgia, that we consider it a pleasure and a duty to avow bat, both in feeling and principle, we approve, endorse, and support the Government of the Conf-derste States of America. 2. Resolved, Chat while this Convention disclaims all authority, whether ecclesiastical or civil, yet as citizens we deem it but a duty to urge the union of all the people of the South in defence of the common cause and to express the confident benchman has described by the support of the confident of the confident of the confident of the support of the support of the confident of the support of the su lass of our fellow citizens in maintaing the inde-endence of the South by any sacrifice of trea-ure or of blood. 3. Resolved, That we acknowdge with devout thankfulness to Almighty od, the signal favor with which, up to this ti He has ble He has blessed our arms and our policy, and that he Baptist churches of this State be requested observe the first and second days of June next to observe the first and second days of June next as days of fasting and prayer, that God will deliver us from all the power of our enemies and restore peace to our country. 4. Resolved, That the Confederate Government be requested to it vite the churches of all denominations within the Confederacy to unite to observe said days of fasting and prayer. 5. Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to President Davis, the Confederate Congress, and the Governor of Georgia. deorgia.

As in the North, members of Churches are nong those who have volunteered to maintain the battle field the claims of the South. The following is extracted from a letter to the Relious Herald, Richmond, Va :--

I have never understood the compatibleness of Christianity with war as I see in the present struggle for Southern Independence. Never have I seen or read of greater promptness on the part of Christians of all denominations, to shoulder the musket in delence of their homes, their families, and all that makes life desirable. I can now comprehen! what is meant by the New Testament phrase "a devout soldier," for I have seen the men for whom I have presched, with whom I have prayed, and whom I have seen presuding at Baptist Associations, fully panoplied for the war. At least three of the companies already arrived are commanded by Christians.—Capt. Doyall and Capt. Beall are Baptists: Capt. Smith is a Methodis; Capt Hardeman, though not I believe, a professor himself, is closely connected with a religious family. All these gentlemen occupy high social positions in their several communities, and their companies companies companies companies of the war of the war of the price the host fightling and cover of the war. I have never understood the compatibleness of eral communities, and their companies comise the best fighting, and some With a just and such defenders, can the contest in far of the South be doubtful!

This morning I had the pleasure of visiting apt Benli's company, which is quartered in this ty. A more substantial body of men cannot a found. Among them are lawyers, doctors, ad descons of churches. Fr. m 40 to 50 of this mpany are Baptists, mostly from Irwinton. Ga. company are Baptists, mostly from Irwinton, Ga., and its vicinity. Beall, Rivers, and Stanly are not personal acquaintances and friends, who have cft. (I hope only for a brief season.) interesting amilies whose lospitality I have enjoyed. May 3 od preserve these patriots, and return them, at se patriots, and return them, at to their homes!

We further learn by the N. C. Presbyterian that many ministers have left their churches to oin the army of the South.

join the army of the South.

"The ministers of the gospel of peace throughmut it e South seem to be fully alive to the awful issue presented to us by the Northern people who are prepared to invade our homes, and they are meeting it like men who have as much at stake as others. Reference was made last week to the fact that there were three ministers in one of the companies of Home Guards formed in this place. In the other company there are, we believe, two ministers. The last N. C. Christian Advosate, referring to this subject, says: "The Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Presbyterian, Fitzgerald and Sweder, Episcopal, James and Skinner, Baptist, J. W. Tucker, Methodist, and one of the editors of this paper, have attached themselves to the Home Guard, a company organized in this city, under the command of Senator Bragg, f.r. the defence of our homes against the invasion of the Gotha and Vandals of the north. The other mider the command of Senator Brage, for the defence of our homes against the invasion of the Goths and Vandals of the north. The other of the control of the

ontice the great evil which was destroying the nation; nay, perhaps the majority of them went so far as to disallow the "higher laws of God," and to maintain the superior claims of the law of man. There was a time when infidels could, with some appearance of justice, sneer at the degradation of the church in America. But these deployable days laden with herring, and in consequence of the have passed away. Never again will the Southern have passed away. Never again will the Southern at very unremunerative rates.

It is rumored that a second Admiral may be supported that a second Admiral may be second. render it guilty of misdirecting the consciences of its numbers, and of aiding and abetting in the enslavement of the negro. The religious press West Indies, the other at Halifax—thus making

side, they marched on calmly and coolly. To these has cast off its chains; and utters the generous m and Christianity. Now satisfactory to notice that, with scarcely an exception, the religious newspapers all express their hearty sympathy with the North, and their desired that the Union may be maintained.

It will be seen by notices from the President and Secretary of Acadia College, that the College Anniversary will be held on Friday, June 7th; also, that a meeting of the Governors will be held on denominations, churches, and sually large It is expected also that the College Georgia has recently passed the following pre- ties of Acadia, will attract to Wolfville on the 7th many of the friends of the Co.lege, and all of the Governors of that Institution from New Brunswick.

> We call the attention of our city readers to the public meeting of the Liberal Party to be held at the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening.

> Acadia College. The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 4 and , commencing at 9 A. M.

5, commencing at 9 A. M.

The Anniversary will be held in the Baptist
Meeting House, Wolfville, on Friday, June 7, when Orations will be delivered, Degrees conferred, and other business transacted. The Rev. Dr. Pryor and other gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings. To commence at 11 A. M. J. M. CRAMP, President.

Acadia College, May 18, 1861,

A meeting of the Governors will be held in the orary of the College on Friday, June 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. S. W. Dz Blors, Secretary.

General Intelligence,

DOMESTIC.

QUEEN'S BIETH DAY. - Friday the 24th was celebrated in this city with unusual eclat. The shops and public offices were closed and the ships in the harbor dressed in the most brillian colors presented a very gay appearance. The great event of the day was the Review of the Volunteers, which took place on the Barrack Green. Their evolutions were performed in excellent style, and were witnessed with delight by t ousands of citizens. The Fire Brigade was also inspected on King Square; and is the afternoon the different companies of Volunteers headed by bands of music marched through the city.

AMERICAN STEAMERS .- The Boston steamer must be doing an excellent business. Each ar rival brings hundreds of intending setttlers. It s said that many Southern families will visit these Provinces during the summer instead of Saratoga, Newport, and other watering places of the Northern states. ELECTIONS .- Sunbury County will be the fire

to elect representatives for the House of Assembly. The Sheriff has appointed the first June for the purpose. Messis. Tapley, and Perley are the Government candidate

FIRE. On Friday a fire broke out in Paradis Row. The engines were promptly on the ground and the flames were subdued; little damage done. ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED .-- On Wedner day afternoon the St. George, arrived at Halifax Prince Alfred was received with great enthusiasm No public reception was given him how ever. He may be expected in St. John to-mor

ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred in this town on Saturday list. Mr. Samuel Armstrong, who lived in the lower part of the Parish, who was sastiring to lower a cisk of fish from the celler of the shop of Vanwart & Sephenson, standing behind and leaning over it, when the cask, a heavy one,—dropped forward and downward one step, catching Mr. Armstrong's head between it and the beam above and crushing it fearfully. He lived only a few minutes.—Woodstock Journal.

Sr. Andrews Railroad.—Our readers in this Sr. Andrews Railroad.—Our readers in this quarter will be glad to hear that there is a good prospect of the work on the St. Andrews railroad being resumed. From good authority we learn that a large sum has been raised by Stockholders, and that the debts are in course of being paid off. All the executions which were in the hands of Sheriff Jones, of Charlotte, have been satisfied. Mr. Osburn, the Marager, expects that the contractors will resume operations in the course of a week or two; and looks to have the road finished to within twelve miles of Woodstock by the close of this season.

During the past winter the Road did a good downwards. At present although there is a re-

But these deplorable days laden with herring, and in consequence of the yer again will the Southern ports being closed are obliged to sell

two stations of one. During the American tronbles we should deem this not unlikely

Canada.-The Otawa "Gezette" gives an account of a dreadful accident that lately occur. ed at that City. The water in the river has been unusually Lighthis spring and navagation attended with extraordinary dangers. Nice men were attempting to pass a crib through the slides, when it was driven from the proper channel and whirled over the Canadian Falls. Rive men were drowned or killed by the timber in

There are said to be over 200 vessels in Que. bec, and others are prevented from proceeding to Montreal, as the Quays there can accommodate no more.

The Montreal "Gazette says :- The laborers lischarging the ships in port "struck" yester day for a shilling an hour, or \$2 a day. At a late hour many of the agents had acceeded to the demand, and work was generally resumed. The strikers had previously been earning from \$ 25 to \$1. 75.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- We learn through the Hal. ifax papers that the disturbances have not been quelled without the shedding of blood, seven-or eight of the rioters have been wounded one of them has since died. The Eastern Chronicle states that order had been restored at St. John's but rioting continued at Harbor Maine, when the buildings and property of Mr. Strapp, the returning officer at that place, who made himsel obnoxious to the mob, had been destroyed. The tug-steamer "Blue Jacket" was despatched of Sunday morning to the scene of destruction carrying a detachment of troops. They succeed ed in capturing five of the ring leaders, and bringing them to St. John's. The telegraph lines near St. John's have been cut every day for the past three weeks, and the officers of the compary have found great difficulty in effecting even temporary repairs.

It was reported, adds the same paper, that a vessel had arrived at Brigus from St. John's bringing intelligence that martial law had been proclaimed in the city. The Legislature met on uesday.

UNITED STATES.

POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS

THE UNITED STATES. In the British House of Commons Mr. Greoreign Secre ary, first, whether any attempt of the government of the United States to levy federal dues off foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolins and Virginia, before such vessels break bulk would not be an infringement of international law, and, if so, whether our Minister at Wash-ington had received instructions to that effect? Second. Whether the Government of the United States had been informed that a blockade of any States had been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederate States, unlies effective, will not be recognized? Third. The government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven Southern confederated and sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and isdependent and foreign Power, whether her Majesty's government recognises the right of the President of the Southern confederacy to issue letters of marque, and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell.—In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that the Queen's advocate stated to me that the answer o such a question must depend entirely upon the incumstances of the case, and that it could not tall be declared beforehand wheth a such an at all be declared beforenand wheth a such as attempt to levy dues would be according or con-trary to international law. Of course no instruc-tions on that subject have been sent to her Majesty's Minister at Washington; But Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the governentleman's second question, whether the nent of the United States have been in , whether the govern that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our Minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the Unted States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed vaid unless it were an effective blockade—and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's government and the government of the United States on that point. With regard to the honorable member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I mast, in the first place, wait for more explanation; and, in the second place, reserve part of the answer which I have to give. With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable to this purpose in the year 1825. The British government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the provisional government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance and the reply of Mr. Canning:—"The Turkish government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." But the British government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that "the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force I certainly have not give any instructions to our Minister on that haracter of belligerency was not so much principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force character of beligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as a beligerent, and, even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest, well understood, of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative? A Power or a community which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate; which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was denied. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate and the government, have come to the opinion that the Southern confederacy of America according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. But further questions which seem to the moto be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. But further questions which seem to the made in the law of nations in consequence of the declaration of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature have not yet been difficult and intricate nature have not yet determined upon, They are still under the con-sideration of the government, and will be still futher considered before any declaration is made to other Powers.

Lord Palmerston in reply to questions from Mr. Bentick in regard to a possible dimuni-tion of revenue and an increase of expenditure in consequence of disturbances in America replied:—No one can regret more than I do the repries — to one can tegre, more tank as intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been shortsighted and tit e capable of anticipating the probable course of human events who had not for a long time

foreseen even which we ment of this two sections that the cause of to make it take place, all were so rously improbably place without In answer member, I we within the lacought not, in the arrang sideration, we meet all the during the property of the section of that opinion, on the other s to the reduct posed to mak am still of op duction of the per duties me the financial I do not pe apply to Parli consequence place in Nort HOW THE ENG The news f

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and the Queen's ave come to the cracy of America ch seem to them ted as a belliger-out of that questill in no deubt here to be made to of the declaritions being of a re not yet been du will be still aration is made

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foreseen events of a similar character to those Those commanded by Col. Wilcox, at about which we now deplore. From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the United States it was evident that the causes of disunion were too deeply sent that the causes of disunion were too deeply sent to make it possible that seperation would not take place, and it was also obvirus that passions were so roused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such seperation could not take place without a conject.

In answer to the question of the honorable member, I would say, that however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last lew days, yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference of the county will address the found. The content of the content of the summanded by Col. Wilcox, at about the same moment, as explained above, marched to the washing.

The CHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The support of the City and County of Sain John, and two or three streets below.

Proceeding up to two, Colonel Elisworths awa will go very the Marshall House, which we have received within the last lew days, yet that individual to the same moment, as explained above, marched to the same moment, as explained above, marched to the same moment, as explained above, marched to the same moment, as explained above, marc

ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which after the fu lest consideration, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year. We still adhere to that opinion, which was also strongly expressed on the other side of the House, when, in addition to the reduction of the income tare, it was

on the other side of the House, when, in addition to the reduction of the income tax, it was proposed to make a reduction in the tea duties I am still of opinion that, in addition to the reduction of the income tax, the repeal of the paper duties may be made safely in reference to the financial position of the country.

I do not perceive say, reasons why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America, and I also hope that the customs' duties will not materially suffer in consequence of those events.

HOW THE ENGLISH POLICY IS REGARDED IN THE

of the recognition of the Southerners as belti gerents, has created considerable excitement in the Northern States and has aroused a defiant spirit .- The Northern Newspapers taunt the Bri ish Government with recreancy to principle through mere selfishness, and threa en war in case the slightest countenance is shewn to the Confederacy. The following is a dispatch to the New York Hearld dated Washington May 21. OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861. Our government, it is quite understood, have er display any disposition to truckle to the rebel rect advantages to the insu gent States, and which tends to hamper or obstruct the action of our government, will lead to the most decisive mesures on the part of the administration. Frequent consultations are taking place on the best means of avenging any interference in this domestic brawl, by England or other powers, and a complete programme, it is rumored, will short-

ly be settled upon.
It appears that about a month ago our govern ment ga e notice to the Powers of Europe wh took part in the Congress of Paris, in 1856, that ed at that period, which declared privateering piracy. How, then will it be possible for England one of the Powers in question, to refuse to accept the unqualified offer of our government to adopt their own code? And how will it be possible for her after this, to treat the rebel-States simply as belligerents, however pliant may be the opinions of the legal advisers of the-Crown. Is England disposed to become the patron and partner of pirates?—for such her laws pronounce privateers to be.

This timely act of our government places England in a false and untenable position if she persists in regarding the privateers of the South merely as belligerents.

This movement in the British Parliament is considered by the administration merely as a party measure, meant chiefly to embarrass Lord Palmerston. They feel sure that the people of

England are strangers to it.

It will be gratifying to the country to learn that our government has received the amplest assurances from Austria, that she will have nothing to do with the rebel States whatever; whilst Prussia has not hesitated to manifest, in plain terms, her unequivocal sempathy with ou

It is certainly remarkable that the three most despotic European governments, those of Prussia, Austria and Russia, have hastened to ex press their sympathy with our internal troubles, and intimate their ind sposition to give any direct or indirect aid or comfort to the Southern rebels, while the rulers of England and France, whose boast is a certain liberality of political sentiment and action are slow in assuming a position on the side of law and justice and humanity, against anarchy, usurpation and birbarism.

The government regards with absolute certainty the speedy termination of our domestic dif ficulties should the rebel States receive no aid or comfort from England, and they are quite resolved not to deliberate for a single momen should England manifest any such insane dispo sition, but to launch against her the thunder bolts of a war that would not cease till every power in Europe was involved. On this vital matter the President, the Secretary of State, and all the Cabinet entertain but one view, and are animated by the same sentiments. They feel they can rely to any extent on the courage and energy of the nation, which will sustain them at every sacrifice against England and all the world, when they see their dearest rights assailed and

their best interests rudely trampled on. It is fortunate for the country, at this momentous cr sis, that there should be no division of counsels as to the best and safest policy both at home and abroad. It is equally fortunate that the President and Cabinet out so high an estimate on the sagacity and firmness of the Secretary of State, as well as upon his thorough knowledge of the condition and interest of Europe, that they are content at a'l times to defer to his views and support his suggestions. It cannot but fill with surprise all who may have followed the career of this able statesmen to see his usual caution and moderation suddenly converted by the force of events into boldness and decision. It is cosoling to think that whilst the portfolio of the State Department is in his hands sere will be no blunders to regret, and certain-

May 24th.—Immedia ely on landing Colonel Ellsworth marched the Zouaves up into the centre of the town, no resistance to their progress whatever being offered.

Thus quiet possession was taken of that part of Alexandria in the name of the United States, by the portion of the troops immediately commanded by Col. Ellsworth. ed by Col. Ellsworth.

Those commanded by Col. Wilcox, at about

the house-top, tore down the flag, and trampled it under foot.

In descending the stairs the party were encountered by the keeper of the house, double arrel gun ic. hand. He raised the gun to shoot the foremost Zouave, who knocked aside his sim, when Jackson instantly turned it upon Colonel Ellsworth, and firing discharged the load of one barrel into the heart of that gallant officer, who fell dead on the stairs. Jackson as quickly snapped the other barrel at a Zouave standing next to Colonel Ellsworth, when private Brownell, another of the Zouaves, accompanying Ellsworth to take down the flag, discharged the contents of his musket into Jackson's brain, bayoneting his bedy as he fell, pinning it to the steps. There it laid up to 9 A.M., under a guard of Zouaves, who will permit no one to remove it. The news of the assassination of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, reached New York at an early hour than morning, land created much excitement theres though not at first believed generally.

The steamer James Guy has arrived at the Navy Yaard, bringing the body of Col. Ellsworth one of the escort. the man who shot Jackson, fairly bit his lip through to keep from crying audibly.

New York, May 26.

I he procession which escorted the remains to

ool El'averib. One of the essort, the man who is shot Jackson, fairly bit his lip through to keep from crying audibly.

New York, May 26.

The procession which essorted the remains to the steamer Francis Skiddy, on which they left for Troy was large and impressive. The 11th, a. 25th 1st and 3d regiments—the two latter dismouhted cavalry—formed the escort, while the firement turned out in grear numbers. The streets through which the procession pass ed was lined with people who by uncovered heads and otherwise the strength of the continuous of respect path heartfelt tribute to the deceased. In the midst of the procession was the banner, of the New York Fire Depirtment stronded in mourning. The flags all over the city were at half mast an I many them draped in black.

NEGROES CONTRABAND OF WAR.

FORTRESS MUNROR, Sat., 25. Three fugitive salves, the property of Col. Mallory, commander of the rebel forces near flampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represented that they were about to be sent South and the cessorial tribute to the deceased to be sent south and hence sought pratection. Major Corry came with a flag of truce and claimed their rendition under the Fugitive Slave law, but was informed by Gen. Butter that under the peculiar circums of the rebel forces near flampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represented that they were about to be sent south and hence sought pratection. Major Corry came with a flag of truce and claimed their rendition under the Fugitive Slave law, but was informed by Gen. Butter that under the peculiar circums of the rebel forces near flampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represented the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside the Fortrees, and Col. Mallory, commander of the rebel forces near flampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represent the interests of all the services of the condiners of the cold of the condiners of the cold of the condiners of the cold of the condiners

preparing to march on Alexandria, where Federal troops are fortifying themselves. The Rebels are concentrating a large army in the vicinity of Richmond. Simulataneous attacks will be made on Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Ponsacola, and a flotilla will be sent down the Mississippi River. Loyal citizens will be protected, but trairors will be hung, and their property confiscated.

May 2 — D. McLAUGHLIN.

To the Electors of the County of Kent Gentlement of the representation of pour preturn as one of their Representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the County of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the representation of the representation of the county of Kent Gentlement on the representation of the

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship "Etina" arrived of Cape Race on Thursday at 9, 30 P.M.

The British Government has issued a proclamation declaring its intention to maintain the atrictest neutrality between the Government of the United States and certain St. tes styling themselves the Confederate States of America. It warns British Subjects that if they enter military service on either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt loget recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or believed to the confederate states of America. It warns British Subjects that if they enter military service on either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt loget recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or believe the confederate states of America. It was British Subjects that if they enter military service on either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt loget recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or purposes or transports, or break or purposes or transports, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties, and consequences, and will due to the penalties, and consequences, and will due to the proper transports or the proper transports or the proper transports. The proper transports of the proper transports or transports, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties, and consequences. ties, and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain protection from Government.

Government.

The Jamacia Cotton Growing Company had determined to plant several thousand acres in that 1-land forthwith, so that the crop can be in Manchester before the end of the year.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father on the 23d inst, by the Rev. George Seely, Mr. John Lutze, to Miss Margeret, daughter of Deacon Solomon Jones, all of the parish of Moncton.

DIEP. B. M.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness,
Johannah Glassin.

On Monday, the 20th inst, of Diptheritic
Croup, Frank Bartlett, aged 3 years and 4
months, intant, son of Rainsford Wetmore, Esq.,
On Saturday, 18th is 224.

months, intant, son of Rainsford Wetmore, Esq., of this city.

On Saturdey, 18th inst, Mr. George Anderson, aged 55 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

On Sunday, 19th inst., William Tinner, aged 19 years, a native of the Town of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland.

On Monday morning, Mr. Edward Toole, o Carleton St. John, aged 68 years.

A NEW CLOVER SEED!!

ALSKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.

ALSKE OR SWEDI

THE CHRISTIAN

POLITICAL MEETING

western virginia.

Marietta, Ohio, May, 26.—We have the following election returns from Virginia:—Union majorities—Berkley county 700, Harrison 1000, Wood 1696, Morgan 400, Ritchie 378, London 1000, Jackson 400, Wirt 300, Pleasant 158, Dodridge 550, Barbour 350, Taylor 700, Marion 460, Wetsol 100, Maron 1700, Cabell 650, Kanawha 1200, Wayne 800, Preston 500.

The office of the Parkersburg (Va.) News, a secession paper, was completely demolished on Friday night by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

[By Telegraph to News Room.]

Boston May 28th.

Reports from Virginia state that Beauregard is preparing to march on Alexandria, where Federal troops are fortifying themselves. The Rebels are troops are fortifying themselves.

Gentlemen,
I am your most obedient, humble servant,
SAMUEL FREEZE.
Norton, K. C., May 13, 1861.

FAMILY FLOUR.
J. BLS. GENRSEE EXTRA FLOUR,
Landing ex "Sea Bird" from New York. For sale by
JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

DAMAGED KID GLOVES,

SELLING cheap at R. S. STAPLES, 83, King
Street.

A few of these Rubber Hits left. Call and get
one at
may 22

R. S. STAPLES.
83 King Street.

one at may 22

R S. STAPLES.

AS just opened a magnificent lot of Muslin Dresses — which will be sold very cheap—New Baocges, new Dress Goods. Call and inspect. R. S. STAPLES. may 22

WATCHMAN.

May 24th, Spring Styles,

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH TURBAN HATS.

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

PRICE & BOWMAN, Fancy Coating;
Silk Mixed Elastics;
Italian Clorb;
Mixed Viennas;
Fancy Doeskins;
Black Doeskins;
Fancy Angolas.

FANCY SILK TIES;
Printed Silk Hakfs.,
Cambric and Lawn Hakfs.,
White and Farcy Shirts,
Under Clothing, &c.,
5;, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

No. of Landing ex "John Barbour," from Liverpool; —
509 dozen Mik Pans, white inside.
1-0 "Cream Crocks, do.,
31 "Jugs, assorted sizes,
20 "Jars,
10 "Curd Crocks,
10 "Curd Crocks,
10 "Flower Pots, Will be sold low
Wholesale and Retai,
F. CLEMENTSON,
may 4 29 Dock street.

may 4

BONNETS AND HATS.

A N additional supply of New BONNETS and HATS

Ladies' And Gris' Black and Brown Hats,
Ladies' Fancy Mixed Braid Bonnets,
Ladies' Waire Braid and Rustie Bonnets,
Ladies' White Braid and Rustie Bonnets,
Ladies' White Brid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans,
Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans,
All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions,
All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions,
Curtallian, Claudine, Beatrice, Violet and "Register Cucteilian, Clandine, Beatrice, Violet and Registered. Selling from 25 cents and uppards.

may 4 LOCKHART & CO.

may 4

CELEBRATED PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE SKIRTS.

BY the use of Joints in the hoops of a Skirt, a Prearier and better quality of Steel can be used, giving to, and retaining in the Skirt, a more graceful and elegant form; while the flexibility of the joints prevent the bending and brea ing of the Hoops under pressure, and brings them back to their Hoops under pressure, and brings them back to their original form when pressure is removed, also permits the Skirt to assume an easy position when the wear er is scated.

The quality of braid and the peculiar construction at the Skirt, adding as greatly to its durability, perioularly commend it to he favor of those who delice to upite in their purchase Elegance, Conveni-

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS OF DRY GOODS! CLOTHING! AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 KING STREET,

MAY, 1861.
The subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hithesto received, wisnes to call their attention to his present large and varied stock of

ntion to his present large and varied stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

a., &c., consisting of:—Dress Materials of every secription; newest Styles Maniles. Shawls. Bon test, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers Borders, uslins, Blands, Laces, Edgings, a.c., Grey and hite C-tton Shirtings, Linens, Bed-tiek, Gingmas, Holland, Batting, Wadding, &c. hams, Holland, Batting, Wadding, &c.

GARPETING & HEARTH RUGS very Cheap.
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Veils, Sewed and Stamped Muslin Collars, &c., Black and Coloured Silks and Veivets, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Flannels, Blankets etc., 200 Skeleton Skirts, in all sizes, Cheap as any in the Province. Broad Clotas Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Sattinets, Homesoun, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces, Hatts, Caps, Umbrelias, Trunks, Valiese and Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Tailors triumnings and Small Wares in great variety.

lises and Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Tailors trimmings and Small Wares in great variety.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

An immense Stock of Made Clothing in Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes and qualifies for Men and Boys, made up in the most Fashionable Style, and will be rold at Extraordinary Low Prices.

CLCTHING OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find this Establishment one of the Cheapest in the Province for every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

3.7 Please Call and examine the Stock, then judge for yourselves.

IMPERIAL-BUILDINGS. 2 King Streat St.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 King Street, St.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, A Ling Street, Strong Street, Street, Fredericton., Manchester House, Canning, N. S. may 22 SIMON NEALIS. CARRIAGE AXLES.

CARRIAGE AXLES.

Just received per sehr. "Rourser"—

150 S BTS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

SETS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

SIZES, from it 0'2 inch, manufactured to our own order of good material and fluish, and well suited to this market.

Also-per "New Brunswick": 2000 Hickery Oak Waggon Spoxes, 11-4 1 \(\frac{3}{2}\) and \(\frac{4}{2}\) 5-8 inch;

Elfpiic and Side Springs of different sizes.

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

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

BERRYBAN & OLIVE,

march 16 11 King-street

TO DARRELS CORN MEAL, Landing Ex March 22 Young Dot chester." För sale by

May 22 JACOB D. UNDERRHILL.

DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHE VISTA MICALS, &c., &c. Just Landing Ex " Meiroso" from New York. 200 L BS. Extract Logwood; 8 bbls Ground Logwood, Fostic, Canwood, Redwood, &c., &c 6 doz Spaulding Headache Pills; 6 " Park's P. Plasters; 12 doz Holloway's Pills and Ointment; 6 doz Spaulding Liquid Gluo; 1 bbl Sulphur; 2 bose Castile Soap; 6 doz Russia Salve; Motts Pills of iron; 1 Gross Mustang Liniment; Wrights Pills; Townsend Sarsaparilla; Townsend Sarsaparilla; Spanish Annato; Nutmegs; Sponges, &c., &c., Sc., &c., M. McLEOD, M. McLEOD, DANDELION COFFEE. THIS vsluable article is recommended by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and the United States, as a soverign remedy for General Debility, Dyspedsia and Bilioua Affections, so generally followed by sich headache, &c. It is also strong by recommended by the faculty as a superior nutrition of the strong side females and children, particularly those of feeole and delicate constitutions. The many thousands who have been rejuetantly compeled to auandon the use of ordinary Coffee, owing to the strong the constitutions. The many thousands who have been rejuetantly compeled to auandon the use of ordinary Coffee, owing to the strong size of the serious linguy done to their health, will find this preparation much superior to the best Java Coffee both in taste and flavor, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits. 15 bbs offit, in lib caniters, with directions for use, just received and for sall by the faculty of the same and preparation much superior to the best Java Coffee both in taste and flavor, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits. 15 bbs offit, in lib caniters, with directions for use, just received and for sall by the faculty of the same and preparation much superior to the best Java Coffee both in taste and flavor, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits. 15 bbs offit in lib caniters, with directions for use, just received and for sall by the faculty of the faculty of the YE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, CRE-DANDELION COFFEE.

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

J. 8 \ M.MILLAN. ALSO—Youth's lags and Balt.

ALSO—Youth's lags and Balt.

May 22

J. A. McMILLAN.

LOUR.—Landing cx "Christiana," from New York—500 bbls Extra State Flour.

Por sale by may 22

IALL & FAIRWEATHER.

LONDON HATS.

LONDON HATS.

LONDON HATS.

Crepared and sold Wholeside and Retail by D. B. StiDbers by Druggists generally.

& Co., No. 12, Maverick Square, East Boston, Mass. Solds by Druggists generally.

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& Co., No. 12, Maverick Square, East Boston, Mass. Solds by Druggists generally.

& C., Tilley) G. F Evertick Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. A.

& L. Tilley) G. F Evertick Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. A.

& L. Tilley) G. F Evertick Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. A.

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& L. Tilley) G. F Evertick Co., W. D. Smith, R. D. A.

& L. Tilley) G. F Evertick Co., W

may 15

Missore, and for sale at medicial prices.

D. H. Hall,
41 King-street.

SUMMER HATS.

THE Subscriber has received from England and the United States, a large ctock of Spring and Summer Hats, Satin, Moleskin, Tweed, Felt, Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan. Cauton, &c., in all the New est Styles for Gents, Boys and Youths, and will dispose of the Same Wholevale or Retail, at very low prices.

D. H. Hall.

may 16

1st May, 1861.

may 15

1st Way, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.

ADIES withing rich Neapolitan Hats and Letter an

Ribbons, Roses and Trimming.

Ribbons, Roses and Trimming.

Kedar, North Briton, and Arabia. The stock with be kept up by each succeeding steamer, and will be found to compete with any House in the trade, its style, quantity and Prices. An early call soliton may!

SAMUEL BROWN.

NEW GOODS.

Chriscity opposite Cross or Canterbury Street;
R. MORE.

R. S. TAPLES

HAS received per Steamer "Arabia." another lot of those cheap Delaines which have given so much satisfaction to the regards, quality, and price. Also—New Bonnets, in Coapse Straw, Kitee Straw, White Tape, Latons, Dufistable, Tuscain, and a Chcice lot of Low Priced Fancy Bonnets, in Coapse Straw Hata and Caps. A splendid lot of New and Cheap Prints; New Dress Goods in variety, Maslin Dresses; A lar.e lot decidedly new in styles, and remarkably cheap.

Cheap Prints: New Dress Goods in variety; slin Dresses; A lar. e lot decidedly new in styles, remarkably cheap.

An inspection is solicited.

R. S. STAPLES, say 17

33 King-street.

Milk Pans.

Butter Crecks.

O.W. LANDING ex "John Barbour," from V. Liverpool; —

Oyd cash Mik Pans, white inside.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIN 188 Street.

Owner Gaiters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIN 188 Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIN 188 Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

MBRACING all the Novellies for the Season,
BARBOUR SEELY.

may 16

7 King Street.

may to 57 king Street.

NEW MANTLES in all the Latest Designs. very sheap, at BABBOUR & SEFLY'S, may 16 57 King-street.

NEW BCNNETS, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, and every description of Millinery, at BARBOUR & SEELY'S, may 15 NEW HOSIERY AND GLOVES in great variation of the price, at BARBOUR & SEELY'S, may 15

ALSo-Gold Chains and Rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Spoons, Forks, &c. may 22 R. R. PAGE. R. R. PAGE.

LANDING.

LANDING.

4 Tons Brandrams No. I White Lead,
2 do do Best Colored Paints,
1 do de Putty,
1 do Green Coppas,
1 do Lampblack,
14 cases Coloman's No. 1 Storch,
5 do Mustard, (in tin foil)
1 chest Madras Indigo. For sale at lowest market rates by
1 DEFOREST & PERKINS.

may 15 11 South Wharf.

St. John, Sth May, 1861. G. M. STEEVES,

GROCERIES FFERS for Sale a good variety of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Coffees, Tobacces, Cigars, Spices of all kinds, Fruits, Pickels, "Worcestershire," John Bull, Soho, Harvey's and other Fances, Tomato, Mushroon and Walnut Catsup, Essence Anchories, Helies, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Jarino,—Common and Fancy Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Yeast Fowders, Baking Soid, Cream Tarter, Scieratus, Beans. Peas. Cheese, Eutter, Whiting, Indige, Logwood, Woodenware, with other goods too numersus to mention.

G. M. STEEVES.

mention.

G. M. STEEVES.

85 Prince Wm.-street. LONDON HOUSE.

MAY 1st, 1861. Per " Lampedo," " Kedar," " Niagara," " Canadian," " Bohemian," &c., &c, WE HAVE RECEIVED OU

CONTAINED IN 246 CASES AND BALES. BRITISH MERCHANDISE. Wholesale and Retail.

T. W. DANIEL & CO. Per Steamship "Arabia," via Halifax :

30 Packages Seasonable Goods. EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY! NOW OPENING,

BARBOUR & SEELY'S,
57 KING STREET.

FLOUR AND DRIED APPLES.—Landing
Extra FLOUR, 50 bbls Double Extra do., 10 bbls
Dried Apples.

DeFOREST & DRIED APPLES. DEFOREST & PERKINS, 11 South Wharf.

RHEUMATISM C . . D. KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND SALINIMENT. OR the permanent Cure of Rheumatism. Son Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Schaller, Joins, &c. &c. and all complaints where on Folkiel. Joints, &c. &c. and all complaints where an interruption plication in required.

THIS JAN MENT has been successfully used the little provinces for mag. 111 years, and the states and British Frowinces for mag. 111 years, and the states and British Frowinces for mag. 111 years, and the states who give their restimony to the states, who give their restimony to the corp. cr., and freely recommend and use it in their practice and the states who give the states who give the restimony to the states and the states when the states who give the states are the states and the states when the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are th

All who are suffering from Pains. heated.

As a remedy for restoring the falling off of HALB, andremoving Dandruff, it is not to be surjassed by any of the
Hair Restoratives of the 4.7.

HEADACHE is cured by brisk application of the Lea-



cations for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)
(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must implement the purchase moment of the Land will be again for the defaulter.)
(Upset price sixty cents per acre, except where otherwise mentioned.)

mentioned.)
WESTMORLAOD. By Deputy Palmer, at Sackville.

50 acres, on lot 2 north, tier 1, Desbarres, Tract, E.
Parker, Jr.

80 acres on lot 2 south, tier 1, Desbarres, Tract, M.
M Farlin.

100 acres, lot 78, block L. Shediac, Thos. B. Hannington; subject tr Hannington's claim for improvements.

78 acres, lot 87, block L, Shediac, R. Atkinson.

100 acres, lot 170, south of Great Shemogue, W.
M Morries.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

1 3 acres, lot 10, south range, Albert Road: applicants, D J. Constantine and Nicholas Kerehan; subject to the value of improvements claimed by Constantine.

ALBERT.

claimed by Constantine.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Russel, at Hopewell.

100 acres, on lot 1, tier 7, Baltimore, W. E. Bishop, 100 acres, lot 1 west, tier 8, Hillsbore, Sam Steeves.

145 acres, on 7, 8 east tier 9, Baltimore, M. Milton, improved by applicant, Baltimore, M. Milton, 160 acres, lots 7, 71, block 10, Alma, John Dorning, 100 acres, lots 38, 39 south, range 2, Mechan'cs Wm H. M'Gee; subject to payment to Wm. H. M'Gee; subject to payment to Wm. H. Monaci Constanting B. Mechanics, Michael Connot.

100 acres, lots 13, 44 south, range B. Mechanics, Michael Connot.

Michael Connot.

101 acres, east 4 lot 11, tier 6. Prosser Brook, Sam M'Cready.

JAMES BROWN. Sur. Gen.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen. NEW LONDON GOODS. 10 PACKAGES ex ships "Lampedo" and "John Barbour," just opened, containing :— 350 doz B-ushes, viz.; Hair, Cloth, Velvet, Tooth, Shaving, Dusting, &c.,;
48 doz. Pocket Books, Purses, Waltets Portmonies,

etc. 9 doz. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes, in various 9 doz. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes. In varjous 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, Pertumery, 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, etc.,

35 doz Hanney's and Riggie's Perfumery, Soaps, etc.,
Also—A very large assortment of Druggist'4 Sundries and Fancy Goods.

Landing ex Ship Parkfield from London:
3 cause best E. I. Castor Oil, 2 cases Arrow Root,
1 cask London Glue,
1 chest Cassia Bark, 2 bags Pimento,
1 caac Carb of Magnesia, 12 casks Epsom Salts,
1 caac Carb of Magnesia, 12 casks Epsom Salts,
20 keys Bj Carb. of Soda. 2t casks Lump Alum,
4 cass rofibed Borax, 10 casks Blue Vitrol,
8 casks Green Copperer, 1 cask Saltdetre,
1 cask Sulpher, 1 case Sperm Candles,
2 casks Pickles and Sauces.
12 cases Coleman's No. 1 Starch, 8 kegs Coleman's
Mustrd, 2 cases O. Satin Starch.

1 crse Coloman's Musterd, in § and § b. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ time,
1 case Servant's Friend, 2 bales Senna Leaves,
10 cases Florenco Oil, jar Olive Oil,
1 c. se Lubin's Fertumery, I cask Red Chalk,
3 cask and cases Drugs, 8 sedicals, Chemicals,
10 tons Brandram's No. 1 White Leak,
10 tons Brandram's No. 1 White Leak,
20 cask and to best Putty, in blaint.
20 cask a Raw and Double Boiled Lineed Oil,
10 casks and Double Boiled Lineed Oil,
10 casks Raw and Double Boiled Lineed Oil,
10 casks Lanp Elvek, sepreted papers.
The Subscriber having personally selected the most of the above Goods and purchased them for Ca h, feels confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers, both in quality and prices.

Wholesale and Setzil by
Wholesale and Setzil by
T. B. BARKER,
Snccessor to S. L. Tilley,
12 EECEIVED.

RECCEIVED.

RECEIVED.

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

DALES and Cases Woollen Cloths, in Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Trouserings, 2 cases Corduroys and Moulskins, 2 "Summer Cloths, in Fancy Coatings, Russel Cords and other Trouserings, 18 and to ther Trouserings, 5 cases Tailors Trimmings, in Buttons, Braids, Livings, Linens, Casbans, Gallooas, Canvass, &c., &c.

Linings, Linens, Casbans, Gallooas, Canvass, &c. &c.

1 case Black and Fancy Satin Vestings, Black and Colored Velvets and Farry Silk Vestings,
The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant
Tailor's Goods.

—ALSO—

Lhe largest, best and Cheapest Stock of Ready
Made Clothing in the City, both imported and Domestic Manufacture,
20 cases Wool and American Boots and Shoes,
1 cask She had Cutlery,
1 cask She Birmingham Small Wares,
1 bales and cases Dry Goods, in Cottons, Prints,
Dress Goods, &c.

The whole Stock being well selected for Country
Dealers, and will be sold on liberal terms.

THOS. R. JONES,
may 10

NEW SHAWLS.
In Pa ley and French Textures,

Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street.

It these Goods we have a superb Stock just come to hand at tempting, prices.—Black Coloured notationy. Silks in great variety, and at our reputed New designs and Textures of Ladies' dresses.

Bonnets and Hats in the Novelties of the season. To Clothiers we have in a position to furnish such itended as they may require in Tweeds, Faney Decigns, Cassimeres and Broad Cloths on very advantageous terms.

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

May 1

may 1

FRASER & RAY.

M. LAWRENCE & CO.,

O. 26 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VOMMISSION MERCHANTS. and dealers in

Verovisions, Groceries, Fish, &c., &c. Keep
outstartly on hand good assortment, and will sell
ow for eash, or cocired—100. ewt COPISH, 30 dofeited. Lately received—100. ewt COPISH, 30 dofollock, 30 drkins Prime Cumberland and Westmorand Butter, 40 barrels Country Port, 50 barrels
ribbed Herrings, 10 do Quoddy River, do. Tea, Tojacco, Oatmeal, Smoked Herrings, &c., &c.

Dread not his rage and power. What though your courage sometimes faints, His seeming 'riumph o'er God's saints Lasts but a little hour.

Be of good cheer; your cause belongs To Him who can avenge your wrongs Leave it to Him, our Lord. ugh hidden yet from all our eyes,

To save us, and his word. As true as God's own word is true, Not earth or hell with all their crew Against us shall prevail.

He sees the Gideon who shall rise

A jest and byword are they grown; God is with us, we are his own. Our victory cannot fa:l. Amen. Lord Jesus, grant our prayer : Great Captain, now thine arm make bare;

Fight for us once again! So shall the saints and martyrs raise A mighty chorus to thy praise, World without end. Amen -Altenburg.

The Fireside.

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

CHAPTER VII.

COLLEGE. Toward the close of a lovely day in the beginning of September a lad entered the village of W. He carried a bundle from the end of a stick slung over his shoulder, and his dusty feet showed that he had been walking for a considerable distance.

W. was a beautiful place. On either side of a neat street pretty little cottages are situated, and peer out invitingly from amid clustering trees and shrubbery. Half way up the village a road turns off toward the college. The buildings of this institution are situated upon a fine slope f.cing the sea. Orchards and groves adorn the beautiful grounds, while among them are pleasant winding paths.

Up this road our traveler turned, and after walking a little distance i.e sat down-upon a rustic seat by the roadside. The gentle seabreeze fauned his heated brow, and was eagerly inhaled by him as he sat there to rest. He could see the collection of college buildings : he could glance down upon the village and see the people passing up and down the road; he could look out toward the water and view the ships sailing over

While he looked he heard a confused noise of voices. Some boys were approaching him, They were coming down the road from the college toward the village. At first they were concealed by the trees, but at length they came to view. There were six or seven of them, and they walked slong laughing, shouting, and surging. Seeing the strange lad seated upon the bench in their

grounds, they came up to him. The lad took off his hat and bowed respectfully. His fresh, honest face, and his courtesy

" Are you in want of anything?" said one. a

"Yes," said the lad; "I'm lookin' for Docther

"O well, you're all right; he lives up there in the first house you come to.'

" Isn't be a professor?"

"Yes, that's your man. But," said the same long walk P' " Yes, sir."

"May I ask how far you've come?" " Thirty-five miles to-day."

"Thirty-five! Pretty good, too, No wonder

you look tired." I came all the way from F.," said the lad. " F.! why, that's nearly two hundred miles

away!" cried the other. Well, you ought to be fired. I advise you

to hurry up to Dr. Doran's and get rested. Come, boys, don't let's detain the poor fellow. Get a good supper and get rested;" and after bidding him a kind adieu they moved off. One, however, lingered behind. He was a lad

of about twelve years of age, who had silently looked at the tired boy while the others were speaking. He had a light, clear complexion, a small round face, a bright blue eye, and curly, flaxen-colored hair. "Aint you very tired? Can't I carry that bundle for you?" he said to the lad in a kind tone. "O no, no; I can carry it; it isn't me that

At this the lad rose and prepared to go on.

" And you've come ell the way from F. P " Are you going to stay here ?" the boy.

" In the village, or on the hill ?" 'Here, at the school."

"How! at the school!"

'I'm goin' to study; I'm goin' to be a scholar." What ! you a scholar

'Yes. I'm a poor Irish boy, but I'm goin' to stay here till I get an eddication."

The boy looked at him earnestly, and measured him with his eye from head to foot. At last

"Did anybody send you here ?"

" Who ?" The Lord Jesus."

Again the boy looked carnestly at him, and seemed scascely able to understand him.

"Well," he said at length, "if you're going to stay here I'm gald. I like you. I think we'll ne good friends. Tell me your name; mine is Fred Vincent."

And mine is Ardy O'Hara." said our friend, deerly moved by the kindness of the boy, and, touched by his sweet voice and gentle manner.

"Andy O'Hara? you're an Irish boy, sint you? You'll be the only Irish boy in all the academy. So you're going to stay and be a scholar here? how strange!"

"Yes, it is strange," said Andy; "and me Providence has guided you thus far, and that

whole lift has been strange."

*here are great things in store for you. Hold on to that fith of yours. Trust in God, Andy looked at Andy with that peculiarly earnest for the way before you is very long and arduous. glance which seemed to take in everything.

Trust in him, and he will bring your way to "Can you read and write?" he aeked at pass." length."

"Yes," said Andy. " And cypher ?"

"O you won't have begin at the very first academy, will be here to examine you. I am then. Why, how did you learn? I never saw glad that you have got on so far." an Irish boy who knew so much."

I began to learn in Ireland and afterwards a kind gentlemen in F. instructed me." "And do you know geography or grammar

I knows a little geography, but I dosen't know grammar," said Andy. "I've got a mighty lot learn," he added sorrowfully. "O indeed. I think you know a great deal for

an Irish boy," said Fred; "and if you know this much perhaps you can get in our class."
"Your class?"

"Yes; all of us boys that met your belong to he same class, Wouldn't it be queer if you could join our class! wou dn't it be first rate!" The idea pleased Fred so much that he laughed merrily.

"I'm sure I wish I could," said Andy; "an' if I don't know anything you could help me."
"Well, I dare say you can. We're only beginning Latin. Let me see; will you study La-

"Yes, I'll study everything that they teach," said Andy resolutely.

am you've come! How old are you?" " Eighteen."

"Eighteen! how old! I'm only twelve. But you couldn't go to school in Ireland, and that's the likes of him should lose all he has!" he reason you're not ahead of me, isn't it?" "Yes," said Andy.

"How do you mean the Lord Jesus sent you?" asked Fred after a pause.
"He gave me the wish to come," said Andy;

he showed me how I might get here." 'And did he give you any money?" "No! but he gave me somethin' bet'her."

How?" " He gave me his Bible,"

But how can that be better than money?-Bible won't support a person at school."

" No; but I can read in the Bible that the olissed Lord Jesus will always be near his child- vacant room at the north corner?" ren, to help thim along and to answer their pray ers. He will help me along, an' I've come her wid nothin' but his promise

Fred; "that's the way he talks." "Does he?" cried Andy eagerly; "does he?

Is he a nice man?"

"An' do ye' all love him?" "I should think we d d!" cried Fred.

e boys are like you." "The boys in our class are nice fellows. We all go together. If you get among us I think ou'll be very glad."

"Who was the chap that spoke to me?" "That was Alf Conford. You'll like him and ou'll like all the rest too."

"I will if they're all like you," said Andy. "Do you like me!" asked Fred, very much

ho was entirely won by the kindness of his new c quaintance. By this time they reached the door of Dr.

Doran's house. Fred led the way up the steps exercise, whenever he could get away from his nad entered Dr. Doran's study. Dr. Doran was a grave, middle-aged man, others.

with a fine, benenolent co e. He was seated by his table studying as the boys entered. His popularity gained him many a dittle job .-"Well, Fred," said he as he recognized his One great means of his livelihood was by sawing little pupil, "well, how do you do to-day?"

"Ah, here?" and he looked at Andy, who stood with Andy had an opportunity to catch up what h a manly air of self-possession before him.

"Please sir, this letther will tell ye about one," it easy to obtain a dollar and a half a day, for it said Andy, and drawing a letter from his pocket this part of the country in the harvest season la

"What !" cried the doctor, as 'is eye fell upon the handwriting, "Trueman!" Then he ran hur riedly through the letter.

Dear, Gear !" said he : " what a misfortune!"

tory of his friend, and recommended him to the peculiar care of the doctor. It produced upon him so high an idea of Andy's abilities that after [To be continued.] he had finished reading he looked at him with a very great deal of interest. Rising from his chair onstely shook hands with him, and nade him sit down. "Well, Andy, Mr. Trueman gives you a good

character. So you have really determined to begin and try to get an education?"

"I suppose you have made up your mind to endure hardships and trouble." " Yis, sir."

"You know it will not be an easy thing for one who all his life has been accustomed to la-bor, to devote himself to books."

"I know it, sir," said Andy sad'y.
"You expect, then, to meet with plenty of discouragements, and to get into a great many difficulties ?

" Yis, sir." "And yet you are ready to go through it all,

bear all, are you?" "I am, sit. "To work hard year after year for seven, or

of stuff in you. If you are prepared for this you business.

Losses without reference to London-A large and washing of stuff in you. If you are prepared for this you business. will do well. From what Mr. Trueman has told me in his letter of your history, I think that

there are great things in store for you.

Trust in him, and he will bring your way t "Thank ye, sir ; I'll try to." You can come to me to-morrow morning a eight o'clock, and I'll see what classes you ar suited for. Mr. Bartlett, the principal of the

" Do you think he can come into our class sir ?" asked Fred eagerly.

"I don't know. We will see. Perharps so."
"O good! good!" shouted Fred, half forget. "And now Andy, tell me about Mr. Trueman

How did he bear his loss?" " Beautifutly, sir; like a Christian. He den' seem to mind it more than a feather."

'Yis, sir. He said he didn't care so long as he didn't owe an body nothin', sir. He said h was fray to begin life again. " When did he leave F. ?" " About two wakes ago, sir. He wint off to

" And still he lost everything !"

" And what is he going to do there ?"

Pon my word I don't know, sir. He's going to some kind of business." " Poor Frank !" cried the doctor. " He's had evere losses. I can understand, however, why is would not affect him deeply. Did you no love Mr. Trueman. Andy?"

"O well, you can come along with us. Won't it be capital! And we'll all like you. How glad life for him this blassed minnt! I owes every. thing to him. He brought me out to Ameriky He gave me work. He tought me the truth. He did everything fo me! () sir, but it's a pity that

"It's the providence of God, Andy. He knows what is best for us all. It may be all for you sake. If Mr. Trumman had sent you here and supported you, it might not have been good for you. But now you have to work your own way You may live to bless God for this allot

ment of this providence.' "Yes, sir. I hope I may get to understand ore about him."

" And now, Fred. I will put Andy in you care. I think you will treat him well. You can show him where he is to sleep. Let the steward fix his bed in the proper place. Is there not

"Yes, sir, the attic, No. 13," said Fred. "That's the very place; Andy can have it to himself. Yes ; that's the place. Fred, you can Dr Doran will be glad to see you," said take him to the steward and get the key of his

And the bors retired.

Andy was daly installed in the attic room No "O he's a splendid man!" explained Fred

13. There he lived alone. In order to live at as little expense as possible he boarded him-elf. The books which he used were loaned him by the doctor. On his examination it was found "How glad I am! An' I'll be glad, too, if all that he was able to commence Latin and go into the same class with Fred and his friends, and now Andy, fairly launched into this new life prepared to study most diligently.

He worked so hard that in spite of all the ob stacles which lay in his way he gained a very creditable standing. His history soon was kno to all in the school and to all in the village .-For the first year he was quite a curiosity. He became very popular among his classmates .-True, they were all his juniors; but although "Ah, but ye're a fine little fellow!" said Andy Andy was eighteen, he was yet so fresh and boy ish in all his manners that he seemed scarcely older than the others. They liked him as a com and rang at the door. In a few minutes they duties, the merry Irish laugh of Andy pealed out high and musically among the shouts of the

The peo ore of the village loved Andy als.owood or digging in the gardens. Dr. D ran gave Fred greeted him, and then introduced Andy. him many a job of this kind, and gained him said the doctor, "whom have we much employment from others. In the vacation had lost in his money matters. He then found bour was scarce and high, so he was able some times to begin a new year with a fine stock of health and one hundred dollars. In the winter vacations, however, his earning? were very tri-

The letter began with an account of his late | Under such circumstances, therefore, our poor everses in business, and his intention of leaving Irish boy began his studies. The necessity of the country. After the doctor had read this he working his way along interfered with his stu same to that part which immediately concerned dies to some extent; but aft r all, so great was Andy, Mr. Trueman then gave the little his- his patience, perseverance, and industry, that

FURNITIE. MANUFACTORY.

**HE Subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of Marinkening Chairs, Bed steads, Wash Hand, Toilet, and tall it at Library to state that they are prepared or cereve cuters in the above line of Business at cheaver rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Fravince. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing can have those articles at a liberal Discount, Delawered at Rothsay Station, or at any Ware Koom, or Wharf in St John, crany place in the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that order's can be left at Rothsay Station with one of the Firm or some person in connection who can be always seen the Triket Office. Purchasers can leave St. John twice a day and make their burchase and be lack to St. John in I hour and 18 minutes, as the Factry is only five minutes walk from the Station. They therefore so leit a share of tublic petronage as a remuneration for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out of the Country for criticles that can be manufactured Cheaper and much Better, by the Inhabitants of this Province.

TAYLOR & MelSTOSH. THE STATE

eight, er nine long years."

"All o' that, sir."

And how will you support yourself?"

"Wid the help o' God, sir, I'll support myself some way. I don't want much clothes, an' I dosen' dare much what I ates."

"Then Andy, I think you have the right sort

WATCHMAN.

FLOUR.

ANDING Ex. "S. L. Tilley" and "Christina," from New York, 300 Barrels Extra
State Flour, "Napier" and "Ontario" brands JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

May 15. SKELETON SKIRTS.

WHOLESALE HUND SALENTS.

Stock of 10,0 0 Skirts at less than Boston proces. Children beginning at 44 each. Ladies 8 sping at a QUARTER DOLLAR with 10 per cent discount for Cash.

ENNIS & CARDNER Skirt D-pot, King-st. CARPET REMNANTS.

CARPET REMNANTS.

A BOUT 3 0 Yards of Remnant C
lengths suitable for Halls and Bedsoid a: Cost Price. ENNIS & GARDNEIL. may 10 SOILED SKIRTS.

A BAIRGAIN.
A BOUT 5 Dozen Ladies Skirts a little soiled will be sold at Half Price.
ENNIS GAEDNER. may 19 Skirt Depot, King-st.

Carpets! Carpets
UST RECEIVED per Ship "Lampedo," good assortmont of Carp ting, which will e old very Cheap. IMPERIAL BUILDING, 2 King Street. may 8

Fancy Prints, Alpaccas. &c.

LOCKHART & CO. LOCKHART & CO.

THE Subscribers have opened by steamer NorthBriton a fine selection of Manchester Goods,
which they are se.ling under value
147.pieces Fancy and Slate Prints,
69 ** Long Cloth and Medium Shirtinga,
140 " best Grey Cottons,
79 " assorted rolled Linings,
63 " Black Lustres and Coburgs,
69 " Col'd. Circassians and Alpaccas'
24 " Plain and Fancy Silesia,
Black Velvets, Swansdown. Chambreys,
French Dimity, Denims, Nankeens,
leguttas, Ginghams, Bedticks,
Padding, Jean. Suiteen. Muslins,
Customers for those G. ode will please give us a
call.
may 8 120 Prince Wm street.

Imperial Buildings.

MAY 2nd. 1861.

Per' Lanpedo." 'Bohemian' &c;—
NoW Opening—A rich and beautiful assortment
of Irg Goods, in every vasiety of this Spring's
style. consisting in part of—
Sikas, Shawls, Velves Bonnets, Hats
French Flowers. Hat and Bonnet Feathers;
Chenille Nets, Silk Nets,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Rid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Silk Nets,
French Collars, &c;
All kinds of Family Goods.
A great variety of other things too numerous to
mention. Wholesale and Retail.
may 3

H. OUR AND CORN MEAL

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL. ARRELS Extra State Flour, "Napier" and "Ontario" Mills; 100 brls Corn Meal, to arrive per 'Christiana' and "S. L. Tilley," from New York. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

M ISPECK KERSEYS.—A full stock of the Mispeck Mille Karana and T the Mispeck Mills Kerseys and Homespuns, with a fine selection of Black Broad Clothe, Tweeds and Doeskins—On sale—Wholesale and Retail.

may 4

LOCKHARI & CO. TEA AND TOBACCO. TEA AND TOBACCO.

ANDING ex the New Brunswick from Boston and Independence from New York—

ton and Independence from New York—

to half enests Souchong Tea, 10 boxes Iobacco For sale by ... W. HAMILTON.

RASS SEED.—25, bushels choice Grass Seed, just received by the New Brunswick from may 3

ICE AND FLOUR.— Landing ex the Inde-pendence and Ransom from New York— 75 bbls. Extra Western Flour, 16 tierces Rice. For may 3
WO YOUNG MEN wanted immediately.
FERGUSON BROS. J. W HAMILTON. SPRING IMPORTATION OF

Erth : nware, China & Glass.

HE Subscriber has just received per ship - John
Barbour," from Liverpool, the following Goods:

CRATES Common Earthenware.

Cartes Lister and Enammel d Ware, constaining Dinner, Tea a d Toilet Setts, Breakfast Setts, &c, &c, of new shapes and patterns:

saiding Dinner, Tea a d Toilet Setts, Breakfest 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;

10 casks Cut Glass, containing Tumbers, Wine Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Claret Glas

may 4 29 Dock-street.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.

ANDING ex "Nonparie!" from Philadel
phia, and steamer "Easte®n City" from
orland, 6: bushels Choice Ganadian Grass Seed,
bushels Philadelphia Clover Seed. For sale by
may 10 DLOUR AND MEAL —Linding ex Peru and Ger from New York—300 bbls Extra Superfine Flour DLOUR AND MADE OF THE STATE OF THE SUPERING THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

may II

R IISINS AND SPICES.—Ex "Pearl" from
Boston—76 bxs Raisins and assorted Spices.
J. W. HAMILTON BAG SALT.—LANDING ex Ship Autocrat.
the Ship. DEFOREST & PERKINS.
Il South Wharf.

SAINT JOHN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED CAPITAL £50,000.

with security, and conducts a Fire Business only, INSURANCE upon Dwe-lings. Stores, Goods, Ships Building and in Harbour, Manufactories, Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property.

Property.

PRESIEDENT.—Hon. A. McL. Seely.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES REED.

CHARLES W. WELDON.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN.

OFFICE.

No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St.
jan 30

O. D. WETMOR*, Secretary. FLOUR -100 bbls Napier Flour, lauding ex Independence. For sale by

J. D. UNDERHILL. apl 24

NO. 22, WATER STREET.

RECEIVED ex steamer from Boston—25 tubs.
Butter; 10 druns Cheese: 27 bbls Apples; 15
b.xes Sweet Oranges. For sale low by
may 1

JOSHUAS. TURNER. DUTTER.—R. ceived ex Eastern City from Bos ton 10 tubs choice Butter. For sale by JOSHUA S. TURNER. apl 20 22 Water Street.

To buit the Times. F. A. COSGROVE 75 Prince William

Has fitted up and arranged a VARIETY WINDOW.

VARIETY WINDOW.

VARIETY WINDOW.

ONTAINING JEWELRY SETTS in

Mosais Lava, Italian Painted, Cameo. Gold
Stone, &c., Brooches in Agare, Pebble, Cameo and
other settings, Ear Drops, Rings ask on the Chains, Belt and Hair Pins, Ladies, and Gentlemen s Store Sett and Plain inga-Stata and Sleeve
Links, Locketa, Watch Guard and Chains, Vases,
Chia Inkstands and Ornaments Indian Beud and
Bark Work Leather Bass and Print California Inkstands and Ornaments, Pipes, Table and
Tea Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Spectacles,
Paper Machie Blotters, Seving Birds, &c., &e.,

CALLAND SER! CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR, may 3

More Drugs.

Per last steamer from Boston:—
WILBOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Radway's Ready Ralia. More Drugs.

may 22

WILDOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Mauway's Ready Relief; Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Brown's Troches, Capilania Hair Dyc. Catmip and Tansy Herbs, White Bonnet Glue, Oil Cinnamos, Russia Salve, Holloway's Pills, etc J. CHALONER, may 2? corner King and Germain-st. PLOUR.—Landing ex "Young Dorchester" from New York—226 bbls Extra Flour.
DEFOREST & PERKINS, 11 South Wharf. GOOD FAMILY PLOUR.—Landing 100 bbls Wisconsin Extra Flour, warranted good.
DEFORENT & PERKINS.
av 22
Il South Wharf.

FARMER'S PLASTER.—50 bbls just ARMER'S FLAG.
received and for sale by
G. M. STREVES,
35 Prince Wm.-st. may 22 THE Subscriber has just received from London, I per steamship "Aratia" his usual Spring supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which are warranted fresh and true to their kinds. For sale at the lowest rates by

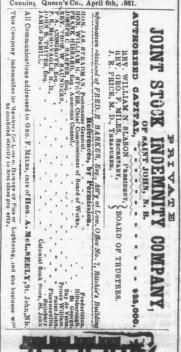
THOM 48 M. REED, BAZAAR.

A Bagaar will be heid in the Town Hall, St.

A Andrews on the 12th day of Jane next in aid of the fund for erecting a Baptist Chapel in that Any donations for that object will be thankfully

tions for that object whit to characteristics the Committee.
oat Excursion is expected from Calais.
MRS. SARAH GUNNISON,
MRS, ISABEL FITZGERALD. St. Andrews, 20th May, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE LL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HREMAN FLOWER, of Canning Queen's Co. deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, withir Four Mouths fron the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate nament to. payment to MARY FLOWER, Executrix. DAVID FLOWER, Executor. en's Co., April 6th, 1861.



European and North American RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

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

St. John, 12th April, 1861.

Timothy Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has received from the Cuntry 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

Ramily Groceries.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intim to his friends and the public that he l

to his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the premises for merit known as the "London Book Store." St. John Hotel building, Corner of King and Charlotte Streets, where he in ends keeping a full and complete sock of Family Groceries, Fruits, Fickles, Sauces, Spices, Confectionary, &c., &c.

By having always on hand, for retail, Goods of a By having always on the property of the sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, and by strict attent on to business, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.

1861. NEW SEEDS.

1861. NEW SEEDS.

1861. NEW SEEDS.

1861. HE Subscribers have received from London per steamer via Portland, their urual large supply of FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SPEEDS.

Fix:—Asperagus, Bush, Runner and Windsor Beans, Bricoli, Beet. Ca. bage. Cauliflower, Carrot. Celery, Cocumber, Kail, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion. Parsip, Parsley, Potherb. Pumptins. Early, Dwarf and Late Peas, Peppergrass. Radish, Spinach, Squash, Salsify, Tomaio, and Turnip. Seeds—ameng which will be found many med and improved varieties that have not been imported into this Province before.

Also, Over 290 varieties of choice Flower Seeds. Catalogues will be forwarded on post paid application to any part of the Province.

G. F. SVERETT & CO., apl 17

Druggists 9 (foot) King Street.

PYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—Landing ex Rosbury from Philadelphia.—200 brls Corn Meal; 30 brls Extra Rye Flour.—20 brls Corn DeFOREST & PERKINS.—11 South Wharf. First Spring Cloths

RECEIVED AT THE
NORTH AMERICAN Clothing Store,
NORTH SIDE KING STREET.
Steamship "Reheming"

Per Steamship "Bohemian," via Portland:—
A LARGE lot of Broad LOTHS, Sattars, and
Milton Cloths. Farcy Coatings, Cassimers,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.
Gents' desirous of getting their garments made to
order are respectfully invited to call and select the
material (aprô) R. HUNTER. Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. "HE subscriber has just eceived by the hip "Hannah Fownes." from London, a freals a 1919 of Druga, Medicines, Perfumery, Funts, Oils, Pickles and Sauces, Marmalade, Cleaver's Celebrated Soaps, Hair, Cloth L'ooth and Nail Brushes.—
Also, a variety of Goods 100 numerous to mention, ail of which are warranted of superior quality, as a for sale at reasonable rates, by THOMAS M. REED. Head of North what

Sewed Leather Valises.
WITH IRON FRAMES, (superior.)
Just finished, with variety of Trunks, Bags, &c.
tarket Streets,
spl 27 THOMAS SIME JR.

AGENCY STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4. JUDGE RITCHIE'S BUILDING, St. John, New Brunswick With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns.

The advantages of "THE STAR" are unsurpassed by any other Institutin; and all the mo-dern improvements are made available. MEDICAL EXAM.SER—DAVID MILLER, M.D., &c.
AGENT,
Jan 30
O. D. WETMORE. CABBAGE SEEUS.—Early and Late York,
Battersen, Savoy, Sugar Lonf, Flat Dutch,
Shepherds Early Marrow, Large Drumheads,
Dutch and Red Drumhead, London Market and
King of the Cabbage.

J.CHALONER. cor. King and Germa apl 27 Lower Cove Possession given immeditately Lower Cove Possession given immeditately style at 1900 to 18 M. REED. Head of North Wharf.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. may l

G. W. D

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J. W. and Rob W. H

AVING determined on CLEARING OFF our TAYING determined on CLEARING OFF our TAYING COODS by the last amany, 1881, we often our Goods at Cost Prices. The entire Stock being of it is Year's importation comprises many Novelties, and from the great care taken in selection and manufacture, we can confidently state that no other House in the trade can offer equi inducements to purchase.

Dec 6. WHITTEKIR & PURINTON.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c., ST received—51 br2s Fisur, 15 chests Comgon and Souchong Tea, 10 pans Molesses, 10 boxes Raisins, 20 doz Brooms,

10 bexes Resears, 20 5 bets Dried Apples.
15 due Palls, with other Goods for sale at low-narket prices by

G. M STEVES,
25 Prince Wm. street. est market priores by

G. M STEVES,
may 15

25 Prince Wm. street.

Adamss' ardware Store,
DOCK STREET CORNER, 21st May, 1860.

THE Sebaschber has received by recent arzivals.

I from England:— 8 cases Hoole Steniforth & Co.'s
GANG SAWS, alcass do. Cross CUT SAWS, 2 cases
Butcher's Mill Files, 1 do Vickers' or Martin's do,
S cases CAST STEEL, 1 cask Barar. 16 pairs Bickamith's Bellews, 42 Blacksmith's ANVILS, 28

Vices, 12st Phow Moulds, 36 ba65 Griffin's Scythes
60 ingots Block Tim, 1 cask Bar Tim, 6 Kegs Empt,
1 cask Ghas, 59 bags Wrought Spikes, 150 bags
Wrought Block. Tim, 1 cask Bar Tim, 6 Kegs Empt,
2 bales Hose, Class, Countersunk, Boat and Sick
NAIL'S, 2 casks Sad Irons, 12 bdls. Wire Riddle,
NAIL'S, 2 casks Sad Irons, 12 bdls. Wire Riddle,
S bales How Wrought Spikes, 160 bags
Wrought Boose, Class, Countersunk, Boat and Sick
NAIL'S, 2 casks Sad Irons, 12 bdls. Wire Riddle,
NAIL'S, 2 casks Sad Irons, 22 bdls. Wire Riddle,
S bales Salmon Twine. 2 packages Shoe and
Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general
Saddles, 2 bales Salmon Twine. 2 packages Shoe and
Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general
Saddles, 2 bales Salmon Twine. 2 packages Shoe and
Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general
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Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general
Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general
Scythe Sand Scones, 41 do containing a very general
Scythe Sand Scones Co. may 15 Also, per Parkfield;—30 casks Raw and Boiled PANT OIL, 40 I cut casks Brandram's WHITE LEAD, 5 2 cut on do, do. On Hand—Window Glass, Putty, Rubber and Lon-her Belting, Lacing Leather, Steam Packing, Hose,

W. H. ADAMS. THE Subscribers having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above. in this Province, will keep a stack on hand. They will be supplied, whole sale and retail, as low as they can be imported from the United States. the United States.

Owing to the rapid sale of the above last season, the manufacturers were not able to supply the demand, therefore those wanting them will please see

mand, therefore these us their orders early.

BERRYMAN & OLIVE,
11 King st. apl 13 11 King st.
1861. CABBAGE SEEDS. 1861
THE Subscibers have just received from London
I the following varieties of Cabbage Seed, viz :—
Barly York, Large York, Fint Datch, Early Drumhead, Mahead, Large Drumb-ad, Brunswick Drumhead, Mahead, Large Drumbrad, Brunswick Drumhead, Ma-son's Drumbead, Early Battersen, Blood Red. Sugar Los's. King of the Cabbages, Champion of America. The usand Headed, Green Curled Savoy, Drumbead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy and Tamip Cibbages. GEORGE F EVERETT & CO. apl 17

DARBAI OBS MOLASES.—Landing ex Sir Colim—90 Pana, 25 Barrels Barbadoes Mosasses, a choice article for Retailing.
DeFOREST & PERKINS,
may 1
11 South What. STILL THEY COME.

R. STAPLE3 has just received anothe
New Goods per steamer North Briton and unspect.

A splendid lot of New Prints,
A choice lot of Delaines, very cheap,
Bair Nets, Hose, Gloves, Muslim, cc.,
A fine lot of low priced. Carpets, and numerous
ther Goods. other 6

DRUGS AND PEDICINES. PER LAMPEDO.—71 varieties of Drugs, Medicines, Pertumery, etc., etc., will be opened immediately. The following are included, viz :—Red mediately. The following are included, viz :--Red Chalk. Prapared Ca wass, Licorice Lozenger; Saf-ren Pink Jujubes, Cochineal, 'udbear, Mus. Pow-der and Essence: Merphine, Finest Olive Oil, Car-bonate Soda, Paris White, Venetian Red. Marking Ink, Glycyrine, Otto Bose, Itondeletis, etc., etc., etc. T. CHALONER, may 1. Current Kine and General Streets. may 1 Cerner King and Germain S

HOUSE CLEANING GOODS. - Yellow Whiting, Paris and Common; Furnitish; Steve Varnish, Furniture Varnish, Ser. J. CHALON ER, 27 cor. King and Germain st

PISCATAQUA
Fire and Marine Insurance Company. OF MAINE. Authorized Capital \$500,000.

John N. Goodwin, President; Cued P. Miller, Vice President, Shipley W. Ricker, See'y. Hon. John N. Goothectvans:

Hon. John N. Goothectvans:

Hon. John N. Goothectvans:

Hon. John N. Goothectvans:

Ricker, David Fairbanas, Abner Oakes, John A.

Paine, F. W. de Rochemont.

THE following Agents in the principal Towns in

New Brunswick issue, Policies against Loss and

Danage by Fire.

Fredericton,
Woodstock,
Richibucto.
Chatham.
Dalhousie
Salisbury.
Hopewell.
Bay Verte.
St. Stephen & Calais
Sacaville.
Shediac.
Hillsborough.
St. Andrews.
Dorchester.
King & County. Danage by Fire.
John Richards,
J. C. Winslow,
K. B. Forbes, Harper, Rose, Dixon, Abercrom Ketchum, Erailford. Hannington
Earle, High i
Babbitt,
Wetmore,
V. Baldwin,
ard Williston, King s County.

Amherst, Windsor W. Y. Foster, Bridgetown Edwin Bent Digity Tharmond J. S. Carvell, J. S. Carvell, J. S. Carvell, O. D. WE M. b. E. General Agent, So that for all practical purposes this Agency is sentially a local effice, strengthened by a paid up Canital of

eurely and adva \$253,445 76, 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 a h id
Note, as a GURANNER FUND.

Statements of Affire have been filed in rovincils
Secretary's Office. Fredericton, and with all thei
Agents.

O. D. WETMORK.

General Agent, St. John.

BAZAAR. A Bezzar will be held in the New Baptist sleeking House at Amheut on the 10th day of July next in the sid of funds to procure an oran and to purchase Bell and furniture for said New Bouse.

ons will be thankfully received at any time MES E. EMBREE, MES. W. W. BENT,

regardi

MRS. C. BLACK.
MRS. R. McCULLY.
Amherst, March 27 1861.
Comm

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